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Monday, June 21, 1971  
Jyaishta 31, 1893 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

( Second Session )



(Vol. IV contains Nos. 21—90)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, June 21, 1971/Jyaishta  
31, 1893 (SAKA)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### MEMBERS SWORN

1. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA (Ladakh—Jammu & Kashmir)
2. SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated—Anglo-Indian)

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Complaint about Corruptions in Supply Corps of Armed Forces and other Military Establishments

\*603. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints about corruption in the Supply Corps of the Armed Forces and other military establishments, received during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(b) whether there is adequate machinery to investigate and book cases of this nature ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The number of complaints received during the two years is as follows :

1969-70	..	179
1970-71	..	132

(b) An adequate machinery exists for dealing with such cases.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : What steps will be taken against the persons who have committed wrong ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : There is an elaborate procedure laid down. Wherever complaints are made, investigations are held and if it is proved that the allegations have been substantiated, disciplinary proceedings are started against them and punishments are awarded.

#### Complaint by Pakistan with U. N. Security Council about ban of over-flights of Pakistani Civil and Military Aircraft over Indian Territory

\*605. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan recently lodged a complaint with the U. N. Security Council about the ban of over-flights of Pakistani civil and military aircraft over the Indian territory following the hijacking incident ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations has addressed two letters to the president of the Security Council on the subject in February and May this year.

(b) The Government of India has informed the President of the Security Council of the facts of the case. We have emphasised to members of the Security Council as well as to the rest of the world that Pakistan has been guilty of violating international law and endangering civil aviation in the sub-continent by its involvement in the hijacking and, the wanton blowing up of the Indian plane

and that Pakistan did this as part of its policy of confrontation with and hostility towards India.

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** While congratulating the Government for taking strong steps in not allowing Pakistani planes to overfly India, may I know how far the matter has proceeded regarding payment of compensation and surrender of hijackers to this country for trial?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** This does not directly relate to the Question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is not relevant here.

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** On a small matter like this, Pakistan had the cheek to go to the Security Council. But so far as we are concerned, in spite of the tremendous development in Bangla Desh and its repercussions in this country on its economy and defence, we have sat tight for all these months and we have not taken any steps to bring the matter to the Security Council.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Don't make a speech; ask a question.

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** Why have we not gone to the Security Council on the Bangla Desh question? So, it has compelled the Members to move the matter on their own. The Government should have taken up the matter *suo motu*. Why have the Government not taken up the matter to the Security Council so far as Bangla Desh question is concerned?

**MR. SPEAKER :** How is it relevant? That is not relevant here.

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** You don't allow a question on hijackers; you don't allow a question on the payment of compensation and you don't allow a question about reference to Security Council on Bangla Desh.

**MR. SPEAKER :** If you go on asking irrelevant questions, what can I do? I am so sorry. I cannot allow you.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :** Is it a fact that Pakistan has lodged a complaint with the International Civil Aviation Organisation

regarding this matter and, if so, what is the attitude of the Government of India thereto?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** Just to clarify the position, may I submit that Pakistan brought this matter to the notice of the Security Council in the form of information only. They have not sought any debate in the Security Council. But this matter has been raised in the ICAO by Pakistan and we have submitted a suitable reply to their complaint.

**SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :** In this Question, the reference to the Security Council is the central idea. So, any question can be asked. May I know from the Government whether any complaint has been lodged by the Government of India regarding settlement of refugees and the territory which is illegally occupied by Pakistan...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not relevant

**SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :** The central idea in the Question pertains to the reference to the Security Council. So, any question can be asked

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is a complaint by Pakistan...

**SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :** The word 'Pakistan' is there in my question. I am not going out of this Question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** But that is not relevant

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM :** May I know from the hon. Minister as to why was this option left to Pakistan to go to Security Council for the hijacking and place this country on the defensive instead of our Government going to the Security Council and lodging a complaint that our plane was hijacked?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** May I once again repeat that Pakistan has not taken it up with the Security Council. Pakistan has merely brought it to the notice of the Security Council. It has not asked the Security Council to take any action nor did it ask for any debate.

### Supply of Rabies Vaccine to Dispensaries and Health Centres

\*609. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present vaccine used for rabies in the Health Centres and Dispensaries in our country has been proved as ineffective ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide effective vaccine for rabies to the Dispensaries and Health centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). There is no evidence to show that the Rabies Vaccines used in various health centres and dispensaries are ineffective. A small proportion of cases treated with antirabic vaccine may be expected to develop hydrophobia in spite of treatment with an efficient vaccine.

SHRI A. K. SAHA : May I know whether government is contemplating legislation making it compulsory for owners of dogs to have them immunized every six months ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : There is no legislation under consideration now because cases of rabies and hydrophobia are effectively taken care of by existing vaccine and also by the medical care that this country is providing. Therefore, this question has not arisen.

MR. SPEAKER : Recently so many articles have appeared in *The Statesman* about this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आप के माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि देश में कुत्ते काटे हुये अधिकांश लोगों का इलाज ठीक समय पर और पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं हो पाता और इस का परिणाम बहुत बुरा हो रहा है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है

कि कुत्तों की तादाद जो बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है, उनको समाप्त किया जाय जिसमें कि उनके काटे जाने से लोग बच सकें ? पालतू कुत्तों को तो लोग बांध भी सकते हैं, लेकिन अधिकांश तादाद उन कुत्तों की है जिन को बांधा नहीं जा सकता है। क्या उनकी कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित) : हमारे देश में हर प्रदेश में म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज में इस की पूरी व्यवस्था है। जहां तक ट्रीटमेंट का सवाल है जो लोग हॉस्पिटल में जाते हैं उन के लिये रैबीज के वैक्सीन की काफी व्यवस्था है। सिर्फ यह प्रभावी वहां नहीं होता, जहां लोग अस्पताल तक पहुंच ही नहीं पाते। जहां कहीं भी वैक्सीन का इस्तेमाल हो जाता वहां वह 99 परसेंट प्रभावशाली होता है। बहरहाल म्यूनिसिपैलिटीजों में इस की व्यवस्था है, लिहाजा किसी और कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

SHRI NIMBALKAR : May I know whether the government is aware that there is a vaccine developed in America with which one injection makes the patient immune for his whole life ? Now they are giving 14 injections. May I know whether there is any plan for importing that vaccine from America ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : We are not aware of it.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द वैन्गुली : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस वर्ष स्ट्रे कैसेज न हो कर व्यापक पैमाने पर पागल कुत्तों के काटने की घटनायें कुछ पाकेट्स में हुई हैं ? क्या इस का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ? यदि किया गया है तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित : इस तरह से व्यापक पैमाने पर होने वाली घटनाओं की कोई सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है।

**SHRI N. K. SINHA :** I want to know whether adequate quantities of anti-rabi medicines are supplied to the health centres? My information is that they are not being supplied adequate quantities of these medicines.

**SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT :** It is not possible to supply all the health centres with these medicines. It is not so widely prevalent either. About three lakhs of cases are treated every year and wherever there is any report of large-scale prevalence we certainly will take care of it.

### देश में आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय

\*610. **श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गढ़वाल जिले का सर्वेक्षण करने से वहाँ बहुत अधिक जड़ी बूटियाँ मिल सकती हैं ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गढ़वाल में एक आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :** (a) and (b). The Government of India do not have under consideration any proposal to set up Ayurvedic Universities in the country.

(c) A survey is in progress.

(d) and (e). A unit for the Survey of Medicinal Plants has been set up at Ranikhet for the purpose of discovery of herbs and it is not considered necessary to set up an Ayurvedic University for this limited purpose.

**श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी :** क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जड़ी बूटियों की जब देश में बहुत आवश्यकता है तब क्या गढ़वाल में भी उसके सर्वेक्षण का काम हो रहा है ?

**SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :** We are quite aware that there are plenty of medicinal herbs available in Ranikhet. Work is already in progress there.

**श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी :** मैंने गढ़वाल के बारे में पूछा था और मंत्री महोदय ने रानीखेत के बारे में बतलाया है। क्या रानीखेत वाले लोग गढ़वाल में भी अनुसन्धान कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :** We have two units there—one at Hardwar and another at Ranikhet. Survey work at Hardwar has been completed. The one at Ranikhet is continuing its work.

**श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी :** मैंने मंत्री महोदय से गढ़वाल के बारे में पूछा था और जवाब उन्होंने दिया है सहारनपुर और अल्मोड़ा जिलों के बारे में।

**निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) :** सर्वे की टीम काफी व्यापक है। उस एरिया में केवल हरिद्वार या रानीखेत अथवा एक शहर का सवाल नहीं है। वहाँ से काम हो रहा है। जिस क्षेत्र में आवश्यकता होगी वहाँ सर्वेक्षण टीम जायेगी। सर्वेक्षण का काम व्यापक रूप से, लेकिन खास तौर से हिमाचल रीजन में चलने वाला है जिस में गढ़वाल भी शामिल समझा जा सकता है।

**श्री परिपूर्णलाल वैष्णवी :** मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रक

के (सी) भाग में जिन हर्षों का जिक्र किया गया है उन में कौन-कौन सी हर्षें हैं और जो हर्षें एक्सपोर्ट होती हैं उन से कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है ?

**श्री उमाशंकर बीकित :** इस के लिये नोटिस की जरूरत होगी ।

**Manufacture of Military Freighter Version of H. S. 748 Aircraft at Kanpur Division of HAL**

\*613. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to manufacture a military freighter version of H. S. 748 aircraft at the Kanpur Division of HAL ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Hawker Siddly Limited are designing modification to convert the H. S. 748 aircraft into a military freighter aircraft. The decision to manufacture this version will be taken after a prototype has been tested.

**SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** May I know from the hon. Minister as to what time it will take ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** The prototype is likely to be supplied in the next two months and the test will be completed by January 1972 ; thereafter the question of manufacture will arise.

**SHRI V. N. P. SINGH :** Will this freighter be able to operate in the high altitudes of the forward areas of Ladakh and NEFA ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** It will be proved after the testing of the prototype. The intention is to produce an aircraft for that purpose.

**Setting up of new Medical College in Rural Areas**

\*618. **SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up eight Medical Colleges in the next academic year in rural areas ;

(b) whether the States and centres where these Medical Colleges would be located have been finally decided upon ; and

(c) the total cost involved in starting these Colleges ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :** (a) The position is that against the proposal made to the State Governments for setting up of 10 Medical Colleges during the Fourth Plan Period in rural or semi-urban areas, two Medical Colleges in West Bengal and one in Maharashtra have already been set up. Two more Medical Colleges, one each in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are expected to start functioning from this year. The construction work of another Medical College in Uttar Pradesh is in progress. The remaining four Medical Colleges are yet to be set up.

(b) The three Medical Colleges already set up are located at Siliguri and Burdwan in West Bengal and Sewagram in Maharashtra. The two Medical Colleges being opened this year would be located at Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh and Bhagalpur in Bihar. Another Medical College is under construction at Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh. In Haryana the Medical College is proposed to be set up at Karnal. The location of the remaining three Medical Colleges has not yet been finally decided.

(c) The scheme relating to the setting up of new medical colleges in the Fourth Plan is in the State Sector. It is, therefore, for the concerned State Governments to make financial provisions in their respective State Plans.

The setting up of a new medical college of 100 annual admissions with the full complex of teaching hospitals having indoor bed-strength and other requisites according to the standards laid down by the Medical Council of India, involves a total expenditure of roughly about Rs. 3 crores. This amount may, however, vary depending upon local conditions and the availability of hospitals with the

required number of beds in the neighbourhood which may be utilised as teaching beds.

**श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष जी, क्या सरकार के सामने इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव है कि जिसके अन्तर्गत बाड़ा हिन्दू राव अस्पताल को केन्द्रीय सरकार हाथ में लेकर उसे एक मेडिकल कालेज का रूप देने का विचार करे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इन 8 में से कोई है ।  
The question relates to State Medical Colleges.

**निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित) :** इससे तो यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA :** May I know if steps are taken to have a sufficient number of well-trained persons as members of the teaching staff in the new Medical Colleges that are started from time to time ? It is found that they are not satisfactory. What steps are they taking in this regard ?

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :** I am not able to understand how the hon. Member says that the experts produced from the various Colleges both at the Graduate and Post-Graduate level are not satisfactory. There must be some serious evidence to justify such an allegation. I don't agree with him, Sir.

**SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT :** May I know whether a hostel is being provided at Sevagram ?

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :** I am not aware if it is under construction.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is about eight Medical Colleges to be set up in the rural areas. I know most of you are very keen about other places, but you cannot force it and narrow it down. I am sorry this question does not arise.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Are the Government aware that about Rs. 40,000/- is being paid to secure a seat in a Medical College ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am sorry the hon. Member's question does not arise out of this. It is about admission but here the question is about setting up of 8 medical colleges.

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** According to the hon. Minister's reply they have spent Rs. 2.53 crores for the new medical colleges out of Rs. 63 crores. What is the proportionate expenditure made by the Government of India and the State Governments if any ?

Secondly, there are also 10 medical colleges proposed in the Fourth Five Year Plan. They said they will have one medical college for every 50 lakhs of the population in the rural sector. They are setting up the colleges according to the Plan programme. That means a college for 50 lakhs of the population.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :** This is the norm that we have fixed. But in some places as in the South there are more colleges according to the population norms, as rightly mentioned by the hon. Member. In other places they are much fewer than there should be. These ten colleges we have provided mostly for rural and semi-rural population and these are being established. The block grants are being given to the States and it is for the States both to choose the sites and spend money on it. The amount mentioned already is for these colleges.

#### Study of Working of Foreign Drug Firms in India

\*620. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the results of a study undertaken by Government in regard to the working of the foreign drug firms in India are available ;

(b) if so, the main findings ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No supplementary?... Something very exceptional. The hon. Member has accepted that.

Next question. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu comes. He would not accept it.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL UNITS IN INDIA

\* 621. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of pharmaceutical units in India at present ;

(b) the total capital invested in them ;

(c) the total number of foreign controlled units in India and the total capital invested in them ; and

(d) the share of foreign controlled units in the total profits during the last three years, year-wise ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :**

(a) 2868 units including producers of homoeopathic medicines as on 1st June 1970 were licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in the various States

(b) About Rs. 200 crores according to estimates made by private agencies.

(c) On the assumption that by foreign controlled units is meant, units with foreign equity capital exceeding 50%, the number of such units is 35. The total capital investment in land and buildings, and plant and machinery of the units in the large and medium scale sector numbering 23 is of the order of Rs. 33 to 34 crores.

(d) This information is not available.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** I want to know whether it is a fact that the industry has been dominated by foreign firms from its inception. There were only 93 large ones (including 11 Government plants), 28 of which, pro-

ducing 2/5 of the value of finished drugs, with 1/10 the labour force, were under foreign control.

I want to know whether 92 per cent of the drug industry is foreign-owned.

I want to know whether 89.31 per cent parents are foreign-owned.

Is it also a fact that anti-biotics are dearest in India and US drugs are being charged to the extent of 5171 times more than the market value there ? What are the steps that Government have taken in this regard and what is the outcome of such steps ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** As has been pointed out in the main body of the answer, as far as the number of equity capital exceeding fifty per cent is concerned, the number of such units is only 35. As far as the prices of these drugs and the pharmaceuticals are concerned, they are controlled by the Drugs Prices Control Order of 1970 and the Control Order is being enforced. To some extent there have been shortages in certain branded drugs.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** 89.31 per cent of foreign patents are there and these are held by foreigners. I asked you as to what steps you are taking to reduce that and what is the outcome. Please reply to that.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** I don't have the information. I want notice.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Is it a fact that these inventions are not patentable in the foreigner's own country, whereas, that is allowed to be done here ? One drug sells at ten prices and under ten names, not under the generic name. What steps have Government taken in this regard, to remove malpractices and to give to the consumer a fair deal ? I want to make a reference to what has been stated by Dr. Chandrashekhar in Chandigarh in December, 1969 and I would like to know whether they are going to nationalise the drug industry or not.

• **MR. SPEAKER :** All these various questions are being jumbled into one.



**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** These are all very important.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** As far as patents are concerned, I want notice. As far as nationalisation of drug industry is concerned, there is no such proposal under consideration.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** May I know whether 35 foreign units to which reference was made by hon. Minister account for the bulk of the manufacture of antibiotics which are marketed in this country? If that is so, I want to know whether this is the main reason for the prevailing high price of anti-biotics and the specific steps that have been taken by the Government in this regard.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** As far as the prices of antibiotics are concerned, they are also being controlled by the control order. As far as production of anti-biotics is concerned, the Government has entered the market with big production both from HAL and IDPL.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** My question was, whether the bulk of the antibiotics produced and marketed in this country are still accounted for by those 35 foreign concerns.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** They are.

#### **Nitrogenous Fertilizer Project at Vishakhapatnam in Private Sector**

\*625. **SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a nitrogenous fertilizer project has been approved, in principle, in the private sector at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, when the work on this project will start and the time by which it will be ready for production ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Government had approved, in principle, the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Vishakhapatnam by M/s. Occidental Petroleum Corporation (USA). This proposal did not

materialise and is treated as closed. Government have also approved, in principle, the expansion project (in two phases) of M/s. Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd., Vishakhapatnam. The first Phase of expansion has been finally approved and an Industrial Licence also granted on 14.1.71. Effective steps for implementing this phase of expansion have to be taken within six months and the expansion also completed within 27 months from the date of issue of licence. The question of according approval to the Second Phase, as also the issue of the requisite industrial licence is under consideration of Government.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO :** In view of the shortage of fertilizers and in view of the huge demands for fertilisers on the producers and also in view of the need to increase production, may I know whether Government are going to speed up this matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** As far as the licensing for fertilisers is concerned, this particular company could not proceed further because they wanted the import of certain articles which were not permissible. For example, they wanted the import of urea and phosphoric acid, which were not permissible for import, and, therefore, their licence application was rejected.

As far as the shortage of fertilisers is concerned, we are trying to expedite other projects based on coal, and that is why another project in Andhra Pradesh, namely the Ramagundam project is being taken up.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO :** Since the hon. Minister has referred to the Ramagundam project, may I know the progress made with regard to it ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** The construction work on this project has already started. We have entered into negotiations and collaboration with the foreigners, and it is expected to go into production by the end of 1974.

**श्री नाबू राम अहिरवार :** क्या यह सही है कि देश में तीन फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ? यदि

हो तो उनमें से कोरबा का जो कोल बेस्ड प्लांट है, उसके कब तक चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह विशालापत्तनम के बारे में है।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** While giving licences, may I know whether Government have taken care to see that there will not be unhealthy competition between the private and public sectors, so that Coromandel Fertilisers in the private sector may not produce such type of fertilisers as is produced by the public sector and compete with them ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is not a permissible form of supplementary question. The hon. Member himself gives the reasons and then asks for the hon. Minister's opinion. Let him better see the rules before asking the supplementary question.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** I want to know whether they have been given permission for expansion or not.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Minister may reply only to the question part of it.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** Since there is shortage of fertilisers, there is no question of unhealthy competition between the private and public sector.

**SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA :** The hon. Minister mentioned about the Ramagundam fertiliser plant. The original proposal was to set up a fertiliser plant at Kothagudem, and it went on for twenty years, but later it has been shifted to Ramagundam. I would like to know whether there is any proposal to set up another fertiliser plant, coal-based, at Kothagudem.

**MR. SPEAKER :** She can ask this question otherwise also. Why should she bring this question from the other question ?

**SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA :** He mentioned about Ramagundam. That was why I mentioned that this particular plant had been shifted there from Kothagudem,

whereas the original proposal was to set it up at Kothagudem where there is plenty of coal.

**SHRI N. K. P. SLAVE :** She is taking the hon. Minister's knowledge of geography.

**SHRI SANJEEVI RAO :** Since fertiliser is in great demand in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and since the American firm has backed out, are Government contemplating to issue another licence to a similar firm ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** Phase I expansion of this company, for producing urea and phosphatic complex has been accepted, and the phase II expansion of this company is also under consideration.

### Visit of Delegation from Turkey

\*627. **SHRI K. C. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-member delegation from Turkey visited India on 8-day visit during April, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit and the main points of the talks held between the delegation and the officials of Government of India and the outcome thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) A three-member Turkish Delegation arrived in Delhi on April 18 for a week-long visit to India. It had, however, to curtail the period of its stay in India due to political development in their country necessitating their early return to Turkey.

(b) The purpose of the visit was to enable the delegates to acquaint themselves with developments in India by informal meetings and discussions with various people. The programme of the visit included, *inter alia*, calls on the Vice-President, the Foreign Minister, the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, the Secretaries in the Ministries of External Affairs, Foreign Trade and Industrial Development. Although the Delegation had to cut short its visit it managed to pay courtesy calls on some senior officials. Bilateral relations

and some matters of common interest were discussed.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस तरह के जो डेलीगेशन अपने देश में आते हैं, उनसे अपने देश को क्या सामाजिक लाभ होता है ?

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** यह तो मामूली बात है कि जब विदेशों से यहां डेलीगेशन आते हैं, या हमारे डेलीगेशन दूसरे देशों में जाते हैं, तो उससे हमेशा दोनों मुल्कों में दोस्ती और सम्बन्ध बढ़ते हैं। इसीलिए विदेशों से डेलीगेशनज को यहां बुलाया जाता है।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** अपने यहां से इस तरह के जो डेलीगेशन विदेशों में जाते हैं, क्या वे अपने देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति और अपने सिद्धान्तों को वहां की सरकारों और लोगों को बताते हैं ; अगर हा, तो क्या विदेशों के लोग उससे कहां तक प्रभावित होते हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य ने टर्की के डेलीगेशन के बारे में पूछा है। जब आप विदेश जायेंगे, तो वहां पर आप का काफी मेल-मिलाप होगा।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस डेलीगेशन के आने से क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सवाल में ओपीनियन पूछना परमिसिबल नहीं है। वह डेलीगेशन आया और चला गया। मिनिस्टर साहब हर वक्त उनके साथ थोड़े ही रहे?—श्री बाजपेयी।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि तुर्की के प्रतिनिधि-मंडल के वापिस आने का कारण यह था कि उनके देश में कुछ घटनायें घटी थीं। क्या उनका ध्यान तुर्कों और पाकिस्तान के समाचार पत्री

में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने जो नीति अपनाई है, तुर्की का प्रतिनिधि मंडल उसके विरोध में अपना रोष प्रकट करने के लिए यहां से जल्दी चला गया ?

**श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :** यह पाकिस्तान का ख्याल होगा, या पाकिस्तान ने अपने अखबारों में कुछ ऐसा निकाला होगा। लेकिन जहां तक टर्की के डेलीगेशन का सवाल है, उन्होंने किसी स्टेज पर हमसे यह नहीं कहा कि उनके वापिस आने की वजह बंगला देश की बातें हैं। उनके मुल्क में कुछ घटनायें घटीं, इसलिए वे वापिस चले गये।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या किसी स्टेज पर उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम इसलिए वापिस जा रहे हैं कि हमारे देश की घटनाओं ने हमें वापिस बुलाया है ?

**श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :** उन्होंने हमसे यही कहा था कि उनके मुल्क में कुछ ऐसी घटनायें घटी हैं, इसलिए उनका वापिस जाना आवश्यक है और इसलिए वे जा रहे हैं।

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** जो डेलीगेशन टर्की से यहां आया था, क्या उससे भारत सरकार ने बंगला देश के बारे में कोई खर्चा की ; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में उसका रिएक्शन क्या था ?

**श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :** यह डेलीगेशन अनआफिशल था। उसकी सरकार से किसी किस्म की बातें नहीं हुई। वे यहां आने के बाद कुछ अफसरों से मिले, जिसके दौरान दोनों मुल्कों के आपसी सम्बन्धों की बातें अकूर हुई होंगी। मेरे लिए यह कहना मुश्किल है कि यह विषय उनके सामने रखा गया था नहीं।

**पेट्रोल में मिट्टी के तेल की मिलावट**

\*630. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कल्याण :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश में पेट्रोल पम्पों पर पेट्रोल में मिट्टी का तेल मिलाया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या पेट्रोल में मिट्टी के तेल की मिलावट के परिणाम स्वरूप मोटर गाड़ियों में अनेक सराबियाँ पैदा हो जाती हैं ; और

(ग) इस मिलावट को रोकने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a)  
No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of answer to part (a) of the question.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : पिछली बार लोक सभा में यह सवाल आया था और उस समय माननीय राज्य मंत्री ने यह स्वीकार किया था कि हमें ऐसी कुछ सूचनाएँ मिली हैं कि पेट्रोल पम्पों पर पेट्रोल में मिट्टी का तेल मिलाया जाता है। जब एक मिनिस्टर स्वीकार करते हैं और दूसरे मिनिस्टर इन्कार करते हैं, तो क्या उनका आपस में ताल-मेल नहीं है और क्या आपस में पूछ कर यह उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अधिकतर स्थानों पर ऐसी जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, उनको समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है। क्या सरकार ने इस तरह की घटनाओं के बारे में पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : ताल-मेल तो बराबर है। केवल माननीय सदस्य ने उसको थोड़ा सा ठीक से समझा नहीं है। मैंने कहा था कि कैरोसीन का मिक्सचर हाई-स्पीड डीजल के साथ किया जाता है, न कि मोटर स्पिरिट के साथ। मोटर स्पिरिट के साथ कुछ सालवेंट्स का मिक्सचर किया जाता है और इसीलिए किमोस मिनिस्ट्री

ने इस वर्ष उस पर 800 रुपये की ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी है, ताकि वह मिक्सचर की प्राचलम खत्म हो जाये। कैरोसीन और हाई-स्पीड डीजल अलग-अलग का मिक्सचर जरूर हो रहा है। इस बारे में नेशनल काउंसिल आफ एप्लाइड इकानोमिक रिसर्च ने अन्वेषण भी किया है और उसकी जानकारी के अनुसार करीब 25 से 30 परसेंट के करीब मिलावट हो रही है।

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : जिन नगरों में रेल द्वारा पेट्रोल लाया जाता है, वहाँ बहुत कम मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल मिलाया जाता है, लेकिन जिन स्थानों पर मोटर के द्वारा ही पेट्रोल सप्लाई किया जाता है, जो स्थान रेलवे लाइन से काफी दूर हैं, वहाँ बहुत बड़ी तादाद में इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती हैं। क्या सरकार इस बारे में आवश्यक उपाय करेगी कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की ठीक तरह से रोक-थाम की जाये और पेट्रोल पम्पों से सैम्पल लेकर उनकी जांच कराई जाये ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : मैंने पहले इस बात को खुलासा कर दिया है कि मोटर स्पिरिट में कैरोसीन मिलाना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि उस से मोटर स्पिरिट का ठीक से पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैंने स्वीकार किया है, और यह बात सही है, कि कैरोसीन का मिक्सचर हाई-स्पीड डीजल के साथ किया जाता है और उसको रोकने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। हाल ही मैंने सब राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन किया है। इसके अलावा हम कैरोसीन में एक ऐसे सालवेंट का प्रयोग करने का विचार कर रहे हैं, जिससे स्पार्ट पर ही उसका निरीक्षण किया जा सके। इस समय उसके निरीक्षण और जांच के लिए एक दो ही लैबोरेटरीज हैं इसलिए स्पार्ट पर उसका निरीक्षण नहीं हो पाता है। कोशिश की जा रही है कि स्पार्ट पर ही उसका निरीक्षण और जांच की व्यवस्था की जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : मैं अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में तेल मिलाकर पेट्रोल सप्लाई किया जाता है। मुझे चुनाव में इसका अनुभव है।

श्री एस० एस० बजरॉ : इसी लिए बहुत से लोग चुनाव हार गये।

SHRI K. MALLANNA : This adulteration is going on in diesel also. The dealer in the Indian Oil Co., in Bangalore and Tumkur in Mysore State is mixing it with kerosene oil. He is also dealer in kerosene. The mixture not only spoils the motor vehicles, but also spoils the atmosphere by smoke. He also raised the rate of diesel. What is the action taken or likely to be taken by the Government?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : He is referring to some dealer. If the complaint is given to me, I shall get it examined.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : मध्य प्रदेश में पेट्रोल में मिलावट होती है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पेट्रोल में कैरोसीन नहीं मिलाया जाता है। तो क्या कैरोसीन में पेट्रोल मिलाया जाता है? मिलावट तो होती है और वह पेट्रोल हमें बेचा जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to the question earlier. You came a little late.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I have been here all the while, I assure you. He says that kerosene cannot be adulterated with petrol. May I know whether it is the other way round? Petrol is adulterated with kerosene and that is being sold to be utilised in our cars and our jeeps in our elections and we have won.

MR. SPEAKER : That matter is over now. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If one wants, one can mix it in that manner but the main question is whether technically it would be the correct thing to do. So far we have not received any complaint about this type of adulteration, that kerosene is being mixed with

motor spirit, because after the mixture of kerosene with motor spirit, it is completely unfit for use in the motor vehicles.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : You must protect us, Sir. He says that technically it is possible. The question is whether complaints had been received and whether action had been taken. I want to know whether there is adulteration of petrol with kerosene.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered it. I shall call a second round. Shri Samanta.

#### Smuggling of Petrol from Indian Territory to Bangla Desh

\*601. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA on behalf of SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that petrol is being smuggled to Bangla Desh from Indian territory for the benefit of Pak Army ; and

(b) whether Government will make an enquiry into this matter, particularly in the areas of Purnea District of Bihar and its adjacent areas where the petrol pumps are located ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No information or instance of smuggling of this type has been reported, so far.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a) of the question.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Is it not a fact that the pipeline which has been constructed from Haldia to Barauni and Allahabad was tampered with at some place and the petrol was being taken to Bangla Desh ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : It is a very long pipeline and there were some instances of pilferage. Apart from the police protection, the Indian Oil Corporation has

itself got a force to supervise. Yet there have been occasional cases of pilferage and we are trying to look after it as much as possible.

नागाओं के नेताओं की पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक

\* 602. श्री जगजीवन प्रसाद यादव :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान की ओर से :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हाल ही में चटगांव के वनों में अनेक पाकिस्तानी सैनिक तथा असैनिक अधिकारियों के तत्वावधान में हुये विद्रोही नागाओं, मिजों, मैत्रयी तथा मिगरक आदि जातियों के 19 बने नेताओं के सम्मेलन की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें यह निर्णय किया गया है कि भारत के पूर्वी भागों में विद्रोही गतिविधियों का अभियान तेज कर दिया जाये ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि ऐसी विद्रोहात्मक गतिविधियों के लिये इम्फाल-सिलचर रोड पर जीराहाम नामक स्थान में एक अड्डा स्थापित किया जायेगा और शस्त्र सप्लाई करने, छापामार युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण देने और शरण देने का कार्य पाकिस्तानी अधिकारी करेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Such a conference is reported to have been held in October 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir. These proposals were reported to have been considered in that conference.

(c) A Protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan. The Security Forces have also taken precautionary steps.

श्री जगजीवन प्रसाद यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के पूर्वी छोर पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा विद्रोही नागाओं को इस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण और सस्पास्त्र

जो दिये जाते हैं इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वहाँ पर इस प्रश्न के मुताबिक या उसके पहले ही जो गड़बड़ियाँ वहाँ हुईं उनके ऊपर कौन सी कार्यवाही की ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : लम्बा दास्तान है। नागालैंड या मिजों में जो कुछ हुआ सदन को मालूम है। लेकिन इस घटना के बाद हमने यह जरूर एहतियात की कि यह लोग वहाँ से वापस नहीं आ सकें। जहाँ तक हमारी जानकारी है यह वापस नहीं आ सके थे और आज की जो परिस्थिति है वह परिस्थिति तो पाकिस्तान के लिये दूसरी हो चुकी है। ऐसी स्थिति में वह खुद अपने घर के संभाल में लगे हैं।

श्री जगजीवन प्रसाद यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि नागालैंड की सरकार वहाँ के विद्रोहियों को दबाने में केन्द्रीय सीमा सुरक्षादल या वहाँ पर और जो कुछ अपने फौजी अधिकारी हैं उनको यथोचित सहायता नहीं प्रदान करती ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : पूर्ण सहयोग से काम होता है अतः नागालैंड में तो काफी तरक्की हुई है इस माने में कि नागालैंड के जो विद्रोही थे वहाँ की आबादी से उनको वह सहायता नहीं मिल रही है जो पहले मिलती थी। इसलिये उनके कामों में काफी रुकावट हो गई है और वह काफी संख्या में पकड़े गये हैं। उनके हथियार भी काफी हमारे कब्जे में आए हैं।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : May I know whether the Government is aware that there is no tribe in the name of Singrak at all in India ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Well, I cannot say definitely ; we have to check it up.

Withdrawal of Support by Japan to Bhutan's Membership of U. N. O.

\* 606. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Japan has withdrawn its support to the proposed membership for Bhutan in the United Nations ;

(b) whether the Japanese Government had earlier pledged their support but the alleged refusal of Government to give permission to a representative of the Japanese Embassy in New Delhi to go to Bhutan provoked Japan to take this decision.

(c) whether Government had at the same time permitted diplomats from American Embassy in New Delhi to visit Bhutan ; and

(d) whether this has created a diplomatic friction between Japan and our country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Permission was granted at the request of the Government of Bhutan to American Embassy diplomats to visit Bhutan.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether any request has been made by the Government of Japan to permit one of its people in Japanese embassy to visit Bhutan recently after this incident ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Yes, Sir ; a request was made by the Japanese ambassador in New Delhi to pay a visit to Bhutan some where about the 2nd of April, and this request was communicated to the Bhutan Government for their approval. The

reply from that side came that it was not suitable for the King to receive the Japanese ambassador at that particular time but that he was welcome to visit Bhutan a little later, say, two months afterwards.

#### Import of Crude Oil from Middle-East Countries on Rupee Basis

\*615. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 13 and Unstarred Question No. 72 on the 14th May, 1971 and state :

(a) the total production and import of petroleum at present and as compared to the figures of the last three years in terms of quantity and value ;

(b) the amount and proportion of import on rupee basis to that based on foreign currencies and the efforts being made to import crude oil from the Middle-East countries on rupee-basis or some sort of barter i.e., in exchange of textiles, engineering goods etc ; and

(c) the total amount taken away by the three foreign oil companies in various forms in foreign currencies ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total actual production and import of crude oil during each of the years 1968 to 1970 and estimated production and import during 1971 are as under :

$Q = Qty. in million tonnes$

$V = Value in Rs. Crores$

	Indigenous Production	Import		
		Q	V	
1968	5.85	10.4	93.8	(CIF)
1969	6.72	10.8	94.6	(CIF)
1970	6.81	11.7	102.0	(CIF)
1971 (Estd)	7.15	12.8	118.94	(FOB)

(b) All crude imports are against free foreign exchange. Efforts are, however, being made to obtain crude from alternate sources.

(c) The total remittances of foreign exchange by each of the three foreign oil companies during 1969 were as under :



(In Rs./lakhs)					
Burmah Shell		Esso		Caltex	
Refining	Marketing	Ref.	Mart.	Ref.	Mart.
466	3810	2087	486	1288	44

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** When the reply contains a whole lot of statistics and figures, it is only fair to the House that this should be given in the form of a statement and laid on the Table, so that we can refer to it when asking supplementaries. How can we carry all these figures in our heads?

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल का समय तो हो गया लेकिन इस सवाल में जो जानने का विषय था उसका जवाब भी नहीं आया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** समय तो किसी का लिहाज करता नहीं।

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा .** मैं कोई नया सवाल नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। इस सवाल में मैंने पूछा था कि मध्य पूर्व देशों से अशोधित तेल का आयात रुपए के आधार पर या किसी प्रकार के विनिमय जैसे कपड़े, इंजीनियरिंग आदि के सामान के बदलने से करने के बारे में क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं—लेकिन उसका जवाब भी सरकार ने नहीं दिया है।

**श्री पी० सी० सेठी :** मैंने बताया है कि जितना कूड बाहर से आ रहा है वह फ्री फारेन एक्सचेंज में आ रहा है।

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Question Hour is over. For the first time, I am very happy that we have finished half the total number of questions. I very much appreciate the restraint on the part of the hon. members.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Foreign Assistance for Family Planning Programme

\*604. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by Government

for Family Planning Programme during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively ;

(b) whether Government have received any foreign assistance or loan for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries which had rendered assistance and the total amount country-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :** (a) The total amount spent in 1969-70 and 1970-71 on the Family Planning Programme was Rs. 371.81 million and Rs. 472.39 million respectively. These figures are provisional.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given in the statement enclosed.

##### Statement

Grants as under have been received from the United States Agency for International Development :—

1. Rs. 84 million for experimental and innovative schemes on Family Planning.
2. Rs. 32.44 million out of a grant of Rs. 60 million for purchase of vehicles.
3. \$ 20 million for acceleration of the programme.

In addition, agreement has been made with the United States Agency for International Development for a loan of \$ 2.7 million for the purchase of imported components of vehicles. Out of this, letters of commitment have been issued for an amount \$ 6,42,331.

Besides the above, technical assistance from USAID as per agreements reached in earlier years continued to be received during 1969-70 and 1970-71.

\*The other country from which assistance for Family Planning Programme was received



is Sweden (Swedish International Development Authority, Stockholm). According to the Agreement which was signed on 1st July, 1968, and was valid upto 30th June, 1970, the following supplies have already been received in full :

164.9 million pieces of condoms (Nirodh)  
250 tons of offset paper,  
500 tons of glazed newsprint,  
1 packing machine  
Contingent fund of One lakh Swedish  
Crowns.

#### **Cost of Production of Petrol and Diesel Oil**

\*607. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of production of petroleum and diesel oil per litre exclusive of tax ;

(b) the Excise Duty and Central Tax per litre on each one of them ; and

(c) the net profit to the dealers of petrol and diesel oil per litre ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Petrol and diesel oil are produced concurrently with several other products when crude oil is refined. Their percentage yield varies not only from one refinery to another, but even at the same refinery, from time to time, depending upon several variable factors. It is therefore not possible to calculate the cost of production of individual products at any refinery.

(b) The total Central Excise Duties at 29.5°C on Petrol and Diesel Oil with effect from 29.5.1971 are as under :—

Motor Spirit 79 ON	Rs 1001.65/KL
Motor Spirit 93 ON	Rs. 1002.77/KL
High Speed Diesel Oil	Rs. 505.31/KL

(c) Dealers' commission on Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel Oil is Rs. 41.80 and Rs. 17.60 per KL respectively. The net profit varies widely from one dealer to another depending upon sales, land rental, type of retail outlet and various other local factors.

#### **Target for Industrial Housing during the 4th Plan**

\*608. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for industrial housing during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the progress so far made in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan does not give any scheme-wise break up of the plan provision of about Rs. 195 crores made for the implementation of the Social Housing schemes (introduced by this Ministry) and the urban development programmes. Neither physical nor financial targets have been separately set up for 'industrial housing' which is included in this consolidated provision for Social Housing Schemes and urban development programmes. The target for industrial housing etc will depend upon the provisions which the State Governments are able to accommodate within their overall plan ceilings from year to year.

(b) On the basis of available information, the State Governments have so far sanctioned construction of 24,550 houses from the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

#### **Auction of Movable and Immovable Properties of Refugees of East Bengal**

\*611. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports that the Martial Law Government of Pakistan has launched an operation to dispose of by auction all movable and immovable properties of refugees coming to India recently from East Bengal during their freedom struggle ;

(b) whether this will mar the prospects of return of millions of refugees to East Bengal ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken through UNO and international influence to prevent auctioning of properties of refugees from East Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have brought this to the notice of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees during his recent visit to India. Government are also bringing this to the notice of the international community through diplomatic channels. An assurance has been sought from the Pakistan Government that the property of the refugees would be protected and returned to them when they return to their homes in East Bengal.

Persons who came to India from Ceylon

\*612. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether much progress has not been made so far in regard to the implementation of Indo-Ceylon Pact;

(b) how many persons have so far arrived in India from Ceylon under the Pact; and

(c) the number of Indians who have been given Ceylonese citizenship under the Indo-Ceylon Pact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 prescribed a period of 15 years for its implementation. The necessity to make various prior arrangements had somewhat delayed actual repatriation under the terms of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964. Both Governments are taking necessary steps to carry out their obligations.

(b) 22093 stateless persons were granted Indian citizenship and repatriated to India under the 1964 Agreement upto the end of April 1971.

(c) 15091 stateless persons were accepted as Ceylon citizens upto the end of April 1971 under the 1964 Indo-Ceylon Agreement.

Rebel Nagas Secret Ties with Foreign Countries

\*614. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rebel Nagas have secret strong ties with some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries with whom Naga Rebels have relations; and

(c) the steps taken or likely to be taken to break such relations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Some of the misguided Nagas have been maintaining contacts with Pakistan and China.

(c) Government have, on several occasions, protested to the Governments of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China, asking them to desist from giving help to underground Nagas and interfering in our internal affairs.

The Governments of Nagaland and Manipur and the Security Forces are vigilant. With improved intelligence and the co-operation of the villagers, they have been able to effectively curb clandestine traffic along the international frontier.

Brutal Treatment Meted out by Pakistan to Indians in Pakistani Jails

\*616. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item in the *Statesman* (Delhi dated 25th April, 1971) that brutal treatment was meted out to the Indian Nationals who have been imprisoned by Pakistan authorities just because they happened to stray into their territory?

(b) whether the Indians were also kept on starvation diet according to some of those who crossed over to India after their release from Pakistan jails ;

(c) if so, whether this matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Government has seen the news-item under reference.

(c) and (d). The newspaper report did not contain the names and other particulars of the Indian nationals who had suffered maltreatment in Pakistani jails. Efforts are being made to collect this information with a view to considering further action.

**Offer by Russia to India and Pakistan for Repatriation of their Diplomatic staff from Dacca and Calcutta**

**\*617. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union made an offer to India and Pakistan in April last to help to solve the problem of repatriation of the members of Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca and members of the former Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the response of Pakistan thereto ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The Soviet Union had agreed to offer Soviet planes for the evacuation of the members of the Indian Mission in Dacca. The Pakistan Government agreed to this but the evacuation did not take place on the date fixed, namely 5th May, 1971, because of last-minute difficulties created by the Pakistan authorities.

**Work-Load of Regional Passport Centres**

**\*619. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities and States where Regional Passport Centres have been set up by Government during the last three years ;

(b) whether some of these centres have got very little work-load ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) Two Regional Passport Offices have been set up by the Government during the last three years—one at Chandigarh on 3rd October, 1969 and the other at Ahmedabad in the Gujarat State on 21st November, 1969.

(b) The two offices have enough work-load.

(c) Does not arise.

**मध्य प्रदेश में तेल शोधक कारखाना**

**\*622. श्री मंगल चरण चौधरी :** क्या वेदोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में एक तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त परियोजना को कब तक आरम्भ किया जावेगा ?

**वेदोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री श्री० श्री० सेठी) :** (क) और (ख) . उत्तर-पश्चिम में एक तेल परिष्करणशाला स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। स्थान तथा समय के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

### Aid given to Nepal

\*625. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of aid given to Nepal during the last 3 years, year-wise; and

(b) the projects in Nepal which have been completed so far with Indian aid and those which are under construction at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The following amounts were given under the Indo-Nepal Economic Cooperation Programme during the last three years:—

1968-69	Rs. 10.98 Crores
1969-70	Rs. 12.01 Crores
1970-71	Rs. 9.00 Crores
	(approximate)

Against the industrial loan of Rs. 1 crore, which was agreed to in 1964, an amount of Rs. 41.88 lakhs has been disbursed so far.

(b) The projects in Nepal which have been completed so far with the Indian aid are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—483/71]

The projects which are under construction at present are given the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—483/71]

### Literature on Yogic Culture

\* 624. DR. MELKOTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people in our country and outside are genuinely interested in the subject of Yoga;

(b) whether some publishers are earning large sums of money by publishing spurious literature describing systems of Yogic culture and Tantric exercises; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take

for ringing out the fundamentals of this ancient Indian System?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are not aware of any such case.

(c) Several research projects to probe into the fundamentals of this system have been instituted by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) have also a Scheme for promotion of Yoga under which financial assistance is given to Yoga Institutions of All-India Character for Yogic Research.

### Action taken by India against Pakistan Propaganda

\*626. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Pakistan have informed the world capitals about India's war-like preparation against Pakistan and her belligerent attitude towards Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken adequate steps to dispel the wrong image created by Pindi; and

(c) if so, what are those steps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen press reports that, as part of its intensified anti-Indian propaganda abroad, the Government of Pakistan have been making a number of baseless and unwarranted allegations against India.

(b) and (c). Government have through their Missions in foreign countries and through other media, made it clear that such persistent false and malicious anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan is intended to divert attention from her atrocities in East Bengal.

**U. N. O. Chief Adviser's Recommendations on Health and Family Planning**

\*628. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Adviser of the United Nations Organisation has sent some recommendations to the Government of India regarding Health and Family Planning ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the recommendation accepted by the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). The United Nations Mission visited India in January-March, 1969 and made certain recommendations collectively for the family planning programme. The recommendations are general in nature and already formed the basis of Government of India's Planning Programme. The recommendations which call for specific further action by Government of India and action taken thereon is shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-684/71]

**Taking over Charge of Refugee Camps by the Army**

\* 629. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the *Daily Hindu* published from Madras dated the 8th June, 1971 (City edition) under the heading "Army unwilling to take full charge of refugee camps" which was discussed with the Chief of the Army Staff by the West Bengal Chief Minister ; and

(b) if so, whether the Chief Minister had sent any request to the Central Government and the Army Chief disagreed to take charge of the refugees camps in consultation with the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAQJIAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation looks after the refugee camps. There is no question of the Army taking them over. I had occasion to discuss this aspect of the matter with the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

**Ayurvedic Cure for Cancer**

2635. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether research in Ayurvedic cure for cancer was conducted by the Ayurvedic College, Dehra Dun and was claimed that a medicine from the Lajwanti plant could cure external and internal cancer within a reasonable time ; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**U. S. Efforts for return of Bangla Desh Refugees**

2636. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. urged the Pakistan Government to facilitate the return of Bangla Desh refugees to their homes ; and

(b) if so, the U. S. proposals and the reaction of Pakistan Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to our information, the U. S. Government have been in touch with the Government of Pakistan in this matter.

(b) The Government of Pakistan said on 21.5.1971 that "bonafide" and "law abiding" citizens of Pakistan would be allowed to return to East Bengal. This is, however, mere pro-

paganda as atrocities against the people of Bangla Desh continue unabated and the influx of refugees is increasing instead of decreasing.

**Enhancement of Rates of unfiltered Water by C. P. W. D.**

2638. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Construction Division No. X of Central Public Works Department has arbitrarily enhanced the rates for unfiltered water by Rs. 24/- per annum over and above the existing basic rates for all private connections in New Delhi, irrespective of the areas of the buildings, without prior intimation to the consumers and without inviting objections from them ;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking this decision ;

(c) whether any representatives of the residents federation of Chanakyapuri, Golf Links, Jor Bagh etc. met the Minister and protested to him in the last week of May, 1971 and sought for status quo ; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter and by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes Sir. The rates for unfiltered water have been enhanced provisionally for all the connections, private as well as Government.

(b) The increase in rates became unavoidable as the expenditure on pumping of water from the river Jamuna increased, and in addition there is a rise in the prices of materials and wages of labour.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

**Setting up of Form for C.P.W.D. Engineers**

2639. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given

the Unstarred Question No. 810 on the 16th November 1970 regarding setting up of Form for C. P. W. D. Engineers and state :

(a) the names of the Associations functioning in the C. P. W. D. for the welfare of Junior Engineers, Asstt. Engineers and Executive Engineers ;

(b) the number of times the representatives of the Associations could represent their problems and difficulties to Government during the year 1970 and 1971 ;

(c) whether letters received from the Associations are not promptly replied to ; and

(d) the number of letters received from the Junior Engineers Associations and the number of them replied with demands, the number of them which could not be replied with reasons, during the period from January 1970 to 31st May, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The following are the recognised Associations in the C.P.W.D. for Junior Engineers, Asstt. Engineers and Executive Engineers etc.

*Junior Engineers*

- (i) Graduate Sectional Officers' Association.
- (ii) A.M.I.E. Sectional Officers' Association.
- (iii) C.P.W.D. Sectional Officers' Association.

*Asstt. Engineers/Executive Engineers (Direct Recruits Class II)*

Central Engineering Service Class II Direct Recruits Association.

*Asstt. Engineers/Executive Engineers/Superintending Engineers etc.*

C. P. W. D. Engineers' Association.

*Asstt. Executive Engineers/Executive Engineers/Superintending Engineers etc. (Class I Direct Recruits)*

Central Engineering Service Class I Direct Recruits Association.

(b) The Associations represent their problems and difficulties to Government from time to time by means of letters and also in their discussions at various levels.

(c) Depending on the types of problems presented by the Associations and the examination which those matters require, replies to the Associations are sent as expeditiously as possible.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Incurable Crippling Disease caused by Florides in Drinking Water**

2640. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been complaints from certain States that people residing in some areas are suffering from an incurable crippling disease, fluorosis, caused by excessive amount of florides in drinking water ;

(b) if so, the main points of the complaint ;

(c) whether Government have conducted any study in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the result of the study made and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to assist the State Government to fight the disease ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). No complaints have been received, but it is known that fluoride content of drinking water is in excess in some parts of India and it can result in a disease called fluorosis. Symptoms which can be definitely associated with natural chronic fluorine intoxication of human beings are the typical changes in the teeth and skeletal system. In case of teeth, the enamel is chipped off. The characteristic symptoms of skeletal fluorosis are stiffness of the back and difficulty in performing natural movement such as turning the neck or squatting on the floor. The chest loses its mobility and breathing becomes abdominal. Deformities are often present. The patients complain of a generalised

fleeting pain all over the body and a tingling sensation in the extremities.

(c) The Government have not conducted any study, but the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Central Public Health Engineering Research Unit at Nagpur have conducted studies in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh respectively.

(d) The study undertaken revealed that the incidence of skeletal fluorosis in general increased with the increase in fluoride content of water. But this observation was not universally applicable. The incidence of skeletal fluorosis was greater in poor people doing hard manual labour. It was also more in males and in older age group. It was also observed that when the source of water containing high fluoride was replaced by that of low fluoride content, the condition of the patient with neurological complications showed improvement.

No State Government has approached the Government of India for assistance in fighting the disease.

### **Implementation of Bonus Act in Sindri Fertilizers**

2641. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bonus Act is implemented in Sindri Fertilizers, Bihar ; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Implementation of Recommendations of Wage Board for Heavy Chemical and Fertilizers by Sindri Fertilizers**

2642. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sindri Fertilizers has not implemented the recommendations of Wage



Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizers ; and

(b) if so, when these recommendations will be implemented.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). The recommendations of the Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizers could not be implemented in the Sindri Unit because the workmen were opposed to its implementation. The reason for such opposition was that the scales of pay and the formula of fixation in the new scales evolved by the Wage Board were less attractive as compared to the existing scales in the Fertilizer Corporation. The Corporation, therefore, arrived at a separate settlement with the recognised union of Sindri Unit agreeing to the continuance of the present pay scales and to revise the scales of pay if the Third Pay Commission for Central Government employees does so.

श्रीतल पेय के निर्माताओं द्वारा नियमों और विनियमों का उलंघन

2643. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 18 मई, 1971 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि प्रेम नगर माफिट, फरीदाबाद में स्थित एक दुकान से खरीदी गई एक सील बन्द बोतल से एक मरा हुआ बहरीला कीड़ा पाया गया था ; और

(ख) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन विभाग के राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी. बी. चट्टोपाध्याय) :  
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) खाद्य अपशिष्ट निवारण अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को पहले ही और अधिक कठोर बना

दिया गया है और राज्यों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि यह अधिनियम समुचित रूप से लागू किया जा रहा है । राज्य सरकारों से पुनः अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि वे इस अधिनियम को और अधिक कठोरता से लागू करें ।

खाद्य अपशिष्ट की रोकथाम के लिये राज्य स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकारियों के सहयोग से एक केन्द्रीय एकक की स्थापना की गई है ।

यह सूचित किया गया है कि खाद्य अपशिष्ट निवारण अधिनियम को और अधिक कठोरता से क्रियान्वित करने के लिये हरियाणा सरकार अपने स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के निदेशालय में एक पृथक सेल खोलने पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार कर रही हैं ।

Application for Expansion of Chemical Fertilizer Factories in West Bengal

2645. SHRI DINEN BHATACHARYYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of applications for expansion of Chemical Fertilizer Factories in West Bengal are lying with Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting permission to the concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) No application for expansion of fertilizer factories in West Bengal is pending.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of facilities in various Sectors of Chandigarh

2646. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it had been brought to the notice of Government that many facilities envisaged at the time of the planning to be



provided in various sectors in Chandigarh had not been provided and numerous defects had been left to be rectified ;

(b) whether the Chandigarh Administration was directed to look into this and hold a thorough survey with a view to removing defects wherever occurred ; and

(c) whether the Administration has taken any steps in this direction, if so what ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Whatever defects have come to light, these have been attended to by the Chandigarh Administration.

**Scheme for Cheap Housing Accommodation for low income groups at Chandigarh**

**2647. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for providing cheap Housing accommodation for low income group people at Chandigarh was proposed in the Chandigarh Advisory Committee ;

(b) whether a decision has been taken thereon and whether a copy of the scheme will be placed on the Table ; and

(c) whether provision has been made in Chandigarh Budget for the current year to furnish Housing loans on cheap rates of interest to the low income groups at Chandigarh ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Chandigarh Administration have a proposal for construction of cheap houses for Dhobis, Malis, Sweepers, Cobblers and domestic servants etc. No decision has yet been taken.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs (Plan) and another sum of Rs. 25 lakhs (Non Plan)

have been provided for grant of loans to plot-holders in Chandigarh under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

**Governments' Contract with Countries of Asia, Africa, Libya and Latin America on Happenings in Bangla Desh**

**2648. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in touch with the countries of Asia, Africa, Libya and Latin America on the happenings in Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of these countries towards the said happenings ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Many foreign governments have assured us that they are using their influence with the Government of Pakistan to stop the use of force and seek a political solution.

**Plot allotted to Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi**

**2649. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had given a plot for Vishwa Yuvak Kendra at New Delhi ;

(b) the commercial rate of the plot and how Government charged from the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra ; and

(c) who had signed the lease-deed of the plot on behalf of the Trust ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) A plot of land was allotted to the World Assembly of Youth India Youth Centres Trust, New Delhi for the construction of a World Assembly of Youth International House building.

(b) The commercial rate of land in the area in 1962 was Rs. 4,15,126.80 per acre. As an eligible cultural organization, the Trust was charged the concessional rate of Rs. 36,000/- per acre as premium plus 5% thereof as annual ground rent.

(c) Shri P. T. Kuriakose, Secretary General for World Assembly of Youth signed the lease-deed.

#### Indo-US Talks

2650. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :  
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-US bilateral talks which were to be held in December, 1970 were being postponed since then ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when the talks are finally to be held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Governments of India and the USA agreed to postpone the talks which had been tentatively scheduled for the end of January, 1971, until a mutually convenient time after the Indian elections.

(c) No dates have yet been fixed for the talks but they are likely to be held towards the end of the year.

प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्रियों के बंगलों के  
रक्ष-रक्षा पर होने वाला व्यय

2651. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : क्या  
नेर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 दिसम्बर, 1970 से आज तक,  
प्रधान मंत्री सहित केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के बंगलों  
के रक्ष-रक्षा पर और उनमें उपलब्ध किये  
गये फर्नीचर आदि पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुल  
कितना व्यय किया है ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए इस  
घोषक के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी राशि की व्यव-  
स्था की गयी है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री आइ. के. गुजराल) (क) 7,37, 257  
रुपये ।

(ख) 13,16,737 रुपये ।

#### Payment of Corporation Tax on Central Government Buildings in Tamil Nadu

2652. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the  
Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government  
has been requesting for a long time to the  
Central Government to pay the service charges  
towards the Corporation Tax for their build-  
ings in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have  
paid the charges to Bombay, Calcutta and  
Delhi ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that inspite of  
numerous reminders by the Tamil Nadu  
Government, the Corporation and Munici-  
palities, the Central Government has neglected  
to pay the charges ;

(d) if so the reasons thereof ; and

(e) the actual amount due to the Madras  
Corporation and when it will be settled for  
their Central Government Buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING  
(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (e). The in-  
formation is being collected and will be laid  
on the Table of the House.

#### Aid to Tripura for Construction of Tube- Wells

2653. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the  
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLAN-  
NING be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to heavy influx of displaced

persons in Tripura drinking water supply arrangement in Kunjanban area is fouling; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give aid to Tripura Government for construction of Tube-wells on emergency basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा पाकिस्तान की यात्रा

2654. श्री पद्मा लाल बाकपाल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी 1970 से अप्रैल 1971 तक की अवधि में कुल कितने भारतीय नागरिक अस्थायी रूप से पाकिस्तान गये ;

(ख) कितने भारतीय नागरिक अपने परिवारों से मिलने के लिये भारत आये ;

(ग) कितने नागरिक अपने पार पत्रों की अवधि के समाप्त होने के बाद भी वापिस नहीं आये ; और

(घ) कितने नागरिक अस्थायी रूप से भारत आये थे परन्तु वह वापिस नहीं गये हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना अभी तो उपलब्ध नहीं है लेकिन इसे इकट्ठा करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

### Benefits Granted to National Cadet Corps

2655. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to arrange some lump grants to 'B' or 'C' certificate passed National Cadet Corps Cadets in the

Colleges to provide for their academic expenses ; and

(b) whether his Ministry is reserving number of seats in the Commissioned and non-Commissioned ranks of Army, Navy and Air Force for the National Cadet Corps trained cadets ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) 30 vacancies in the Army and 6 vacancies in the Navy are reserved for grant of commissions to N. C. C. trained cadets. For entry into the Air Force (both commissioned and non-commissioned ranks) and the non-commissioned ranks in the Army and the Navy there is no reservation for N. C. C. cadets, but due to their N.C.C. training, a number of them get recruited into these cadres.

### Programme connected with C. M. D. A., West Bengal

2656. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any specific programme under his Ministry connected with Calcutta Metropolitan Department Authority of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, its main features and when it will be executed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal in consultation with the Central Government have drawn up a comprehensive programme for the development of Calcutta Metropolitan District. There are about 90 schemes in various sectors of development involving an outlay of about Rs. 145 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan. A statement showing the various sectors of development and the Fourth Plan allocation sector-wise is enclosed. These schemes are not being executed by the Central Government . .

For proper co-ordination and effective implementation of these schemes, many of

which cover more than one municipal limit, a statutory body, called the Calcutta Metropolitan Department Authority, has been set up. Some schemes have already been completed while others are in the process of execution.

#### Statement

#### Various Sectors of Development and the IV Plan Allocation Sectorwise

Sl. No.	Sector	Allocation for 4th Plan in Lakhs Rs.
1.	Water Supply	2880.97
2.	Sewerage and Drainage	2893.58
3.	Traffic and Transportation	3152.65
4.	Garbage Disposal	260.77
5.	Bustee, Housing and Urban Development	2590.81
6.	Other Schemes	1662.34
7.	Low Cost Middle Income Group Housing	600.00
8.	Special Projects	538.00
		14579.12

#### Implementation of Recommendations of National Industrial Tribunal Award Re: Rules for Recruitment, Promotion and Transfers

2657. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite lapse of over 10 years, no action to implement the decision contained in the National Industrial Tribunal Award dated the 3rd March, 1960 for the framing of rules for recruitment, promotion and transfers has been taken;

(b) whether Government propose to frame the said rules; if so, when; and

(c) whether the National Industrial Tribunal No. 2 of 1958 has vide its para 34 of the Award recommended that supervisory staff should be transferred from one Cantonment to another Cantonment within a Command preferably within the State?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) and (b). The proposed amendments to the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1937, regarding recruitment, promotion and transfers were published for the second time in the Gazette of India in 1969 and these would be finalised after taking into account the objections and suggestions received in regard thereto.

(c) In para 34 of the Award, the National Industrial Tribunal had observed that in the interests of efficiency it would be desirable that the supervisory staff of Cantonment Boards and sectional heads should be transferable from Cantonment to Cantonment, at least within a State, and may be within a Command. The Tribunal had further suggested that the transfers should be based upon desiderata to be fixed by the Rules.

#### Confirmation of Statistical Investigators in Army Statistical Organisation in Ministry of Defence

2658. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Government order contained in Ministry of Finance O. M. No. F. 18 (2) E (Spl) 160 dated the 24th March, 1960, 80 per cent of the temporary posts which have been in existence for a continuous period of not less than three years and are likely to be required on permanent basis be converted into permanent ones; and

(b) if so, the number of statistical Investigators in the Army Statistical organisation, Army Head quarters Ministry of Defence, who are eligible for confirmation under the said order but have not been confirmed as yet?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 19 individuals are eligible for consideration for confirmation in the grade of Statistical Investigator Type 'A' Type 'B' in Army Statis-

tical Organisation, Army Headquarters. The suitability of these persons for confirmation will shortly be assessed by the Departmental Promotion Committee, presided over by a Member, Union Public Service Commission. The matter is under active consideration by the Commission.

#### Search for Oil in NEFA

2659. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :  
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to widen its scope for oil search in N. E. F. A. ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :  
(a) and (b). Oil India Limited have drawn up a plan for drilling two exploratory wells in 1973-74 in Ningru area in NEFA at an estimated cost of Rs. 331 lakhs.

#### Commercial Value of Oil Struck at Aliabet

2660. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in 'The Times of India' dated the 24th May, 1971, that Oil struck at Aliabet has turned out to be too small to be of any commercial value ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Irrespective of the lack of commerciality of the oil find in off-shore well No. 1, the exploration there has been of significance in two ways regarding future exploration by Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Western region. Firstly, it has shown that there is a possibility of finding oil in Miocene Sands in other parts of the region where, upto

now, no oil was discovered in the rocks of Miocene Age. This has also increased the hopes of oil discovery in Bombay High and other big structure lying in deeper waters where Miocene Rocks are expected to be thick. Also it has given valuable experience to the young technicians of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in offshore drilling which would come in extremely useful when they undertake drilling at other structures in shallow and deep waters.

#### Deaths due to Rabies in Delhi

2661. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who died due to rabies in the country during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively ;

(b) the total number of persons who died due to rabies in the year of 1969-70 and 1970-71 in Delhi alone ;

(c) whether the death toll due to rabies is on the increase in Delhi in comparison with other parts of the country ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this increase and prevent this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Medical and Health Services in Manipur

2662. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what structural reforms have been introduced in the sphere of Medical and Health services administration in Manipur consequent upon its division into five districts ;

(b) whether each district has been provided with equal medical facilities ; and

(c) if so, what are those facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADH-YAYA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### Inadequate Water Supply for Imphal Town

2663. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present arrangement for water supply for Imphal town and the suburbs are quite inadequate and the people are suffering much on account of this inadequacy;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the grievances of the people; and

(c) when the benefit of the new steps will reach the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADH-YAYA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### T. B. Control Programme

2664. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Tamil Nadu Tuberculosis Association's report that in Tamil Nadu alone out of six lakh known T. B. cases more than one and half lakhs are of a highly infectious type;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the figures for the entire country;

(d) whether Government have any plan to widen the Tuberculosis control Programme in the country; and

(e) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADH-YAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) The numbers quoted by Tamil Nadu Tuberculosis Association are only an estimate based on the National Sample Survey conducted in 1955-58.

(c) It is estimated that there are about 8 million patients of whom about 2 million are infectious.

(d) and (e). Yes. The National T. B. Control Programme has been continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% central assistance. It envisages the establishment of one District T. B. Centre in every District in the country equipped with X-ray, Laboratory equipment and staffed by full team of Medical and paramedical personnel trained at the Nation T. B. Institute, Bangalore to undertake T. B. control work. 209 Districts T. B. Centres have been established so far and it is proposed to cover the remaining Districts before the end of the Fourth Plan period. There are at present 247 B. C. G. teams undertaking preventive B. C. G. vaccination. About 125 more teams are to be formed during the rest of the 4th Plan Period.

#### मलेरिया तथा चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम

2665. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार में मलेरिया तथा चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ख) इस कार्य के लिए कितनी धनराशि का आवंटन किया गया है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-सचिव (बी ए० के० किस्कू): (क) राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम तथा राष्ट्रीय चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अधीन चौथी पंचवर्षीय

योजना के दौरान निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं

**राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम**

- (I) जिन क्षेत्रों में वेक्टर मच्छरों में डी० डी० टी० सहन करने की क्षति पैदा हो गई है वहां डी० डी० टी० के बदले बी० एच० सी० कीटनाशक दवा का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है जहां मच्छरों में इन दोनों प्रकार के कीटनाशकों की सहन करने की क्षति हो गई है वहां पर इनके बदले मैलेथियोन नामक एक आर्गेनोफास्फोरस कीटनाशक का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।
- (II) इस कार्यक्रम के तीसरे (वेल्-रेल्) चरण वाले क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्तर पर बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को 1968-69 में हुए खर्च के स्तर के अतिरिक्त 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता देकर सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है।
- (III) कार्यक्रम के पुराने तथा बेकार पड़े वाहनों को धीरे धीरे बदला जा रहा है ताकि दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में छिड़काव सामग्री पहुंचाने में कोई कठिनाई न हो।
- (IV) चूंकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया का नियंत्रण, जो स्थानीय निकायों के हाथ में है, सन्तोषजनक नहीं रहा है अतः इन क्षेत्रों के लिए एक योजना मंजूर करने का विचार है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत छिड़काव कार्य के लिए स्थानीय निकायों को लावारोधी तैल मुफ्त बांटने का विचार है। जहां कहीं आवश्यक हुआ, इन स्थानीय निकायों में स्टाफ की वृद्धि करने का विचार है।

**राष्ट्रीय वैक्सीन उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम**

- (I) टीका लगाने, सतिरीक्षण करने और वैक्सीन फैलने को रोकने के प्रयासों को तेज किया जा रहा है।
  - (II) बुगुंही बुझियों का प्रयोग कर टीका लगाने की अधिक प्रभावकारी और कम कष्ट दायक विधि शुरू कर दी गई है।
  - (III) लोग स्वेच्छा से टीका लगाएं इसके लिए स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा और प्रचार अभियान तेज कर दिया गया है।
  - (IV) अतिरिक्त स्टाफ और आकस्मिक खर्चों के लिए राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को शत प्रतिशत सहायता दी जा रही है।
  - (V) वैक्सीन की जमा कर सुल्झाई गई वैक्सीन मुफ्त दी जा रही है।
- (ख) **राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम**  
89.44 करोड़ रुपये (इसमें शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए की गई धन व्यवस्था सम्मिलित नहीं है)

**राष्ट्रीय वैक्सीन उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम**

16.00 करोड़ रुपये।

#### Indian Diplomats in African Countries

2666. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian diplomats who have declined or expressed reluctance to go to African countries on diplomatic assignments; and

(b) how many of the Indian diplomats serving in African countries possess formal training in African languages and African Culture ;

(c) whether his Ministry is aware that there



exists a School of African Studies affiliated to the Delhi University ; and

(d) if so, what specific use the Ministry has made of this School and how many of the School Graduates have found it possible to be associated with the African Section of the Ministry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) None Sir.

(b) All the officers posted to African countries are well acquainted with the cultural background of the country of their posting.

Amongst the officers at present working in our Missions in Africa, three of them also possess knowledge of Kiswahili, an African language.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) At present, our officers are not sent to the School of African Studies for learning African languages. The officers complete their language training in the country of their posting. Thereby they not only learn the language but also acquire knowledge about the geography, history, political and economic set up and the cultural and other aspects of the country.

(ii) Graduates of the School of African Studies like others are welcome to discuss matters concerning various areas with the concerned Sections of the Ministry.

गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक सैनिक स्कूल खोलना

2667. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेमी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में इस समय कितने सैनिक स्कूल हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 में सरकार का व्यवहार उपरोक्त जिले में सैनिकों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बच्चों के अध्ययन के लिए कितने

स्कूल खोलने का है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा सैनिकों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बच्चों के लिए किन विशेष सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) गढ़वाल जिले में कोई सैनिक स्कूल नहीं है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के नैनीताल जिले के चोराखाल नामक स्थान में एक सैनिक स्कूल है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से गढ़वाल जिले में सैनिक स्कूल खोलने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ग) सैनिकों एवं भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बच्चों को चोराखाल स्थित सैनिक स्कूल में प्रवेश पाने की सुविधा हर वर्ष कुल दाखिले का 33 प्रतिशत तक होती है। उन बच्चों को जो कि प्रवेशिका परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होते हैं और जिनको स्कूल में दाखिल कर लिया जाता है, रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा योग्यता एवं जीविका-साधन के आधार पर छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं।

अमरीकी विध्वंसक जहाजों और विमानवाहकों द्वारा हिन्द महासागर में अभ्यास

2668. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :  
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका के विध्वंसक जहाजों और विमान-वाहकों ने अप्रैल, 1971 में हिन्द महासागर में अभ्यास किये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) सरकार के पास इस विषय में कोई सूचना नहीं



है। तथापि सरकार ने दिनांक 24-4-1971 के नई दिल्ली से प्रकाशित स्टेट्समैन में अमरीकी जहाजों द्वारा "सामान्य अभ्यास" किये जाने की सूचना देसी है।

(ख) हमारा यह विचार कि हिन्द महासागर को शांति क्षेत्र के रूप में माना जाना चाहिए, सदन एवं अन्य सम्बन्धित देशों को विदित है।

#### पाकिस्तान के पास टैंक

2669. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार पाकिस्तानी सेना के पास किस किस प्रकार के टैंक हैं ;

(ख) पाकिस्तानी सेना ने किन किन देशों से वे टैंक प्राप्त किये हैं ; और

(ग) विदेशों द्वारा पाकिस्तान को दी गई शस्त्रान्त्र का भारत की रक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

टैंक की किस्म	देशों से संक्रय
शेफी	} यू० एस० ए०
शेरमन	
पैटन	} चीन
टी—34	
टी—59	
टी—54	} यू० एस० एस० आर०
टी—55	

(ग) पाकिस्तान की सैन्य शक्ति में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि भारत की सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा करती है। सुरक्षा की आवश्यकताओं की योजना बनाते समय इन गतिविधियों की ध्यात में रखा जाता है।

भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा सरकारी आवास के किराये की अवधि

2670. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय :

श्री जगजीवन राम :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक सभा के अधिकांश सदस्यों ने उनको दिये गये फ्लैट लोक सभा भंग होने के पश्चात् खाली कर दिये थे, परन्तु उन्होंने सरकार को उस अवधि के किराये का अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उनसे कितना मकान किराया और अन्य-राशि अभी वसूल की जानी शेष है, और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां। भंग की गई लोक सभा के 133 सदस्यों ने उनको आर्बिट्रि किए गए परिसरों को, खाली कर दिया है जबकि 101 सदस्यों ने अपने दखल के परिसरों का पूर्ण कब्जा अब तक नहीं दिया है।

(ख) भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों से जिन्होंने परिसरों को खाली कर दिया है, मई 1971 के अन्त तक 1,04,198.00 रु० की राशि वसूल की जानी है तथा 101 भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों से जिन्होंने उन्हें आर्बिट्रि किये गये परिसरों को अभी खाली करना है, मई 1971 के अन्त तक 1,58,884.00 रु० की राशि वसूल की जानी है।

(ग) बिल/पत्र जारी करके भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों से उनके नाम बकाया राशियों का भुगतान करने का निवेदन किया गया है। लोक

सभा सचिवालय को भी बकाया राशियां सूचित कर दी गई हैं।

केन्द्र द्वारा चलाये गये मेडिकल कालेज

2671. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में केन्द्र द्वारा कितने और किन-किन स्थानों पर मेडिकल कालेज चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन कालेजों में प्रवेश पाने के लिये क्या नियम हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक कालेज की वर्तमान स्थान-क्षमता क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० खट्टोबाघ्याय) :  
(क) देश में दो मेडिकल कालेज अर्थात् जवाहर लाल स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी और सशस्त्र सेना मेडिकल कालेज, पूना सीधे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज एवं अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली, जो एक स्वशासीय संस्थान है, तथा अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली जो एक संविधिक निकाय है इन दोनों के अपने चिकित्सा कालेज भी हैं जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(ख) इन कालेजों में दाखिले निम्नलिखित तरीकों से किये जाते हैं :—

(I) जवाहरलाल स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी।

कतिपय विशिष्ट वर्गों के लिए आरक्षित सीटों को छोड़कर शेष सीटों के लिए अखिल भारतीय आचार पर योग्यतानुसार सीधे चयन द्वारा।

(II) सशस्त्र सेना मेडिकल कालेज, पूना।

अखिल भारतीय आचार पर आम परीक्षा।

(III) लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज एवं अस्पताल।

42 स्थान दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को अर्हक परीक्षा में प्राप्त अंकों के आधार पर योग्यतानुसार सीधे चयन द्वारा।

42 सीटें प्रवेश/परीक्षा में पास होने वालों में से योग्यता के आधार पर। 26 सीटें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित। 20 स्थान भारत सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत किए जाने वाले कतिपय विशिष्ट वर्गों के छात्रों के लिए।

(IV) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान कतिपय विशिष्ट वर्गों के लिए आरक्षित स्थानों को छोड़ कर शेष स्थान आम परीक्षा द्वारा।

उपर्युक्त मेडिकल कालेजों/संस्थाओं में प्रवेश के बारे में लागू विस्तृत नियम उनको सम्बन्धित विवरण-पत्रिकाओं में दिए गये हैं।

(ग) इन कालेजों/संस्थाओं में इस समय स्थानों की संख्या निम्नांकित है :

कालेजों/संस्थाओं के नाम	स्थानों की संख्या
1	2
1. जवाहरलाल स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी	65
2. सशस्त्र सेना मेडिकल कालेज	120

1	2
3. लेडी हाउसिंग मेडिकल कालेज एवं अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	130
4. अखिल भारतीय आयु-विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली।	50

### मध्य प्रदेश में कैंसर क्लिनिकों की स्थापना

2672. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खोले गये कैंसर क्लिनिक चल रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा कोई कैंसर क्लिनिक नहीं है;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक ऐसा क्लिनिक स्थापित किये जाने के संबंध में प्रस्ताव भेजा है और केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उसके लिये अनुदानों की स्वीकृति दी जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय):

(क) चूंकि "चिकित्सा परिवर्षा" राज्य का विषय है इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कैंसर क्लिनिक नहीं खोलती है। फिर भी, कैंसर पर अनुसंधान करने के लिए चित्तूरजन राष्ट्रीय कैंसर अनुसंधान केन्द्र, कलकत्ता; कैंसर संस्थान, मद्रास; कैंसर अनुसंधान संस्थान, बम्बई को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में कोई कैंसर क्लिनिक नहीं खोला है।

(ग) और (घ). गत वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से एक प्रस्ताव मिला था जिसमें मालि-

यर और इंदौर में स्थित अस्पतालों में कैंसर के उपचार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया गया था। चूंकि "चिकित्सा परिवर्षा" राज्य का विषय है इसलिए राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी असमर्थता बताते हुए लेद प्रकट किया था।

### General Grants for Housing and Urban Development Programmes in Madhya Pradesh

2673. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the amount of grants sanctioned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the years 1967 to 1970, year-wise in respect of Works, Housing and Urban Development Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): During the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, the following Central assistance was drawn by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the implementation of various social housing schemes and urban development programmes of the Ministry of Works and Housing:

Year	Loan	Grant	Total
(Rs. in Lakhs)			
1967-68	18.28	15.32	33.60
1968-69	20.93	18.36	39.29

From 1969-70, i. e. the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central assistance for all State sector programmes (including Housing and Urban Development) is being released to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants by the Ministry of Finance. This block Central assistance is not relatable to any individual scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to determine the programmes to be implemented and the funds to be allocated within the approved outlay for different State sector schemes according to their own requirements and priorities.

**Central Grants for Slum Clearance Scheme in Madhya Pradesh**

2674. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given grants to Madhya Pradesh State Government for slum clearance; if so, the grants given during the last three years year-wise;

(b) whether the State Government has demanded increased grants for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI L. K. GUJRAL): (a) During the year 1968-69 Central assistance of Rs. 7.28 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh out of which they drew a sum of Rs. 4.79 lakhs only. Since 1st April, 1969 this Scheme is in the State Sector, and Central assistance to the State Governments for all State Sector programmes (including slum clearance) is being provided in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The State Governments are free to allocate funds for various schemes according to the priorities fixed by them.

(b) and (c). Under the present system of block grants no specific amount is earmarked for expenditure on this item and it is open to the State Government to vary the expenditure according to requirements and relative priorities they attach to various items.

**Manufacture of Modified Version of MIG-21**

2675. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence agreement has been signed with the Soviet Union for manufacturing a modified version of the MIG-21 aircraft; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

**Setting up of an Agency to sell Kerosene Oil and Petrol in Mysore State**

2676. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up any agency in the co-operative sector to sell kerosene oil and petrol in the State of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the time by which such an agency will be set up and the funds allocated for such purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Two retail outlets (pumps) dealerships have been recently approved by the Indian Oil Corporation in favour of Co-operative Societies in Mysore State. These are:

Name	Product
1. South Canara District Co-Operative Fish Marketing Federation, Malpe.	High speed diesel oil.
2. Tungabhadra Project Co-Operative Stores, Tungabhadra Dam, Hospet.	Moter spirit and high speed diesel oil.

These retail outlets are likely to be commissioned within about 3 months. The funds allocated by the Corporation for their development are Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 28,500 respectively. The Corporation has no proposal on hand at present to set up a kerosene agency in this sector.

**Arrest of Sky-Jackers, Hashim Qureshi and Ashraf Qureshi by Pakistan**

2677. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sky-jackers Hashim Qureshi and Ashraf Qureshi, who sky-jacked Indian plane to Lahore in January, 1971 and later destroyed it, have been arrested by Pakistan Government;

(b) if so, whether they have been termed as Indian spies by the Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government of India to explode this mischievous propaganda?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) The Government have seen reports in the Pakistan Press that the two hijackers have been placed under arrest.

(b) A Judicial Inquiry Commission appointed by the Government of Pakistan to enquire into the circumstances leading to the hijacking has apparently come to the conclusion that the two hijackers were Indian Intelligence agents or spies.

(c) We have explained to the Governments and International Organisations concerned that Pakistan's attempt to absolve itself of the responsibility for the hijacking and the wanton destruction of the Indian plane by such methods does not inspire confidence in Pakistan's ability to guarantee the safety of civil aviation in the sub-continent. The fact that these two criminals were given asylum without any pre-conditions, were allowed to blow up the Indian aircraft and were then lionised as heroes and taken out in a procession in Lahore clearly disproves the Pakistani allegation.

**Allotment of Plots of Land to the Jhuggi Jhonpri Dwellers in Delhi**

2678. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken to allot plots of land to the jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers in Delhi ;

(b) if not, the reason for the delay ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that they were given various assurances during the Mid-term Poll in 1971 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) to (c). There is already a scheme known as Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Scheme according to which the pre-July 1960 squatters are provided alternative accommodation in comparatively central localities, and the post-July, 1960 squatters are taken to camping sites on the periphery of the city. The Scheme is, however, under review.

**Unemployed Trainees of Ordnance Factories**

2679. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trainees who were trained in various Ordnance Factories for three years, have not been given the grade of the skilled artisans after completion of their training ;

(b) if so, the reason for the same ; and

(c) whether such trainees in other Defence installations like H. A. L. have been given much pay scales ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** (a) and (b). In Ordnance Factories, training for 3 years is given to apprentices to discharge statutory obligation under the Apprentices Act, 1961 under which there is no obligation on the part of employer to offer employment to trade apprentices after successful completion of their training nor is it obligatory on the part of the apprentices to accept the appointment if offered by the employer. Notwithstanding the above, the trade apprentices are offered employment subject to availability of requirements/vacancies in the skilled grade of Rs. 110-3-131-4-143 and Rs. 125-3-131-4-155 depending upon the trade and skill of the apprentice. They become eligible for higher skilled grades viz. Rs. 140-5-180 and Rs. 150-5-180 after undergoing successful training in an Artisan Training School for 2½ years provided they are selected for it.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Progress at Barauni Fertilizer Project**

2680. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the schedule of construction of Barauni Fertilizer Project ; and

(b) whether the progress of construction is in conformity with the schedule ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** (a) and

(b). The Barauni Fertilizer Project was originally scheduled to be completed by April, 1971. It has, however, not been possible to adhere to this time schedule mainly because of delay in getting structural steel for the project and the delay in the delivery of equipment by indigenous fabricators. As per present indications the project is expected to be completed by April, 1972.

#### **Accommodation for Low-Paid Government Employees**

2681. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to find space in New Delhi from the extensive compounds of the officials, Ministers and M.Ps. in order to provide accommodation to low-paid Government employees and those who are living on pavements; and

(b) if so, the estimate of the land that would be available by enforcing austerity standards in the above categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The question of redevelopment of bungalow area in New Delhi was examined by a Technical Committee set up by the Government last year. In accordance with one of the recommendations of this Committee, a special Cell comprising of a Chief Architect, Town Planner and landscape Architect etc. is proposed to be set up to go into the details of redevelopment of this area. Till the aforesaid specialised study is completed, it is not possible to give an estimate of the land that would become available for different purposes in terms of the provisions of the Delhi Master Plan.

#### **Outlet for China to Indian Ocean**

2682. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to British press reports, China has acquired an outlet to the Indian ocean through a newly constructed road, linking Sinkiang, Gikht and Karachi;

(b) whether this new development causes new burden on the Indian Navy; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Government is not aware of any British press report but a report on the newly constructed road has appeared in the Indian press.

(b) The Indian Navy is required to exercise greater vigilance.

(c) Government considers that the development is likely to pose a danger to peace and security in the region.

#### **Suspension of employees in Marketing Division Eastern branch of Indian Oil Corporation**

2683. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) Eastern Branch suspended six employees without giving them any charge-sheets beforehand;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether proper subsistence allowance are not being given to these suspended employees in accordance with the Act, 1970 of West Bengal Government regarding Payment Subsistence Allowance to the suspended employees; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Management of Eastern Branch of Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) suspended six employees of the Branch office in Calcutta on 15th November, 1969 on allegations of having physically assaulted certain employees said to be belonging to a rival Union, during office hours in the Corporation's Canteen.

Suspension orders were issued to these employees on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th November, 1969. However, in view of

the intervening Sunday, when the office was closed, the charge-sheets were issued to them on the 17th November, 1969.

(c) and (d). The suspended employees are being paid subsistence allowance in accordance with the rules of Indian Oil Corporation, which provide 50% of salary as subsistence allowance during the period of suspension.

The West Bengal Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1969 came into force with effect only from the 1st March, 1970. This Act does not provide for any retrospective effect thereof and, therefore, it does not apply to the six employees in question who were suspended prior to 1st March, 1970.

#### **Expenditure involved in Operations undertaken by Indian Armed Forces in Ceylon**

2684. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 1443 on the 7th June, 1971 and state the total expenditure involved in the operations undertaken by the Indian Armed Forces in Ceylon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Government of India have decided that the cost of services rendered by the Indian Armed Forces at the request of Ceylon of Government may not be recovered from that Government. It is difficult to work out the actual cost of these services.

#### **Russian base in Indian Ocean**

2686. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether our Ambassador in South Yemen visited the Indian Ocean to verify whether Russia has any base at Socotra ;

(b) if so, the gist of the report of our Ambassador in this regard ;

(c) whether Government of India's attention on the subject has been invited to a paper published by British Government ; and

(d) whether in this paper it has been clearly pointed out that Russians have put up a base in the Indian Ocean ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Our Ambassador in South Yemen visited Socotra along with a number of other Heads of Missions.

(b) His report clarifies that there is no Soviet base at Socotra.

(c) and (d). Government of India are not aware of any recent paper published by the British Government in which it is stated that the Soviet Union have put up a base in the Indian Ocean.

#### **Crossing of Border by Kuki and Mizo Hostiles to East Pakistan**

2687. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether hundreds of Kuki and Mizo hostiles had crossed the Manipur and Mizo Hills borders on their way to East Pakistan for arms and training in guerilla warfare ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : There has been no significant movement of the hostiles into East Pakistan recently. Government are, however, aware that about 1200 Mizo hostiles have taken sanctuary in East Pakistan since 1968 and are receiving active assistance in training and arms from the Government of Pakistan.

(b) Protest Notes have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan on the assistance and support provided by them to these elements. Necessary steps have also been taken to prevent the movement of these hostiles from and to East Pakistan.

#### **सरकारी अभावक सहकारी युद्ध निर्माण सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, दिल्ली को भूमि का आवंटन**

2688. श्री नाथूराम बहिरवार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने क्वार्टरों के निर्माण



हेतु सरकारी अध्यापक सहकारी गृह निर्माण सोसाइटी, लिमिटेड, शक्तिनगर, दिल्ली, को भूमि का आवंटन किया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त सोसाइटी के सभी सदस्यों को प्लॉट आवंटित करने के पश्चात् 150-200 प्लॉट अभी भी बच गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या शेष प्लॉटों को सरकार दिल्ली प्रशासन के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अनुसूचित जातियों के अध्यापकों को आवंटित कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई०के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) समिति ने सारी जमीन अपने सदस्यों को आवंटित कर दी है और इसके पास कोई अनियत प्लॉट नहीं हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पेय जल की समस्या हल करने के लिये योजना

2689. श्री गंगा चरण बीजित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन गांवों की कितनी संख्या है जहां पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से पीने के जल की समस्या हल करने हेतु बृहद् योजना की क्रियान्विति के लिये सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के लिये कितने अनुमानित धन की आवश्यकता है और उक्त योजना कब तक लागू हो जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री.डी० श्री० अहोबाष्याय) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण

2690. श्री गंगा चरण बीजित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ मास पूर्व केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के लिये सरकारी खर्च पर मकानों का निर्माण करने की योजना तैयार की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये मकान मध्य प्रदेश में कहां कहां पर और कितने कितने बनाये गये हैं और इन पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई०के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

C. G. H. S. Dispensaries in Delhi and other cities of the Country

2691. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of C. G. H. S. Dispensaries in the city of Delhi and other States all over the country ; and

(b) whether any such Dispensary exists in the cities of Patna, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The number of C. G. H. S.

dispensaries in Delhi and other cities in India is as follows :

	Allopathic			Ayurvedic	Homoeopathic
	Full-fledged	Sub. Disp.	Mobile Disp.		
Delhi	60	—	2	5	2
Bombay	13	3	—	—	—
Allahabad	4	—	—	—	—

(b) No, Sir. These cities are not covered under the C. G. H. S. Scheme which is being extended first to cities with great concentration of Central Government servants. No survey of the number of Central Government employees stationed in Patna, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur has been carried out so far.

**Supply of Sub-Standard Medicines to C. G. H. S. Dispensaries in Delhi**

2692. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether sub-standard medicines are supplied to the C. G. H. S. Dispensaries in Delhi and even the doctors are not aware of the latest best medicines on the particular type of diseases ; and

(b) if so, the measures being considered by Government to improve the efficiency of the doctors in their diagnosis, treatment and knowledge about the latest medicines besides supply of good quality of medicines to the C. G. H. S. Dispensaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). There have been some cases of supply of sub-standard drugs to the CGHS Stores. To overcome this, tenders for purchase of medicines are sent by DGS&D only to approved manufacturers who fulfil the minimum requirements of the pattern set by the DGS&D. When in doubt medicines are sent for chemical analysis.

No report has been received by the CGHS that a doctor has failed to prescribe suitable medicines for a particular type of disease. The doctors are keeping themselves abreast with

the progress of modern medicines and their use. Medicines are supplied to C. G. H. S. beneficiaries from a list of medicines known as the C. G. H. S. Formulary. The Formulary was drawn up by a Committee of Consultants and Senior Specialists and it covers adequate number of Standard medicines required for treatment. The Formulary is kept upto date by revising it from time to time.

**Distribution Agencies of Fertilizers**

2693. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the distribution agencies for fertilizers by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Madras Fertilizers and Neyveli Fertilizer Unit ;

(b) the amount of commission given to such distributing agencies per ton by each unit ; and

(c) the names of such agencies in the Tamil Nadu State ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The distribution agencies, the Commission given to such distribution agencies per ton and the names of agencies in Tamil Nadu State in respect of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and Neyveli Lignite Corporation are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—485/71]. Madras Fertilizers Limited has not yet gone into production. This Company is having negotiations for Marketing Agreements with private marketers and Government Cooperatives. However, as part of their seeding programme, Madras Fertilizers Ltd. are distributing fertilizers of the type they will

produce. The distribution is done through Shaw Wallace and Company, EID-Parry Ltd. and Government Cooperatives in the State of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

**Over-Crowding in Maternity Ward of V.M. Hospital Agartala**

2694. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maternity Ward of V. M. Hospital of Agartala, Tripura is very much over-crowded ;

(b) whether Government of Tripura have asked money for more beds and staff of all categories ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on receipt.

**Organisations Engaged in Collecting Blood Plasma for Refugees from Bangla Desh**

2695. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have been received by Government indicating that some organisations are engaged in collecting blood plasma and administering the same to the refugees coming from Bangla Desh indiscriminately ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Supply of Dust-Proof Goggles and Overalls to Tank Crews of Armoured Regiments**

2696. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the Tank Crews in our Armoured Regiments are provided with dust-proof goggles and overalls which resist burns ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAQJIWAN RAM) : Tank Crews in the Indian Army have been provided suitable goggles for protection against dust.

Fire resistant overalls have been developed recently. Steps are being taken to issue these overalls to the Tank Crews in the shortest possible time.

**Ex-Political Workers Colony in Bisalgar Area of Tripura**

2697. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tripura propose to start an Ex-political Workers colony in Bisalgar area ;

(b) whether a Housing Co-operative of Ex-political workers have been set up ; and

(c) if so, whether housing loan will be given to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Tripura and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Instructions for Counting Services of Former Civilian School Masters for Pensions**

2698. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :  
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued instructions regarding counting the services of former

civilian school masters towards their subsequent services under various establishments of Ministry of Defence for pension purpose ;

(b) whether this benefit has been given effect only from the 1st April, 1970 ;

(c) whether the decision to give this benefit was taken on a representation ;

(d) whether this benefit has been denied to the person who represented, if so, the reason therefor ; and

(e) whether his Ministry has received representations from several other affected civilian school masters, if so, his reaction thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** (a) to (e). Orders were issued in April, 1970, for counting for pension service rendered by civilians working in lieu of combatants, when followed by other pensionable civil service, in the same manner as extra temporary establishment/casual service, subject to the normal conditions for counting casual service when followed by pensionable service being fulfilled. These orders took effect from 1st April 1970. Although the proposal for counting such service in lieu of combatants had been initiated as a result of an earlier representation, and further representations have also since been received, the orders have not been given retrospective effect, as according to accepted Government policy, progressive financial concessions are not normally given retrospective effect. The individual who had represented first could not be given the benefit of these orders as he retired in 1965.

**Representation from Members of Parliament Re : Release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman**

**2700. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations from Members of Parliament in order to take initiative in creating a strong world opinion to secure the unconditional release of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from West Pakistan jail ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have been in touch with friendly foreign Governments on this matter and urged them to ensure the safety of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family members.

**Local People Employed in Aero Engine Factory at Sonabeda**

**2701. SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of local people employed in various class of services in the Aero Engine Factory at Sonabeda ; and

(b) the percentage of employment given to people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** (a) The percentage of people belonging to Orissa State employed in various classes of services in the Aero engine factory at Sonabeda is about 45%.

(b) The percentage of employment given to people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes is about 4.3% and 1.3% respectively.

**Manufacture of Nuclear Submarines by China**

**2702. SHRI RAO BIRENDER SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the report in various sections of the press wherein it has been stated that China has started making Nuclear Submarines ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government of India in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are aware of the nature

and extent of likely threat from Chinese Submarines. All possible steps to strengthen and increase our anti-submarine forces—both surface and air-borne—are being taken.

12.01 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED THEFT OF SCULPTURES FROM KHAJURAHOO AND A BRONZE STATUE FROM CHAMBA TEMPLE

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra): Sir, I beg call the attention of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported removal of hundreds of famed erotic sculptures from Khajuraho, their alleged sale to foreign countries and sale of a life-sized bronze statue of Lord Vishnu stolen from a temple in Chamba, Himachal Pradesh, for fifty lakhs of rupees to a U. S. Buyer."

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY): I am grateful to the Honourable Members for drawing attention to a grave problem which is causing considerable concern to the Government and is under its active consideration. Theft of our art objects is a serious matter and it goes without saying that the question has to be dealt with thoroughly and sternly. I have written to the Chief Ministers of a number of States for the purpose of deputing responsible officers to a conference called on 30th June, 1971 by me for the purpose of discussing this issue and formulating an adequate scheme whereby such thefts are checked and controlled. The Government has also already taken several steps in order to prevent such thefts and the illegal smuggling out of our country of our art objects. These steps up till now have been:

(1) Loot sculptures in and around Centrally

protected monuments, which cannot be adequately safeguarded *in situ*, are being collected and stored in sculpture sheds where they could be better looked after.

- (2) Watch-and-ward staff of Centrally protected monuments has been strengthened. 1695 more posts of monument Attendants have been sanctioned and are in the course of being filled up.
- (3) State Governments have been requested to provide police guards at selected museums and monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India.
- (4) Watch-and-ward staff of the Survey has also been warned to be more vigilant. Cases of thefts are required to be immediately reported to the police.
- (5) As soon as cases of thefts are detected, intimation is also sent to the Expert Advisory Committee and Customs Authorities at major ports to watch out for the stolen antiques being smuggled out of the country.
- (6) In order to have complete documentation of sculptures at centrally protected monuments, a phased programme is being drawn up by the Survey. Documentation will facilitate the identification of stolen sculptures and will check smuggling of art objects. Necessary staff has been sanctioned for this purpose.
- (7) It is proposed to enter into bilateral agreements with foreign countries to stop flow of antiquities by illegal means.
- (8) It is proposed to give in-service training to customs staff for identifying antiquities, so that they may be able to detect these if attempted to be smuggled out of India. Six posts of Deputy Superintending Archaeologists have been sanctioned on the strength of the Archaeological Survey of India for being posted at important air and sea ports to help custom authorities in checking smuggling of antiquities to foreign countries.

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- (9) The C. B. I. has commenced the maintenance of central records of crimes, criminals and property involved in cases of this category. This work was started with effect from January, 1969.
- (10) The assistance of the Secretary General, ICPO-Interpol, Paris, has been sought to compile a list of all foreign dealers and collectors of art objects. This list when completed will be issued to the customs authorities so that any packet addressed to these persons and being smuggled out of the country may be checked.

The Government is also contemplating repealing the present Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947 which merely controls the export of objects of antiquarian or historical interest or significance out of India and proposes to reenact in its place a more comprehensive law :

- (a) Providing that the Central Government or any authority or agency authorised by the Central Government in its behalf shall alone be entitled to export any antiquity and making it unlawful for any person, authority or agency to make such exports ;
- (b) Preventing any person from carrying on business in selling any antiquity except in accordance with licences granted therefor by the appropriate authority ;
- (c) Requiring all holders of such licences to maintain registers containing particulars of the antiquities in their possession and keeping all such registers open for inspection by licencing officers at any time ;
- (d) Making stringent provisions preventing smuggling in antiquities and laying down various penalties therefor ;
- (e) Empowering the Government with wide powers of search and seizure for the purpose of preventing and checking thefts of our art objects or their being smuggled out of our country.

It is proposed to introduce a Bill for this purpose in the present session of Parliament.

This Honourable House no doubt appreciates that no matter what steps the Government of India may take in the matter of such thefts etc., the question is also inextricably connected with Law and Order which is a State subject and unless vigorous steps are also taken by our State Governments to protect thefts of our art objects from our various monuments, temples, shrines, etc. the Central Government alone cannot effectively deal with the matter. It is for this purpose that the conference about which mention has been made earlier has been called on the 30th of this month.

While fully appreciating the concern of the Hon'ble Members for the loss of some of our art objects, I must hasten to add that it is not correct that hundreds of sculptures have been removed from the Khajuraho and sold to foreign countries. Between 1956 and 1968 there have been only 6 thefts involving the loss of 4 stone sculptures and 11 bracket figures. When I say this it is not for the purpose of in any way suggesting that the matter is not serious. The theft of a single art object is serious enough to be dealt with sternly and promptly. All that is intended to be conveyed however is that the impression of the Hon'ble Members that hundreds of sculptures have been removed is not correct and that in fact only 6 thefts have taken place between 1956 and 1968 at Khajuraho. Out of these again 3 sculptures have been recovered by the Madhya Pradesh police authorities and our watch-and-ward staff there has already been strengthened. Further safety measures have also been introduced for safeguarding the monuments and sculptures there.

The Vishnu idol which was stolen from the Hariri temple in Chamba, Himachal Pradesh, was a metal image about 1000 years old. Active worship, however, still went on in this temple as a result of which in so far as the Archaeological Survey of India was concerned it had to look after the outer side of the temple and the preservation of its structure. The Archaeological Survey was, however, not responsible for the *Sanctum Sanctorum* (Garbha Griha) and the idol was not under the custody of the Archaeological Survey. The Pujari



of the temple was in fact not only in charge of the sanctum sanctorum but the idol was also in his custody. The keys of the sanctum sanctorum were kept by the Pujari. All that the Archaeological Survey of India was concerned with was the structural stability and preservation of the temple. However the Government is not putting this point forward as an excuse nor is it saying that sternest measures should not be taken for the prevention of such thefts and the ultimate recovery of the idol even though the idol may not have been in the custody of the Archaeological Survey.

The Government of India came to know about this theft on the 7th May, 1971 and has since then been in constant touch with appropriate authorities for the purpose of finding out as to whether the culprits had been apprehended and the idol recovered. Soon after the theft had been noticed, a report was lodged with the Police authorities at P. S. Sadar, Chamba (H. P.) being F. I. R. No. 20 dated 7th May 1971. This case was registered at 6.30 A. M., that is to say, early in the morning following the night the theft had taken place. Immediately after the registration of this case, a special staff was pointed by the Police Department of Himachal Pradesh and under a Deputy Superintendent of Police for its investigation and the police posts at all relevant points in India were alerted through wireless messages so that the stolen idol could be recovered. The Himachal Pradesh Government has informed the Government of India that vigorous investigation is going on with regard to this case and that the investigation so far made has revealed that the idol was stolen by three persons who had come in a car and stayed at Chamba on the relevant night. It has also been reported by the Himachal Pradesh Government that as a result of the investigation made so far it has been possible to unearth the gang suspected to be responsible for the theft and five members of this gang have already been arrested.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under rule 196 the Minister is expected to make a brief statement on a calling attention notice. He cannot make a long speech.

**SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY:**

I know the tactics of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and his party. I have faced him in Bengal for years. I know this is their habit....(interruptions)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, this has nothing to do with parties. I am quoting a rule which clearly says what I said.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I know his point of order and the relevant rule. In that case, shall I start enforcing all the rules strictly? If it is the pleasure of the House, from tomorrow, I will enforce them strictly. They will be applicable to both sides.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am not insisting on anything. I am only quoting a rule.

**MR. SPEAKER:** In that case, he should ask only simple question.

**SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY:** I hope the House will pardon me for this long statement, but I think this is a serious matter. So, I must place all the facts before the House.

Vigorous efforts are a foot for apprehending the remaining accused and the recovery of the idol. The investigation carried out so far has not yet disclosed any evidence to indicate that the stolen idol had been taken out of India. However, since it was apprehended that attempts may be made to smuggle the idol out of India, all check posts have been alerted by the Interpol Division of the CBI to prevent this. A telegram has been sent to the Secretary-General of Interpol giving him the description of the idol with a request to alert all National Crime Bureaus so that if this idol is noticed in any country, India may be informed about it.

This case is still under active investigation and therefore, I am sure, that the hon. Members of this House will appreciate that it will not be in the public interest to disclose any further details about this case until investigation is complete.

**SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN:** A plunder of priceless antiquities is going on and they are being smuggled out of India in an alarming number. This is not the first instance where this has happened. Statues have been



[ Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan ]

stolen from the Jain Temple, Devgiri, UP, Ranikhet Temple and then 20 statues from Broch temple in Madhya Pradesh. The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that only four statues and 11 brackets were stolen. The *Hindustan Times* of 17th and also its editorial of 20th say that over one hundred fabulous sculptures valued at several million dollars have been ripped off Khajuraho temple and smuggled abroad to decorate the drawing rooms of foreigners. The *Nasharat Times* of 19th June also says that about 110 brackets have been stolen. I wish that the hon. Minister makes a thorough enquiry whether the department has given proper information to this House or not because if three newspapers give the information that hundreds of sculptures have been stolen, then there is certainly something wrong somewhere.

Now, coming to this temple of Chamba the *National Herald* says: "It is a protected monument, under the care of the Archaeological Survey of India, the Hari Rai Temple in Chamba which lost its unique tenth-century bronze image of Vishnu on May 6". Today is June 21 and so far we do not know where the statue is. The Paper further says: "The life-size image weighs about 100 kg. and has been valued at Rs. 60-70 lakhs by official evaluators. Its International price would run into several hundred thousand dollars... The source said that the ultimate buyer of the piece could be a particular museum in America which had earlier dealings in antiques with a Bombay man". Sir, this is the information supplied by *National Herald*.

Another Paper—*Nav Bharat Times* of 19th—has put the figure at 100 crores of statues and figures stolen and smuggled abroad.

I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister a few more points. One of them—so far as this particular temple is concerned—in the statement of the Minister it is said that the temple is under the protection of the Archaeological Department but not the idol. Sir, nobody is going to lift the temple and take it away. It is humanly not possible to take the complete temple and ship it abroad. The only thing they can take is a statue or a figure or a

bracket from Khajuraho. I hope in future the idols are also taken under the care of Archaeological Department. This particular statue of Lord Vishnu weighs 100 kg. and no person could have taken it without the connivance of the local police or local pujari.

Now, I would like to ask three or four questions: Have you taken the pujari into custody or have you let him off. Without his connivance and that of the local police this would not happen. Second, what are the tests laid down by the Archaeological Department to decide whether a temple should only be taken under the protection of the Archaeological Department and not the idol or the idol and not the temple. Third, what is the maximum penalty provided under the law for those who commit such a theft and how many persons have so far been convicted of this particular crime. Lastly, what steps have been taken so far to protect the temples of Khajuraho and Chamba and who were the persons in charge of these monuments? I want a detailed reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, I have to send a Committee to all these temples.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend has asked me several questions but fortunately they can be divided conveniently into two groups. The first group relates to the Khajuraho group of temples and the other with regard to the Chamba Idol. In so far as the Khajuraho group of temples is concerned the hon. Member has proceeded on the basis that 110 rare pieces have been stolen and he seems to think that that must be correct. I can assure this House that I have not only discussed with officers in Delhi but I sent for Shri Binod Shankar, who is the person in charge in Khajuraho on behalf of the Archaeological Survey of India—he is, in fact, the Conservation Assistant there—and had a personal discussion with him.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Why do you not go and see those sculptures yourself?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: I leave it to Shri Pilo Mody who will enjoy

them much more. I have not yet reached that stage.

I have, to the best of my ability, made inquiries and investigation and these investigation and inquiries reveal that the figures are not as mentioned by my hon. friend but those as mentioned in my statement.

With regard to the Chamba temple, the first question that has been asked is as to why we did not make the idol also a national monument.

**SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :**  
Protected idol and not protected monument.

**SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY :**  
The fact is that the idol in this case happened to be in actual worship. But I have made it clear in my statement that the Government is not taking shelter under this plea ; Government must see to it that thefts of this kind do not take place. Therefore, my hon. friend need not worry on this score. Government will certainly take action to prevent thefts of this nature, whether the idol is in the custody of the department or not.

With regard to the pujari, the hon. Member has asked as to why the pujari has not been taken into custody. I would request the hon. Member to take this matter up, if he so thinks fit, with the Himachal Pradesh Government because this is a law and order matter. But as far as we have been able to ascertain, Ishwari Prasad is the person who had lodged the FIR early in the morning of 7th and from the information received it seems that he had said in his FIR that he had locked the temple and gone out and then he had come to know that this had been lost. It appears that he is perhaps the pujari, because the key is in his possession.

The matters mentioned by the hon. Member I think, have been sufficiently dealt with.

**SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :**  
How many have been convicted ?

**SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY :**  
In so far as the Chamba thing is concerned, I have mentioned the persons who have been arrested.

**SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :**  
How many have been convicted so far and what is the maximum penalty ?

**SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY :**  
With regard to the number of thefts from the year 1952 to 1970, I have gone into all that and I find that up to 1970 there were 165 thefts and up to 1971, taking the latest theft into account, it could be 168. I should be delighted to give the hon. Member all the information if he kindly comes to me for this purpose ; I have all the figures with me.

**SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :**  
How many have you convicted so far ?

**SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY :**  
There have been so many cases.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद आर्य (कटिहार) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने विषय चर्चा करके पूर्ण विवरण देने की चेष्टा की है। लेकिन एक बात उन्होंने कही है कि खजुराहो से जो मूर्तियाँ गयीं वह हमारे सांस्कृतिक वैभव की बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे सारी मूर्तियों की चोरी की गई हो अथवा एक मूर्ति की चोरी की गई हो, महत्व सबका बराबर होता है। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया खजुराहो में और 6 मई को चम्बा के हरिराम मन्दिर से आदमकद काँश्च मूर्ति की जो चोरी हुई, जिसके विषय में 7 मई को पुलिस को सूचना दी गई, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस विभाग के लोगों ने और दिल्ली की पुलिस ने जान-बूझकर बहुत गड़बड़ की है, जिसके कारण जो सही अपराधी वे वह पकड़े नहीं गये। इसके विषय में मैं 19 तारीख के नेशनल हेराल्ड से उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ। 10 तारीख को वह मूर्तियाँ दिल्ली में थीं :

"Meanwhile a powerful Bombay antique dealer arrived here to negotiate on the purchase and transshipment of the bronze piece to America. He was reportedly staying in a South Delhi hotel for three days. The local police were informed of the dealer's visit and the presence of the Vishnu here by the informer."

[ श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव ]

लेकिन दिल्ली की पुलिस ने उसके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी मांग है कि इसमें पूरे तथ्यों की जांच की जाये और इसका भार सी० बी० आई० को दिया जाये। मेरे पास कुछ ऐसे तथ्य हैं कि अगर सी० बी० आई० को इसकी जांच का भार दिया गया तो उसको मैं बह दे दूंगा। मैं दो प्रभुता सम्पन्न व्यक्तियों के नाम भी सी० बी० आई० के सामने रखने की चेष्टा करूंगा जो अपने पद का दुरुपयोग करके इस तस्करी में मिले हुये हैं। तो मेरी मांग यह है कि इस सारे मामले को सी० बी० आई० के सुपुर्द किया जाये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार अमरीका सरकार के ऊपर कोई दबाव डालने का इरादा रखती है? अमरीका म्यूजियम में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो हमारी सांस्कृतिक वैभव की चीजों की तस्करी व्यापारियों द्वारा तथा जो अन्य मूर्ति चोर हैं उनके द्वारा चोरी से मंगाया करने हैं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि क्या भारत सरकार भारतीय बन्दरगाहों पर कुछ पुरातत्व विभाग के बरिष्ठ अधिकारी तथा कुछ विशेषज्ञ रखेगी और इस बात का परीक्षण करवायेगी कि जो मूर्तियां वहां से चोरी करके लोग ले जाते हैं वास्तव में क्या वह हमारी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर की मूर्तियां हैं और की मूर्तियां हैं?

मेरा चौथा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार इन मूर्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिये, जो कि वास्तव में हमारी सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक धरोहर है, संग्रहालय में या धार्मिक स्थानों में किसी मूर्ति प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स की स्थापना करेगी? अगर इस तरह का काम किया जाता है तो इसमें किसी क्षास लार्च की भी बात नहीं है। संग्रहालयों में और धार्मिक स्थानों में मूर्ति प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स की स्थापना की व्यवस्था आसानी से की जा सकती है।

पांचवीं बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि

क्या सरकार संग्रहालयों में और मन्दिरों में जो सांस्कृतिक वैभव की चीजें रखी गई हैं उनकी तथा मूर्तियों की कोई सूची बनाने का विचार रखती है?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY :  
Sir, the hon. Member has asked me five questions.

The first is as to whether the Government should entrust the investigation to the C. B. I. As at present advised, it appears, the Himachal Pradesh Government is carrying out the investigation. They have already arrested a few persons and they are in possession of certain facts which, as I said, in public interest, I cannot disclose before the House. This makes it appear that the Himachal Pradesh Government is in perfect possession of facts and is carrying out the investigation on right lines. I do not think the stage has come for the C. B. I. to intervene. But if the hon. Member, as he pointed out has any particular names in mind, I shall be very grateful if he can see me and give me the facts and the names which he wants to be taken into account.

With regard to the US Government, the investigation is going on and, if necessary, we will take up the matter at the Embassy level.

With regard to having proper persons at ports in India to check antiquities being smuggled out, I have already mentioned that amongst the ten proposals that the Government has made and is intending to carry out, one of the proposals is to provide for such facilities and to appoint six persons as Deputy Superintendent Archaeologists who will be able to identify antiquities.

With regard to the setting up of a protection force, I am glad the hon. Member has mentioned this because that is also a point which I mentioned the day before yesterday when we had a conference. We are trying to find out the financial implications of it. But we have, as I have already mentioned, sanctioned over 1600 new posts of moment attendants.

With regard to his fifth point, that is to say, whether a catalogue is being prepared of idols,

we are doing something better. We are having a photographic documentation of the various art treasures and objects that we have in numerous places in India. This is a must and I have no doubt whatsoever that the Government would try to have this documentation as early as physically possible.

**श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मेरे पास अगर कुछ तथ्य हैं तो मैं उसकी जानकारी उनको दूँ। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि मंत्री महोदय ऐसे बरिष्ठ व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने में हिचकेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता था कि सी० बी० आई० को जांच का काम दे दिया जाये। ऐसा अगर कर दिया जाता तो अच्छा होता। वैसे उनसे मिलकर मैं जानकारी देने की कोशिश करूँगा।

**SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY :** I can assure the hon. Member that the Himachal Pradesh Police is already taking the fullest assistance from the CBI and the responsibility for investigation can be transferred from the State Police to the CBI only at the request of the State Government and if the hon. Member has no confidence in me, he may not accept the facts I give.

**SHRI G. P. YADAV :** I have confidence.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please don't convert this motion into a regular hour for debate. This is a very simple call attention motion. Please try to be relevant.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :** As a conservative estimate by an expert, during the past ten years, antiques, rare manuscripts, precious miniature paintings and ancient jewellery and idols to the tune of Rs. 100 crores has been smuggled out of the country. It is a very conservative estimate and it is published in the papers. The Minister says that there have been only 6 thefts involving the loss of 4 stone sculptures and 11 bracket figures from Khajuraho. I don't doubt the sincerity of the Minister or the officer concerned but the whole trouble is that the Government and the officers themselves do not know how many sculptures are there in each of these temples and ancient monuments. In the statement made by the hon.

Minister it has been stated that "in order to have a complete documentation of sculptures and protected monuments a phased programme is being drawn up by the Survey." That means that the Survey does not now have a complete documentation of all these sculptures in any particular place. Therefore, whether 100 have been stolen or only 11 have been stolen, they do not themselves know. The papers have uniformly stated and it was stated by all the correspondents who visited the spot and made inquiry in those places that 110 pieces of sculpture have been stolen at Khajuraho. Whenever they take a cue and go to unearth any antique shop or hoarding place, they find not 5 or 6, but 100 or 150 pieces. For example in February 1969, the Rajasthan Minister for Home Affairs in Rajasthan Assembly has stated that 48 persons have been arrested on charges of stealing 200 idols from monuments of Rajasthan; he also added that of these 10 were recovered in Ahmedabad, 10 in Palanpur and 152 in Delhi. Delhi seems to be not only the political capital of India but the capital city for smugglers, as their clearing house.

In this connection, I want to know why the Government, in spite of hundreds of idols and sculptures being stolen have so far not prepared a complete documentation of all the priceless sculptures and antiques. It is not as if it is the ingenuity of the idol-smugglers and the international group which is working, it is much more so due to the corrupt officials and the indifference of the Government towards the preservation and protection of the cultural wealth of the country. Smuggling in the form of nylon, gold and watches has been coming in, but this is a smuggling of a reverse order. I do not know whether the Government is taking proper care of this one. The hon. Minister has been toying with the idea that it is a problem of the State, the law and order problem of the State. May I inform the Minister that preservation and protection of monuments of archaeological interest is solely the responsibility of the Centre? Law and order problem comes only after the idol is stolen. To preserve the idol and to protect the monument, the duty is that of the Central Government. If the Central Government feels that it cannot do that, they can transfer this duty of looking after historical monuments to the State Governments. I want to know whether

[Shri Seethiyan]

the Minister is prepared to transfer the work relating to maintenance, preservation, etc. of these ancient monuments to the respective State Governments.

He mentioned that Government are taking the help of Interpol. I want to know whether any antique smuggled out of the country has ever been recovered with the help of the Interpol or any other form of such agency.

Therefore, these are the three specific points I want to know.

First, I want to know why documentation has not been prepared in spite of hundreds of sculptures being stolen out of the country.

Second, I want to know why law and order problem has been brought in, while the duty of protecting and preserving of the ancient monuments is that of the Central Government. I want to know whether Government are going to transfer this to the State Governments.

Thirdly, has Interpol been of help? In how many cases you have recovered the lost items? These are my questions.

**SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY :** Three categorical questions have been put. The first question was about documentation. I have certain figures before me which show that from 1967 onwards there has been a remarkable rise in thefts of art objects and this has doubled since 1967. There has to be a proper documentation in respect of these things. This is a massive task and as the hon. Member will know, this has been going on for some time and we expect that within some reasonable time we shall be able to do this documentation completely.

With regard to the second part, I have made it very clear. It is not my intention simply to say that it is a State matter. If the hon. Member will look at my statement he will see this. In these matters the States and the Centre have to work together, not only for the purpose of preventing these thefts, but also for the purpose of recovering stolen objects. It is for this purpose that a Conference is being held on 30th June in Delhi where the whole matter will be discussed fully and elaborately.

So far as the Interpol organisation is concerned, as the House knows, they work through various crime bureaux in every country. In India the CBI is the crime bureau and they work through various such crime bureaux in various countries. As hon. Member knows, Interpol has been effective and some results had certainly been achieved. It is only proper that we should take advantage of the only international organisation that we have for this kind of thing. We have taken steps to inform the Interpol authorities about the thefts which have taken place.

**PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanji) :** I thank the hon. Minister for his determination to see that these thefts do not occur in future. But, I want to know about one thing. I have got with me a copy of the *Times of India* report, 'The Idol Runners of India' in its issue of the 19th June, 1971. And it says that at least a thousand idols, plates, carpets and jewels have been stolen during the last ten years, and they have all been sold to people outside the country. I would like to know whether our Department of Archaeological Survey has been sleeping all these years. The hon. Minister may be bringing in these new reforms into action now. But what was happening during the last ten years? I think the hon. Minister can give us some information on this. I would like to know why the Department was sleeping over this for so many years.

The *Hindustan Times* in its editorial dated 20th June Says :

"A nation's ancient treasures and monuments are the soul of its history and culture, and then goes on to quote the famous words of Dr. Johnson that 'they are parts of a nation's pedigree, make chroniclers of change and refinement as society moved through a process of challenge and response into its current character, its current mores.'"

I hope the hon. Minister agrees with these sentiments. The hon. Minister is now inspired to action because of the colossal thefts of our antiquities. I would like to know whether Government were sleeping over these theft for the last so many years. It is a very important duty of the Government that the antique treasures of a nation should not be allowed to be stolen away.



The hon. Minister has referred to the State Government's responsibility. This Department is under the control of the Central Government. The State police can certainly help. But primarily, the initiative should be that of the Central Government. For instance, the Chmaba idol is the responsibility of the Central Government and they should take the initiative in recovering it. The State Government can only help with their police. The Centre cannot shift the responsibility to the State Government. I do not want that the hon. Minister should take shelter behind the State Government. If the Central Government are serious to protect their idols, and other antiquities then the State Governments will be glad to help.

The first information report which was lodged with the Himachal Pradesh Police was that an idol worth Rs. 4000 had been stolen. The idol is worth Rs. 70 lakhs, but if it is said in the FIR that an idol worth Rs. 4000 has been stolen, the police will treat it as an ordinary theft.

So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will give this whole inquiry into the theft of Vishnu to the CBI and then ask the State to help them. It is not proper for the States to start investigation and then for the CBI to come forward to help them. If the CBI starts the inquiry first, then I am sure some important things will come to light. What is now being done is not the correct procedure.

I would like the hon. Minister also to inquire into the details of thefts mentioned in the *Times of India* dated the 19th June, wherein there is a long article giving the lists of idols stolen from India and mentioning thousands of cases of thefts of idols at various places during the last ten years. If the hon. Minister does not have the paper, I am prepared to give it to him, and I would like him to inquire into all those cases and see that the stolen antiques are restored to our country and that no more antiques are allowed to be stolen away in future.

I would also like to know whether the Vishnu idol is still in India. There is a report in the *National Herald* to the effect that it is

still in India and some where in Calcutta. I do not know what the truth is. I do not know whether there has been any real search for it in India. If it is in India, then it must be found out and recovered.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is in India, because God is everywhere.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The hon. Minister comes from Calcutta, and, therefore, he should know it better.

PROF S. L. SAKSENA : If it is in India, the piece should be recovered. If it has gone to America, then all efforts should be made to restore it to our country, because things taken by theft should not be allowed to be taken possession of by the museums elsewhere. I hope that the hon. Minister will give a categorical answer to my questions.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Government fully shares the concern expressed by the hon. Member with regard to the loss of our art objects.

The first thing that he has mentioned is that thousands of our art objects are being stolen, and he has asked what Government are doing about it. I would submit that there are art objects and art objects. I am not trying to defend any organisation or anybody else. But what I am trying to point out is that there are art objects and art objects. There are art objects which are monuments which come within the category protected monuments or protected objects ; there are art objects which have been declared by Government as being eligible to receive Government protection. There are also art objects which do not come within this category at all.

PROF S. L. SAKSENA : I mention art objects coming within the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : In so far as art objects which come within the purview of the Archaeological Survey of India are concerned, I shall be very happy to give the hon. Member all the figures which I have with me here. If I start giving those figures here, I think I would take perhaps two to three hours, and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu will

[Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray]

immediately get up and say that I am taking much more time than I should. So, I would request the hon. Member, when he has got some time, to contact me, and I shall give him all the figures and discuss the matter with him.

The second point which he raised was with regard to the State Government's involvement in the matter.

I thought I had made the position absolutely clear that whereas the protection of ancient monuments and art objects coming within the purview of the Archaeological Survey of India is the responsibility of that department, investigation with regard to thefts of these objects is a matter which has to be taken on by the State police concerned. The State police, in its turn, may seek the assistance of the CBI or it may not. But it is for the State Government to decide whether it should refer any matter to the CBI or not. It is for the purpose of working in greater co-ordination and bringing about cohesion in the working of both the Central and State Governments in these matters that we have called this conference on 30 June. I hope we shall be able to formulate a clear scheme with regard to this matter.

PROF S. L. SAKSENA : The matter is so serious that the CBI has to take the initiative.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Unless the matter was serious, the Chief Ministers concerned would not have been written to by me and this conference on 30 June would not have been called.

The last question was whether the stolen Vishnu idol was in India. I have said in my statement that there is no evidence yet to show that it has gone out of India but I hope the hon. member will understand and pardon me if I say that it is not possible for me to disclose any further facts on this matter since the matter is under investigation.

श्री मुस्तियार सिंह मलिक (रोहतक) : स्पीकर साहब, अपने देश में अनेक किन्हीं की चोरियां सुनने में खाई होंगी, लेकिन अब तो

ऐसी विशेष ढंग की चोरियां हमारे देश में होने लगी हैं कि भगवान् के घर में भी लोग जाकर घुसने लगे हैं। (अव्यवधान) लोग भगवान् के घर में घुसने ही नहीं लगे हैं, बल्कि भगवान् को ही उठाकर ले जाने लगे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चोर भी तो भगवान् ने ही पैदा किये हैं।

श्री मुस्तियार सिंह मलिक : जैसा कि पहले कहते थे, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारे देवता डिमएपियर न होने लगे हों। खामोशी सबसे बड़ी जुबान है, लेकिन फिर भी आवाज उठानी पड़ती है। हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर ने बड़ी मासूम जुबान में कहा कि यह ला एण्ड आर्डर का भी मामला है, लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि उन्होंने साथ ही रेसपांसिबिलिटी ऑन भी की है और स्टेट्स पर नहीं फेंकी है। मैं उनको बनाना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है, जिसकी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स पर फेंक दी जाये। दिल्ली में एक बड़ा जर्बर्स्ट इंटरनैशनल गैंग बैठा हुआ है। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब के नालेज में यह बात है या नहीं कि यह गैंग मूर्तियों को अमरीका में बेचता है, उनको नेपाल से लाकर सर्टिफिकेट दिखाकर बेचता है, वह एक जर्बर्स्ट गैंग है, जिसके बहुत से मेम्बरान हैं, जो दिल्ली के बड़े-बड़े होटलों में ठहरते हैं और जो बहुत बड़ी जगहों पर ताल्लुकान रखते हैं? इन सब बातों को देखते हुए यह रेसपांसिबिलिटी स्टेट्स पर नहीं छोड़ी जा सकती है। खुद गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया पिक्चर में आती है और इस मामले में उसकी अपनी बड़ी जर्बर्स्ट जिम्मेदारी है।

यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि विष्णु भगवान् की मूर्ति को पहले चोरी किया जाये, फिर उसको स्मगल किया जाये और उसके बाद उसको बेचा जाये। पहले सुनते थे कि ढंगर बिकते हैं। फिर इस देश में विधायक बिकने लगे। अब तो भगवान् विष्णु भी बिकने लगे हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है



कि वह इस बारे में कोई ला एनेक्ट करने जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश में कई धार्मिक स्थान बियाबान जंगलों में हैं और बहुत सी आर्ट गैलरीज हैं। इसके लिए वह लाज जो एनेक्ट करने जा रहे हैं उनको एन्फोर्स करने के लिए क्या खास कदम वह उठावेंगे? साथ में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आया वह इसके अन्दर कोई खास डेट जल्दी से जल्दी मलसूस कर सकते हैं कि बाइ दैट टाइम दैट ला कैन बी एनैक्टेड?

तीसरे स्मर्गलिंग के मामले में जैसा कि देखने में आया है कुछ पोलिटिकल आदमी इस फन के अन्दर बड़े माहिर हो गये हैं और इस स्मर्गलिंग की हालत तो बड़ी ख़ाम अहमियत इस देश के अन्दर रखती है। वैसे एक फैक्ट की बात है कि हिन्दी व्याकरण के अन्दर अभी तक तीन निग थे—

पुल्लिंग स्त्रीलिंग और नपुंसक लिंग, लेकिन अब हिन्दी व्याकरण को भी बदल कर एक और चौथा लिंग उसमें बढ़ा दिया—स्मर्गलिंग। कुछ ऐसे सियासतदां लोग हैं जिनकी सियासत चलती नहीं बिना स्मर्गलिंग के। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस चीज के अन्दर देखें, जैसे कि एक मेरे आनरेबल फ्रेंड उनकी नोटिस में कुछ नाम बताना चाहते हैं और इसके अन्दर कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का भी हाथ हो सकता है। वह यह अश्योरेंस हाउस के अन्दर देने को तैयार है या नहीं कि इसके अन्दर कोई पोलिटिकल इंटरफेयरेंस बर्दास्त नहीं की जायेगी?

**SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY :** Three questions have been asked. The first question relates to what I had stated with regard to this also being a part of the law and order problem. No matter how the hon. Member may try to emphasize the point, the laws of the country are very clear. A case of theft is a matter within the jurisdiction of the State Government concerned, and the Centre cannot possibly interfere in that. And I will repeat that we have called this conference on

the 30th June for the purpose of formulating specific plans so that these thefts can be properly investigated and the stolen objects recovered.

So far as the new law is concerned, I have already said that a Bill for the purpose will be introduced in this House, and I hope that during this session or the next, the Bill become law. The hon. Member hoped that the Government would enforce the law. The Government will certainly enforce the law, the law try to enforce the law which is passed by this House, but I am sure that this great House, will also be very vigilant in this matter, for a Government can only be as vigil as the Parliament to which it is responsible.

With regard to the third matter, the hon. Member perhaps raised this question more in jest than in seriousness, because he went into the question of political smuggling and all the rest of it which has nothing to do with the calling attention notice before the House. I do not think he really wants me to answer it.

**श्री मुस्तियार सिंह मलिक :** उसके लिए ला जो एनैक्ट करने जा रहे हैं उसके अन्दर एक नो आबजेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट और लगा दें (ब्यबधान).....

**SHRI SIDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY :** When the Bill comes, he can put in an amendment.

12.55 hrs.

**RE: PASSING OF THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY BILL**

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :** Have I your permission to make a brief statement?

**MR. SPEAKER :** On what matter?

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** On the matter of the passing of the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill. I have given you notice. On Friday evening at the end of the debate there was a great deal of noise and the entire opposition except myself walked out.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) :** I rise on a point of order. There are certain rules..

MR. SPEAKER : Let me listen to him for a minute.

SHRI PILOO MODY : No doubt there was a great deal of noise at that time. I was waiting to cast my vote even though it might be a solitary vote against that Bill. I feel aggrieved in the sense that I was deprived and my party was deprived of the right to register its protest through a vote on that particular Bill. I realise there was a lot of noise going on and I do not want to enter into any controversy nor am I demanding a CBI enquiry. I shall be satisfied if I am allowed to listen to the tape and make sure for myself that a vote was taken on that Bill. I assure the House that even the sighs of the Deputy-Speaker are registered on the tape. If I am satisfied I shall make a public retraction of whatever I have said ; otherwise I leave you and the country to judge of what may have been the truth in the matter.

SHRI P. K. DEO : (Kalahandi) : This is a very genuine request.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I heard about it on that day. You came out with a Press statement, which I cannot appreciate very much. Your letter reached me today and your statement was dated the 18th. It is so much embarrassing. I have made it sure from the Deputy-Speaker that every procedure was followed and it was put to vote and the Bill was passed. I have seen the old rules.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Have you heard the tape.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot sit in judgement over the Deputy-Speaker or the Chairman who is presiding ; I am not prepared to go through it. I rely on the text provided to me and on what the Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair tells me. I cannot sit in judgment over him nor can I take any action....(Interruptions) I am not going to allow any discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खानिपूर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर चर्चा नहीं मांग रहा हूँ। आप ने निर्णय दे दिया, वह निर्णय हम मान रहे हैं। यह मामला तो खत्म हो

गया। लेकिन इसी से जुड़ा हुआ किन्तु इससे अलग यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई तथ्यों के बारे में मतभेद पैदा हो जाय तो क्या टेप को सबस्यों को सुनाने में कोई एतराफ है ? .....(अवधान).....जो डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब कहते हैं वह मैं मानता हूँ। मैं तो दूसरा सवाल उठा रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the Chair is concerned,....his own observations are more important and his own knowledge on the affairs has been conveyed to me and I prefer them to any other. If you do it it will be setting a very unhappy precedent for the future.

12.58 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

KEROSENE (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES)  
SECOND AMDT. ORDER

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 809 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-473/71.]

12.59 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held

on the 15th June, 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that the House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

13 hrs.

#### ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message, dated the 20th June, 1971, from A. C. M. I., Kanpur :—

"Shri R. R. Sharma and Shri Mahadeepak Singh Shukla, Members, Lok Sabha, were arrested at 11.05 hours on the 20th June, 1971, at Kanpur Central Railway Station, under Sections 147/341, Indian Penal Code, read with Section 120, Railway Act, and lodged in District Jail, Kanpur. The abovementioned members along with several others belonging to Bhartiya Jan Sangh were demonstrating at Railway Station against the increase in railway fares and obstructed the movements of the Lucknow-Jhansi Mail by standing before the railway engine of the train. Offence cognizable. They were offered to be released on bail but refused to furnish bail. Case Crime No. 445 registered at Police Station, Government Railway Police, Kanpur."

MR. SPEAKER : We will take up the next item after lunch. I may tell the hon. Members that it was decided by the Business Advisory Committee and accepted by this House that there will be no lunch hour from tomorrow onwards. So, You can have either a heavy brunch or go without lunch as you like. This is your last lunch today.

श्री हुक्म बन्ध कक्षवाय (शुभेना) : यह लंच कब तक नहीं होगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : As long as you do not reduce your weight.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till  
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at seven minutes past fourteen of the clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have written a letter about the fraudulent action taken by the Chairman of IOC. Before the Commission they produced a fraudulent file, a dummy file. It is a very serious matter. Government should take note of this, arrange for a thorough investigation and see that sort of thing is not repeated in future. It has come up very prominently in the press this morning.

14.05 hrs.

#### STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : PROCLAMATION ISSUED UNDER ARTICLE 356 IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF GUJARAT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : Sir, on behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to move :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 13th May, 1971, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

Copies of the Governor's Report relating to the issue of the Proclamation have been laid on the Table of the House. I shall briefly relate the circumstances necessitating recourse to the provisions of article 356.

It may be recalled that immediately before a motion of no confidence was to come up for consideration in the Legislative Assembly on the 31st March 1971 the Chief Minister, Shri Hitendra Desai, submitted his resignation. However, subsequently he staked his claim to be invited to form a new Ministry. On coming to the conclusion that Shri Hitendra Desai enjoyed the support of the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor invited him to form a new Ministry, which Shri Hitendra Desai did on the 7th April

[Shri Mohsin]

1971. In the month of May, however, after a number of members belonging to the ruling party in the State, resigned from the party, the Chief Minister advised the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Assembly. I may point out that the Legislative Assembly on 29th March 1971 had passed a vote on account for expenditure for only the first four months of the financial year 1971-72 and the budget for the remaining part were to be passed before the 31st July 1971. The Governor explained to the Chief Minister that if the Assembly was dissolved under article 174 (2) (d) of the Constitution then it would not be possible to pass the budget by 31st July and the administration come to a standstill. The Chief Minister appreciated this difficulty and told the Governor that he had no objection to the issue of the proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution. He did not press his claim to function as caretaker government after the dissolution of the Assembly. The Governor was also convinced that the Leader of the Opposition was not in a position to form a stable Ministry. He, therefore, recommended that the President may take over the administration of the State under provision of Article 356. In accordance with recommendation the Presidential Proclamation was issued. On 13th May, 1971 the Legislative Assembly was dissolved. We are keen that elections should take place in the State as early as possible. Members are aware that the Election Commission is undertaking revision of electoral rolls in a number of States including Gujarat. The revision is expected to be completed in October this year. Elections will be held on the basis of revised rolls. In accordance with clause 3 of Article 356 the Proclamation issued in relation to the State of Gujarat will cease to operate on 13th July, 1971 unless meanwhile it has been approved by the Parliament. As I have stated, Sir, it may be possible to hold fresh election in Gujarat on the basis of the revised electoral rolls only after October this year. I would, therefore, request the House to grant its approval of the Proclamation so that it may continue for a further period of six months. The Proclamation has already been approved by the other House. I may be permitted to state, Sir, that while the State remains under President's rule the State's Administration will give the fullest consideration to the views of the public opinion. We propose to bring

shortly before the House a Bill seeking to delegate to the President the legislative powers of the State legislature. The Bill will as usual also provide for the constitution of a consultative committee consisting of Members of Parliament.

Lastly, Sir, I may state that during the President's rule the concern of the Government will not be confined to the day-to-day running of the Administration. All possible steps will be taken to speed up the development of the State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Resolution moved "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 13th May, 1971, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the imposition of the President's Rule in Gujarat—I should say—was an outcome of the horse-trading of the Ruling Congress Party.

The first phase of the political game which has been started and shamelessly pursued by the Ruling Congress to topple the non-Congress Ministry that existed in the States has been completed after the dissolution of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. The non-Congress Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore and Gujarat have been toppled one by one through defections—and latest assault was made on Punjab.

Sir, in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the ruling Congress has succeeded not only in toppling the non-Congress Ministry but also in installing of Congress Government with the help of the defectors. Sir, this defectionary tactics should be discouraged all over the country.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, Ruling Congress had to give a blank cheque to D.M.K. because they needed D.M.K.'s assistance and in fact they got benefit of getting a sizeable number of MPs from Tamil Nadu with their help. Besides, the Ruling Congress is not in a position in Tamil Nadu to create defections among the D.M.K. MLAs. But if they have that vitality

of creating defections among D.M.K., I am sure, D.M.K. would also not have been spared.

The toppling of Kerala Government does not arise at present, as everyone knows that. Achut Menon Ministry in Kerala is yet serving the cause of ruling Congress, and in fact with the support and patronisation of Indira Congress, Achut Menon Ministry came into existence and is still surviving.

Sir, every one of us knows that the Central Parliamentary Board of the Ruling Congress has taken a decision of toppling non-Congress Ministries in the States and has directed to their counter-parts in the States to act accordingly. If I may say more crudely, they have directed the Congress leaders to kill the democratically elected non-Congress governments in the States. If it was done by some other parties, the ruling Congress would have come forward with the Preventive Detention Act and other things, but since these people themselves are doing it, they are supporting this dirty game.

Immediately after the conspiracy of creating defections, which had been hatched in the Central Parliamentary Board of the Congress itself, it started working in full swing like magic, particularly in State where non-Congress ministries existed.

The ruling Congress was found very much jubilant as long as the action of the Governors paved the way for Indira Congress to come to power by horsetrading in the States. But in the Punjab case we found that they were somehow or the other unhappy because it did not serve their cause.

You remember, Sir, we always discouraged President's rule and not only discouraged but hated this defection business. Shri Jyoti Basu was not given a chance to form a ministry in 1968. Shri Dharma Vira acted at the instance of the Chief Minister. Shri Jyoti Basu was not given the chance to form the ministry and to be examined about his majority by the Assembly itself. But this action of the Governor was applauded by the ruling Congress Party at that time. The action of Shri Dharma Vira at that time was against the letter and

spirit of the Constitution of India, but it was supported by the Congress because it had served their cause.

Coming to the State of Orissa, the same thing had happened. The Orissa Assembly was dissolved by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister just on the eve of the mid-term poll and the Opposition was not thus given a chance to form a ministry, even to have a fair trial to form the government there. At that time also the criticism was that the Governor should not have dissolved the Assembly in accordance with the wishes of the Chief Minister but should have examined if there was any possibility of forming the government by another party or group of parties. But at that time the Congress fought against those critics and gave a clear certificate saying that the Governor of Orissa did the right thing by dissolving the Orissa Assembly and as such he upheld the provisions of the Constitution. The support of the ruling Congress to those acts of the Governor was subjective because they helped the Congress to regain their position.

But in the case of Punjab they have not accepted the action of the Governor with an open mind because he did not oblige the Indira Congress by allowing it to form the government with the help of the 17 Akali defectors in Punjab. It was in everybody's knowledge that the Indira Congress had designed to give birth to the Gurnam Singh Ministry, that is, the defectors' ministry, in Punjab. If Shri Pavate had not turned the wheel, a defectors' government might have come into existence in Punjab and the horsetrading of the ruling Congress might have reached its full moon. But that conspiracy was foiled. Who knows if the Rs. 60 lakhs of the State Bank would have had any part to play in the defection of MLAs; it is for them to answer.

The Congress leaders always make a false gesture that they are advocates of democracy, but the nation has been witnessing that they show respect to the provision of the Constitution as long as such provisions of the Constitution serve their end and they never hesitate to violate them if they see that they no longer serve their cause.

Here I should refer to very noble words. Inherent character of capitalism is very very selfish.

[Shri Desai Deb.]

"Capitalism permits democracy to develop as long as it serves to its end but capitalism frustrates it when it finds that it no longer serves its end. Then, capitalism openly takes the course of violence and barbarism."

These are the words uttered by no less a person than Pandit Nehru himself.

Our country under the Congress rule is not advancing towards right direction. Direction is towards more suffering for the common man. The Congress party wants to concentrate all power in their hands and that is why they want a clear Congress rule in every State. That is why they are very much keen to impose President's Rule just to pave the way for their coming to power.

We must discourage all these things. If the Congress party, after the General Elections, had not indulged in creating defections amongst MLAs, then the series of President's Rule would not have come. That is why we should be very careful about all these things in our country. Our countrymen must know how in the name of democracy, the ruling Congress is creating a very unhealthy atmosphere in the country and how in the name of democracy, by imposing President's rule, one after another, by creating defections of MLAs and other people, they are gradually advancing towards a fascist type of rule in the country.

That is why I oppose this.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे (मंदसौर) :  
मंत्री महोदय ने राष्ट्रपति जी की उस घोषणा को सदन के समक्ष स्वीकृति के लिए रखा है जिसके द्वारा गुजरात राज्य में राष्ट्रपति के कर्तव्यों का पालन करने का अधिकार राज्यपाल को दिया गया है और वहां पर राष्ट्रपति जी का शासन लागू कर दिया गया है।

जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जहां जहां विरोधी दलों के हाथों में सरकारों की बागडोर थी या जहां जहां संयुक्त सरकारें

थीं वहां वहां पर सरकार में बैठे हुए, शासन में बैठे हुए लोगों की सदैव यही कोशिश रही और इसके लिए वे कार्य भी करते रहे कि उन सरकारों को गिराया जाए और उनके स्थान पर अपनी सरकारें बनाई जायें। इसका परिणाम हमारे सामने है। अभी अभी हमने बिहार की सरकार को गिरते हुए देखा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार भी कुछ दिन पहले इसी प्रकार से गिरी थी। मैसूर में भी यही हुआ। गुजरात भी इसका अपवाद नहीं रह सका। गुजरात में जो कुछ हुआ है हम सबके सामने है। राज्यपाल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में अलग अलग समय के दृष्टान्त दिये हैं और यह बतलाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि किस समय किस पार्टी की, किस दल की स्थिति किस प्रकार की रही। यह सब बतलाने के बाद उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूँ कि बहा स्थायी सरकार नहीं बन सकती है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि उनको भरोसा हो गया है या उनको विश्वास हो गया है कि नए निर्वाचन भी अक्टूबर या नवम्बर से पहले सम्भव नहीं है। अतः राष्ट्रपति शासन आवश्यक है। वहां पर एक बार किसी एक व्यक्ति या अनेक व्यक्तियों ने दल बदल किया हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। अनेक बार गुजरात में दल बदल हुए हैं। दबाव और प्रसन्नता लेकर भी दल बदल करवाए गए हैं। जो शासकीय दल में बैठे हुए लोग हैं या जो रुलिंग पार्टी में बैठे हुए लोग हैं उनका प्रयत्न यही रहा है कि उनके हाथ में सत्ता आ जाए और इस वास्ते उन्होंने दल बदल को प्रोत्साहन दिया है। मैसूर और गुजरात में भी यही हुआ है। शासन सूत्र अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए गुजरात में श्री चिमन भाई पटेल और श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई के बीच संघर्ष खला और संघर्ष के परिणाम स्वरूप जो स्थिति बनी वह हमारे सामने आई।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि 1968 में एक समिति का गठन हुआ था और



उसको यह काम सौंपा गया था कि डिफैक्शन को किस प्रकार से रोका जाए, इसके उपाय वह सुझाये। उस समिति की रिपोर्ट 1969 के आरम्भ में प्राप्त हो गई थी। लेकिन दो वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी किसी प्रकार की कोई कार्रवाई सरकार द्वारा उस रिपोर्ट पर नहीं की गई है। जब तक दल बदल को रोकने के निश्चित उपाय नहीं किये जाते, तब तक सरकार में बैठे हुए लोग दल बदल को प्रोत्साहन देते रहेंगे शासन सूत्र जिन्होंने संभाल रखा है, वे इसको प्रोत्साहन देते हैं, जो शासन कर्ता हैं, वे इसको बढ़ावा देते हैं, मैं समझता कि तब तक दल बदल चलता रहेगा ही और अगर यह चलता रहा तो कोई भी सरकार स्थायित्व प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ होगी। सरकारी साधनों सरकारी पैसे और शासकीय मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल दल बदल करवाने में किया जाता है। शासकीय दल में बैठे हुए लोग बार बार इसका प्रयत्न करते हैं कि किसी न किसी प्रकार से विरोधी दलों को सरकारें टूटें। जहां तक गुजरात का सम्बन्ध है हितेन्द्र देसाई की सरकार टूटने का पहले जब प्रसंग आया तो स्वतंत्र दल के कुछ लोगों ने जनसंघ ने तथा कुछ इंडिपेंडेंट्स ने उसको अपना समर्थन दिया और सरकार फिर से बहा बन गई या बच गई। लेकिन फिर उसको तोड़ने का प्रयत्न किया गया और यह प्रयत्न लगातार होता रहा है। एक असन्तोष पूर्ण वातावरण बहा बनाने की कोशिश की जाती रही है ताकि यह सिद्ध किया जा सके कि वहां पर स्थायी सरकार सम्भव नहीं है या बन नहीं पाई है। इस प्रकार का वातावरण उत्पन्न करके सारी परिस्थिति को खराब करने की कोशिश की गई है।

मैं कह चुका हूँ कि जब तक शासकीय दल के लोग निश्चय नहीं कर लेते हैं कि हम दल बदल को बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे तब तक सरकारें टूटेंगी और बर्बाद होंगी। जहां जहां भी विरोधी दल के हाथों में शासन की बागडोर है, वहां वहां

सरकारें टूटेंगी और स्थायी सरकारों का गठन सम्भव नहीं होगा। राज्यपाल वे राष्ट्रपति का शासन गुजरात में लागू करने के वास्ते जो भी कारण दिये हैं, उन कारणों के विस्तार में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। वे सब कारण सदन के सामने हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने जो विचार प्रकट किए हैं, थोड़ा सा मैं उनको उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"On 7th March, 1971, on the advice of the Chief Minister, the Ministry was expanded substantially, apparently in an attempt to make it stable and check further defections."

आगे चलकर उन्होंने कहा है:—

"Shri Desai still claimed the support of 82 Members in all, which include 69 of Congress (O), 10 Swatantra, 1 Jan Sangh and 2 Independents. Congress (R) has 66 members of its own and has declared support of 7 Independents, thus bringing its total to 73."

केवल उनको 73 लोगों का समर्थन प्राप्त है जबकि दूसरी तरफ श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई को 82 लोगों का समर्थन प्राप्त था। उस सरकार के स्थायित्व को किसी प्रकार से खतरे में डाला जाए, इसके प्रयत्न शुरू किये गये। फिर से डिफैक्शन कराने के प्रयत्न आरम्भ किए गए। जिस दिन नो-कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन सदन के सामने आने वाला था उस अवसर पर प्रयत्न और भी जोर से शुरू किये गये ताकि वह प्रस्ताव पारित हो जाए। शासकीय दल की ओर से यहां भी उसी प्रकार के कदम उठाये गये जिस प्रकार के मैसूर में उठाए गए थे, वही रवैया अपनाया गया जैसा वहां अपनाया गया। बिहार में भी यही हुआ और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यही हुआ। शासकीय दल के कुछ लोगों द्वारा इस्तीफे दिलवाने की कार्रवाई की गई। दल बदल करवाया गया। इस तरह से एक के बाद दूसरी सरकार को गिराया गया। गुजरात में भी यही हुआ तो आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है।



[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

क्योंकि जब तक इस तरह की कार्रवाईयाँ चलती रहेंगी इस तरह के उदाहरण निरंतर हमारे सामने आते रहेंगे। एक जो सबसे बड़ा उपाय हो सकता है, उपक्रम हो सकता है वह यह हो सकता है कि दल बदल की प्रवृत्तियों को कानूनन रोका जाए और सरकार के पास जो रिपोर्ट पड़ी है, उस पर विचार करके कार्रवाई की जाए। मेरी जानकारी में आया है कि कुछ समय पूर्व उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिए कुछ विरोधी दलों के लोगों को बुलाया भी गया था और कहा गया था कि कोई सर्वसम्मति हल खोजने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। लेकिन बाद में कहा गया कि कोई सर्व सम्मत हल नहीं निकल सका है, कोई ऐसा हल नहीं निकल सका है जिस पर सब सहमत हो जाए। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि विरोधी दल के लोग डिफेक्शन को, दल बदल को अच्छा समझते हैं। विरोधी दल वालों को विश्वास में लेकर शासकीय दल को किसी निश्चय पर पहुंचना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हमारे देश के प्रजातंत्र और प्रजातंत्रीय परम्पराओं के लिए यह एक अच्छी बात होगी और स्थायी सरकारों का निर्माण हो सकेगा। यह प्रजातंत्र के भविष्य के लिए अच्छी बात होगी। एक मशकत विरोधी दल हमारे सामने आ सके, इसकी भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब उत्तर दें तो डिफेक्शन रोकने के लिए कौन सी कार्रवाई वह करने जा रहे हैं, इस पर भी प्रकाश डालें। डिफेक्शन को अगर बढ़ावा दिया गया और इस वास्ते दिया गया कि लोग आप के साथ रहें तो यह देश के लिए खतरनाक होगा। आज तक पक्षों का, पैसे का, सत्ता का लाभ उठा कर दल बदल करवाया गया है, मन माने तौर पर कराया गया है। गुजरात तथा अन्य प्रदेश में जो हुआ है वह प्रजातंत्र की दृष्टि से उचित नहीं है। अगर दल बदल को रोका नहीं गया तो यह होता ही रहेगा और प्रजातंत्र के अस्तित्व को इससे खतरा पैदा हुए बगैर नहीं रहेगा।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before the split of the United Congress in 1969, the Prime Minister used to praise the Government of Gujarat as one of the best, the most progressive, and stable Governments. Really, it was praised by all people as such, because, it has done well so far as progressive measures are concerned. It has done well for land reforms, for prohibition, for dairy development, for cooperatives and so on.

Sir, who is responsible for the fall of such a good Government and for the imposition of President's rule in the State of Gujarat ?

It is the New Congress and nobody else who is responsible for the fall of this stable Government of Gujarat.

After this split, the New Congress wanted to have its rule over all the States and started toppling the Governments opposed to it by offering various types of inducements to the MLAs for defection. One of the inducements offered by the Ruling Congress was that of money. It is not only I, who say this. It was said by Shri Manubhai Shah, our former Minister, Government of India, now a Member of Rajya Sabha, who has written an editorial in the Political and Economic Review of April 13, 1970. I would like to quote a para of that editorial written by him. He wrote :

"Enticing by offer of money is a common phenomenon. This has now been perfected into an art and the price is rising daily. As stated on the floor of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly and reported elsewhere, first a sum of Rs. 10,000 is paid to the prospective defector. Another instalment of Rs. 20,000 is paid when the defector gives vent to his new-found love publicly. Then, the balance of Rs. 50,000 or more is deposited in a joint locker of the defector and the enticer. This is to be paid to him in three instalments over a period of 6 months."

That is the reason why the strength of the ruling Congress which was only 7,—which had only 7 MLAs. in 1970,—had gone to 67 at the time of the dissolution of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly.

I would like to quote him further.

"What a fall of standards in public life we are witnessing today?"

asks Shri Manubhai Shah, and then he says :

"This is due to the Prime Minister's grand dream of 'Operation Topple' to capture power by hook or by crook. etc. etc."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Now, the Prime Minister has recruited his services.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : A Gujarati journalist had written in his column on May 19, 1971 as follows. I shall first read out the quotation in Gujarati and then I shall translate it in English. The Gujarati quotation is as follows :

(Quoted in Gujarati)

The English translation is as follows :

"The writer of this column held the view till today that the Congress (R) gives money to members for defection is only a propaganda of the Congress (O). Now, it is quite clear that the Congress (R) had given money in the past and money and other inducements for power this time also for the defection of members."

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : From which paper is this ?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : From *Gujarat Samachar*.

I would like to submit at this juncture that Government should bring forward a Bill to stop defections as early as possible, that is, political defections as early as possible. There should be a provision that a Member, whether he belongs to the legislature or Parliament, ceases to be a Member on the date on which he defects from the party to which he belongs. A Bill to that effect should be brought before the House as early as possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Why should we not act according to that before the Bill comes ? Acharya Narendra Deo had done it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Regarding second-

dary education, the Gujarat Government had made secondary education free for all. But the Governor had modified that order, which he should not have done. Primary education is free in Gujarat from the first to the seventh standard. Secondary education is free for girls there, and it is free for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections also, the annual income of whose parents or guardians from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3600. Only very few students now get the benefit of the order modified by the Governor. From this academic year, three classes of students get the benefit : first, students whose parents' or guardians' annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3,600 ; second, students whose parents or guardians are agriculturists, that is, agriculturists, and those engaged in other allied pursuits, holding land equal to half the ceiling. Therefore, only very few students get that benefit. Moreover, the students who are eligible for this benefit have to produce income certificates and they experience much difficulty in obtaining these. Also, they do not like the slab system. Therefore, they desire that secondary education should be made free for all like primary education.

I would like to know from this Government how it was that of the three measures taken by the State Government there, the Governor could hold two as valid and one as invalid. One measure was regarding the abolition of the irrigation cess, the second was allotment of agricultural land to backward classes, both held valid, and the third was this one, free secondary education held invalid. The other day on the floor of the House, the Minister concerned replied that the Chief Minister merely made a press statement. It is not so. The order was signed by the Secretary, Education Dept., the Education Minister, the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister, so to say that it was merely a press statement is not in accord with facts.

SHRI MOHSIN : He meant to say it was not a Cabinet decision.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Then the abolition of the cess was not a Cabinet decision. Does he mean to say that ? What is the logic of it ? I fail to understand it.

**SHRI FILOO MODY :** Politics is the logic of it.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** Yes. My time is up and I should wind up.

After the imposition of President's rule, some officers who have discharged their duties conscientiously have not been found suitable to the new Congress and are transferred from one place to another. People say that the Governor acts on the advice of the new Congress. I only say he should not take a partisan attitude in the matter of administration. Caesar's wife should be above suspicion.

**SHRI RASIKLAL PARIKH (Surendranagar) :** I welcome the Proclamation imposing President's rule in Gujarat. I think it came as a good relief from the confusing, degrading, demoralising situation that was created by the Congress (O) Ministry there. My hon. friend Shri Chavda complained about payment of money in order to get defections from his party. Let Mr. Chavda put his hand on his heart and say who started these defections in Gujarat.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** The ruling Congress started it in Gujarat.

**SHRI RASIKLAL PARIKH :** The honour of starting defections in Gujarat goes to the Congress (O).

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** It is not a fact.

**SHRI RASIKLAL PARIKH :** I can prove it.

The Congress (O) had lost the support of the people, and the Proclamation only ended a very anomalous and unhappy position, and therefore, I welcome it.

14.46 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair**]

There is something strange about the last doings of the Ministry. They were the doings of one or two Ministers, and they were of the nature of dissipation of the State's resources. They could not take a Cabinet decision on certain items and include them in the Budget, and so the Chief Minister, with the help of two other Ministers, made announcements about them. The Governor has removed what he

held to be of the nature of dissipation of the State's resources and permitted what he thought could be permitted. There is no question of anybody advising the Governor to do this or not to do this.

Let it be clearly understood that the free education which was announced involved an expenditure of Rs. 4½ crores, and it was not included in the Budget. It was not a Cabinet decision. (*Interruptions*)

Unfortunately, Mr. Mody does not realise where light-heartedness ends and seriousness begins. There are some unpalatable truths which he also has to hear.

So, what the Government could not decide in its wisdom in the ordinary course of business, they tried to do after advising the dissolution of the House. So, the Governor had no other choice but to examine them on merits and decide whether certain things could be permitted or not. The Congress (O) in order to hold on to power had recourse to these steps and the Governor had to set them aside.

There was confusion, and there were not merely defections from Congress (O) but from Congress (R) also which had been manoeuvred by Congress (O). There was an error committed by both sides. I personally do not think that any law will help us out of this. We will have to follow the normal democratic process. Any law is likely to distort the democratic process. Therefore, let us adopt a code of conduct whereby defections will be discouraged.

I would ask Mr. Chavda whether he has ever been a party to defections or not.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** No.

**SHRI RASIKLAL PARIKH :** Then I will certainly congratulate him. I know that there are very important Congress (O) Members who have been a party to this at one time or the other. The Ministry adopted two methods in order to continue in power, to bring about defections, to bring about adherents to the party, and threat of criminal action against their own Party members. One was to throw the crumbs of office; they expanded the Ministry and to the extent they could include people in

the Ministry they did it. When it looked that it was going to be absurd, absurdity per se, they tried another method. I do not think in India any other Government has adopted that method. They created a device of Panels and the chairmen and the members were given all the amenities and also other perquisites which the Ministers were entitled to, except salary. I am not talking of the corporations or boards or commissions. So these people were given a house, car, T. A., D. A. every thing; these were given to the Chairman and panel members. That way they got eight or nine adherents to the party. These were the two devices they adopted and if these have failed they have to thank themselves.

The other device was, they thought of some criminal cases against their own members and kept some papers ready and showed those papers to those members and told them that if they defected criminal action would be taken against them. That way also they tried to stop people from going to the other side. But let me make it clear that more than all these forces, there was the clash on ideological stand. Some people like Shri Chiman Patel and others changed their side because they were convinced that Cong (O) did not represent a progressive attitude of mind and that it represented a stand-still in this country... (Interruption). Shri Piloo Mody should be patient to know the truth about the Cong (O). I was saying that they took action against some persons on the basis of made up cases. The situation was so uncertain that when the Proclamation came the whole of Gujarat heaved a sigh of relief and actually I should describe it as a good gift to the people of Gujarat.

I must say that the Governor has not been taking the advice only of any Cong (R) Members.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Question.

**SHRI RASIKLAL PARIKH :** You may ask a question about the Cong (O) people also. The Governor convened in the Raj Bhavan a meeting of all M.L.s, the Cong (O), Cong (R) and some independent members. The problems of Gujarat were discussed freely and no one's opinion was given greater weight because he belonged to Cong (R) or Cong (O). If my

hon. friend Chavda is sorry about the present situation, I am equally sorry. The whole public life of Gujarat requires to be rebuilt and it is good that the President's rule has come; it will give us some time to think about our behaviour in recent months and to find out solutions and also to rebuild our public life so as to serve the best interest of the people. It is not so at present.

I should like to congratulate the Governor for some steps he has taken to gear up the administration. He has certainly withdrawn the steps of the Hitendra Desai Government where they were worth withdrawing; he has also confirmed the steps which were worth confirming. The Central Government also has to take some steps. The Governor is busy with the basic problems of Gujarat. I want to make a request to the Government here about two important problems, viz., the gas and the fuel oil prices and Narmada Waters.

The question of fuel oil price and the gas price is of vital importance to the industrial life of Gujarat, and it requires a certain handling at the highest level. Fortunately, today, at the negotiation table, both the sides—the Gujarat side and also the Central Government side—happen to coincide in the same point that there is President's rule there and there is the President's Government here. Therefore, I would say that prices which the Gujarat State and the industry can afford to pay should be fixed, if possible by negotiations, and if negotiations do not succeed, let us have arbitration, and a time-bound arbitration, so that this question is decided early.

The second question of vital importance to Gujarat is that of Narmada waters. I fail to understand how my happiness is different from the happiness of those living on the other side of the border. Our happiness is indivisible; our well-being is indivisible. But the present way or method adopted by us—probably my side is also responsible for it—is one of procrastination. I am really sad, and unhappy that the waters of the Narmada are being wasted away. Every drop of water of this river can help us to build up a modern State, to have a prosperous civilisation in that area. But at present, the Narmada waters are wasted away. I would, therefore, request, particularly

[Shri Rasiklal Parikh]

the Prime Minister, that she may exercise her good offices to see that the award of the Narmada Tribunal is expedited. I will be very happy to have the award. I am prepared to accept it. I would be very happy if that award is given at the earliest and the method or the technique of procrastination is avoided. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : When did Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu become a Minister? He is sitting there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. It is not a point of order.

SHRI RASIKLAL PARIKH : So, these are the two points that I wanted to make about the fuel oil and the gas prices and about the utilisation of the Narmada waters in time before they are wasted a day longer.

I want to congratulate again the Governor for the confidence that he has inspired in the people about the steps that he is taking. Let me say that the President's proclamation has not come in a day too early. I am not one of those who like the President's rule. We should try to have back the normal conditions in Gujarat. But I suppose we cannot remain helpless, and something had to be done.

With these words, I welcome the proclamation imposing President's rule.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, I certainly would like to welcome the latter half of Mr. Rasiklal Parikh's speech, when he talked about the real injustice that has been done to the State of Gujarat : not in the common sense in which you hear about injustice in this House, where every Member thinks that injustice is being done to his particular district, but in the very real sense that here we have a very great natural resource in Gujarat, namely, the natural gas that is there in abundance. But this Government in fixing the price for the natural gas has done such an injustice to Gujarat that nobody wants to use it. The price has been fixed at such an exorbitant rate that nobody can get commercial utilisation of what already God has given us. So, in a very real sense, what God gave to Gujarat, the

Central Government wants to take away. I think I would like to congratulate Mr. Parikh, even though he is a Member of the ruling Congress party, that when it comes to mutual interests he is with us.

I am sure that the decision about the Narmada waters has been waiting for too long. The whole thing has been waiting for too long. One begins to wonder how such a great natural resource in this country is allowed to go waste. Year after year, you hear about floods in the Surat and Broach area. Year after year, crores of rupees worth of things are lost as a result of these floods. But no solution seems to be coming to the Narmada problem, because of some artificially contrived dispute between Gujarat and M. P. Both these State Governments were under the overall umbrella of this Government at the Centre ; and yet, they could find no solution. The problem is really very simple. One dam has to be built at Navgam. The height of the dam can be decided by future generations, when more reason can prevail between the people of Gujarat and M. P. As a result of this dam, lakhs of acres of land, including land in Rajasthan, can be irrigated, but nothing seems to come. I have told various people including the Chief Ministers. Let the agreement between Gujarat and M. P. be on the basis of, let M. P. take whatever they want out of the Narmada project and leave the balance to us.

15 hrs.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : The question is about the height of the dam.

SHRI PILOO MODY : As I said, it can be decided by future generations, which I am sure will be wiser than us. It can be raised up to a level where there is no controversy.

Coming to the latter part of his speech, I was really distressed to hear a member of the ruling party talking about honesty and fair-play. I could not believe my own ears when I was hearing it from that side of the House. He talked about the size of the ministry in Gujarat and how it was expanded to accommodate people, how patronage was being shown, etc. I just do not understand the language which we finally use in this House, if people

of the ruling party can talk about these things. What is the size of the ministry at the Centre? It goes on expanding every day. I think we have lost count of it. Maybe it is round about 60 now, but it goes on expanding and still Mr. Rasiklal Parikh has been left out! There is bound to be another expansion. If not, some patronage will have to be provided. There are so many people here waiting. They might think it is a massive mandate, but it is a massive headache for the Prime Minister.

He says, Hitendra Desai Ministry was hanging on. I am sure this party will go on hanging on even when the situation changes. You remember what happened in the last Lok Sabha. They kept on hanging on. They want to be choosy about the methods they use for hanging on. Then he said that Indicate members have been using no influence at all. I can refute it by giving an example. There was a small communal riot in Godhra recently. The convener of the Indicate was very keen that he should take a leading part in stopping this riot. But the Collector thought he would be only inciting people and said that if section 144 or whatever section it was, applied to everybody else, it should apply to the convener of the Indicate. Whereupon, he got very angry and said, "How dare the Collector do this? I am going straight to the Governor". And indeed, he did. I believe the Governor also placated him. So, he came straight to Delhi to complain to the Prime Minister. So, to say that the Indicate does not try to use its influence would be a travesty of facts.

Finally, I would like to endorse very strongly everything that my friend, Shri Chavda said, particularly on the question of toppling. I want to charge that massive amounts of money have been used to arrange for these defections. I want to say that I have seen this money in suit cases with my own eyes. I want to tell you further that I have picked up a bundle of notes like that and tossed it to the ceiling because there was nothing more filthy than this paper, which was tainted from every conceivable point of view. It was used for purchasing members. People who have not seen Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 4,000 in their lives were given Rs. 50,000 or 70,000. I have seen it with my own eyes and I am here to bear testimony to it. This is how toppling is being done and this is how it is being arranged. I do not think any member here can claim any virtue

in this respect. When you talk of the public life of our country this is what is responsible for turning this great good country into a wretched mess to which it has been brought by the activity and the behaviour of this party not only for the last three years, when it has increased tremendously, but over the last 25 years.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई की प्रतिक्रियावादी सरकार आज गुजरात में नहीं है। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि गुजरात की जनता भी अब यह समझ रही है कि हवा का रुख किधर है और किस रास्ते पर जाने से देश का नव निर्माण होगा और नही माने में देश का विकास होगा, गरीबी मिटेगी और समाजवाद की तरफ हम जायेंगे। इस तरह का आभास थोड़ा थोड़ा गुजरात की जनता को भी होने लगा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई सरकार का जो खात्मा हुआ यह बहुत ही अच्छा हुआ।

अब एक प्रश्न जो जरूरी है वह यह है कि देश के अन्दर जो दल बदल, आया राम, गया राम की कहानी चल रही है इसको कैसे रोका जाय। मुझे इस बात का फक्र है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में इस तरह की बीमारी नहीं है। शेष जितने भी दल हैं सब में आया राम, गया राम की बीमारी आ गयी है। इस बीमारी को अगर आप रोकना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा रास्ता निकालना होगा कि फिर इस तरह की बीमारी पैदा न होने पाये। यह अजीब बात है वोट लेकर जनता से चले आइये और फिर पैसे के बल पर इधर से उधर होते रहिये। पैसा कोंगो के लोग दें या कौंगी के लोग दें, या श्री पीलू मोदी की पार्टी दें, जनसंघ पार्टी के लोग पैसा दें, पैसा लेकर जो लोग इधर से उधर जाते हैं वे जनता के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हो सकते। ऐसे लोगों को कहीं और जाने की जरूरत है। लेकिन अफसोस है कि आज हमारे संविधान में इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जो डिफेक्शन की बीमारी है इस को दूर करने के लिये सब लोगों को



[ श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ]

मिल कर कानून बनाना चाहिये। कानून तो बल्लग है अगर संविधान में संशोधन करने की जरूरत पड़े तो उसमें हिचकिचाया नहीं चाहिये। राइट आफ रिकाल जनता को दें ताकि जो जनता अपने प्रतिनिधियों को चुन कर भेजती है वह उनको वापस बुला सके। जो लोग पैसा लेकर इधर से उधर जाते हैं उनको जनता का प्रतिनिधि बनने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन अभी हमने जनता के हाथ में इस तरह का कोई अस्त्र नहीं दिया। हम जनतंत्र की बात कहते हैं लेकिन जो सबसे जनतांत्रिक बात हो सकती है, अर्थात् राइट आफ रिकाल, वह हमने जनता को अभी तक नहीं दिया है। अगर कोई जनता का प्रतिनिधि बिश्वासपात्र नहीं रहा तो जनता को अधिकार दिया जाय कि वह उसको वापस बुला ले और फिर नया प्रतिनिधि अपने मनोनुकूल भेजे। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यह डिफेक्शन की बीमारी दूर नहीं होगी। सरकार बहुत दिनों से कहती है कि हम आया राम और गया राम को रोकने वाला कानून बनायेंगे। उसको वह क्यों नहीं बनाती है? अगर आपको इस चीज को दूर करना है तो आपको इसी सत्र में इस विधेयक को लाना चाहिये। यह जो बीमारी है वह सब जगहों पर है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी स्टेट में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सिवा कौन सा दल बचा हुआ है जहां पर यह आया राम और गया राम की बीमारी नहीं है। इसको रोकने के लिये कोई न कोई कारगर तरीका आपको अपनाना चाहिये। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो आप जनता को अधिकार दीजिये कि वह ऐसे प्रतिनिधियों को वापस बुला सके और दुबारा उनकी वहां पहुंचने का मौका न मिले। लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि कहीं जाति की बात हो जाती है, कहीं फिर्क की बात हो जाती है, कहीं पैसे से लोग खरीदे जाते हैं और वह चुने जाने के बल्ल जनता को भूल जाते हैं। इसलिये इस तरह का कानून जल्दी ही बनाया जाना चाहिये।

श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई और उनके समर्थक दलों के जो लोग थे, चाहे वह कांग्रेस (ओ) के लोग हों, चाहे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग हों या फिर चाहे वह जनसंघ के लोग रहे हों, उन सबके हाथ अहमदाबाद रायट्स के खून से रंगे हुए हैं। इसके लिये एन्क्वायरी कमिशन बिठलाया गया। उसकी रिपोर्ट आई। उस पर कुछ नहीं हुआ। बिजिलेंस कमिशन ने यह कहा कि फलां फलां अफसर ने गोलमाल कर रक्खा है, लेकिन उन्हें सजा नहीं दी गई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्यों उनको सजा नहीं दी गई? जो लोग हमारी मां बहनों की इज्जत लूटते हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही न की जाये, यह कौन सी अच्छी बात है? सरकार को चाहिये कि बिजिलेंस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जिनके हाथ अहमदाबाद रायट्स के खून से रंगे हुए हैं, वह चाहे जो भी हों, उनको पकड़े और उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करे। अभी भी वहां जो भाई बहन दंगे के शिकार हुए उनको बसाया नहीं गया है। उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। हितेन्द्र देसाई की सरकार के बाद सरकार उन लोगों को बसाने के लिये जैसा काम कर रही है, वह कर रही है, लेकिन यह जग-जाहिर बात है कि अभी सैकड़ों हजारों लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

इतना ही नहीं, वहां के मिल-मालिक, बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट और पूंजीपतियों ने, जिनके इशारे पर हितेन्द्र देसाई सरकार चलती थी, माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी के बहुत से मजदूरों को आज तक काम पर वापस नहीं लिया। जो रायट के जमाने में किसी न किसी बजह से काम से अलग हो गये थे या काम पर नहीं गये थे, उनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया। आपका फर्ज है, अगर आप समझते हैं कि उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है, तो उनको वापस लीजिये। एक तरफ तो उनके बास-बच्चों का, उनके परिवार का कत्ल किया गया है और



दूसरी तरफ़ उनको नौकरी न दी जाये, काम न दिया जाये, उन्हें सजा भी न दी जाये तो उनके साथ हमदर्दी किस लिये ? मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह के मजदूर बचे हुए हैं तो आप उनका पता लगाकर, मिल भासिकों पर दबाव डालें कि चूँकि वह लोग बहुत दिनों से काम करते थे इसलिये उनको नौकरी में बुझाया जाना चाहिए ताकि उनके बच्चों की और उनके परिवार की परवरिश हो सके। आपको चाहिये कि आप विजिलेंस कमिशन की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक वहाँ कार्रवाई कीजिये ताकि वहाँ के लोगों में एक नई चेतना जगे और उनको यह एहसास हो कि सेकुलरिज्म की जो नीति है, धर्म-निरपेक्षता की जो नीति है, उसको अमल में लाने के लिये आप कुछ कदम उठाना चाहते हैं। अगर आप ऐसा काम नहीं करेंगे तो जो दंगाई जमाते हैं, जो फिर्कापरस्त जमातें हैं, साम्प्रदायिक तत्व हैं, उनके ऊपर आप नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह जरूरी है कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई की जाये ताकि आम जनता में आत्म-विश्वास पैदा हो, उनको यह समझने का मौका मिले कि देश की जो धर्म-निरपेक्षता की नीति है उसको आगे चलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

आज वहाँ पर इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा किया जाना चाहिये जिसमें जो आने वाले चुनाव हैं उसमें लोग आजादी के साथ अपने मतों का प्रयोग कर सकें, ऐसा न हो कि वहाँ पर घन-तन्त्र काम करने लगे और जनतन्त्र आत्म हो जाये तथा पैसे के बल पर और फिर्कापरस्ती के नाम पर वोट माँगे जायें। पिछले चुनावों में बहुत से सुबों में ऐसा हुआ कि हरिजनों की वोट डालने के लिये नहीं जाने दिया गया। हरिजनों की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये, जिसके हाथ में लाठी थी उनकी तरफ से लाठी के बल पर गैर-लाठी वालों को मत देने के लिये नहीं जाने दिया गया। इसलिये अतएव वहाँ भी हो सकता है, गुजरात में भी

हो सकता है। आपको इस खतरे से बचने के लिये अभी से व्यवस्था करनी होगी ताकि वहाँ की जनता मही मानों में जन-तांत्रिक तरीके से अपने मतों को प्रयोग कर सके, जिसको भी वह मत देना चाहे उसकी दे। उसके मत देने में कोई रुकावट न हो।

SHRI JIVRAJ MEHTA (Amreli): Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House, welcoming the decision of the President to take over control of the administration in Gujarat. Unfortunately, in recent months things have come to such a pass that politically things have begun to stink. Shri Piloo Mody mentioned a number of things which happened with various governments in various parts of the country leading to defections but, as they say, good may come out of evil. Let us hope that we shall have a Bill soon passed by this august body preventing defection of any kind between political parties, whether they are in the Assembly or in the Lok Sabha or elsewhere.

One important thing that one looks forward to under this administration is the early settlement of the issue of Narmada waters. One way out of it is to build a dam of sufficient thickness at Navagam or nearby—it may be called infructuous expenditure to a certain extent—which can go up to a certain height at present and could be raised to a greater height later on when Madhya Pradesh is satisfied that no harm is coming to that part of the country by such an arrangement. Why waste water? Not only there is tremendous loss of water but there is tremendous amount of harm that floods do; they destroy property and drown people. For Madhya Pradesh to develop irrigation in the way it wants to do, would take at least 50 years or more. Are we going to waste all that water for years? Let us work out a solution which will be valid for 10 or 15 years. I am sure, new methods will be found out by which electric energy may be provided from other sources and water used mainly for irrigation. One suggestion I would like to make—that is I would beseech the Members in Parliament from Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat to meet and try to find an early solution of this very difficult problem.

With these words I welcome the proposal before the House.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, this particular Resolution has come in the wake of President's rule. There was an elected government and so long as the Congress was united this government was considered to be a good government. Both the parties presently sitting here, namely, the Congress (O) and (R), and considered this government to be reasonably well set. The defections came later on; when the party split into two.

We had also seen that after the split an atmosphere was created in which Muslims started feeling unsafe; so also the Harijans. Not only in Gujarat but we may say that in many parts of the country the people started feeling that the only party which could take care of the Harijans and the Muslims was the Congress (R). This was, I would say, partly due to a certain amount of base work and partly due to a certain amount of publicity. But on the whole when the elections were announced, it became apparent that it fitted in the overall picture of elections as a good arrangement made well in advance.

This particular thing had its impact on this small State also. Gujarat is, after all, comparatively a small State with about 4.5 per cent of the Indian population. It had its many problems. But we felt that whatever elected representatives the people had, if they were allowed to work in a peaceful manner without the difficulties which they faced at the Centre which we felt were not particularly related to the State of Gujarat, we would have been today working with a stable government which was trying to do its part. Now, this is a part of the history and we would rather not concentrate on why the Governor's Rule is imposed. We accept it as a fact and, while the Governor's Rule is there, we would like that all the steps which have been taken by the out-going Government may be expeditiously implemented. The President's Rule is partly due to the wishes of the Congress (R) and, therefore, it would be in the best interest of the country to solve many problems of the Gujarat State which we have known during our election campaigns, particularly, scarcity of water financing of oil crops, refinery and gas problems, Narmada and Kadana Dam and many other problems including inter-State problems.

If all these problems could be satisfactorily solved as my hon. friend on the opposite said just now, we will consider even this measure, an interim measure, as a productive one and not altogether against the interest of the State of Gujarat.

We have seen many defections. But certain defections which we had in our State, we personally feel, do not do great credit to our democratic system in the country. After all, a democratically elected Government cannot be toppled in this manner irrespective of the resources and strength that the Centre possess. This would make almost any Government in any State unstable and can be toppled at short notice, the moment the Centre decides to topple the Government. This Government had a strong backing of the people. But, unfortunately, only the elected representatives had decided to cross over the floor and the Government could not sustain and submitted its resignation. And we have presently the President's Rule.

We have today before us a State which is eager to implement its programmes which it tried to do in an honourable manner and this House may take full note of the State's various problems, particularly, the Narmada problem which is before the Tribunal. The other day, I raised the question in this very House. There is also the problem of gas charges and taxes. When the Government of India is not charging any money or any royalty or does not levy any excise on hydro-electric water resources, what right the Government of India has to any levy or charge on the natural gas. After all, to an Engineer like me, natural gas or the hydro-electric water power potential do not represent a difference in terms of energy. They are used for the same purpose and for the same objective. Therefore, if a policy is adopted to charge gas, then in that case, all the headworks water storages, at hydro-electric stations in terms of energy per T. M. Cs should be charged on *pro rata* basis. We will not then consider that Gujarat is being discriminated against. But in the absence of that, you put us to certain disadvantages economically, which we are feeling in terms of higher cost of our power, higher cost of our industrial products, and ultimately, we find that there is a certain amount of exploitation of our resources and State. But, at the

same time, when every State is allowed to use its natural resources, why should not the State of Gujarat be permitted to use its natural resources? We do not mind your transferring the ONGC installations, the oil fields and refineries to the State's sector. We would like to have that. After all, the State of Gujarat has not got many loans from the Centre projects. Several other States have taken loans and projects. Presently, the currency has eroded. Moneys have gone into earlier installation like the D. V. C., Neyveli, Bhakra, Bhilai, Durgapur and so on when currency had higher value.

Why should Gujarat be not parted with all the Gujarat installations of ONGC and the Koyali refinery on the basis of cost less depreciation particularly when we have no large loans benefits or public sector plants. Then we have no quarrel with the Centre. But, if the Centre decides and acts in any other manner, then we would think that it has the intention of domination and discrimination which we would strongly resist particularly when this sort of step is taken during the period when we have no popular Government in that State.

With these words, I personally express my deep regrets at the present situation which has necessitated this particular step.

श्रीमती सुमित्रा जोशी (चांदनी चौक) : गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन जो लागू किया गया है उसकी ताईद करने के लिये मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ। इसके लिये मैं सरकार को बधाई भी देना चाहती हूँ हालांकि सरकार से मेरी यह शिकायत जरूर है कि उसने जो कदम अब उठाया है, वह कदम उसको साल भर पहले उठाना चाहिये था।

जब अहमदाबाद में फिरकादाराना फसादों की आग जल रही थी तब मुझे वहाँ जाने का मौका मिला था। जर्मनी में जैसी फासिस्ट सरकार थी और जिन्होंने उसको देखा है या जिन्होंने उसके विषय में सिक पढ़ा है, अगर उसका थोड़ा बहुत अंश कोई देखना चाहता तो वह गुजरात में देख सकता था। कई लोग उन

दिवनों वहाँ गये। मैं भी गई। तब सरकारी हलकों से सवाल उठने लगा कि वे कौन आए हैं, बाहर से अगर आये हैं तो क्यों आये हैं। अगर कोई अपने काम से भी जाता था तब भी इस तरह के सवाल उठते थे कि आप क्यों आये हैं। मेरे जाने पर भी यही सवाल उठा। मैंने कहा अभी गुजरात आने के लिये बीसा जारी करने का रिवाज शुरू नहीं हुआ है, इसलिये कोई भी आ सकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, यहाँ कोई भी जाता है तो गुजरात सरकार उसको पसन्द नहीं करती है। उस वक्त भी वह सरकार लड़खड़ा रही थी और उसको आभास हो रहा था कि वह गिर जाएगी। तब वह हाथ पैर मार रही थी। कभी स्वतंत्र पार्टी को साथ लेने का प्रयत्न कर रही थी और कभी जनसंघ को, कभी किसी एक को खुश करने की कोशिश कर रही थी और कभी किसी दूसरे को। उसकी गलत नीतियों के परिणामस्वरूप जब वहाँ दंगे हो गए तो उनकी रोकथाम करने की कुछ भी कोशिश नहीं की गई। चीफ मिनिस्टर को लोगों ने बार बार टेलीफोन किये, उनके पास दौड़े गए, माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी के लोग गये और कहा कि हम मारे जा रहे हैं तो बार बार उन्होंने यही कहा कि लोगों को थोड़ा बहुत गुस्सा है और वह बहुत जल्दी शांत हो जाएगा। इस वक्त हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। पुलिस को हथियार नहीं दिए गए। जो आम हथियार होते हैं वे भी उससे ले लिये गये। वैसी हालत में क्या पुलिस उनका मुकाबला कर सकती थी? यह तो छोटी पुलिस वालों का काम हुआ। बड़े अफसर भी यों कहिये कि इंतजार में थे। कारण यह था कि चीफ मिनिस्टर हर मिनट यह कह रहे थे कि कैबिनेट की मीटिंग हो रही है और हम फैसला करने वाले हैं कि हमको करना है या नहीं करना है या क्या करना है।

बहुत के गवर्नर श्री श्रीमन् नारायण के पास लोग रोते बिजबते हुए पहुँचे और माँग

[श्रीमती सुमित्रा जोशी]

की कि सहर में अमन होना चाहिये तो उन्होंने स्वयं कुछ इलाकों का लोगों के दिनों पर मरहम रखने के लिये दौरा किया। तब आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि अखबार वालों को बुलाकर कहा गया कि गवर्नर की तसवीर अखबारों में नहीं आनी चाहिये और उनके दौरे का जिक्र नहीं होना चाहिये। अखबार वालों को बुला कर कहा गया कि कौसी खबरें वे छापें उनके दौरे के बारे में और कौसी न छापें, किसको को खबर दें और किसको खबर न दें। प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में किसको आने दें और किसको न आने दें, इसके बारे में भी हुक्म जारी किये गये। मैंने जाकर अखबार वालों से पूछा कि आप तो कहते हैं कि यहां पर ट्रांसमीटर पकड़े गए हैं। आप कहते हैं कि यहां पर बम पकड़े गये और चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि कुछ भी नहीं पकड़ा गया है, तो आप कैसे ये बातें लिखते हैं। अखबार वालों ने कहा कि हमको यह आदेश मिला था, हम को यह लिखना पड़ा।

वहां के रायट्स की तहकीकात करने के लिए जो कमीशन बैठा था, आज उसकी रिपोर्ट देश के सामने है। अगर उसके बाद भी किसी कोने से यह आवाज आये कि वह हुक्मत वहां पर हुक्मत करने लायक थी, तो यह आश्चर्य और ताज्जुब की बात है।

जब यहां से होम मिनिस्टर साहब अहमदाबाद गये तो वहां की एसेम्बली के एक मेम्बर ने उनके पैरों पर पड़ कर कहा कि देखिये, हमारी क्या हालत है, आप हमारी शिकायत तो सुनिये। होम मिनिस्टर साहब के आने के बाद उस एम० एल० ए० को डिटेन्शन में डाल दिया गया और वह महीनों डिटेन्शन में पड़ा रहा। क्या वह कोई सरकार थी, जो वहां पर चल रही थी? वह सरकार नहीं थी, बल्कि वह एक मिरोह और गुद बन गया था, जिसका एकमात्र लक्ष्य सच्चा में बने रहना था, चाहे वह

इस या उस व्यक्ति को खुश करके हो, चाहे वह इसको मार कर और उसको ज़िन्दा रख कर हो और चाहे इसको जेल में डालकर और उसको जेल से रिहा करके हो। वह सरकार प्रति-क्रियावाधियों और बेस्टिड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स को खुश करने के लिये अपनी सारी पालिसीज बनाती थी।

मैं समझती हूं कि ऐसी सरकार टूटी और तोड़ दी गई, यह एक मुबारक बात है। मैं उन साधियों को भी बधाई देना चाहती हूं, जिनको उस सरकार ने अपने साथ रखने की हर तरह कोशिश की, लेकिन जो देर से ही सही, ठीक रास्ते पर आ गये और जिन्होंने उस सरकार का साथ छोड़ दिया। गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम करना बहुत मुनासिब और उचित हुआ। यह बहुत पहले होना चाहिए था और मैं उसका अनुमोदन करती हूं।

SHRI MOHSIN : I am glad that generally all the Members who have spoken so far have not opposed the Resolution as such. But, they have given some of their observations, some of which are worth consideration.

Many Members have referred to the defections that have taken place in Gujarat Legislative Assembly and also elsewhere.

It is true and it is a matter for anxiety for all that defections from whichever party it may be, should not take place. But who is the cause behind it? My friends opposite have tried to put the blame on the Congress party. It is not so. As regards the defections in the Gujarat Legislative Assembly they have taken place after the General Elections. It was the result of the massive mandate that the people gave. That has shaken the minds of so many. That was the case in respect of the defections in Mysore State. The same was the reason for the defections in Gujarat also. If some friends opposite thought that money has played a part, it might be from their side, but not from the Congress benches, from this side. After all, the Congress party at the Centre represents the common man. It represents the poor man.

Where can this party find such a huge sum to be distributed to the Members? And, surprisingly, the hon. Member, Shri Mody, talks about it. Shri Piloo Mody's party, of course, has got big resources and it has also big businessmen behind it, and, therefore, they would be capable of paying....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** (Diamond Harbour) : Do they also have accounts with the State Bank?

**SHRI MOHSIN :** Certainly, nobody likes this floor crossing. The Members of this House would very well remember the honest efforts made by the present Prime Minister of India to stop these defections.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Question. He really makes us laugh.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** In fact, the Prime Minister carried on negotiations with the Opposition leaders in this respect last December also. But, unfortunately, there was no good response from the Opposition parties. But some talks went on and we were very serious, and we are very serious about the matter. We went to see that no further floor-crossing goes on, because that will demoralise the whole administration. We are quite aware of it, but it requires the co-operation of all political parties, because the defections take place from one party to another, and it is only with the best cooperation of all parties concerned that defections can be stopped.

One hon. Member very rightly remarked 'Why should we not stop it even without legislation.' Rightly so, it could have been stopped even without legislation in Parliament or in the Legislative Assemblies.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** He is himself not convinced of what he is saying.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** I am convinced of it, and that is what I am saying.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** We are very glad to hear that.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** Government are seriously thinking of bringing forward a Bill to stop defections.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** During this session?

**SHRI MOHSIN :** But before doing so, the Prime Minister wants to consult the Opposition Parties also.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** It will be very difficult for the hon. Minister to stop it, because it is our glorious tradition; Vibhishana was the first defector.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** This could only be achieved with the active cooperation of all political parties or at least the major political parties. Every honest effort will be made in this direction. A committee on defections had been formed, and consultations went on, and on the basis of the consensus reached at the meeting of that committee, a Bill may be framed. But it requires the consent of the State Governments as well, because defections are not confined only to Parliament but they take place in the State legislatures also. So, the consent of the State Governments also may be relevant in this respect, and similar legislation might also have to be passed in the State legislatures. So, this is a big question. Government are aware of the necessity of such legislation, and will take every step to see that such legislation is placed before the House....

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** During this session, will it be introduced?

**SHRI MOHSIN :** That depends upon all the political parties and also state Governments.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** It is a big question-mark.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** But Government are eager. The second point that was raised by Shri K. S. Chavda related to an alleged speech made by Shri Manubhai Shah....

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** Not speech but an editorial written by him.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** I do not know whether he subscribes to the authentication of that letter....

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** It was not a letter, but it was an editorial written by Shri Manubhai Shah in the *Political and Economic Review* of the Cong. (O).

**SHRI MOHSIN :** The very fact that Shri Manubhai Shah has joined us shows that whatever impression he had was not true ; otherwise, he would not have come to us. If he had really held that opinion about our party, why should he have joined our party? The very fact that he has joined us today shows or clearly proves that whatever impressions he had before were not correct, and now the true picture is before hon. Members; and that is why he is with us today.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** He would have become a Minister.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** It is quite possible that Shri K. S. Chavda and other friends also may be convinced that such malpractices are not carried on by our party, and later on, they may also join us. But it is for our leaders to decide whether to admit them or not. Any way, I am one with them in stopping floor-crossing.

Shri Chavda made another point about educational concessions given by the former Chief Minister, Shri Hitendra Desai. Actually he made an announcement making secondary education free for all on the eve of his departure. If he was really sincere about giving this concession to all, why should he have waited till a few hours before relinquishing his office?

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** Girls education was made free in 1969 and now boys' education remained.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** But why should have waited till a few hours before relinquishing his office to do that?

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** What was wrong in that?

**SHRI MOHSIN :** There may not be anything wrong. But if he was really sincere about it, he could have done it much earlier. Anyway, that did not matter. The Governor gave full consideration to all these matters and then came to the conclusion, keeping in view the resources of the State and the needs of development, that it was not advisable to extend this concession at this juncture. Why should those parents like Shri Chavda and

Shri Mody who could afford to pay for their children's secondary education get this concession? Such benefit should really go to the poor people. Even now, the concessions given apply to the poor people; it is only the richer people who are capable of paying who are charged fees at the secondary stage.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** Whether poor or rich, why should there be any discrimination?

**SHRI MOHSIN :** Why should those who can afford to pay get this concession? That was the view taken by the Governor. He thought it fit to extend the concession only to girls and backward classes.

For the information of my hon. friend, I give below the concessions prevalent even today : Students the annual income of whose parents or guardians does not exceed Rs. 3,600 get full freeship ; students whose parents/guardians are agriculturists, that is, those engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits and hold land not in excess of half of the prescribed ceiling also get full freeship ; students whose parents/guardians are agricultural labourers get full freeship ; students, the annual income of whose parents/guardians from all sources exceeds Rs. 3,600 but does not exceed Rs. 4,800 get half freeship ; students whose parents/guardians are agriculturists, that is, those engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits and who hold land exceeding half of the prescribed ceiling but not exceeding three-fourth of the ceiling, get half freeship.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** The difficulty is that they cannot get income certificate and only a very few rich people are excluded. What is the use of having such a thing?

**SHRI MOHSIN :** Those who can afford have to pay. There is nothing wrong in that.

Some members spoke about the non-utilisation of Narmada waters. As the House is aware, this has been referred to the Inter-state Water Disputes Tribunal. The parties to the dispute are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. I do not want to say anything further on that as the matter is pending before the Tribunal. We will await the decision of the Tribunal. It is too early to say anything.



**SHRI D. D. DESAI :** It is said not a drop of water of the Kaveri is allowed to go as waste to the ocean whereas 100 per cent of Narmada is going to the ocean as waste. This is the difference.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** That is correct, but when the matter is before the Tribunal, it is unwise to give any opinion. Let us await the decision of the Tribunal. Then the Government will consider it. Let all these disputes be settled. Then utilisation will be considered by the Irrigation Minister.

Some of our friends have made a point about the gas price. It is true that there is a kind of grievance in Gujarat as regards the gas price, but the Governor has taken up the matter with the Central Government and also with the ONGC. He came here personally and discussed the matter. The officials of the Gujarat Government are at it. They are holding conversations with the officials of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry. They have also held discussions with the officers of ONGC. I think a satisfactory solution will be reached early.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** How much time will it take? Here the Tribunal does not come in the way. It only depends on the Government of India.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** That depends on the negotiations. Discussions are going on at present. The Gujarat Governor is also very serious about it. I think very soon a decision will be reached.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI :** I raised the point that energy in the form of water at hydro-electric headworks should also be charged on a *pro rata* basis when the gas charged.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** All these matters will be discussed.

It will be appreciated that the Proclamation was issued only when Shri Hitendra Desai, the former Chief Minister, came to the Governor and said that he was unable to continue the Government. He had done it once before on 31.3.1971, but again when he got majority, he was allowed to form the Government, and that

Government continued till 12th May. The party position before the Proclamation of President's rule was this : Congress (O)—68 ; Congress (R)—67 ; Swatantra—11 ; Independents—13 ; PSP—3 ; Jan Sangh—1 ; vacant seats—5. From this it is clear that no party was in a position to form another Ministry. The vote on account had been taken only for the first quarter and further provision had to be made. There was no alternative for the Governor but to advise the President to issue the Proclamation and that was issued. So, the Proclamation was justified in all possible ways and I have come here to seek approval of the House. I appeal to the hon. members of this House to accord approval to the Proclamation.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 13th May, 1971, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.50 hrs.

# PUNJAB BUDGET 1971-72 GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** We shall take up together items 6 and 7, General discussion on the Budget and voting on the demands for grants in respect of the Punjab Budget.

## DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,39,400 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

## DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE DUTIES

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,87,800 be granted to the President to complete the



sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

#### DEMAND No. 3—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,85,700 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

#### DEMAND No. 4—SALES TAX

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,37,100 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

#### DEMAND No. 5—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,76,200 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

#### DEMAND No. 6—STAMPS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,95,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

#### DEMAND No. 7—REGISTRATION FEES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,700 be granted to the President *to complete* the

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Registration Fees'."

#### DEMAND No. 8—PARLIAMENT, STATE/UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,23,500 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Parliament State/Union Territory Legislatures'."

#### DEMAND No. 9—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,73,700 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'General Administration'."

#### DEMAND No. 10—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,43,100 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

#### DEMAND No. 11—JAILS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,93,100 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

#### DEMAND No. 12—POLICE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,70,23,900 be granted to the President *to complete* the

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

#### DEMAND No. 13—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,76,100 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

#### DEMAND No. 14—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,28,600 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

#### DEMAND No. 15—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,900 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

#### DEMAND No. 16—EDUCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,26,54,600 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

#### DEMAND No. 17—MEDICAL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,45,98,300 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Health'."

#### DEMAND No. 18—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,98,32,500 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Health'."

#### DEMAND No. 19—FAMILY PLANNING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved -

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,97,500 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Family Planning'."

#### DEMAND No. 20—AGRICULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,52,600 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

#### DEMAND No. 21—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,31,600 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

#### DEMAND No. 22—CO-OPERATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,10,400 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

## DEMAND NO. 23—INDUSTRIES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,10,100 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries'."

## DEMAND NO. 24—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,78,67,100 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

## DEMAND NO. 25—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,62,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

## DEMAND NO. 26—MISCELLANEOUS, SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,58,100 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations'."

## DEMAND NO. 27—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,66,190 be granted to the President *to complete* the

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

## DEMAND NO. 28—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL AND NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,51,47,900 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial and Non-Commercial)'."

## DEMAND NO. 29—CHARGES ON IRRIGATION ESTABLISHMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,08,090 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Charges on Irrigation Establishment'."

## DEMAND NO. 30—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,87,26,680 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works'."

## DEMAND NO. 31—CHARGES ON BUILDINGS AND ROADS ESTABLISHMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,78,670 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Charges on Buildings and Roads Establishment'."

# DEMAND NO. 32—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,24,30,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

# DEMAND NO. 33—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,71,58,300 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

# DEMAND NO. 34—FAMINE RELIEF

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,34,900 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

# DEMAND NO. 35—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,41,700 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits'."

# DEMAND NO. 36—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,89,900

be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

# DEMAND NO. 37—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,81,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

# DEMAND NO. 38—FORESTS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,87,110 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Forests'."

# DEMAND NO. 39—MISCELLANEOUS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,16,88,620 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

# DEMAND NO. 40—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,900 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments'."

# DEMAND NO. 41—PREPARTITION PAYMENTS :

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,500

be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Prepartition Payments'."

**DEMAND No. 42—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,02,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

**DEMAND No. 43—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,84,56,300 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

**DEMAND No. 44—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,01,62,700 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

**DEMAND No. 45—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,84,70,970

be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

**DEMAND No. 46—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,81,15,650 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 47—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,52,500 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

**DEMAND No. 48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,88,800 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

**DEMAND No. 49—PAYMENTS OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000

be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 50—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,32,26,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

**DEMAND No. 51—LOANS TO LOCAL FUNDS—PRIVATE PARTIES, ETC. AND LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,19,69,800 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans to Local Funds—Private Parties, etc. and Loans to Government Servants'."

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) :** We certainly do not like States budgets coming up before this House for discussion and approval. But it is happening for quite some time now. The role of the Governor acting as the political agent of the Central Government should be noted. For the last twenty years the Governors had very little to do, although they had to do occasional manipulations as you saw in Madras in 1952 and they live a life of pampered colonial baron with duty free imported luxury items and so on.

In 1967 after the Congress had lost its power, particularly in the States, this immorality was intensified by ruling party. They wanted energisation of the central political agency of the Governor because they were

serving the ruling party at the Centre, their employers, and they adopted multiple standards, although in 1969 in the Governors' conference itself, it was resolved that the Chief Ministers' majority has to be established in the Assembly and not by the Governor. Yet they have been flouting that every day. We have seen the conduct of Dharma Vira in West Bengal. With the help of money bags the Centre had raised enormous amount of funds and MLAs were sold and purchased at values between Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 1,20,000 per head—all this money was provided by the money bags, the great patron saints of the Congress Party.

15.52 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SURELA KAUL *in the Chair*]

We also say that the Chief Minister's power to dissolve the Assembly is another thing that we totally disapprove of. It should not be there. By these actions of the Central Government and its political agency in the form of Governors in the States, the Centre-State relationship has been seriously damaged. The federal structure has been damaged. The standard of morality has gone down considerably. In 1971, every recently, Shri Jyoti Bosu the leader of the largest party was not allowed to prove his majority on the floor of the Assembly because the Governor had to keep his masters in Delhi pleased. If he was called upon to do, Shri Jyoti Bosu would have established his majority on the floor of the House....

**SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) :** Another lunatic said that if he was given a chance, he would form a Government.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Do not natter, Mr. Ishaque ; if you want to speak get up and speak ; do not natter. The Governor gives the advantage to a chosen leader through his arbitrary decision by inviting him to form a Ministry. That gives him a very great added advantage in the matter of support, particularly the support of the MLAs sitting on the fence, who have a value on their head. My party stands for one formula : that the majority at any time of the assembly must be established on the floor of the House. We also go to the extent of saying that the leader of



[Shri Jyotirmoy Bose]

the Assembly should first establish himself as the leader of the Assembly and then the oath should be administered to him, not that the oath comes first and then he goes to market to buy support by horse trading and then becomes the leader. We disapprove of President's rule because it is against the practice of democracy. This is being done so often and so frequently that it is a matter of deep regret and shame for us.

Sir, in the Punjab, the Governor's action has partly boomeranged on a faction of the Congress organisation, although we are not very certain if the other section had disliked it. Dr. Pavate was unhappy with the whole Congress set-up. Since the episode of Dr. Lachhman Singh Gill, he did not like the whole thing. So he was very happy in his heart of hearts; and there was disagreement in the Home Ministry at Delhi. There was disagreement between Sardar Swaran Singh and our learned friend, Sardar Darbara Singh. One section, Sardar Swaran Singh, with the Prime Minister's blessing behind him, wanted the dissolution of the Assembly. That suited him best. The other group supported by Mr. Jagjivan Ram, wanted the Ministry to be bombed. Therefore, Dr. Pavate preferred, chose to dissolve the Assembly. (Interruption) What trunk telephone calls were exchanged between Sardar Darbara Singh and others? What did they do in the last two months? They did intense horse-trading. I cannot guarantee that a part of the State Bank's deposited money was meant for doing horse-trading in Punjab. I am not very sure, but certainly the horse-trading was not done with empty hands. But we know this much: that Sardar Gurnam Singh was promised a Congress ticket, and that is how you tried to do job. In any case, you have brought down the morality once again in Punjab. That is what you have been doing so frequently everywhere.

About the budget side, I would say that it is a great pity, because we know so little about Punjab's budget. We had no time to study it carefully. We do not know the facts that should be studied. Just we are doing something which should not be done. It is not nice; to you realise that you are doing some-

thing which is not to be done? But a few things have been brought to our notice. One is, in November, 1970, the Akali Government had promised a sum of Rs. 3 crores to remove the anomalies in teachers' pay-scales, but in the budget I searched for it; there is no provision made. Mr. Ganesh would be able to tell us whether there is any provision for that.

Then there is the question of granting interim relief to the non-gazetted officers—the NGOs—ordinary employees of the Government. There also, I do not see any provision in the budget. Then, another issue which very much hampers Punjab's development is the acute power shortage. Due to this power shortage, Punjab is going to be hit in the field of economy, in the field of generation of basic wealth. We know many times that the Irrigation and power Minister of the Punjab Government had made several representations that "you shut down Nangal fertiliser for part of the year and the surplus power should be diverted to Punjab." Also, in the cities and areas where the same source supplies power, can't you go in for a cut of unnecessary things, luxury items? For example, you can go in for a partial closure of cinema shows, a partial closure of the air-conditioned machinery and such items like fountains that are electrically operated in Delhi. You want to run fountains here; air-conditioned cinemas here, and bring the industry and the economy to a standstill. You want the Punjab farmer to suffer for lack of power, where you have billions of tonnes of wheat lying on the field which cannot be threshed. You cannot give them power. They have been begging of you, "Close this fertiliser plant at Nangal for a part of the year; close the air-conditioned machines; close the cinemas for a part of day and divert the power". But the Central Government is least interested in such things. So, the Punjab farmers are suffering. On this matter I hope Mr. Ganesh will tell us what they are willing to do.

We see again a big figure for police, as usual. We want an explanation from Mr. Ganesh why it is that instead of making a provision for removing the anomalies in teachers' pay and bringing some sort of satisfaction in the minds of the NGOs, Government has preferred to keep the figure for police as high as it is shown in the budget.



I hope the Minister will reply to all these points.

16 hrs.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : मैडम मैयरमैन, यह पंजाब का बजट यहां पर क्यों आया है ? उसकी वजह यह है कि वहां सरकार नहीं रही और राष्ट्रपति साहब का वहां पर राज्य हो गया। हमारा किसी से कोई भी इस्तिफा क्यों न हो, लेकिन यह सही है कि जो सरकार वहां खत्म हुई वह निहायत करप्ट सरकार थी। इसके इन्स्टीट्यूट तो मुझे बकल नहीं उतना। एक ही बात कहता हूं कि तबादलों में पैसे लिये जाते थे। किसी कर्मचारी का तबादला करना हो तो कहते थे कि पैमे दो। शेड्यूल बना हुआ था कि 500 रु० से लेकर 5,000 रु० तक लेना है। यह थे उस सरकार के कारनाम। माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब कह रहे थे कि श्री दरबारा सिंह और श्री स्वर्ण सिंह में लड़ाई थी इसलिए ऐसा हुआ। हमारी कोई लड़ाई नहीं थी। हम आपके दोस्त को जानते हैं जिसने आपको ब्रॉफ किया है। आप मुझसे ज्यादा पंजाब को नहीं जान सकते। 35 साल से पंजाब को देखा है, और यह भी देखा है कि कैसी कैसी पार्टियां दो, दो नम्बर में आती रही हैं। पंजाब की हालत बहुत बुरी है। वहां जितना कलोगारत है उतना शायद ही कहीं होगा। 302 का केस दफा 307 में कनवर्ट किया जाता था। जेल में जाने के बाद लोगों को रिहा किया जाता है। बाजार में कोई बहू बेटी चल नहीं सकती। कजाकों की तरह हमला किया जाता था।

अकालियों की सरकार फ्यूडल सरकार थी। जो फ्यूडल होता है वह कम्युनल जरूर होता है, इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं। यह ठीक है कि हमने बहुत तेजी से काम नहीं किया। लेकिन अब करना चाहते हैं। भारत सरकार के पास ज़ामना आया है। इन फ्यूडल से जिन के पास 3,200 एकड़ जमीन है, सबको खींच लेना चाहिये और ज़ामना और दूसरे नामों पर

जो बड़ी बड़ी जमीनें दबाये बैठे हैं, उसको उन लोगों से खींच कर ऐसे लोगों में बांटनी चाहिये जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है।

अकाली पार्टी के साथ माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु की पार्टी रही है। फ्यूडल और कम्युनल से मिल कर यह कहते थे कि 30 एकड़ से ऊपर हद नहीं लगायें। मैं बता सकता हूं कि कहां कहां पर इन्होंने उनकी मदद की है। माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु की पार्टी बड़े मैगनीफाइंग ग्लास से भी मुश्किल से दिखाई देगी। आप वहां अकालियों से मिल कर रहें और फिर कहें कि हम सबसे ज्यादा प्रोग्रेसिव हैं, ये दोनों बातें जुड़ती नहीं हैं। आप अपने आशियाने को दुरुस्त कीजिये। आपका जो परिन्दा है वह उड़ता है और उसके लैप में बैठ जाता है जो कम्युनल है।

इस बजट की लोगों ने खुशी मनायी कि अच्छा हुआ करप्ट सरकार पंजाब की खत्म हुई। जितनी बीमारी सेक्रेटेरियट से लेकर नीचे तक जाती थी वह खत्म हुई। अब तो पटवारी भी कहता है कि मैं तो बाएतबार बन गया हूं, आप मुझ पर जो इल्जाम लगाते हो वह तो सेक्रेटेरियट में बैठ कर बजीर साहब करते हैं, मुझे छोड़ दो। अब करप्शन नीचे से हट कर सेक्रेटेरियट में चला गया है। लोग खुश हैं कि ऐसी सरकार चली गयी जिसकी बिल्कुल जरूरत नहीं है। जिस तरह भी हुआ वह गवर्नर के शाने सामा नहीं था। मैं मानता हूं कि दूसरी पार्टी थी उसको बुला लेते।

जो बजट हमारे सामने आया है यह उस सरकार का है जिसकी मैंने अभी बहुत तारीफ की है। बजट में जेल पर खर्चा कम किया है। ठीक है। खर्चा इसलिये कम हुआ कि किसी को पकड़ना ही नहीं। मुस्लिम को वैसे ही छोड़ देना है। किसी ने किसी की बहू बेटी पर हाथ डाला तो जाने दो। गरीब हरिजन पर हाथ डाला तो कहा कि हरिजन है। उसको

[ श्री दरबारा सिंह ]

आदमी में शुमार नहीं किया जाता है। तो जेल पर खर्चा अपने आप ही कम होगा।

ला. ऐंड आर्डर की सिबुएशन के बारे में आप पंजाब में पूछिये। छोड़िये सेक्रेटेरियट के लोगों को, आम आदमी की सांस रुकी हुई थी। सेक्रेटेरियट के लोगों से पूछिये, चीफ सेक्रेटरी हैं या और सेक्रेटरीज हैं, उनसे पूछिये, तो तख्तलिया में यही कहेंगे कि अच्छा हुआ हमारे गले से उतरी। मैंने जैसा कहा जेल पर खर्चा कम है, इसलिये कम है कि किसी को पकड़ते ही नहीं। फिर कहते हैं कि हमने जेल में लोगों को कम बन्द किया है।

ऐजुकेशन की बात लीजिये। टीचर्स का एक मूवमेंट चला, उन्होंने इंटरिम रिलीफ मांगा, मिली उनको जेल और हजारों के तबादले कर दिये। यह तो मोहम्मद तुगलक निकले जिम्मे ट्रांसफर आफ कैपिटल एक जगह से दूसरी जगह किया था। नतीजा यह है कि किसी टीचर को यह पता नहीं है कि उसकी पोस्टिंग किस जगह पर है। इंटरिम रिलीफ का यह बदला दिया। 4 करोड़ 29 लाख का डेफिसिट दिखाया है और कहा है कि यह रिक्वेरेबिल है, और हम दे सकते हैं और जो भारत सरकार से पैसा मिलेगा उसको मिलाकर हम इसको पूरा कर सकते हैं और इससे ज्यादा पैसों की बचत होगी। मुझे टीचर्स मिले हैं, एक गांव में गया उनसे पूछा कि आप यहां क्यों बैठे हैं, ताश खेल रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि इस जगह पर भेजे गये थे, लेकिन अब आर्डर आया है कि फर्दर आर्डर आपको चार, पांच दिन में आयेगा।

अकाली सरकार की काबलियत भी सुन लीजिये, आप मजाक न समझिये, एक जगह एक मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि देखो मैंने आपके लड़के का फर्नीचर खराब नहीं किया। उसने पूछा बताओ तो सही फर्नीचर अच्छा है। उसके सेक्रेटरी को पूछा कि आपके

मिनिस्टर क्या कहते हैं? उसने बताया कि मिनिस्टर साहब का मतलब कहने का यह है कि आपके लड़के का फर्नीचर खराब नहीं किया। अब फर्नीचर को फर्नीचर कहने वाले से आप क्या तबक्को करते हैं कि वह सरकार चला सकेंगे। जो उनकी मदद करने वाले हैं यह हैं उनके किरदार। जो उन्हें खिलाता है उसका काम करते हैं और हमारे का काम नहीं करते।

ऐग्रीकल्चर की बात लीजिये। इन फ्यूडल लोगों का ख्याल था कि जमीन की हदबन्दी पूरे तौर पर नहीं लगा सकते। हदबन्दी की लिमिट 30 एकड़ न रख कर 100 एकड़ करनी चाहिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि चूकि अब सरकार हुक्मत के हाथ में वहां का शासन आ गया है इसलिये वहां हदबन्दी लागू करायी जाय और जिनके पाम फालतू जमीन है उसको इम डंग से इस्तेमाल किया जाय कि जो बेजमीन है, मुजारा है उनको वह जमीन दी जाय। वहां पर लैंड रिफार्म्स की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है और वह आपको करना पड़ेगा। आप लोग देखिये कि यह कितनी डिमांडेसी में यकीन रखते हैं। उन्होंने पंचायत राज के श्री टायर सिस्टम को तोड़ दिया और कहा कि हम इससे भी आगे बढ़ने वाले हैं। वह श्री टायर सिस्टम नहीं चाहते थे क्योंकि यह उनके लिये खराब था। डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन के बजाय उन्होंने सेंट्रलाइजेशन की तरफ ध्यान दिया।

अब हरिजनों का जो मामला है वह बहुत गम्भीर सबाल है। अगर पिछले एलेक्शन में कोई भी अकाली पार्टी का हरिजन चुन कर आया तो वह धक्के से आया, वह चुन कर नहीं आया। और, इसके बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि वह मेरा मामला नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहता हूं कि वहां के लोग चित्ला चित्ला कर कहते हैं कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। वहां तेरह सीटों में से सिर्फ एक आदमी आया क्योंकि उनको पसन्द करना

था। चूंकि हरिजनों से कांग्रेस को बोट दिया है इसलिये उनको धक्के से पीछे रखना है। क्या किया? सैकड़ों गांवों में उनकी नाकाबन्दी की गई, उनको बाहर नहीं निकलने दिया गया और कहा कि चूंकि तुमने कांग्रेस को बोट दिया है इसलिये तुमको यहां रखेंगे। आज वहां पर उन लोगों के साथ ज्यादती हो रही है। हमने उसका मुकाबला किया है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं। हम नहीं चाहते थे कि वह लोग इस तरह से बेजार होकर दिल छोटा करें। हमने उनकी मदद की, लेकिन बाकयात यह है कि जिन लोगों के हाथों में ला एंड आर्डर था उन्होंने एस पीज को, यानेदारों को उनकी जगहों से तब्दील किया, डी सीज को तब्दील किया, हमलिये कि वह मरीबों को मदद करते थे, कहते थे कि उनको धक्का नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। ऐसे लोगों को तब्दील किया गया, फिर आज वह कहते हैं कि हम उनके लिये धर्मशाला बनाते हैं। धर्म तो पता नहीं है उनके पास या नहीं लेकिन धर्म न हो तो बाकी क्या रह जाना है? धर्म को छोड़कर बाकी बनाते होंगे। धर्मशाला से धर्म को अलग कर दिया, बाकी चीज वह लोग बनाते रहते हैं।

इसलिये मैं कहता हू कि ऐसी बातें की गई हैं। आज लोगों पर अत्याचार किये गये हैं, उनको धक्का दिया गया है, उनको स्लैश किया गया है क्योंकि उन्होंने कांग्रेस को बोट दिया है। इसमें उनका क्या कसूर था? वह समझते हैं कि अगर डेमोक्रेसी को पनपने देना है, अगर उमको जिन्दा रखना है तो जो कुछ जमाते हैं उनको मदद करनी चाहिये। जिनका अपना ख्याल ऐसा नहीं था, उन्होंने हमारे बिनाफ बोट दिया, इसमें कोई शक नहीं।

मैं कहता हू कि निकासी की जमीन, जो रिजर्विलिटेशन की जमीनें थीं, उनको तो छोड़िये, सतलज नदी पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये लगा कर बांध बनाया गया, उस में से लाखों एकड़ जमीन निकली, वह सारी की सारी हरिजनों

के लिये थी, लेकिन उसको उनमें खींच कर बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों को, बड़े बड़े जमींदारों को दे दिया गया। उन लोगों ने उन पर कब्जा कर लिया है। जिस पर मिनिस्टर का हाथ है उसका कब्जा रहता है। इससे आप देखिये कि हरिजनों के साथ कितना बदतरीन सलूक किया जा रहा है। जितनी हरिजनों की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज थीं वह तोड़ दी गई क्योंकि वह लोग जमीन पर काबज करने वाले थे। वह मुजाहरे को वहां बसने नहीं देना चाहते थे, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को रहने नहीं देना चाहते थे। जो दूसरे दोस्त हैं, हरिजन हैं, उनको बसने नहीं देना चाहते थे। ऐसी अवस्था वहां पर की हुई थी। आज हरिजन औरतों पर हमला हुआ, लेकिन किसी ने उफ तक नहीं की। इस तरह की सरकार वहां चलनी रही है।

इस बजट से इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये क्या रक्खा गया है क्या नहीं रक्खा गया है, अगर आप इस पर नजर डालें तो पता लगेगा कि कुछ नहीं किया गया। मैं मानता हू कि पंजाब में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। उन पर इस बजट का कोई असर हुआ हो या नहीं, लेकिन कोई हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज वहां पर नहीं हैं। लेकिन उनको लाये कौन। वह तो और ही इंडस्ट्री चाहते थे। अकाली लोग इंडस्ट्री पर यकीन नहीं करते, वह तो बातों में यकीन करते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि पुराने राजे महाराजाओं का असर कायम रखना चाहिये, फ्यूडलिज्म कायम रहना चाहिए। वह इसके लिये जोर लगाते रहे और लोगों पर दबाव डालते रहे। उन्होंने दूसरी चीज चलने ही नहीं दी। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करता हू कि यह एक बड़ा भारी मसला है और हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह लोग अपनी हिम्मत से लगाये हुए हैं। बाकि-स्तान हिन्दुस्तान बनने के बाद जो लोग उधर से आये उन्होंने बहुत काम किया है। जब वह भी इस तरफ बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे तब कहीं

[श्री बरबारा सिंह]

जाकर यह सूबा, जिसके हालात बहुत खराब हो चुके हैं, अपने पांव पर खड़ा हो सकेगा।

अब तक जो भी मिनिस्ट्रीज आई, अगर आप उनके कारनामों देखें तो पता चलेगा कि उन्होंने इस दौरान अपनी सल्तनतें बनाई हैं। इतने असें में जो कुछ हुआ है उस पर एक एन्क्वायरी कमिशन बैठना चाहिये। यह लोग भी कहते रहे हैं कि हम एन्क्वायरी कमिशन बिठलायेंगे, लेकिन भाग गये। हम कहते हैं कि अगर कोई एन्क्वायरी कमिशन बिठलाया जाय तो हजारों केसेज ऐसे निकलेंगे जिन में दीदा दिलेरी से पैसे लिये गये हैं, रिश्वतखोरी की गई है और इस पंजाब को बरबाद करने की कोशिश की गई है। इस की तरफ तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

यहां इन लोगों ने क्या किया ? इनकी झदारी देख लो। जो जिला ऐसा था जिसकी कैपिटल इनकम कम थी, उस के लिये कह दिया कि ज्यादा है और जिस के जिले में ज्यादा थी उस के लिये कह दिया कि कम है। उनके अदाद खुमार करने वाले दूसरे लोग भी ऐसे ही होंगे।

उन लोगों के वजीर लोग दम दिला कर कहते रहे, बाजार में खड़े हो कर जो चाहा कहते रहे। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ गाली निकालते रहे। वह इतनी गन्द निकालते हैं कि कोई सुन नहीं सकता, और फिर जा कर कहते हैं कि चूंकि तुमने कांग्रेस को बोट दिया है इस लिये हम यहां ट्यूबवेल नहीं लगायेंगे, यहां से ट्यूबवेल उठा कर वहां के जायेंगे। मैं कहता हूं कि जितना रुपया हिन्दू सरकार ने दिया है ड्रिंकिंग वाटर के लिये उस का एक पाई भी खर्च नहीं हुआ, आप जा कर देखिये। मैं होशियारपुर जिले की बात करता हूं। होशियारपुर जिले में जितनी भी ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की स्कीमें थीं वह स्कैप कर दी गईं। एक जिले में 80 रिबरनेट्स हैं, उसकी धरती को खराब

किया हुआ है, लेकिन एक पैसा भी वहां के लिए खर्च करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। खर्च कहाँ किया गया ? चीफ मिनिस्टर बादल के गांव में। बादल के गांव में सारे संसार की जो चीज चाहिये वह से जाई जाती है। बादल तो हुआ में होता है, उसको जमीन पर आना चाहिये। वह बादल गिरा है। अब बादल के ऊपर बिजली गिरी है, अब उसको पता चला है कि वह किस भाव पर है। मैं कहता हूं कि सरे मैदान में एलेक्शन कराइये फौरन। हम देखेंगे कि वह कहाँ खड़े हैं। अगर उनको बोट मिल जाये तो हमने कहिये। सारे सूबे में लोग चीख पुकार कर रहे हैं, हरिजन दुखी हैं, दूसरे लोग दुखी हैं। हर जगह पुकार उठ रही है कि इस को चलता करो, इस सरकार को चलता करो। सरकार तो चली गई।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव (महेन्द्रगढ़) : सरदार गुरनाम सिंह अच्छे रहते ?

श्री बरबारा सिंह : सरदार गुरनाम सिंह अच्छे रहे हों या नहीं, मैं कहता हूं कि आप फिर आ जाइये, हमारे साथ रह कर काम कीजिये। हम इकट्ठे हो कर चलते हैं। फिर आप वही एक सूबा बना कर देखिये, बना एक कोने में आप पड़े हुए हैं, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, दूसरी तरफ वह बैठे हुए हैं, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। एक साथ होकर हम पंजाब की एकानमी को दुस्त करेंगे। कोई एक दूसरे के लिये गाली निकालने वाले नहीं रहेंगे। साथ साथ हमें चलना पड़ेगा। इस में कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। हम इलाकापरस्ती में आकर कोई दूसरी बात न करें।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बजट में काफी कमी है। कमी इस लिहाज के है कि यह बजट बहुत जल्दी में सरकार ने इसलिये बनाया था कि हम टैक्स भी न लगायें, लोगों की तारीफ भी हासिल करें और यह भी कहें हमें भी काम करना है वह अपने अपने इलाकों में करना है,

अपने एम एल एज के यहां लगे रहते हैं। टोटल आउटले नहीं दी गई इसलिये कि सारे सूबे की क्यों पहुंच सके। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि पता नहीं यह सरकार थी या जमात थी। कोई सरकार नहीं चल रही थी, सिर्फ अकाली दल चल रहा था (अन्यवाक्य)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सिर्फ सरदार ही थे ?

श्री हरबारा सिंह : सिर्फ सरदार ही नहीं, दूसरे भी थे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पगड़ी का फर्क है।

श्री हरबारा सिंह : पगड़ी में भी फर्क है, दिन में भी फर्क है, प्रोप्रेसिवनेस और बैकवर्डनेस का फर्क है। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि अकाली पार्टी ने एक फैसला किया और जत्थेदारों ने इस सरकार को एक ढंग से चलाना चाहा। वह कैसे सूबे को डेवेलप करते ? जब सरकार जत्थेदारों के हाथ में है तो वह जत्थेदारों को डेवेलप करते या सूबे को डेवेलप करते ? उन्होंने फैसला किया कि हर डी सी को जत्थेदारों से पूछ कर काम करना चाहिये। वह बिल्कुल अनपढ़ है, उनको पता नहीं है कि डेवेलपमेंट क्या होता है। वह लट्ठ ले सकते हैं, जहन काम में नहीं ला सकते। जहन का काम लट्ठ से मुनाबकत नहीं खाता। दूर प्रोग्राम बनाने के बारे में भी हिदायतें जारी कर दी गईं। यह कह दिया गया कि जत्थेदारों के साथ मिल कर, उनकी सलाह लेकर दूर प्रोग्राम बनाये जायें, कहां जाना है और कहां नहीं जाना है इसका फैसला उनसे पूछकर किया जाए। काम अगर करना है तो किस तरह से करना है, यह भी जत्थेदारों पर छोड़ दिया गया। जो बिल्कुल पढ़े लिखे नहीं थे उन से पूछकर कार्य होने लग गए थे। यह जो पुरानी लेवेसी पुरानी सरकार छोड़ गई है, यह सत्य होनी चाहिये। जो बजट है इसको जरा देखने की जरूरत है।

पावर शार्टेज की बात भी कही जाती है।

हमारे सी पी एम के दोस्त ने भी इसका जिक्र किया है। एयरकंडिशनर सेक्टेरिएट में चलते रहे। मिनिस्टर्स के घरों में चालू रहे लेकिन कहा जाता रहा कि पावर शार्टेज है। जहां ये चालू थे वहां बन्द नहीं हुए। बन्द क्या किया इस पावर शार्टेज को देखते हुए, पता नहीं है। जब जैनरेटर्स के बारे में कहा गया तो बताया गया कि अभी आर्डर गया हुआ है, आए नहीं हैं और कब आएंगे इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। कुछ पता नहीं लगता था कि कब और कहां बिजली को चालू करेंगे। लोगों को कहा गया कि हिन्द सरकार बिजली नहीं देती है। अनपढ़ लोग थे और वे उनकी बातों में आ जाते थे।

सेक्टेरिएट में बिना रोक टोक शकल देख कर फैसले होते थे। कर्मचारियों के बारे में भी यही होता था। जब कोई फैसला किया जाता था तो देखा जाता था कि यह कांग्रेसी है, गैर कांग्रेसी है, सिख है या गैर सिख है। यही बात प्रमोशंस में भी होती थी। कहां वहां डेमोक्रेसी थी और कहां सैक्युलरिज्म था ? (इटरप्शंस) एक ऐसे आदमी को भी उन्होंने ले रखा था जिसका चेहरा बिल्कुल साफ था और वह इसलिए ताकि यह दिखाया जा सके कि हम सैक्युलर हैं। फर्निचर और फ्यूचर में जो भेद नहीं समझ सकते थे, उनको ले रखा था। मेरे पास बहुत मैटेरियल है लेकिन मैं ज्यादा डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। एक अर्ज जरूर करना चाहता हूं। बजट को रिशेप देने की जरूरत है। यह देखने की जरूरत है कि गरीबों पर ज्यादा इसका बोझ न पड़े। ज्यादा सराबी पैदा न हो। निकासी के बाद जो जमीन पड़ी हुई थी उस पर उन लोगों ने कब्जा कर लिया है जो बड़े बड़े जागोरदार हैं, फ्यूडल एसीमेंट्स हैं। वे किसी को नजदीक आने नहीं देते हैं और इसी कोशिश में लगे रहते हैं कि कोई नजदीक न आने पाए। सरकारी कर्मचारी भी कुछ ऐसे हैं जो इस बात में यकीन रखते हैं कि गरीबों का गला घोंटा जाए। ऐसे लोगों से हमें छुटकारा पाना चाहिये।

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो कमियाँ हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश की जाएगी और दूर करके इस बजट को चालू करने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) :  
अच्छा तो यह होना कि पंजाब बजट पंजाब विधान सभा में प्रस्तुत किया जाता। लेकिन जो परिस्थितियाँ वहाँ विद्यमान थी और जो कारण थे उनसे बिबश होकर राज्यपाल पावटे को विधान सभा को भंग करना पड़ा, उसके लिए मैं उनके काम का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। इस वास्ते भी उनके कदम का मैं अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि दल बदल की भावना के ऊपर उन्होंने कड़े कदम उठाये हैं और इस प्रवृत्ति पर एक तीखा प्रहार किया है। इस वास्ते भी मैं उनके कदम का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि सरदार गुरनाम सिंह जोकि दल बदलुओं के सरदार हैं, उनकी भावनाओं के ऊपर कुठाराघात हुआ है। अभिनन्दन इसलिए भी करना हूँ कि सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस दल के सचिव द्वारा पंजाब में बैठकर दल बदल की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने से पहले ही उनकी आशाओं पर तुषारापात करने का सफल प्रयास राज्यपाल महोदय ने किया है।

राज्यपाल के कदम के बाद कांग्रेस दल के लोगों ने जिस प्रकार की भावनाओं को प्रकट किया है, जिस प्रकार के विचार प्रकट किये हैं वे भी आप के सामने हैं। राज्यपाल महोदय ने जो ठोस कदम उठाया है, समाचार पत्रों में हमें जानकारी मिली है, कि सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं ने तथा उनके नेताओं ने राज्यपाल पावटे के कदम का विरोध किया है और यहाँ तक कह दिया है कि राज्यपाल पावटे को उनके पद से हटा दिया जाए। मैं सत्तारूढ़ दल के नुमाइंदों से निवेदन पूर्वक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बात को न भूलें कि 1970 के अन्त में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जो वास्तव में

उस समय अस्पष्टता में थी, लोक सभा को भंग करने की राष्ट्रपति जी से स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर ली थी और लोक सभा भंग करवा दिया था। क्या उस समय सत्तारूढ़ दल के किसी भी सदस्य ने उनके इस कदम का विरोध किया था ?

सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्यों के मुँह से जब दल बदल की बात होती है तब उसको सुनकर मुझे और भी आश्चर्य होता है। अभी कुछ देर पहले इसके बारे में लैजिस्लेशन लाने की बात कही गई थी और कहा गया था कि उसको हम लाने जा रहे हैं, इसके ऊपर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सत्तारूढ़ दल ने जिस प्रकार संयुक्त सरकारों को गिराने का प्रयत्न अन्य प्रान्तों में किया है, जब तक उस प्रक्रिया को समाप्त नहीं कर दिया जाता है तब तक वे दम नहीं लेंगे और तब तक कोई विधेयक नहीं लाएंगे, लाने की हिम्मत नहीं करेंगे। अभी भी एक प्रश्न बाकी है और वह उड़ीसा है। अब इनके कदम उड़ीसा की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। बहा इनके दल की सरकार नहीं है। किसी न किसी प्रकार से, नोटों की धौली खोल कर, पैसे के बल पर, भावनाओं को भड़का कर, पैसे के बल पर खरीद बित्री करके जब तक वहाँ की संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार को ये गिरा नहीं लेंगे तब तक सत्तारूढ़ या नई कांग्रेस के लोग कोई भी विधेयक इस सदन में दल बदल पर रोक लगाने के लिए प्रस्तुत नहीं करेंगे, ऐसा मेरा पक्का निश्चय मन है।

संघ में राज्यपाल के विवेकाधीन अधिकारों के ऊपर, जिसको हम लोग डिसक्रिशनरी पावर्ज कहते हैं, काफी चर्चा हुई है। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यपालों के अधिकारों के बारे में कुछ ठोस निर्णय लेती। लेकिन अभी एक राज्यपालों के क्या अधिकार हैं, इसके बारे में



उसने कोई डायरेक्टिव जारी नहीं किये हैं या कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। जब इनके पक्ष में कोई बात हो जाती है तब तो वे कहते हैं कि राज्यपालों के जो अधिकार हैं या उन्होंने जो निर्णय लिया है वह जायज है, ठीक निर्णय लिया है लेकिन जब वह निर्णय इनके विपक्ष में चला जाता है तब वे कहने लग जाते हैं कि राज्यपालों के जो अधिकार हैं, विवेकाधीन अधिकार हैं, डिस्क्रिशनरी पावर हैं, उनके ऊपर कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये, प्रहार होना चाहिये।

इस सबकी देखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संयुक्त सरकारों को गिराने का सत्तारूढ़ दल ने जो प्रयास किया है, वह निन्दनीय है। इस वास्ते अगर आप स्वच्छ हृदय से चाहते हैं कि दल बदल की प्रवृत्ति समाप्त हो तो आप एक विधेयक इसी सत्र में लाने की चेष्टा करें।

पंजाब सीमावर्ती प्रान्त है। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि वहां पर सिखों और गैर सिखों में जो भेदभाव है, उसको समाप्त किया जाता। हिन्दू हों या सिख या हरिजन सभी पंजाबी बन कर रहे। मुझे यह कहने में तनिक भी सकोच नहीं है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों ने पंजाब में सिखों और गैर सिखों के बीच में अंधकार खड़ा उत्पन्न की है। कभी कभी तो वे लोग उनकी भावनाओं को अपनी ओर मोड़ने के लिये सिखों और गैर सिखों में झगड़ा तक भी करा देते हैं। वहां पर पहले संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार थी, जिसमें जनसंघ भी साझीदार था। सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों ने हिन्दी के प्रश्न को लेकर अकाली दल के विधायकों के अन्तःकरण में फिर से सिख और गैर-सिख की भावनाओं भड़काकर पंजाब में जो माहौल पैदा किया, वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एक सीमावर्ती राज्य होने के कारण पंजाब में दल-बदल की प्रक्रिया को समाप्त करके एक सशक्त और लोक-कल्याणकारी राज्य की

स्थापना की जाये और वहां पर वास्तव में एक लोकप्रिय सरकार का गठन किया जाये। उसी से पंजाब का कल्याण होगा।

आज पंजाब और हरियाणा का किसान रो रहा है। पाकिस्तान के साथ 1960 से 1970 तक का जो नहरी पानी समझौता हुआ था, वह 1 अप्रैल, 1970 को समाप्त हो गया। मैं श्री दरबारा सिंह से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब केन्द्र की कांग्रेसी सरकार को यह मालूम था कि 1 अप्रैल, 1970 तक पाकिस्तान को रावी, सतलुज और व्यास का पानी देना बन्द कर दिया जायेगा, तो इन दस वर्षों में उसने उन नदियों के पानी को पंजाब और हरियाणा के खेतों तक पहुंचाने के लिये कोई नवीन योजना तैयार करने का साहस क्यों नहीं दिखाया। कुछ दिनों पहले जब इस सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई, तो सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री, डा० के० एल० राव, ने कहा कि सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है।

वास्तव में सरकार ने इन दस वर्षों में कोई योजना नहीं बनाई। वह भूल गई कि 1 अप्रैल, 1970 को करार के समाप्त होने पर हमें उन नदियों का पानी पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के खेतों में पहुंचाना है। यह बात स्वीकार न करके डा० के० एल० राव ने कह दिया कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि नहरी जल समझौते के समाप्त होने के बाद भी जो पानी वह कर पाकिस्तान में जा रहा है, उसको इस देश के खेतों में पहुंचाने के लिये इस बजट में विशेष रूप में प्रावधान किया जाता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

अभी सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य, श्री दरबारा सिंह, ने कहा कि पंजाब में हरिजनों के साथ अत्याचार किया जा रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह यह भेदभाव या डिमाकेशन क्यों करते हैं। वास्तव में अकाली दल ने



[ श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव ]

पहले चुनाव के समय और संयुक्त मोर्चा बनने के अवसर पर बनाये गये प्रोग्राम की अवहेलना श्री और पंजाब की आम जनता के साथ विश्वासघात किया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि पंजाब की आम जनता के साथ अकासी दल के सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं रहे। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने हरिजनों का नाम लेकर हरिजनों की भावनाओं को भड़काने का प्रयास किया है और इस प्रकार वह पंजाब के आबासी चुनावों में इससे लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं।

लेकिन मैं श्री दरबारा सिंह को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनके दल के पास जो जादू की छड़ी थी, वह अब मड़ चुकी है। अब उसके समाजवाद से हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम जनता परिचित हो चुकी है। अगर माननीय सदस्य सोचते हैं कि हरिजनों के नाम पर, या "गरीबी हटाओ" के नाम पर उनके दल को पंजाब में बहुमत मिल जायेगा, तो वह तथ्यों ने मुंह मोड़ रहे हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि ऐसी भेदभाव-मूलक बातें न कही जायें कि पंजाब में हरिजनों के साथ अत्याचार हो रहा है।

श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतंत्र (संगरूर) : चेयरमैन महोदया, मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि पंजाब में एक फ्यूडल, कम्युनल, रीएक्शनरी, रिप्रेसिव और लोगों को दबाने वाली गवर्नमेंट का अन्त हुआ है। अब लोगों ने खुशी से सांस लेना शुरू किया है, लोगों का डर कम हुआ है। पहले लोगों को खासकर हरिजनों को—नींद नहीं आती थी, लेकिन अब वे बैन से सोने लगे हैं।

अभी मेरे एक भाई ने कहा कि हरिजनों का नाम न लिया जाये। लेकिन हमें पंजाब में हमेशा यह बताया जाता है कि फलां गांव में हरिजनों पर जुल्म हुआ है और फलां गांव में हरिजनों का नाका बन्द कर रखा है। वे सिर्फ चुनाव के दिनों के वाक्यात नहीं हैं, ये

अब के वाक्यात हैं—अब भी यही हो रहा है। जिसका जी चाहे, वह जाकर देख सकता है। दूसरों को दबाना थोड़ा मुश्किल होता है, क्योंकि उनसे मुकाबला करना पड़ता है। लेकिन हरिजन बेचारों को जबरन उठाया जाता है, उनका नाका बन्द किया जाता है, उनको बाहर टट्टी नहीं जाने दिया जाता है। इस लिये उनका नाम लेना पड़ता है। हम उनका नाम न भी लें, लेकिन यह एक हकीकत है कि वहां पर गरीब जनता, या शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, या दलित जातियों के साथ ज्यादती हो रही है।

यह भली-भांति समझने की जरूरत है कि इस गवर्नमेंट का सियासी कैरेक्टर क्या था, उसका राजनैतिक किरदार क्या था। वह पंजाब भर की गवर्नमेंट थी, लेकिन पंजाब के लिये उसकी क्या मियामन थी? वह एक सियामन-हीन पार्टी थी, राजनीति के बगैर पार्टी थी। हिन्दुस्तान भर में वह पार्टी क्या करके दिखायेगी, हिन्दुस्तान भर में कौम को उठाने का जो संघर्ष चल रहा है, कई रिएक्शनरी दकियानूसी ताकतें हिन्दुस्तान को किसी दूसरे रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहती हैं, हिन्दुस्तान भर के पैमाने पर देश को ऊपर उठाने के लिये और उसके बिन्दु जो संघर्ष चल रहे हैं, उसमें उस पार्टी का क्या रोल होगा? न हिन्दुस्तान के मुताब्बिक उसके पास कोई सियासत है और न पंजाब के लिये कोई सियासत है। इसलिये उस पार्टी का सबसे बड़ा किरदार यह था कि वह एक सियामन-हीन पार्टी थी।

इसीलिये उन लोगों को यह पहचान नहीं है कि कैसे आदमियों को चुनाव में झड़ना करना है और लोगों को क्या कहना है। इस दफा उन्होंने चुनाव बगैर किसी प्लेटफार्म के लड़ा। उनका कोई चुनाव का प्लेटफार्म या मैनिफेस्टो नहीं था। हमने हमसे पूछा कि

बगर तुम्हारी गवर्नमेंट बन गई, तो तुम लोगों को क्या देने। उन्होंने कहा कि पहले हम जीत आते, फिर हम बताएंगे कि हम जनता को क्या देंगे, प्रोग्राम हमारे जीतने के बाद बन जाएगा। असल में उनका प्रोग्राम था नूट। इसलिये वे इस प्रोग्राम को चुनाव से पहले कैसे बता सकते थे ?

अंग्रेजों के दौर में भी जिनको लोगों ने दुत्कारा था, जो दो, तीन, सात, दस, तेरह हजार के सैडलार्ड हैं, जो पंजाब के जागीरदार हैं, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लिया, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिये कोई कुर्बानी नहीं की, जिन लोगों के दिलों में सपने में भी गरीब लोगों के लिये दर्द नहीं रहा है, ऐसे तमाम लोगों को अपने दर्द-गिर्द इकट्ठा करके उन्होंने गरीबों को नूटने के लिये एक जागीरदाराना, फ्यूडलिस्टिक और बड़े बड़े सरदारों की हुकूमत कायम की।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : महाराजा पटियाला को किसने राजदूत बनाया।

श्री तेजा सिंह स्वर्तक : हमने नहीं बनाया देखना यह है कि महाराजा पटियाला का उसके इलाके में कबूतर किसने निकाला ? महाराजा पटियाला का, उसकी कुल बीलाव का, उसकी महारानी का, उसके लड़कों का किसने वहाँ पूरी तरह रगड़ा बनाया, यह देखने की बात है।

तो इसका मसीजा वही निकलना था कि वहाँ नूट पड़ गई। नूटने के लिये गये थे। अगर किसी के पास थोड़ी सी जमीन है उसको भी कहा बढ़ावा चाहिये। उसमें भी लग गए। किसी को साब के सेना है तो उसको जमीन भी देंगे। और कुछ देंगे एजेन्सियन तो जीत गए कम्युनिस्ट पंच का नारा लगाकर लेकिन पंच की क्या सियासत है, क्या प्रोग्राम है ? पंच में जो लाखों किसान हैं, लाखों हरियन भी हैं, लाखों और किसिम के

लोग भी हैं जो काम करके खाते हैं, उनके लिए क्या प्रोग्राम क्या सियासत है ? केवल पंच का नारा लगाकर, गुब्बारों की शक्ति, गुब्बारों की जो डेढ़ करोड़ के करीब आमदनी है उसको शक्ति लगाकर, उसके सहारे जीत गए। लेकिन मैं शुक करता हूँ कि पिछले आम चुनाव में यह कई उतर गई। जैसे बाहिवा खां का इस्लाम नंगा हो गया ऐसे ही अकालियों का पंच का नारा भी नंगा हो गया। ... (अव्यवधान) ... यह जागीरदारों की गवर्नमेंट थी। अब क्या हुआ ? अब नूट का झगड़ा पड़ा। लोग कहते हैं कि बैलियाँ जाती है, जाती होंगी। करप्ट किए जाते हैं, किए जाते होंगे। यह तो है। लेकिन इस केस में क्या चीज है ? यह अकाली बजारत कैसे गिरी है। किसी ने इसकी गर्दन पकड़कर उतारा नहीं। किसी ने इसके बाजू पकड़ कर खींचे नहीं। यह अपनी बीमारी में आप मुबतिला थे। आप गिरे हकीकत यह है कि यह लोग अपनी बन्दस्ती नूट में किसको कितना हिस्सा मिले इसके सिकार हुए। इसके लिए एक दूसरे को इन्होंने गिराया और गिरे हैं तो हम शुक करते हैं। और इसके बाद एक दूसरा बर्ग भी सामने नहीं आ पाया, इसका भी हम शुक मनाते हैं नहीं तो दूसरा बर्ग सामने आ जाता। इसलिए यह जो दोनों बातें हैं असेम्बली का डिजाल्व करना और बजारत को खत्म करना यह पंजाब में प्रोप्रेसिव बर्ग की जीत के बाद, पार्लियामेंट की जीत के बाद एक बड़ा बाकिया है जो पंजाब को आगे ले जायगा। जनता जानी हुई है।

अब जो कुछ इन दिनों में हुआ उस के मुताल्लिक दो बार मिनट में सुना। सबसे पहली बात इन दिनों में जहाँ से मैं शुक करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जब वहाँ गवर्नर का राज हो गया, पार्लियामेंट के सामने बजट पेश है। यह जो हकीकत है, जहाँ यह सुधी की बात है वहाँ मैं यह कहूँगा कि कलिंग कावेस के लिए वह उसनी ही बड़ी एक कथानक बात भी है अगर इसका इन्होंने क्यात नहीं रखा तो, क्यों

## [ श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतंत्र ]

कि अकालियों के समय की वह बात तो अब खली गई। अब वह लोगों के पास जाएंगे तो क्या दिखाएंगे? लोगों ने काफी कुछ देख लिया और वह अपनी उस लड़ाई में गिर गए। जब 6 महीने के लिए या दस महीने के लिए जब तक कॉलेज कांग्रेस के हाथ में सारी शक्ति है, जब कि पार्लियामेंट को उसके लिए लाज बनाने हैं तो कांग्रेस वर्ग पर यह मजबूरी, यह फर्ज आ जाता है कि वह जो रही हुई चीजें हैं, जो अकालियों ने मलत काम किए हैं, जो अभी में गिनकर बताऊंगा, उनको वह दुबस्त करें और अपने इस मौके से फायदा उठाकर अगले आठ महीने में अपनी साख बना कर कर दिखाएं। अगर यह चीजें ऐसी ही चलती रहें जैसे कि पिछली हुकूमत में चल रही थीं यानी अब भी हरिजनों के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ, बिरला की लिस्ट कौंसिल नहीं हुई, जितनी जमीन पड़ी हुई है। लाख 78 हजार एकड़ निकास की जमीन और 11 लाख एकड़ के करीब बजर दरियाव के किनारे की जमीन उसमें अगर हरिजनों को घर के लिए भी जमीन न मिले, दूसरे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को घर के लिए भी जमीन न मिले और जो खेती पेशा लोग हैं उनको न मिले, अगर वैसे ही चलता रहा जैसे अकालियों के समय में चल रहा था तो अब अकाली तो इससे बच जाएंगे और यह सब बीमारी आप के सिर पर आएगी क्योंकि जनता जाग चुकी है। इसलिए कांग्रेस हुकूमत को गवर्नर के जरिए यह जो खामियां हैं एक स्कीम के अन्तर्गत इनको दूर कर के बता देना चाहिए ताकि घर घर में यह बात हो कि जो पहले अपराधी गवर्नमेंट थी वह तो गिर गई, उसकी जगह जिनके हाथ में अब बागडोर आई है उन्होंने क्या करके दिखाया। यह भी लोच देखेंगे। यही नहीं कि अकालियों की बातों को ही देखेंगे। इसलिए यहां से शुरू करके हमें यह दिखाना है। आज बहुत से काम हमारे उसी सरह अबूरे हैं। गांव गांव में, छोटे छोटे कस्बों में हमने देखा है कि बहुत सी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट

की बस्तियां कितनी गन्धी जगह में बसी हुई हैं। उनके लिए जगह नहीं है। क्या क्या जुलन इनके साथ हुए हैं? इसको दूर करना जरूरी है। अब वह अकाली गए। अब हम लोगों को करना होगा। तभी हम अपने बड़ सकेंगे।

अकाली गवर्नमेंट को गिराने में एक बड़ी भारी शक्ति आपको पता होगा और थी। वह कौन सी शक्ति थी जो इनके विरुद्ध गई जिसका हिस्से उन्होंने गला चोंटा? जैसा कि अभी दरबारासिंह जी कह चुके हैं वह गवर्नमेंट के मुलाजिम थे, मास्टर थे जिनको हक था, उन्होंने अपना कांसेस इस्तेमाल किया, अपने पावों पर सड़े रहे। अकालियों की गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उनको दबाया गया, कहा गया, उनको लालच भी दी गई। लेकिन अब की दफे उन्होंने लालच में पड़कर वोट नहीं दिया। अकाली गवर्नमेंट ने कहा उनमें कि आप लोग अब इसका मजा चखेंगे। इस पार्लियामेंटी एलेक्शन के बाद मजा खाना शुरू कर दिया। इंटीरिम रिलीफ की मांग उन्होंने की। उसमें कितने मुबत्तिन हुए, कितनों को कहां ठूसा गया, कुछ देने के बजाय यह सजा उनको दी गई। बेमननब इधर उधर दूर दूर उनके तबादले किए गए। यह भी नहीं देखा गया कि जहां तबादला कर रहे हैं वहां कोई जगह भी है या नहीं? कहां वहां जाकर पता लगेगा। ऐसे बेतहासा, बेमतलब, जिसका कोई मतलब नहीं ऐसे तबादले किए गए और फिर उन्होंने देखा कि कुछ बड़े अफसरों ने भी कनाइब किया होगा, उनका भी कुछ हाथ होगा तो एक तरफ से डी सीज को भी इधर उधर ट्रांसफर करना शुरू कर दिया। लेकिन अब जो वह चले गए, वह गवर्नमेंट मर गई, लेकिन वह मुड़े जाते जाते जो कुछ कर गये उस पर यह गवर्नर अब क्यों अवल कर रहे हैं, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। इसलिए पहला कदम जो उठाना चाहिए अगर आप यह बताता चाहेंगे कि वह गवर्नमेंट खली गई तो सबसे पहला

काम यह है कि हम इस बजट में इंटीरिम रिलीफ दें और जो उनके नाजायज तबादले हैं उनको नलीफाई कर दें। आप गवर्नर को यह हिदायत करें कि जो पहले आर्डर्स हुए हैं उनके मुताबिक किसी मुलाजिम के भी तबादले न किए जायें। पिछले आर्डर को कैंसिल कर दिया जाये और नये सिरे से जो कुछ करना हो उसके लिए कदम उठाए जायें। यह दो बड़े कारनामों हैं अगर हम कर दिखाएंगे तो बहुत अच्छा अगर होगा। तीसरी चीज है हरिजनों के मुतालिक। कर्जों का मसला है, दूसरे कई मसले हैं छोटे छोटे जो हमारे पास लिखे पड़े हैं। उसके लिए गवर्नर के पास हम पूरी तरह से दबाव डालेंगे कि वह इन कदमों को उठाएं और पंजाब की जनता को बताएं, उसको यह एहसास कराएं कि यह वह गवर्नमेंट नहीं है, डरने की जरूरत नहीं है, किसी को रिश्वत देने की जरूरत नहीं है। रिश्वत पंजाब में एक नीगम टैंडर हो गया था। खुले आम रिश्वत ली जाती रही है। कहते हैं नूट पड़े तो लूटे ना सौ भी नामाकूल। अगर नूट मन्ना हो और कोई लूट न रहा हो तो उसको कहेंगे। वह नामाकूल है। कही रिश्वत ली जा रही है, लूट पड़ी है और कोई रिश्वत नहीं लेता। तो वे कहेंगे कि उल्लू तुम क्यों खड़े हो? तो पंजाब में इसका दौर दौरा चल रहा था। जो रिश्वत नहीं लेता उसको कही दूसरी जगह तब्दील कर दिया जाता। इसलिए सबसे पहले इसका ख़ात्मा किया जाये। साथ ही मुलाजमीन को एन्टीरिम रिलीफ दी जाये और जो तब्दीलियां की गई हैं उनको यहां ने नलीफाई किया जाये। जो गरीब हरिजन और किसान हैं, उनके मसले हैं उनको हल करने की कोशिश की जाये।

इसके साथ साथ और बहुत सी बातें भी हैं छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के मुतालिक, इरीगेशन के मुतालिक, ट्रैक्टर्स के आँक के मुतालिक वगैरह वगैरह बहुत से संसने हैं एक एक करके मिलके बाँटे हैं वहाँ से अपने एडवाइजर्स के

जरिए से गवर्नर को कहा जाये कि अब आगे से गवर्नमेंट इस तरह से चलेगी और यह जो गलत काम वहाँ पर किए गए हैं उनको अनडू करना है। देश की भलाई इस रास्ते पर है इस लिए सूबे को इसी रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ाना है पंजाब के मजदूर किसान और दूसरी गरीब जनता की भलाई की तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिए किसी धर्म की बिना पर नहीं बल्कि सेक्यूलर पालिसी को लेकर वहाँ के लोगों की भलाई के कामों की तरफ अगर ध्यान दिया जाता है तब तो ठीक है वरना कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है।

जी लत बाल कपूर (पटियाला) : मैडम चेयरमैन, अभी हमारे साथी तेजासिंह जी ने पंजाब सरकार के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं। (व्यवधान) आप को महाराजा पटियाला का साथी होने पर फखर है तो मुझे सरदार तेजा सिंह का साथी होने पर फम है। (व्यवधान) जहाँ तक गवर्नर के रोल का ताल्लुक है, उसके बारे में दो तीन बातें आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि पंजाब से करण्ट गवर्नमेंट गई, इनएफिशिएंट गवर्नमेंट गई जिसकी हमें खुशी है लेकिन गवर्नर ने एक सही काम गलत ढंग से किया इसीलिए वह चर्चा हम लोग करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में जब भी किसी स्टेट में प्रेसीडेंट रूल हुआ तो बिधान की धारा 356 की तहत हुआ यह पासिविलिटी कि कोई आस्टर्नेटिव गवर्नमेंट बन सकती है या नहीं, इसको देखने के बाद गवर्नर ने प्रेसीडेंट को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और प्रेसीडेंट ने उस रिपोर्ट को मानकर वहाँ पर प्रेसीडेंट रूल किया। हिन्दुस्तान में जब तक 26 दफा प्रेसीडेंट रूल मुस्तलफ स्टेट्स में हुआ। लेकिन पंजाब में जब एक सिलसिला चल रहा था तो जरूरत इस बात की थी कि उस बात का भी बे पता लगाते। गवर्नर के रोल दो तरह के हैं। गवर्नर का खेल एक तो बतौर हेड आफ दि स्टेट होता है और दूसरा रोल बतौर प्रेसीडेंट के एजेंट का होता है। उन्होंने पंजाब

## [ श्री सतपाल कपूर ]

असेम्बली को तोड़ा तो वह हमारे विधान की धारा 174 (2) के मातहत तोड़ा सरकार के टूटने का तो हमें कोई अप्सोस नहीं बल्कि खुशी है लेकिन इस दफा की तहत कार्यवाही करना मेरे क्याल में गलत है। उनको 356 की तहत कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए थी जो कि उन्होंने नहीं किया। बाकी इसकी फर्दर डिटेल्स और तफसील में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इतना जरूर है कि विधान की यह दफा आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में प्रेसीडेन्ट रूल करने के लिए, स्टेट असेम्बली भंग करने के लिए या स्टेट असेम्बली सस्पेन्ड करने के लिए यूज नहीं हुई जो दफा 174 (2) उन्होंने यहां पर यूज की है। इस दफा को वहां पर यूज करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। यह बात कास्टीट्यूशनली ठीक हो सकती है लेकिन इस दफा को इस्तेमाल करने की कोई मिसाल या कोई प्रेसीडेन्ट नहीं मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ गवर्नर को बतौर राष्ट्रपति के एजेन्ट के ऐक्ट करने की वहां पर ऐसी कोई जरूरत नहीं आ पड़ी थी। हमारे कास्टीट्यूशन की कमेन्ट्री में है कि गवर्नर इस दफा को तब इस्तेमाल करे जब स्टेट में गवर्नमेंट तो स्टैबिल हो लेकिन वह गवर्नमेंट नेशन के इन्ट्रेस्ट्स के खिलाफ जा रही हो। पंजाब में ऐसी कोई हालत नहीं थी। वह करण्ट गवर्नमेंट थी जिसके बारे में सरकार दरबार सिंह ने कुछ बातें कही हैं। अकाली पार्टी का क्या रोल था, क्या रोल नहीं था या वह सिखों की पार्टी थी यह भी बात गलत है। अकाली पार्टी सिख किसानों, सिख मजदूरों की, सिख मुलाजिमों की या सिख छोटे दुकानदारों की पार्टी नहीं थी बल्कि अकाली पार्टी बड़े बड़े फ्यूडल एलिमेन्ट्स की पार्टी थी। सन् 1967 से लेकर अब तक पंजाब में मिडलम पोल के बाद भी अकाली पार्टी का राज्य रहा। इस अकाली पार्टी ने बहौर एक पार्टी के किस सेक्शन की मुसादगी की? क्या उन्होंने छोटे किसान-किसानों के लिए सोचा? सिख मजदूरों

के लिए सोचा? बिल्कुल नहीं। अकाली पार्टी का रोल हमेशा फ्यूडल एलिमेन्ट्स के हक में रहा है और लैंड रिफार्म्स के खिलाफ रहा, मुलाजिमों और हरिजनों के खिलाफ रहा। हमारे जनसंघी भाइयों को हरिजन का नाम सेने से ही तकलीफ होती है। जिस पर जुल्म होगा, उसी का नाम तो हम लेते? अगर महारानी ग्यालियर का जिक्र होता है तो आप की दुख होता है उसी तरह से जब हरिजनों का नाम आता है तो हमको दुख होता है। आप अपर सेक्शन को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। और हर पूवर सेक्शन को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं आपके क्लास पर जब अटक होता है तो आप को दुख होता है और उसी तरह हमारी क्लास पर जब अटक होता तो हमें दुख होता है। (अवबधान) ... अकाली पार्टी के हर मिनिस्टर ने एक दूसरे पर इल्जाम लगाये। क्या इल्जाम लगाये? करप्शन का इल्जाम। पंजाब में जो माई नहीं रहते उन्हें करप्शन का बिल्कुल पता नहीं लेकिन जो भाई पंजाब में रहते हैं उन्हें मालूम है कि करप्शन का सही मतलब क्या है। एक बानेदार को तब्दील करो तो पांच हजार रुपया ले लो, एक नये तहसीलदार को तब्दील करो तो दस हजार ले लो। एक इंडस्ट्रीज इंस्पेक्टर क्या कमायेगा और क्या बजीर साहब को देगा। एक सेबर इंस्पेक्टर कितना कमायेगा और बजीर साहब को देगा। एक थाप इंस्पेक्टर कितना कमायेगा और कितना मिनिस्टर साहब को देगा। पंजाब में अकाली पार्टी का यही रोल था।

16.53 hrs.

[ SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the chair. ]

मैं तीन बार साल से सुनता जा रहा हूँ पंजाब के बारे में कहा गया कि वहां बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। 1966 में जब हमारे भावी गुरुमुख सिंह मुसाफिर बड़ी के बीच, मिनिस्टर के साथ

उन्होंने सेक्टर में इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसों की कोशिश की थी और पंजाब को 16 बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस मिले थे। उनमें से एक लाइसेंस ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी का था। हमारे जनसंघी भाई और स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले जो हैं उनका तात्पर्य बड़े बड़े बिजनेस हाउसिंग से है। वहाँ पर 67 में जब गवर्नमेंट बनी तो उसमें जनसंघी भी थे और उसमें अकाली भी थे। पंजाब में किसान ट्रैक्टर लेता है, वह झूक में खरीदता है। वह महाराष्ट्र और उड़ीसा तक जाता है और झूक में ट्रैक्टर लाता है लेकिन पंजाब में ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी नहीं लग पाई क्योंकि स्वतंत्र पार्टी के बीडर फरीदाबाद में ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी चलाते हैं। अगर पंजाब में कोई दूसरी ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी लग जाती है तो उस फैक्टरी के ट्रैक्टरों की सेल को नुकसान पहुँचेगा। इसलिए जनसंघ, स्वतंत्र पार्टी और अकालियों ने स्कैंडल किया और उस इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस को वापिस कर दिया।

“(अवधान)” अगर उस फैक्टरी के नाम की जरूरत है तो मैं बताता हूँ, एस्कार्ट्स फैक्टरी का नाम भी लेता हूँ। अकाली पार्टी ने पंजाब में किसानों को कितना नुकसान पहुँचाया है? जिस फैक्टरी का प्रोडक्शन 68-69 में आना था वह फैक्टरी पंजाब में आज भी लगने नहीं पा रही है ताकि आप के बिजनेस हाउसिंग को किसी तरह का नुकसान न पहुँचने पाये। उनकी नुमाइन्दगी अकाली पार्टी, जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले कर रहे हैं। यही नहीं पंजाब में 16 बड़े लाइसेन्सेज मिले लेकिन अकाली पार्टी का रोल रहा है सरकार से कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में लाइसेंस लेना, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के नाम पर और फिर उस लाइसेंस को वहीं पर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बेच देना। इतना बड़ा स्कैंडल हिन्दुस्तान की किसी भी सूबाई गवर्नमेंट ने आज तक नहीं किया होगा जोकि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने किया है। जाओँ अपना सन्त जी ने लिया, बाइबल ने लिया और किया क्या? जो लाइसेंस मिल उसमें बड़े बड़े सरवायदेदारों को 40% शेयर दिए हिन्दुस्तान के बाकी। इस तरह

से वे पब्लिक के नाम पर बड़े लाइसेन्सेज को बिना मानोपली हाउसिंग में कन्वर्ट करते रहे हैं। जो लाइसेन्सेज पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिए थे उनको उन्होंने प्राइवेट सेक्टर की फैक्टरीज में कन्वर्ट कर दिया। यह पंजाब की अकाली सरकार का स्कैंडल है जिसकी जांच होनी चाहिये।

17.00 hrs.

पंजाब में करप्शन की चर्चा हो रही है। प्रेसीडेन्ट कूल है, हर मिनिस्टर ने करप्शन किया, हर आदमी ने करप्शन किया, अकाली पार्टी के मेम्बरान, हमारे जत्थेदार किसी टीचर का तबाबला कराने जाते हैं तो हजार, पाँच सौ ६० उसका खर्च करा देते हैं। इलेक्शन के बाद अकाली पार्टी की हार हुई, मेरा मतलब मिड टर्म पोल से है जो पार्लियामेंट के लिये हुआ, इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि 22,000 टीचर्स का ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया। हाईकोर्ट ने स्टे किया। और न जाने कितने मुलाजिमों को सस्पेंड किया। एक रैन आफ टैरर अकाली पार्टी ने पैदा कर रखा था। उन्होंने लोगों की भलाई का कोई काम नहीं किया। इसलिये आज पंजाब का हर आदमी खुश है कि यह सरकार चली गयी। इस सरकार के जाने की, सिबाय फ्यूडल एलीमेंट और जत्थेदारों के, सब को खुशी है, किसी को कोई अफसोस नहीं है। आम आदमी पंजाब का खुश है।

सबिसेज का यह हाल था कि आई०सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० लोग रबर की मोहर बनकर रह गये थे क्योंकि जत्थेदार लोग उनके पास बैठकर धमकी देते थे कि यह काम करो नहीं तो सस्पेंड कराते हैं।

लैंड रिफार्म के सिलसिले में पंजाब ने कोई काम नहीं किया। जरूरत इस बात की है कि लैंड रिफार्म तेजी से किया जाय। आज पंजाब में दो ऐक्ट चलते हैं। एक पैसू लैंड टैम्पोर ऐक्ट 1953 और दूसरा है पंजाब लैंड टैम्पोर रीक्वोरिटरी ऐक्ट, 1953। दोनों ऐक्ट्स के अन्तर बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। एक ऐक्ट के अन्तर



[श्री सत पाल कपूर]

आप मुजारों को बेदखल कर सकते हैं और दूसरे के अन्दर मुजारों को बेदखल नहीं कर सकते हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि पैप्सु ऐक्ट को सारे पंजाब में लागू कर दें और उसमें जितने ऐग्जेप्शन दिए हुए हैं, बाग, मेकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग के लिये जितने ऐग्जेप्शन दिए हुए हैं, उसको बिदहा करके पैप्सु ऐक्ट को पंजाब में लागू कर दें तो छोटे टेनेन्ट्स को और गरीब कास्तकार को बहुत फायदा होगा। इस तरीके से आप पंजाब में फ्यूडल एसीमेंट को खत्म कर सकेंगे।

इस बजट में आप इंटीरिम रिलीफ की कोई बात नहीं कही। आप मुलाजिमों को इंटीरिम रिलीफ दीजिये, जैसे सेन्टर में थी। साथ ही जो विक्टमाइजेशन पंजाब के मुलाजिमों का बादल सरकार ने किया है उसको आप वापस लीजिये। जो 22,000 टीचर्स को ट्रांसफर किया है उसको वापस लीजिये। जो मुकदमे नाजायज तौर पर बनाये गये हैं उनको वापस लीजिये। पंजाब में नौमल पब्लिक नाइफ को वापस लाने के लिये ये चीजें बहुत जरूरी हैं।

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र (गुरदासपुर) : बेयरमैन साहब, मजहब की बिना पर तंगदिली तो होती देखी है, और सुना भी है कि मजहबों इस्तिनाफत की बिना पर लोगों को जिन्दा जलाया गया है। लेकिन भियासी इस्तिनाफत को बिना पर कोई ऐसी मजबूरी नहीं होती कि जिस में ठीक को ठीक कहे या गलत को गलत कहे।

मुझे अफसोस है कि चन्द मुखजिजसाधियों ने हर बात पर कांग्रेस को गरदानने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने कहा कि यहां से सिगनल दिया गया कि वजारत को गिराया जाय। अगर वजारत से डिफेक्शन की बात की जाय तो उस तरफ के लोग सब से ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हैं। 1967 में 104 के हाउस में कांग्रेस के 48 मेम्बर थे। अगर कांग्रेस को गवर्नमेंट हो

बनानी होती तो उस के लिये चार, पांच आदमियों को खरीद लेना कोई मुश्किल नहीं था, और अपनी वजारत बना लेती। अगर कांग्रेस ने यह ऐलान किया कि क्योंकि अबाय ने हथ को मैजोरिटी नहीं दी इसलिये दूसरी पार्टी को मौका दिया कि वह अपनी गवर्नमेंट बनाये।

सबसे पहले डिफेक्शन के सरदार जिनको कहा जायें तो वह यहां इस हाउस में बैठे हुए एक मेम्बर हैं जो आज बहुत जोर से बोल रहे हैं। अगर पंजाब और हरियाणा में जो शुरूआत हुई तो सबसे पहले उन साधियों की तरफ से हुई जो आज डिफेक्शन के खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं। जो मौजूदा वजारत थी उस पार्टी के मेम्बरान में, खास करके के जो वजीर थे, उन में 40 परसेंट मेम्बर ऐसे थे जो कांग्रेस से डिफेक्ट कर गये। इसलिये जिन में 40 परसेंट डिफेक्टर्स हों वह कहें कि यहां से डिफेक्शन कराये गये, यहां से हरी झंडी दी गयी वजारत को गिराने की, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। इसमें हमारा कोई हाथ नहीं है। बल्कि अफासी पार्टी के लीडर ने खुद कहा कि उन के लिये वजारत चला सकना अब मुश्किल है। इसलिये मैं माननोय ज्योतिर्मय बसू से कहूंगा कि हर बात कांग्रेस के खिलाफ न कहें वरना सी० पी० एम० पर लोगों का जो थोड़ा बहुत भरोसा है वह भरोसा भी खत्म हो जायगा।

यह कहना कि अबाम से चुनी हुई वजारत को कांग्रेस ने गिरा दिया इस को अगर देखना है तो पंजाब में गली, कूचे में देखिये, वहां के सहृदयों में देखिये। नई दिल्ली के ऐलान में बैठकर न देखिये। आप देखिये कि पंजाब की जनता इस बारे में क्या सोचती है। मेरे पास आज एक बिट्टी आयी है, मैंने पूछा कि गवर्नमेंट कैसी थी, तो उसने लिखा है कि "हर शाब्द पर उल्टू बैठे हैं, अम्माने मुमिन्ता क्या होगा।" आज पंजाब में बीजे नज़ात कलावा आ रहा है क्योंकि अफासी पार्टी किसी उल्लूक

पर नहीं थी, जज्बाती और मजहबी जनून पर बनी थी। एक ने पांच एकड़ पर से मालगुजारी माफ कर दी तो दूसरे ने 10 एकड़ कर दी। कोई मैरिट पर फैसला नहीं होता था।

मेरे एक साथी अफसर हैं, वह मिनिस्टर साहब से मिलने गये तो मिनिस्टर साहब पूछने लगे कि तुम को नौकरी करनी है कि नहीं? उसने कहा मेरा क्या कसूर है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि तुम दाढ़ी को कैंची लगाते हो। तो उसने कहा कि दाढ़ी की लम्बाई देख कर तरबकी दी जायगी। इस पार्टी के मिनिस्टर साहब तालीम के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानते, वह स्कूलों में जाकर बच्चों को कड़े और कच्चे पहनाते थे। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक जो मौका मिला है पंजाब के अबाम की भलाई करने का तो हम सब मिल कर ऐसी सरकार चुने जो मजहबी जनून पर न हो बल्कि अबाम की भलाई के लिये हो।

जो जो ज्यादातियां पंजाब में सर्विसेज पर हुई हैं उनको खत्म करना चाहिये। अकाली पार्टी के तबके की और उस तबके में भी एक आस तबके की, फ्यूडल लोगों की, सरकार भी। माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी के जितने भी बड़े-बड़े अफसर थे उनको अनइम्पीरेंट जगहों पर भेजा गया। मेरे अपने जिले के एस० पी० को सिर्फ इसलिये निकाल दिया गया कि वह इनकी धांधली बर्बाद करना मुनासिब नहीं समझता था और मिनिस्टरों की सब-इंस्पेक्टरों से माहवारी सेना गवारा नहीं करता था। इस तरह की जो ज्यादातियां हुई हैं उन को दूर किया जाय। मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो जो ज्यादातियां हुई हैं उनको दूर करने की जिम्मेवारी इस हाउस पर है। चूंकि हाउस में सरकार बजट पेश करती है, जहां वह टीबर्स और छोटे मुलजिबों के तबादले को रोके वहां यह भी देखे कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के दौरान उन पर जो ज्यादातियां हुई हैं उनको भी दूर किया जाय।

श्री श्रीराम कृष्ण राय (महेन्द्रगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने प्रोपोज की तकरीरें

बहुत गौर से सुनी हैं। पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही गवर्नर असली गवर्नर साबित हुआ है, और वह है पाबटे। मैं उसकी तारीफ किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता। आज तक किसी गवर्नर ने यह नहीं समझा कि कांस्टिट्यूशन की धारा 174 में गवर्नर के अस्थायित्व क्या है। हमारे दोस्तों ने ऐतराज किया कि गवर्नर ने खुद ही फैसला कर लिया। आर्टिकल 174 में दो ही चीजें हैं कि गवर्नर असेम्बली को प्रोरोग कर सकता है और गवर्नर असेम्बली को डिजाल्व कर सकता है। कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं, और यह सिर्फ गवर्नर को ही अस्थायर है। एक ही गवर्नर पंजाब में हमारे सामने आया जिसने सही मानों में अपने गवर्नर वाले अस्थायर को इस्तेमाल किया। अगर उसने खुफिया तौर पर इंस्ट्रक्शन ली हो तो हमें उस से कोई सरोकार नहीं। हो सकता है उन्होंने किसी से पूछा हो, लेकिन इस कांस्टिट्यूशन की तहत गवर्नर को फैसला करने का अस्थायर हासिल है। यह फैसला हमारे सामने पंजाब में आया।

मुझे कुछ बातें कहनी हैं जिनका ताल्लुक हरियाणा के साथ इन्साफ का है। अकाली दल से मुझे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं। मैं समझता हूं कि अकाली दल की सरकार टूटी तो जनता को जरूर सुख मिला है, और सबसे ज्यादा सुख फाजिल्का और अबोहर के लोगों को मिला है, जिन लोगों को प्रधान मन्त्री के अबाई के बाद दबाया जा रहा है। वहां सारे तरक्कियाती प्रोग्राम बन्द थे, कोई भी तामीरी काम नहीं होता था। नहरों का पानी फाजिल्का और अबोहर के लोगों को नहीं दिया जा रहा था और सरकार की बाह पर नहरें काटी जा रही थी। फाजिल्का और अबोहर के लोगों के हिस्से का पानी ऊपर के पंजाब के खेतों में दिया जाता था और वहां के लोगों की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती थी। यहां तक कि जैसा आप को मालूम है अबोहर और फाजिल्का के इनके हिन्दी भाषी थे, वहां के लोगों पर

[श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र]

पंजाबी जवान खोपी गई। बम्बों की हिन्दी पढ़ने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई। लोम खोर करते रहे और भारत सरकार से कोई मदद करने के लिये कदम नहीं उठाया। आज भारत सरकार के हाथ में, और इस पार्लियामेंट के हाथ में पंजाब की हुकूमत की बागडोर है। मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि जो बेइन्साफी जबोहर और फाजिल्का के इलाके के लोगों के साथ हुई है वह दूर की जायेगी चाहे इस इलाके को चण्डीगढ़ के साथ सरकार अपने हाथ में लें। और यह भी चाहूँगा कि हरियाणा का जो पानी, उसके हिस्से का पंजाब से नहीं जा रहा है वह हरियाणा को दिलाने के लिये भारत सरकार गौर करे। पंजाब के लोगो ने बेस्टन जमुना फीडर कैनाल नहीं बनने दी। उस के हिस्से का पानी इसलिये नहीं मिला कि रोपड़ का हेडवर्क्स पंजाब में है जिस पर पंजाब के अफसरों का कब्जा है। भाखरा का ज्वॉयंट बोर्ड है लेकिन नगल हेडवर्क्स पंजाब के अफसरों के कब्जे में है।

मैं आखीर में अर्ज करूँगा कि कांग्रेस का किरदार अकेली दल से बेहतर नहीं है पंजाब के अन्दर। मैं उनको याद दिलाऊँगा कि जिस तरीके से उन्होंने सरदार लक्ष्मन सिंह गिल को अकाली दल से तोड़कर चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया, वही सरदार लक्ष्मन सिंह गिल उन्हें बुरे लगे। जिस तरह से उन्होंने पहले सरदार लक्ष्मन सिंह गिल को पहले तोड़ करके चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया था उनको देखते हुए जो कुछ गवर्नर ने किया वह ठीक किया। सब गवर्नरों ने अलग अलग पार्लियामेंट का इस्तेमाल किया। एक फैसला लिया हरियाणा में डिफेन्शन बन्द करने के लिये और दूसरा फैसला लिया अजय भुकर्षी और गिल को चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाने के लिये। मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि इस गवर्नर ने एक जगह से एक ही पार्लियामेंट इस्तेमाल किया है। एक राजधानी में दो गवर्नर हैं। दुनिया में कोई कहीं पर दो

गवर्नर नहीं हैं एक शहर में। हरियाणा और पंजाब के गवर्नर ने एक पार्लियामेंट से पार्लियामेंट को नापा है डिफेन्शन की रोकने के लिये और इसलिये मैं उन को समर्थन देता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in and contributed to the debate.

Later on, this House will have an opportunity to discuss the Statutory Resolution approving the Presidential Proclamation. So, at this stage, I will not go into the various political points that have been raised by the hon. Members in regard to the role of the Governor, in regard to the role of various political parties and in regard to the character of the Ministry.

Consequent to the President's taking over the administration of the State of Punjab, this Budget had to be placed before the Parliament. All I wish to mention is that after the dissolution of the Punjab Assembly by the Governor, the President was left with no other alternative but to impose the President's Rule. The late Akali Ministry had proposed a vote on account lasting till end of June. This House is now called upon to vote for the entire Budget.

There are a few specific points which I would like to reply. A mention has been made about power shortage. The Government of Punjab itself is aware of the serious shortage of power and various steps have been taken to augment the power supply. In order to bridge the gap and to meet the growing demand, a provision of Rs. 15.90 crores has been made in the Budget for power projects and Rs. 14.25 crores for multi-purpose projects. An additional capacity of 3500 MW is proposed to be installed for which a number of generation projects would be undertaken. Top priority is being given to the execution of Guru Nanak Thermal Plant (First Unit). In addition, the Punjab Electricity Board is acquiring immediately 54 diesel generating sets of the total capacity of 63.24 MW.

An hon. Member referred to the utilisation of Ravi waters. The State is committed to go ahead with the execution of the Thein Dam Project for the full utilisation of Ravi waters withdrawn from Pakistan and the question of clearance of this Project has been taken up with the Government of India and the necessary work of exploration and survey of this Project has been taken up.

As you know, Punjab is a fairly developed State as far as agricultural production is concerned and also as far as the development of small-scale industries is concerned. The State income of Punjab is fairly high. It was about Rs. 500.15 crores in 1965-66 and it has risen to Rs. 698.15 crores in 1970-71. The growth rate of Punjab has been 6.9 per cent per annum. In the agricultural sector, it has been 8.1 per cent per annum and the growth rate in small-scale industries has been 7.1 per cent per annum. Nearly, Rs. 8.11 crores have been given as loans for setting up tube-well during 1970-71 and, as far as utilisation of A. R. C. finance is concerned, the State continues to be the highest.

Another point raised was about Government employees. In the Budget Speech of the former Finance Minister it was stated that an additional expenditure of Rs. 1 crore per annum will be involved for removing anomalies in revised pay-scale, as far as school teachers are concerned. Consequent to the Kothari Commission's recommendations which have been given effect to from 1st November, 1966, the State Government considered the representations of teachers and various other categories and accepted to remove certain of these anomalies. This will involve an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores. So, this expenditure of Rs. 4 crores has been provided in this Budget.

These are some of the highlights of the Budget. With these words, I commend it to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the Demands for Grants in respect of Punjab for 1971-72 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the Presi-

dent out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1 to 51."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.28 hrs.

#### PUNJAB APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Before I move the Appropriation Bill, I have to make a correction here. Because you know this Appropriation Bill had to be printed at break-neck speed, an error has crept in. In page 2, line 17, column 3 under the heading 'Charged on the Consolidated Fund', there is a printing mistake. Instead of Rs. 15,52,38,900 it has been mentioned as Rs. 15,52,38, 00. Therefore, this should be corrected as Rs. 15,52,38,900.

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1971-72.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1971-72."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I introduce† the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2† dated 21.6.71.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

Sir, I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1971-72, be taken into consideration."

श्री मान सिंह जीरा (मटिडा) : में बोलना चाहता हूँ। मुझे मौका दिया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1971-72, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

श्री रामाबतार सास्त्री (पटना) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"The clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

श्री रामाबतार सास्त्री : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है। ये बोलना चाहते थे इनको मौका नहीं दिया गया है।

समापति सहोदय : सब को मौका मिल गया है। इस बिल को राज्य सभा में जाना था बापकी पार्टी को मौका मिल चुका है।

श्री मान सिंह जीरा : तबान एम पीज मुनाइटीड हैं मुलाजिमों को इंडेरिम रिस्कीफ देने के बारे में। इसका जबाब नहीं दिया गया है। इस पर मैं बोलना चाहता था।

17.24 hrs.

## HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

## RE. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION DURING FOURTH PLAN

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN (Telloherry):

Sir, I have raised this discussion with a view to bring out certain important problems which were not properly answered when the question was asked in this House on 8th June on rural electrification during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Now there is no dispute about the fact that rural electrification should be given proper attention and proper funds should also be allotted for electrifying the villages. The Government have come forward with enormous statistics to prove how far they have been successful in rural electrification

In this connection, I wish to point out two facts. The first is this. The *per capita* consumption of electricity in our country is 83 k. w. whereas in the other under-developed countries, according to the Report presented by Government this year, it ranges from 250 k. w. to 2000 and odd k. w. From this we can understand how backward our country is in the matter of consumption of Electricity:

It is said that in rural areas the quantum of electricity used for agricultural purpose is only 9 per cent. That shows the backwardness in the matter of our rural electrification.

We have electrified so much of villages, said the Minister. The other day he said that 18 per cent of the Indian villages have been electrified during this period. It is a remarkable success, I should say. At the same time, the disparity and the unbalances which we find among States are very glaring.

† Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Here we have a small State Haryana, which has electrified 100 per cent villages in the State.

Haryana is followed by Tamilnadu with 78% villages electrified and Kerala, 76%. Is it not a shameful fact that in the same country we have States like Assam and Orissa where only 2.5% villages are electrified?

In respect of West Bengal, which is considered to be one of the highly industrialised States, where industry is concentrated, what a pathetic picture the country-side presents? Only 7.4% of the villages are electrified in West Bengal. Not a different picture is given by Rajasthan also. In Rajasthan the figure is 8.8%.

Now you come to Bihar and U. P. In Bihar the figure is 10.4% whereas in U. P. the figure is 17.7%. All this shows that this rural electrification could not be done in a planned manner by the Government. On the 8th June, while discussion was taking place the Minister said that it was not due to fault of the Centre, but it was due to the fault of the States. But, we are living in a country where we visualise to have planned economic development. How can we assume that the Centre can shirk its responsibility and put it on the shoulders of the State Governments? To put all the responsibility on the States only is not the correct answer. We have to examine why this should be so, while our Government and Planning Commission have an intense desire to get the country electrified quickly.

We not only visualise that there should be more pumpsets and irrigation facilities which should be electrically operated, but we do visualise a new country side to be created in this sub-continent; we do visualise the changing face of rural India, which will have its economic, and social impact on the future development of the country. But we find a sad picture in this regard. You can see that there are States which are producing surplus electricity. The nearby State might not be self-sufficient. Then, what happens? Due to lack of transmission facilities the surplus electricity cannot be sent to the nearby State. A surplus State like Kerala is using only 50 per cent of the generating capacity in that State. Is it not

a national waste? It is. But if the other 50 per cent is used to produce electricity, then what will they do with that electricity? There is no national grid. Iron poles, towers, wires etc., the essential requirement for transmission even to the villages are not available. The hon. Minister said that there would be a national grid, but we may have to wait for another ten years. He also said that 50 per cent of the villages in our country will be electrified in the next ten years, and 1980 will be a bright year for India, and particular so for rural India. But is that not a long period?

All this is happening because of the lopsided planning. We again depend upon the vagaries of the whether, the climate, the monsoons, the rainfall etc., for the production of electricity.

I was speaking about Kerala. In that State, we have surplus electricity produced. and yet the industries are often affected by shortage of electricity. It happens because we completely depend upon the monsoons and we completely depend upon hydro electric projects. Is it not good to plan for our future? I think that we are a country having enough coal, and we can use that coal for installing thermal plants and we can produce electricity to help those States which are depending mainly on the monsoons. In such States thermal plants could be installed and more electricity could be produced; it would be available round the year.

A demand had been put forward before the Central Government by Kerala to take steps to ensure to have enough electricity all round the year, and I do not know whether the Central Government have considered it. They need an atomic power plant for this purpose. I do not know whether Government will consider this case of Kerala

Further, when we go to electrify a village, the limitations of the Central Electricity Act come in. According to the Central Electricity Act, private ownership of land is a problem, and the landowner should allow the Electricity Board to take the electricity line through his property. In my district of Cannanore in Kerala State, there was a plan to electrify the villages on the occasion of the Gandhi Centenary celebrations, but most of our schemes were faced with a serious difficulty because of litigation. Most of the landlords would like to



[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

get electricity for their domestic consumption and perhaps also for irrigation facilities but they might have some feud with their neighbours and they would not allow the electricity lines to pass through their property to their neighbours. Will Government consider the question of changing this Act which is rather outmoded and which cannot serve the purpose which we would all like it to serve? That Act should be amended.

Then, I come to the question of the finances of the State Electricity Boards. The Five Year Plan says that the financial position of the State Electricity Board is very bad, and the report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power which has been presented this year also says that all the State Electricity Boards more or less are having a difficult financial situation. I do not know the details of it, but I know one thing which happens as a consequence. When the Electricity Board is asked to electrify a village, they readily come forward. At least in Kerala, I know that they will ask whether we can furnish a minimum guarantee; that is, 25 or 30 people should agree that they would consume the electricity. There is no problem in regard to this agreement. But the problem comes when the Electricity Board for its future planning also charge 6 per cent interest on the poor villagers. You know the villager has an age-old understanding in regard to money-lending, interest etc. He might be having so many idiotic notions also. But to help him out of these things, Government should adopt a more benevolent attitude. Government enable the Electricity Boards to electrify the villages without charging exorbitant rent.

What happens. They are now charging 6 per cent. One expert committee mentioned in the Fourth Plan are visualising the looting of the villagers. It is called the Venkataraman Committee. It visualises that in future investments the Electricity Boards will make, get a return of 11 per cent. I do not know how the poor villager can afford to pay this. If your idea is to give priority to rural electrification to bring its benefit within the reach of the common man, the poor man in the village should not be penalised in this fashion.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) :

Recently there was a news item appearing in the press saying that the Minister of Irrigation and Power had suggested to the Government and had requested the Prime Minister to allow him to advise the Planning Commission to allot some funds to cover the entire Harijan and Girijan villages for electrification before the end of this year. How far has this scheme been agreed upon and what action has been or is being taken?

Now the Electricity Boards are in deficit. They have no funds. If this matter is raised here, the reply is that it is a State subject. The Centre gives some grants or loans. We are here directly elected by the people. We have got certain responsibilities in this regard to our electorate. When we ask the State Governments, they say the Centre is giving money and we should not ask such questions. At the same time, we find that money allotted by the Centre for the particular purpose of electrification may not be spent for that purpose but diverted to some other purposes. So I would suggest that when the Centre gives a loan or other financial assistance to State Governments for a particular purpose, they should also have some supervision to see that the money is utilised for the purpose for which it was asked and given, and properly utilised at that. I would request the Minister to clarify this point.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : We are not satisfied with our rural electrification as it is. In this background, we find that electricity is being wasted in the cities. What is Government going to do to curb ostentatious use of electricity in the cities, depriving the villages of the same for more useful and productive purposes? Will Government consider going to the aid of the agriculturist by reducing the rate on which electricity is supplied for such purposes as agricultural production? We find that extension of rural electrification only touches a few houses in the villages. Does the Government contemplate really reaching the Harijans and Girijans? If so, will they consider a scheme for even wiring houses and supplying them electricity, charging for both in a moderate way? Will the Government consider taking over the private agencies supplying electricity

that are still in existence particularly in Tamil Nadu because the production is done by Government? Unless you take over, you will not be able to achieve your aim or target. In that respect, will the Centre go to the aid of the States, because the question of compensation comes in taking over the private agencies? In States which have exhausted their capacity for hydro-electric schemes, will the Government consider starting more atomic plants? Finally, are they serious about this national grid?

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार बिजली के विकास की दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और बिहार में भी उत्तरी बिहार सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका इस मामले में है। तो ऐसी अवस्था में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ अब कि वह कहते हैं कि पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए विकास की योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं और सहायता करने जा रहे हैं तो चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर बिहार के उत्तरी इलाके के लिए जो अपने प्रदेश में दक्षिणी बिहार की तुलना में भी बिजली के मामले में बहुत पीछे है, उस को इस योजना के जरिए कुछ फंड देने जा रहे हैं या नहीं जिस से उत्तरी बिहार में बिजलीकरण का काम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में तेजी से हो सके? साथ ही मुजफ्फरपुर और मोतीहारी के बीच में एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का वादा आपने किया है। पालियामेट में कई बार यह सवाल उठा है। क्या आप मोतीहारी और मुजफ्फरपुर के बीच में कोई थर्मल पावर स्टेशन कायम करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? जब कि आप ने वादा किया है और जब कि आप जानते हैं कि उत्तरी बिहार में बिजली का विकास बहुत धीमी गति से हुआ है तो ऐसी दशा में बरौनी के जलावा बड़ा मुजफ्फरपुर और मोतीहारी के बीच एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन आप इसके जरिए कायम करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ताकि उत्तर बिहार में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के अन्दर जो बिजली का विकास विद्युत व्यवस्था है उसको आगे बढ़ाया जा सके और उत्तर बिहार के अंदर जो समस्याएँ हैं उन्हें भी विकास हो सके?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I pointed out the other day that for lack of electricity, particularly in the rural areas, addition of basic wealth is hampered considerably. It should be the Centre's responsibility to finance rural electrification schemes as much as they can. I am told that our electrification specification is much higher than world standards. May I know whether we can do with lower overhead clearance for the purpose of reducing expenditure?

There is great disparity in the per head consumption of electricity between State and State. Also there is waste of electricity. Where there is excess production, as Shri Chandrapan has pointed out, the Government has to make some arrangement so that the excess production could be switched over to the neighbouring States. There are backward States, as I pointed out the other day, like Orissa, Assam, West Bengal and Bihar where due to lack of rural electrification, minor irrigation schemes are not being energised and also small and cottage industries are not growing. The allocation for the Fourth Plan is much too little. May I know whether something could be done to enhance the amount that can be spared for rural electrification, because it is the most important thing if you are talking in terms of advancement in fields of economy.

Why is this discrimination between the consumers in industry and consumers in agriculture? You are subsidising and giving electricity at a lower price to people in industry while in the case of agriculturists and rural areas it is not so.

Would you kindly tell us once again, because the other day you said something but it was not quite clear to us. What specific steps are you going to take for helping the backward States like West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Bihar? ..... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to the rules I cannot allow any other Member. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I am thankful to the hon. Member for having another half an hour discussion in such a short time. We had one only last week. That only shows that

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the hon. Members have such an interest in this matter. It is somewhat strange or a bit interesting that the two States which have advanced most in this field, namely Kerala and Tamil Nadu should complain on this score. I can understand Shri Jyotirmoy Bose saying something because he comes from West Bengal with such a low percentage of electrification. In Tamil Nadu about 80%, and in Kerala about 76% of the villages have been electrified and by the end of this Plan they will complete the rural electrification. I do not see the reason why those Members should feel aggrieved in any way unless it be that they want to champion the cause of the whole country. Having finished their State they should now champion the cause of the country.

The hon. Member said that rural electrification was being managed very badly but I should say that it is one of the sectors where we are doing very well. About other sectors we are not able to improve our targets for the Fourth Plan but in the case of rural electrification we are in fact increasing our plan target of electrifying 12.5 lakhs of pump sets to 15 lakhs of pump sets. Likewise in the matter of electrification of villages we are devising so many steps and we are trying to bring about a much better situation in the country. It is unfortunate that there are nine States which are very much below the national average and these nine States have got a population of 300 million people, which is more than 50 per cent of the total population. The hon. Member said that the Centre was responsible for this kind of imbalance. It is not. Once again I repeat that there are some sectors to which the States have to pay attention and this is one of the sectors where the money should be spent by the State Government. Especially the hon. Member coming from Kerala should not ask for any further assistance in this respect because only the other day he was complaining about sea erosion and he wanted some money from the Centre. He says everything should come from the Centre. I quite agree with him that sea erosion must be financed by the Centre and I also said that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power holds strong views on this matter. To say that everything must come from the Centre, weakens the States in respect of other requests. Hon. Members must reserve this for

some attack on some weak points. I should say that neither Tamil Nadu nor Kerala should have any grievance whatsoever in the matter of rural electrification. Shri Jyotirmoy Bose had a much stronger case as Bengal is one of the premier States with high density of population and is suffering from want of electrification. At the time of the last half an hour discussion I made a number of suggestions. I indicated the measures which we are taking to improve rural electrification by means of programmes in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. These are the three States which have got a high potential but they are backward. This has come about because of historical reasons and I do not want to go into them. The States did not attach much importance to this sector and I said on the last occasion that the money that was spent by these States was small.

Now of course we are going to take it up seriously. We have in the Rural Electrification Corporation a leverage by which we can try to help the backward States. I pointed out last time that Bengal had provided Rs. 10 crores in their Plan for rural electrification. But this will not take them far. We must make up the backlog. That is why we are now asking the R. E. C. and other financial organisations to raise at least Rs. 20 crores so that we can have a programme at least for Rs. 30 crores. And that is why, we have fixed a target for the pumping sets. For West Bengal, for example, it was 2,200. Now, we have taken it up to 35,000 pumping sets. That is what we have targeted. In fact, one hour back, I was talking to the hon. Minister from West Bengal who was very enthusiastic about rural electrification, and we were discussing what steps we should take practically in order to ensure the rapid examination of these schemes. These schemes must be examined, and rapid steps have to be taken, because we have only three years more and we should make up the backlog, and at least try to have a better picture in West Bengal.

I am one of those who believe that the problems of West Bengal can all be resolved by having electricity and other amenities in the villages, and seeing that the people confine themselves to the villages; if we give them employment, electricity and other amenities,

they will all remain in the villages and be contributing to our national effort, instead of wandering about Calcutta aimlessly. That is my opinion. We are going to make a very good effort in West Bengal in this direction.

About Bihar, my hon. friend has been always arguing very correctly that north Bihar must receive more attention. It is so. In north Bihar, the total power available is 40 megawatts. In the whole of north Bihar, the power is only 35 to 40 megawatts that we are using at the moment, whereas the city of Calcutta alone takes about 550 megawatts. So, you can see how backward north Bihar is and what a small amount of power it has. As I submitted last time, we want to establish a thermal station there. Originally, we wanted to have it Motihari or Muzaffarpur, but unfortunately, the broad gauge line is not extended and the railways have no plan for it. Therefore, we cannot rehandle the coal, and that means unnecessarily increasing the cost of power artificially. We have got to take a final decision. It has been pending for a long time. We hope to take a decision in the course of the next few days on the subject. Once you do that, I am feeling that probably we have to locate this power-house at Samastipur. I will once again contact the railway people and find out whether at least they can take the broad gauge line up to Muzaffarpur. If they are not taking, then there is no option for us except to see that steps are taken to establish the power station at Samastipur. Apart from this the main work to be done is, extending the transmission lines in north Bihar, north Bengal and Orissa. They are having the same type of problem in regard to the inadequacy of lines. For these lines, I requested the Chairman of the REC, and he has accepted as a special case that for these three States loans should be given even for transmission lines. For the other States, we do not give such loans; they are confined only rural electrification.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What about Uttar Pradesh ?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** It is neither there nor here. It is also one of the backward States because it has about the average of India's electrification, about 18 per cent. But in the case of Uttar Pradesh, we have got good

engineers, first-class engineers and we feel they can always take care of themselves. There also, we have already sanctioned a number of schemes ; nearly Rs. 8 crores for the REC, but that is not much for a big State like Uttar Pradesh ; it has to be much more ; it must be nearly double that amount. We are awaiting some more schemes for Uttar Pradesh, but it does not require much effort on the part of the Central Government, because their own engineers will take such steps as are necessary. *(Interruption)* There is one more important point. In regard to West Bengal, only two schemes are pending : one in the Sunderbans and the other in Murshidabad. These two schemes are pending. Their Minister today told me that there are many more schemes which they are going to send very shortly ; that they have replied to some of the comments of REC and that they are going to send them back ; so, the process is going on.

Then, hon. Members have raised the question about Harijan villages. I am glad that Mr. Suryanarayana has not raised the question of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. I was fully prepared for it, but I am very glad that he has not done it. He has taken a national view of the problem of Harijan areas. There are two problems in respect of which we have taken steps. Out of the 1,06,000 villages electrified so far, there are a number of villages where electricity has not been given to Harijan areas, though the main village has been electrified. I have taken up this matter with the Planning Commission. I am very glad that the Planning Commission seem to have decided today that funds must be given to State Electricity Boards to electrify these Harijan areas, provided the running cost and expenditure on account of street lighting etc., is borne by the State Government or the panchayat or the zila parishad. The capital cost will be met by the Government of India.

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will it be a loan or grant ?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** Nobody is worried about that. They only want money. So far as the remaining towns and villages are concerned, we had a meeting today about standardisation. As Mr. Bosu mentioned, standardisation is very important. If you standardise, you can

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do it much quicker and more economically. There were two meetings today, and the REC is trying to standardise the various parts to make it uniform. So far as villages to be electrified hereafter are concerned, they must include the electrification of Harijan areas. Otherwise, we are not going to sanction the money. The Chairman of the REC has accepted it.

I thank the hon. members for taking interest in this subject. I only wish more members were present. When it was said that all villages will be electrified by 1981, an hon. member asked, "Why not tomorrow?" Quite true. But the question is one of finding the resources for it. If hon. members continue to take interest in rural electrification, I am sure India will march forward with this vital sector, which is most important to ensure the uniform development of the country.

Mr. Chandrappan said, national grid is a myth. It is not. There is no surplus power in Kerala. I do not know why he said there is.

If Idikki project is not completed by 1973 or 1974, which we are not expecting, Kerala will be a deficit State. We have connected practically every State with the other. But we have not got strong, powerful links. We have got 132 or 220 KV lines. In Calcutta, there was shortage of power recently due to the breakdown of some engines. But though DVC power was available, we could not send power to Calcutta from there because there was no spare cable line. We are thinking of 400 KV lines. It is the aim of the Government and all the people are agreed that we should have an all-India grid. I am sure when we have sufficient number of strong and powerful links, we will have an effective all-India grid.

I once again thank all the hon. members.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Tuesday, June 22, 1971/Asadha 1,  
1893 (Saka)*