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Wednesday, April 16, 1975
Chaitra 26, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 16, 1975/Chaitra 28,
1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Sir, I had
sent in a motion

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing
this. It has become a daily practice. I
am not allowing you to move this, nor
will it come on record.

SHRI S M BANERJEE ...*

MR SPEAKER Not a word of that
will go on record. You are speaking
without my permission. I am not allow-
ing anything.

टेलीविजन समाचार विभाग की स्थापना

* 648. श्री सातजी चाई : क्या कृपया
और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या टेलीविजन पर समाचार प्रसारण
में सुधार करने के विचार से प्रत्येक टेलीविजन
केन्द्र में टेलीविजन समाचार विभाग स्थापित
करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ अधिकारी इस संबंध में
बी०बी०सी० लन्दन से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर के
हज़ारों में जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन टेलीविजन
केन्द्रों में टेलीविजन समाचार विभाग स्थापित
किये जायेंगे तथा वे कितने कर्मचारी रखेंगे करना
समझा कर देंगे ?

* Not recorded.

2-6 L.S.S./75

सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में कर्मचारी
(श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) हाँ, हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) वर्तमान टेलीविजन केन्द्रों अर्थात्
दिल्ली, बम्बई, श्रीनगर और अमृतसर से
टेलीविजन समाचार तथा सामयिक मामलों
सम्बन्धी विभाग स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव तैयार
कर लिये गये हैं और उनकी वित्तीय दृष्टि से
जांच हो रही है। नया ढांचा वित्तीय मजूरी के
उपरान्त बजट में आवेगा।

श्री सातजी चाई : मैं आप के माध्यम से
जानना चाहता हूँ—कलकत्ता और मद्रास में
जो टेलीविजन केन्द्र हैं उन में समाचार विभाग
खोले जायेंगे या नहीं ? ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव
आप के सामने है या नहीं, यदि है तो क्या उस
पर विचार हो रहा है ?

यदि समाचार विभाग अलग-अलग खोले
जायेंगे तो उन में कितने कर्मचारी किन-किन
पदों पर नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो सवाल पूछा है
वह कुछ और है। यह सवाल उस में से नहीं
निकलता है।

श्री सातजी चाई : मैंने पूछा है कि इन चार
टेलीविजन केन्द्रों में जो समाचार विभाग खोले
जायेंगे उन में कितने कर्मचारी किन-किन पदों
पर नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो अभी भी सवाल
में नहीं आया। अगर आप को कुछ पता हो
तो बतला दीजिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE He wants
to know how many persons are going to
be employed in the agency ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की सहायता से उन्हें
सुनिश्चित करा दिया जायेगा। लेकिन जो बात

पूछी गई है वह इस प्रश्न में से कैसे निकलती है ?

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन समाचार विभागों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को कितने प्रतिशत स्थान दिये जायेंगे ? जो नये समाचार विभाग बनाये जायेंगे उन में कितने-कितने कर्मचारी किन-किन पदों पर नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप दोबारा प्रश्न पूछें, लेकिन जो प्रश्न आप पूछ रहे हैं, वह इस में कहां है । मिनिस्टर को आप के प्रश्नों के लिये तयार हो कर आना पड़ता है, लेकिन आप जो भी पूछें उस का ताल्लुक मेन-क्वश्चन से होना चाहिये ।

श्री लालजी भाई : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि चार टेलीविजन केन्द्रों में अलग-अलग समाचार विभाग खोलने का निर्णय लिया है । मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि इन विभागों में कितने व्यक्ति किन-किन पदों पर नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ?

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह : मैंने बतलाया है कि इस पर विचार हो रहा है, वित्तीय दृष्टि से इस की जांच हो रही है । जब जांच हो जायगी तब नियुक्तियों के बारे में निर्णय लिया जायगा और तब ही इस के बारे में बतलाया जा सकता है ।

श्री लालजी भाई : जिन चार टेलीविजन केन्द्रों में समाचार विभाग खोलने जा रहे हैं, उन में समाचार सम्बन्धी शिक्षा के लिये क्या कुछ अधिकारियों को विदेशों में ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिये भेजने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ? यदि है, तो कब और कितने अधिकारियों को भेजा जायगा और किन किन-देशों में भेजा जायगा ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के समाचार विभागों में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों के लिये किस-किस प्रकार की विशेष सुविधायें रखी गई हैं तथा उन को कौन कौन सी विशेष सुविधायें देने का विचार है ?

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह : प्रशिक्षण के लिये और बाहर भेजने की जरूरत होगी तो उन को भेजा जायगा ।

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे एक प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया । समाचार विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के समाचारों को कितने प्रतिशत स्थान दिया जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले वह कायम तो हो ले ।

श्री लालजी भाई : वह बन तो गया है, लेकिन इन जातियों के लिये कितने प्रतिशत समाचारों को स्थान दिया जायगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: Your Question says:

"if so, the names of Television Centres where the "Television News Department" will be set up and the time by which it is likely to start functioning there."

आप का यह सवाल इस में नहीं निकलता है

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : अमृतसर टेलीविजन केन्द्र जब खोला गया था तो इस लिये खोला गया था कि लाहौर का रेडियो स्टेशन जो प्रचार कर रहा था उस को काउन्टर-एक्ट किया जाय । क्या आप कोई ऐसा विचार करेंगे कि पंजाब के लिये एक अलग न्यूज़ एजेंसी सेक्शन खोला जाय तो अमृतसर में हो या पंजाब में और किसी जगह पर हो, जहां से न्यूज़ इकट्ठी हो कर वहां पर आ सकें ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : सब से पहले तो मैं यह साफ़ करना चाहता हूँ कि अमृतसर का टी०वी० केन्द्र लाहौर के प्रोपेगण्डे को काउन्टर-एक्ट करने के लिये नहीं खोला गया था, वह जनता के लिये खोला गया था, पंजाब के लिये खोला गया था । जहां तक न्यूज़ कलैक्शन सिस्टम की बात है, जलन्धर का स्टूडियो मुकम्मिल हो जाने के बाद उस को देखा जायगा । फिलहाल हम अमृतसर से एक न्यूज़-बुलेटिन ब्राडकास्ट कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the minister that there is considerable discontent among the news telecasters of this department on the ground that their duties and responsibilities are not fixed on the basis of merit but done arbitrarily? If so, may I know whether there is any proposal to set up any kind of independent evaluation committee which will see that these things are remedied?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am not aware of any discontent in the TV station. It has not been brought to my notice. Who should be given what job as in every station and in any organisation primarily depends on the leadership of the Station Director. So far as evaluation of programmes is concerned, that is done from time to time so that overall toning up takes place and in that we do associate outsiders also. However, I am willing to consider what my hon. friend has suggested.

Opening of P.C.Os. at Block Headquarters in Maharashtra

*649. **SHRI A. S. KASTURE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P. & T. Department has accorded any priority to the opening of Public Call Offices at the Block Headquarters in Maharashtra since the declaration of Block Headquarters as category stations for the purpose of opening of P.C.Os.;

(b) if so, names of the Block Headquarters in Maharashtra where the P.C.Os. are not yet provided; and

(c) the reasons for not providing P.C.Os. at Block Headquarters and the likely date when P.C.Os. would be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Amongst places of administrative importance eligible for provision of public call offices, Block headquarters have been included in the policy guidelines for the 5th Five Year Plan. P.C.Os. can be opened in these places even on loan provided the expected revenue is at least 25% of the annual recurring expenditure in ordinary areas. In the case of backward and hilly areas the

minimum expected revenue should be 15% and 10% respectively.

No inter-se priority has been given to the opening of P.C.Os. at such stations in Maharashtra or other States.

(b) In Maharashtra, out of 220 Block headquarters, there is only one Block headquarters at Sangrampur in Distt. Buldana where the P.C.O. is not yet provided.

(c) The P.C.O. at Sangrampur could not be provided as the proposal involved a loss beyond the prescribed limit of 85% of the annual recurring expenditure. It is learnt that the Gram Panchayat is willing to make good the loss and has also made a payment. Other formalities for executing a guarantee bond are being completed before taking up the work.

SHRI A. S. KASTURE: May I know how much time the department is likely to take to provide a P.C.O. at Sangrampur in Buldana District?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: As soon as the formalities are completed, it will be provided.

SHRI A. S. KASTURE: May I know whether there are any complaints about the working of the P.C.Os. in Buldana District of Maharashtra?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: We receive many complaints about many exchanges and P.C.Os. If he brings to our notice any particular complaint, I will examine it.

श्री बाजीराव खबर : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि पाबंदी योजना में विकास खंड मुख्यालयों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र हम खोल रहे हैं और आवश्यक शर्तें पूरी करने पर खाले जगहों पर नए जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केवल महाराष्ट्र में ही ऐसा होगा या भारत के प्रत्येक प्रदेश के विकास खंडों के मुख्यालयों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं?

श्री जगन्नाथ पाहड़िया : केवल महाराष्ट्र का विकास नहीं है। भारत सरकार देश के विभिन्न

। नश्चय लेती है, और देश के सभी हिस्सों में यह केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे ।

Atomic Power Station in Gujarat

*650. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish an Atomic Power Station in Gujarat State to improve the condition of power shortage in the State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) The final recommendations of the Site Selection Committee in regard to the setting up of an atomic power station in the Western region (which also includes Gujarat State) are under the consideration of the Government.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो सिफारिश समिति जांच कर रही है उस में सौराष्ट्र के भावनगर जिले के किसी निश्चित भाग में एटमिक पावर स्टेशन लगाने की कोई सिफारिश आयी है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : कई साइट्स को इन्वेस्टीगेट किया है इस कमेटी ने और कुछ को डिटेल में इन्वेस्टीगेट किया है । और जिन को डिटेल में इन्वेस्टीगेट किया है उस में महुआ, बलाना और काकरापार स्थान हैं ।

श्री अरविन्द ए० मपटेल : यह समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट कितने समय में सरकार को दे देगी । क्या इस की कोई सीमा की अवधि सरकार ने तय की है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : सिफारिश समिति ने अपनी सिफारिश तो दे दी जो सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: As the Minister knows very well, the crisis of power is there all over the country, including in Gujarat. In Gujarat power can be generated, either through conventional thermal or by atomic energy

or through hydro. Hydro-power is linked up with the Narmada project, which is not coming up for the last so many years. Thermal is difficult because coal has to be taken from distant Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, setting up of an atomic power station becomes very imperative. In that context, may I know whether the Government are giving any priority to its active consideration of the report? Because, as far back as 1972, in reply to a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, the then Special Secretary of the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India assured—I am referring to 1972, almost three years back—that a site selection committee is being set up and the decision would be taken soon. In view of the fact that nearly three years have passed, will the Government consider this on a priority basis, and at least in principle accept that the Saurashtra region of Gujarat deserves to have an atomic power station?

SHRI K. C. PANT: If I indicate any preference at this stage, it would obviously prejudice a dispassionate consideration of the report. So, all that I can say is that we shall consider the report quickly and come to a decision.

Some hon. Members rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sanjeevi Rao.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he has taken regarding the setting up of a nuclear power station in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You have badly let me down.

Learning of Malayam by minorities in Kerala

*651. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an order was issued by the State of Kerala making compulsory for the linguistic minorities in the State to learn Malayalam in case they are Government employees;

(b) whether Kannad-speaking people have protested against the said order; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) The Government of Kerala passed orders on 31st October, 1974, amending the Kerala State and Subordinate Service Rules, 1958. According to the amendment, persons belonging to linguistic minorities who take the recruitment test in a language other than Malayalam and are appointed to any service, shall pass the language test in Malayalam within a maximum period of 4 years from the date of appointment.

(b) Representations have been received on behalf of the Kannada-speaking persons against the said orders and requesting for its withdrawal.

(c) The State authorities have further stated that they would be prepared to discuss genuine difficulties in actual implementation of the Rules with a view to find practical solutions.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know whether this order of compulsion to learn the language of the State is an injustice to the linguistic minorities residing in the border areas and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It does not offend any rights, either constitutional or otherwise or the rights guaranteed to the minorities. This amendment of the rules is in pursuance of an earlier executive order of the same Government, which was passed in the year 1966. It is not also violative of any safeguards guaranteed to the minorities. It is also in pursuance of the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference in 1961. But, as the Kerala Government has rightly said, if there are any genuine difficulties felt, they are prepared to sit and talk to them and see that the difficulties are removed.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Many times this question of compelling the linguistic minorities to study the State language has been reported from several States. What is the policy adopted by the Government so far as this question is concerned?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: As I have just now said, the matter was discussed at a conference of the

Chief Ministers in 1961. After that some recommendations have been made. The feeling of many of the States is that for proper functioning in their own territory it becomes necessary for the officers or others to know the regional language of the State. Therefore, it would be very good if the officers recruited learn in proper time also something of the regional language so that they can serve the people better.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: These minorities are spread over in other States also. May I know whether any protests have been received by the Central Government regarding this compulsory learning of the State language by the linguistic minorities?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Linguistic minorities are in every State, and if any difficulty is experienced, it is better they bring it to the notice of the State Government.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: It is very helpful and necessary that the linguistic minorities should learn the language of the State but the Linguistic Minorities Commission's Report recommended to the State Governments the starting of schools for imparting education to the minorities in their own mother tongue. In spite of it, it seems that different States have not still implemented this recommendation. May I know whether the Government will issue specific instructions to the different State Governments that the minorities should be given the opportunity to learn their own mother tongue along with the language of the State?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is the general policy of the Central Government that so far as the linguistic minorities are concerned, the children should be taught in their own mother tongue, at any rate in the elementary stages, and it is also observed that many State Governments have not been able to provide all necessary facilities for the linguistic minorities to learn in their own mother tongue. Therefore, in some cases we have brought this to the pointed notice of the Chief Ministers, especially where there are border troubles, to see that the minorities do not have any complaint in this regard and that proper arrangements are made.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As the question has to be viewed in a broad perspective, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that since 15th August, 1947 the primary schools run by the minority communities in the different States have been gradually eliminated and pressures have been created to eliminate them. Funds are being denied by the State Governments. In view of this, may I know whether the Central Government will institute a small committee to make a factual assessment about this progressive elimination of the minority schools run by the minority communities, particularly in the primary section?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is true that complaints do come from several areas that the children of the linguistic minorities are not taught in their own mother tongue. Generally the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities tours the different States and the complaints are brought to our notice, or he brings them to the notice of the State Governments and tries to see that such things are rectified.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question has not been answered. I asked a specific question whether the Central Government would set up an inquiry committee to go into the problems of the linguistic minorities...

AN HON. MEMBER: A Parliamentary Committee.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not Parliamentary Committee; any expert committee to go into the problems of the linguistic minorities in regard to their education in their mother tongue at the primary level.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I do not think any expert committee is necessary, but the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities who is already looking into the matter generally will bestow more thought on this matter. Recently also, at several Zonal Council meetings, it has been brought to the specific notice of the Ministers concerned that, in their respective States, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities should be received by the Education Secretary or the Minister and whatever he tries to bring to the notice of the State Governments must be looked into, and if any defects are noticed, they must be rectified.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: The Minister has already agreed that, though it is an accepted policy of the Government that the children belonging to the linguistic minority communities are to be taught in their mother tongue at least upto the primary stage, many of the State Governments are not implementing this; whatever may be the difficulties they are not implementing it *in toto*. For many years even this accepted policy is not being executed by the State Governments. This problem does not rest only with the State Governments. Of course, it is the duty of the State Governments to see that all the linguistic minority groups are taught in their mother tongue. But if that is not implemented, what steps are this Government taking to see that it is executed?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It would not be correct to say that the State Governments are not providing facilities for the children of the linguistic minorities to study in their own mother tongue. There may be some lapses or defects, whatever you may call them. It is the duty of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to bring them to their notice. At several Zonal Council meetings this fact is pointedly being brought to their notice and request is being made to them to see that they do not give any scope for complaint.

Setting up of a Thermal Station in Karnataka

*653. SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1879 on the 7th August, 1974 regarding setting up of Thermal Plants in Karnataka and state:

(a) whether the power system at present in Karnataka being purely hydro-based is ideally suited for meeting the peakloads;

(b) whether the generating stations in Karnataka are inherently designed for providing capacity and the availability of such large peaking capacity in the system makes the location of a thermal station an admirable adjunct in view of the existence of a large number of a high load power intensive industries; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Hydro power stations are suitable for meeting both energy as well as peaking requirements. Hydro stations are, however, better suited for meeting peak loads than thermal stations. In Karnataka the hydro power stations were designed to meet both the energy requirements as well as the peak loads. A thermal power station is not necessarily required for meeting high load factor demands, as these could be equally met by hydro stations. A decision to locate a thermal station as compared to a hydel station would depend on the evaluation of the techno-economic advantages of these two sources of power. The Karnataka Electricity Board is having a feasibility study prepared for a 400 MW coal field station at Mangalore. There is, however, no provision for the thermal station in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Advantage of the existing hydro capacity of Karnataka, for meeting peak loads, is being taken through the integrated operation of the power systems of the Southern States.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: It may be recalled that, during the last Session of Parliament, on 7th August, 1954, the Minister for Energy, Shri K. C. Pant, had assured in reply to a question raised in regard to the need for a coal-based thermal station in Karnataka, that the C.W.P.C. had been entrusted with the task of preparation of the feasibility report. I would like to know whether it is a fact that a site required near the Mangalore Port is under the active consideration of the Government and this most suitable site, selected by the engineer of the C.W.P.C. and the Karnataka Electricity Board, will be allotted for this purpose. Further, I would like to know whether the feasibility report is prepared and submitted to the Planning Commission through the C.W.P.C.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The reply given to the earlier Unstarred Question referred to by the hon. Member states that the Karnataka State Electricity Board have proposed a thermal power station at Mangalore and they have requested the Central Water and Power Commission to prepare a project report.

Now, the Central Electricity Authority is looking into this matter and the particular aspects which are being considered in connection with this proposal are—to give only some of the important ones, (1) There is no coal in Karnataka, so the suggestion is that coal should come from the Bengal-Bihar coal fields. This is one of the main aspects which is being examined. (2) The availability of potable water as well as water for cooling purposes which is also being examined and (3) It is also being examined whether pit-head stations in a neighbouring State like Andhra may not serve the purpose better than to have a thermal station in Karnataka. All these are being examined and we have not yet come to a decision.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: As Karnataka is also forming a Shipping Corporation similar to the one in Tamil Nadu, transportation of coal will not pose any difficulty. That way every day about 5000 tonnes of coal should be unloaded in Mangalore port.

Another aspect which has been stated in the statement of the Minister is:

"A decision to locate a thermal station as compared to a hydel station would depend on the evaluation of the techno-economic advantages of these two sources of power."

We have already submitted that transportation of coal by ships to Mangalore will not pose any problem.

Another point that is mentioned in the statement is the integrated operation of the power system. Shall I take it to mean that the Government is actively thinking of forming a National Power Grid in the Southern States on the pattern of the national water grid linking the Ganga with the Kaveri?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have taken note of the suggestion with regard to transport of coal through coastal shipping.

So far as the other question is concerned, the Southern Regional Grid is already in existence. It is being strengthened and it is functioning well and already there is an integrated working of the hydel system of Karnataka with the neighbouring systems.

some of which have a lot of thermal capacity.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The hydel projects pending in Karnataka are costly and they will take time for completion. In this context, the Karnataka Government and the MPs from the Karnataka have requested the Central Government to locate a thermal project in Mangalore. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not possible to go in for a thermal project at Mangalore?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is quite possible to locate a thermal station in Karnataka, but all the aspects have to be studied before reaching a decision and I have indicated some of the factors which have to be studied in depth before arriving at a decision.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that the power generated in Karnataka is entirely hydel power. The Minister might also be aware that Tamil Nadu is having a thermal plant at Tuticorin and coal is going all the way from the Bengal-Bihar belt. Taking cue from that project, he can always transport coal from Bengal-Bihar belt and take it to Mangalore to create thermal power. I want to know what steps he is taking in that direction.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If a thermal power station comes up in Mangalore, naturally coal will have to go there.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: First of all, the hon. Member, Shri Mallanna, said that MPs from Karnataka have made a request for a thermal station at Mangalore. I am also one of the MPs from Karnataka who have not requested for a thermal station. According to a note circulated by our colleague Mr. Shrikantiah the Minister for Power in Karnataka here the outlay will be Rs. 42 crores. May I know from the Minister for Energy whether he has calculated the comparative costs per unit of production of electricity of hydel power and also what is proposed, namely, thermal electrical generation and whether it would not be in the fitness of things to finance the economically feasible project namely, the Kalinidhi project, which at present is suffering for want of funds, as we have been told again and again, so that this is financed

adequately before any other programme is taken into consideration, on the basis of comparative priorities?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Comparison of cost depends upon size of the plant and location and other factors. You cannot compare hydel with thermal station except to say that generally hydel power is cheaper than thermal power. I agree that good-going project should act suffer for want of funds. They should be completed as quickly as possible. At the same time there have to be power-projects in the pipeline which could come up from time to time so that the power requirements of the States are taken care of.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know from the Minister why the Minister should not make efforts to have artificial rains in the catchment areas and why the Minister should not arrange for cutting down the heights of Western Ghats to attract the rain-bearing clouds to plains and have more rains?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not Minister's department, it is in God's portfolio!

SHRI K. C. PANT: I would like to tell the hon. Member that one attempt was made to create artificial rain in Rihand catchment area some years back but that was not so very successful. I just wanted to tell him about this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Arising out of the supplementary I want to put a question. Rihand is situated in U.P. which is facing a severe power crisis.

MR. SPEAKER: Mention does not mean that you should put a question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is any step taken by the Central Government to overcome the power shortage in U.P.? He has mentioned about Rihand power station which is situated in U.P. I would like to put this question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question about Karnataka only. Mention of the word Rihand just does not change the scope of the question.

Purchase of Machinery by M/s. Maruti Ltd.

*656. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2980 on 12th March, 1975 regarding Machinery in Maruti Car Factory, Gurgaon and state:

(a) the names, addresses and full particulars of the dealers in the country from whom M/s. Maruti Ltd. has purchased machinery etc.;

(b) full details of such purchases including value of each category of purchase;

(c) main line of business of the dealers from whom such purchases have been made;

(d) whether some of those dealers are also importers of machinery; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (e) Government does not collect nor is any industrial unit required to furnish detailed information with regard to machines purchased locally. Government has, as such, no information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have already given a notice under Direction 115 alleging that the hon. Minister, Shri A. C. George had misled the House in the matter of giving information on Maruti's importation of industrial hardware.

In that context, may I ask the hon. Minister to tell us correctly and truthfully whether it is a fact that regarding a limited company of Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar, Delhi and also of 414/2, Vir Savarkar Road, Prabha Devi, Bombay, there was an arrangement between Maruti and the said company to hand over the import documents to another company of Home Street, Bombay for clearing such imported hardware and whether Government is aware of this fact or not. I am now in possession of the full documentary evidence.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI). So far as we know, the licence under which the Maruti came into existence was on a condition that the design would be indigenous and no imports would be allowed. The Ministry has not been asked for imports; nor have we permitted any imports. If such allegations are made, I am unable to verify them and give the informations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise from this? The Minister has replied to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is information that Maruti used industrial hardware as dummy. I have given information about two firms—one having an office in Delhi and the other at Bombay. I am not giving the names just now but I shall give that in due course. I am asking the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the import documents were handed over to the firm at Home Street, Bombay while the Delhi firm cleared the consignment through their dummy office. That is how the consignments to Maruti Limited at Gurgaon came by Black and Berg and the cargo arrived in August 1973 at Bombay.

Is that correct or not? Be careful. I have got all the documents.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as I am concerned, whatever be my relations with Government and the particular company, I can furnish the information. What an individual party does outside, how am I expected to furnish information if the hon. Member wants me to furnish the information?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make it a debate. Ask a straight question. I think he has given his answer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no shadow of doubt. I am alleging that although the import licences were not given and taken in the name of Maruti, the dummy firms used that for importation of industrial hardware solely for the use of Maruti Ltd. That is how they hoodwink. I can give evidence on

it and I take the full responsibility on it. I have got documents.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of taking responsibility. The question asked is replied to by him. If there is anything else, that is a different matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are fully in the know how to bypass the rules and laws. They used the industrial hardware as dummy.

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot arise out of this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They used this as dummy. They cannot trespass the conditions in letter or in spirit.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as I am concerned, I strongly deny the allegation that we have done anything wrong in helping the Maruti to get anything imported. But, I am unable to answer every allegation because it looks as if we can furnish any information that is called for.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sure the Minister is misleading the House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: May I know when is Maruti car coming in the market? I have read about it in the newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of this.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: May I know when is it coming?

श्री अनेश्वर सिन्हा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अवधारो में पढ़ने को मिला था कि मारुती कार के एक मालिक को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे दीजिये, क्योंकि सरकार की बचनानी होती है। मंत्री जी को इसके बारे में जवाब देना चाहिये।

SHRI T. A. PAI: An industrial licence is given to a company. Who manages it, who resigns and who comes, it is not my affair. I am unable to furnish such information.

श्रीकाशबाणी श्री अनेश्वर सिन्हा की सच लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चयन

* 658. श्री अनेश्वर सिन्हा: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पिछले दिनों आकाशवाणी के लिये सच लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव पद के लिये उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया गया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने तदर्थ प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों ने उक्त पद के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये थे, उनमें से कितनों को इंटरव्यू के लिये बुलाया गया था और आयोग ने इनमें से कितने उम्मीदवारों का अस्वीकार कर दिया था,

(ग) आयोग द्वारा इस पद के लिये अस्वीकार किये गये व्यक्ति पिछले कितने वर्षों से दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहे थे, और

(ख) क्या पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय से दिल्ली में काम कर रहे व्यक्तियों का निकट भविष्य में तबादला किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह): (क) जी, हा।

(ख) 139 तदर्थ प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों ने सच लोक सेवा आयोग को प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव के पद के लिये आवेदन-पत्र भेजे थे। इनमें से 34 का चयन किया गया है। चूंकि इंटरव्यू आयोग द्वारा लिए जाते हैं, इसलिये इंटरव्यू के लिये बुलाये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) दिल्ली में विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कार्यरत जिन तदर्थ प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों ने सच लोक सेवा आयोग को आवेदन-पत्र भेजे थे और जिनका नियुक्ति के लिये चयन नहीं हुआ, वे किसी न किसी रूप में 9 अगस्त के लेकर

15 वर्ष तक भिन्न भिन्न अवधियों के लिये दिए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) स्थानान्तरण आवश्यक रूप से किसी विशिष्ट केन्द्र पर काम करने की अवधि के आधार पर नहीं किये जाते। कर्मचारियों को सेवा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये रखा या स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं भी महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिरोध पक्ष की तरफ से जो यह शिकायत आती रहती है कि रेडियो में, खास तौर पर प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव के एपाइन्टमेंट के बारे में कि पिछले दो साल में उनके पदों पर जो प्रमोशन हुआ है, क्या वह भी सब लोक सेवा आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर हुआ है या सरकार ने मनमाने ढंग से अपनी मर्जी के लोगों को, जो उनकी चाटुकारिता करते हैं, प्रमोट किया है? क्या बाकी के जो दूसरे लोग इसके लिये उपयोगी और काबिल थे उनको प्रमोट नहीं किया गया है? क्या प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव की तरफ से कई बार इसके बारे में आपन भी सरकार को मिले हैं? मंत्री महोदय का इस बारे में क्या जवाब है?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Sir, first of all I would like to strongly refute the implied allegation of the hon. Member regarding governmental policy. Sir, so far as the position regarding Programme Executives is concerned it has been decided that 50 per cent of the Programme Executives would be selected directly by U.P.S.C. and the remaining 50 per cent through promotion by D.P.C. These rules have been approved by the Department of Personnel and also by the concerned departments. In this connection I may say that only recently a selection has taken place and fortunately the U.P.S.C. has selected a number of people from various areas and languages which were not represented in All India Radio before.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी प्रतिक्रिया चाहता हूँ।

मैंने मंत्री जी से यह पूछा था कि यह जो इनकी प्रमोशन की गई है, इसमें भी क्या सब लोक सेवा आयोग की सिफारिश आई थी, या इस मंत्रालय ने या इस महकमे ने मनमाने ढंग से प्रमोशन कर दिया है? मंत्री जी इस बारे में जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL. For Class II promotions UPSC representative as a matter of rule was not associated but the D.P.C. which was constituted internally associated somebody from outside. For Class I promotions UPSC Member is associated.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैंने सवाल यह पूछा था कि प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव के जो ट्रांसफर किये जाते हैं, उनमें बहुत से ऐसे एड-हाक एपाइन्टीज हैं जिनके कई सालों से ट्रांसफर नहीं हुए हैं और कई सालों से यहाँ पड़े हुए हैं और वह किसी भी कम्पीटीटिव एक्जाम में कपीट नहीं कर पायें हैं, जिनकी वजह से दूसरे काबिल लोग वहाँ काम पर नहीं आ पाते हैं क्योंकि ये लोग सरकार की मर्जी पर दिल्ली में पड़े हैं। क्या इस प्रकार का कोई आपन प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव की तरफ से आया है कि बहुत से लोग बड़े अफसरों और मनिस्ट्रो की मर्जी से यहाँ पड़े हुए हैं क्योंकि ट्रांसफर से बहुत घाघली ग्रीव मनमानी हो रही है?

श्री आई. के. गुजराल : आनरेबल मेम्बर ने शायद इस बात की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया कि जब ट्रांसफर वगैरह की जाती है—किसी को यहाँ रखा जाये या बाहर भेजा जाये—, तो मकसद यही होता है कि किस तरह रेडियो का काम बेहतर चल सकता है। सरकार के हर महकमे में यही बात होती है। ऐसी कोई घाघली हमारे नोटिस में नहीं आई है, और अगर आवेगी, तो उस के बारे में एक्शन लिया जायगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the service conditions of these employees are governed by the rules which have been

framed by the Department of Personnel. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the All India Radio employees are Central Government employees or Corporation employees? What are they? Whenever service rules are made applicable, they say that they are Central Government employees. When it comes to the question of salary, they are not Government employees. I would like to know, when is a final decision going to be taken about the service conditions of these employees? I would like to know whether they are Central Government employees or Corporation employees?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I may say that all the programme executives in the All India Radio are Government servants.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Only programme executives. What about others?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I was trying to draw the attention of the hon. Minister several times about this promotion matter. I am glad to know that at least promotions to the extent of 50% will be made on the basis of the recommendation of the UPSC. What about the other 50%? This departmental promotion depends mainly on the confidential reports on the performance of the officers in different stations. I have also brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that in sending such confidential reports, subjective factors are introduced. Even good officers are not always given good certificates by their superiors. That creates a problem. This has created problems in many other cases to which also I have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this dependence on the confidential reports by station directors will be done away with and some other independent method will be introduced so that subjective factors in the matter of promotions may not interfere with the merit of any candidate?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend has opened a very much broader issue, regarding the confidential reports. I share most of his observations. I do feel that a more scientific system is needed for assessment of the performance of the officers not only in All

India Radio, but, in other Ministries of the Government of India as well. But, unfortunately, up till now, no alternative system has been devised. We go on following the same confidential report system. I hope a more scientific system will be introduced soon. I am told, the concerned Ministry is giving attention to this.

देश में सकटकालीन स्थिति

* 659. श्री हेमेश सिंह बबेर:

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 जून, 1974 को प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि देश में वर्तमान आर्थिक समस्याओं के कारण सकट-कालीन स्थिति को चालू रखा जा रहा है;

(ख) वर्तमान संदर्भ में उन कारणों का बोधित्व क्या है जो कि सकटकालीन स्थिति लागू करते समय बताये गये थे, और

(ग) क्या 1962 में घोषित सकटकालीन स्थिति जिस समय समाप्त की गई थी, आज उससे बढ़कर बाह्य आक्रमण का खतरा है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपज्जी (श्री एस० एन० मोहलिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। 15 जून, 1974 को विदेशी पत्रकार सत्र के साथ संवाद-दाता सम्मेलन में प्रधान मंत्री ने केवल कठिन आर्थिक स्थिति, जो युद्ध के समय में स्थिति के समान सम्मोच थी, का उल्लेख किया था।

(ख) सकट कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा को जारी रखने के लिए देश की सुरक्षा अपेक्षाओं पर अत्यधिक निर्णायक विचार किया जाता है। सकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा बाहरी आक्रमण से भारत की सुरक्षा के खतरे के संदर्भ में 3 दिसम्बर, 1971 को की गई थी। यह खतरा जारी है।

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1962 और इस समय की स्थिति के बीच कोई तुलना करना सर्वपूर्ण

नहीं होता। हमारी सीमाओं पर खतरा केवल हमारी सीमाओं की सीमाओं पर ही नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे ध्वापक समुदाय पर भी है।

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that usually emergency is proclaimed when there is a threat of external aggression or a civil war? Is it proper to anticipate external aggression and to cry wolf so as to empower the Government to continue the emergency?

Secondly, I want to know whether it is a fact that Government are finding it very difficult to rule under the ordinary laws and, therefore, they want to arm themselves with these extraordinary emergency laws which amounts to dictatorship in the garb of democracy?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Under article 352(3) of the Constitution, a Proclamation of Emergency can be made even before the actual occurrence of war or aggression.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then do it once again.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nobody is questioning the power under the Constitution.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What of the other provisions of the Constitution?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The security requirements of the country at the present juncture require that the emergency should continue.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: He has answered very vaguely. Nobody is going to digest the way he has answered my question. The entire nation is concerned about these extraordinary laws and the way the Government are using these emergency powers against political leaders etc. I want to know whether in a state of economic difficulties there is any provision in our Constitution to impose emergency.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING

AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): My colleague has already answered this question that today we do see a threat to the country (Interruptions).

SHRI SUMAR GUHA: What is the threat?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down Let me listen.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is this threat?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a limit to saying untruth.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Anybody who has followed international trends and developments in our neighbourhood and has noted the build-up of military arsenals...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which one? Which country?...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Please sit down.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is Government's responsibility to be prepared for any contingency and likely danger. I am sure the Opposition would be the first to blame us if we were to relax in our vigilance in this matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why don't you hold a secret session? Let us know about the nature of the threat.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time left now.

श्री जयु सिन्हा: रिलेक्शन का क्या सवाल है? हमारे देश में लोकतन्त्र रहेगा या नहीं इस का फैसला कौन करेगा?—क्या इस का निर्णय भुट्टो और विसिडे कोड करेगा?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. The question hour is over already.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We must be allowed to ask question.

MR. SPEAKER: Look at the clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On many occasions, we have gone past 12 O'clock with questions (Interruptions).

When human liberties, when human lives are involved, you are so careless... (Interruptions). It is most unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER: It is already two minutes past the Question Hour. You cannot treat the House like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make one submission. I am told the House was arbitrarily adjourned yesterday after the Prime Minister made a statement saying that Morarji Desai's fast was 'unjustified and constituted an irrational form of political pressure'.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not got my permission to raise this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would take only one minute. The Emergency was declared on 3 December 1971 and it was stated that a grave emergency existed whereby the security of India was threatened by external aggression. That was the specific reason why Emergency was declared. Almost four years have passed. Where is the threat of external aggression?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am not allowing it. I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You should give intimation to me. You do not listen to the bell; you go on speaking without my permission.

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nuclear Medicines Programme

*652. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy has drawn up a nuclear medicines programme and also large scale production of radio-pharmaceuticals; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has, as a part of its nuclear medicine programme, set up a Radiation Medicine Centre at Bombay for research and development work, diagnosis and therapy and training of physicians and technologists. The know-how for the production of 67 radiopharmaceuticals including 36 injections, 25 orals and 6 invitro products has so far been developed. Of these, 35 radiopharmaceuticals are now on the regular production list of B.A.R.C. and are being supplied to more than 100 medical users in the country.

Issue of Work Permits to people coming to Bombay

*654. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have appointed a committee to examine the possibility of issuing work permits to people coming into Bombay through the introduction of short duration work permits;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and whether Government have agreed to such a proposal of the State Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government as well as the reaction of general public in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b) According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, no Committee as such has been appointed by them to explore possibility of regulating entry of people into Bombay through introduction of short duration work permits. However, an informal working group consisting of officers of the Social Welfare Department, Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and Police Department has been asked to review

in depth questions relating to anti-beggary measures for the city of Bombay. The working group has been asked to assess the magnitude of influx of people from outside into the Bombay City, the socio-economic problems such influx creates, the feasibility of measures for preventing influx of criminals into the city and steps necessary to assist genuine job seekers including questions regarding issue of work permits for new entrants to Bombay City. The working group has not yet submitted any report.

(c) In considering all such problems, constitutional guarantees and obligations as well as the need to strengthen the forces of national integration based on the concept of common citizenship would require to be fully kept in view.

Allotment of Cement to M.P.

*655 SHRI G C DIXIT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the amount of cement allotted to Madhya Pradesh during each quarter of 1974 and from which factories

(b) whether negligible quantity of cement produced in Madhya Pradesh was allotted to that state, and

(c) the basis of factory wise allotment of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-9444/75]

(b) Out of the total allocation of 435 lakh tonnes made to Madhya Pradesh in 1974 against 'State Quota', a quantity of 4.04 lakh tonnes was allocated on cement factories located within Madhya Pradesh. Only a small quantity of 0.31 lakhs was allocated on factories outside the State on account of nearness of these factories to certain areas of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Factory-wise allotment of cement is made after taking into account (i) the production capacity, (ii) the distance of the consuming area from the factory; and (iii) the marketing zone allotted to the factory.

Manufacture of Auxiliaries by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal

*657 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether a major process in the manufacture of auxiliaries for giant Turbine Generators particularly for nuclear power stations, has been successfully established for the first time in India by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal,

(b) whether the process termed as 'internal, bore TIG welding process for tube to tube-plate joints of Heat exchanger' will to a great extent eliminate the country's dependence on imports of high pressure feed water heaters and other similar sophisticated equipment, and

(c) if so whether Government are considering to reward the designers, fabricators and manufacturers in recognition of their brilliant achievement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) This is an instance of successful absorption of foreign technology through the work of certain technicians who were in fact specially sent to the works of our collaborators for necessary training. As no new process has been developed by any designer or technician on his own, the question of any reward being given would not arise.

Generation of power in Power Plants

*660 SHRI DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether worth while progress has yet to be achieved in streamlining power plants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) the steps taken to step up substantially generation of power and sharing of the restricted supply, and

(d) the steps taken for rationalisation of tariffs, quicker collection of bills, speedier construction of new projects and greater standardisation of administrative methods?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d) The Conference of Power Ministers held in July, 1974 reviewed the power supply position in the country and suggested various short-term and long-term measures to improve the power availability. Some of the major recommendations made by the Conference related to maximising generation from the existing thermal power stations, expeditious construction of power projects and restructuring of the electricity supply industry. As a sequel to these decisions the following steps have been taken to maximise generation from the thermal power stations:

1. Procurement and stocking of spares in adequate quantity;
2. Rationalisation of movement of coal to the different power stations through appropriate linkages of collieries to power stations to ensure adequate supplies of coal of consistent quality to match the design requirements of the boilers;
3. Close monitoring of operation and maintenance of thermal stations;
4. Training of Operation and Maintenance personnel;
5. Expeditious construction of inter-State transmission lines of adequate capacities to enable integrated operation of the power systems;
6. Rostering and staggering of loads to the extent possible and necessary in an effort to flatten the load curves as this enables the thermal generation units to operate at a uniformly high load factor and fuller use of the available energy;
7. Formulation of a programme to modernise maintenance procedures, and improve the management of thermal power stations.

Further a Standing Committee with representatives from Central Electricity Authority, Department of Coal, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, Electricity Boards has been set up to keep a continuous check on the performance of the various units and to take prompt corrective remedial action as and when necessary.

There has been an increase of about 12% in generation from thermal power stations (including generation from new stations commissioned during the year) during April, 1974 to March 1975 as compared to the corresponding period last year as a result of concerted efforts made by the Ministry of Energy, the Central Electricity Authority and the State Electricity Boards.

The following steps have been taken to expedite construction of the projects:

- (a) Introduction of effective monitoring of projects under construction with a view to anticipate and remove difficulties and bottlenecks.
- (b) Allocation of scarce materials like steel, cement, explosives, gases etc. in adequate quantities and in time on priority next only to Defence.
- (c) Ensuring timely availability of equipment.
- (d) Standardisation of layout and equipment in thermal power stations.
- (e) Improved investigation and preparation of detailed project reports for Hydel and Thermal Projects.

As a result of the above measures 1720 MW of new generation capacity has been added during the year 1974-75 as against only 466 MW during 1973-74.

The following steps have been decided upon for restructuring the Electricity Supply industry and these steps are in the process of implementation:

- (i) Reorganisation and revitalisation of the Central Electricity Authority;
- (ii) Professionalisation of the Management of State Electricity Boards, so as to improve their capability of implementing projects;
- (iii) Setting up of Companies for implementing power projects in the Central Sector; and
- (iv) Separation of generation codes from that of transmission and distribution.

The State Electricity Boards are responsible for fixing up the tariffs to different consumers (under Section 49) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and the Boards are fixing up the tariffs taking into consideration the nature of supply and the purpose of utilisation. The question of quicker collection of bills, was discussed in the Conference of the Chairmen, State Electricity Boards when a number of concrete suggestions to secure the objectives were made. These suggestions have been communicated to the various State Electricity Boards for consideration and implementation. Some of the Electricity Boards have reported that they are implementing these suggestions, by and large.

Guide lines for the rationing of the available power in situations of shortage have been evolved and communicated to the State Governments/State Electricity Boards for implementation with due regard to local circumstances and priorities.

Concern regarding attack on Chief Justice of India

*661 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are viewing with great concern the recent bid of assassination on the Chief Justice of India;

(b) if so, whether it is a second occasion of an attack on a high ranking person since the assassination of the late Railway Minister in Bihar;

(c) whether there is some conspiracy that such explosions and assassination bids will create tension and disorder in the country;

(d) if so, whether it has been found that some foreign countries are very active in helping to create such situation; and

(e) whether any concrete steps are being considered with the help and support of the State Governments to check such incidents; and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

27.5.75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) The investigations into the cases registered in connection with the Samastipur bomb explosion and the throwing of hand-grenades at the Chief Justice of India are in progress. The Government are awaiting the results of investigations.

(e) The Government keep in touch with the State Governments who are primarily responsible for law and order for maintaining necessary vigilance.

Annual Plan for Karnataka for 1975-76

*662. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual plan of Karnataka State for the year 1975-76 has been approved;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what is the outlay by the Centre and the State, respectively, therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 139 crores for the Karnataka Annual Plan 1975-76. This Plan is to be financed from Central assistance of Rs. 35.46 crores and State's own resources of Rs. 103.54 crores. Approval has been conveyed on 3rd April 1975.

Production in Neyveli Lignite Project

*663. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to allot substantial amount to Neyveli Lignite Project to boost up its production;

(b) the percentage of its production related to its rated capacity;

(c) the expected increase in the rated capacity and production after utilisation of the amount allotted; and

(d) whether this project is incurring heavy losses and if so, the reasons for allotting more funds?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A capital investment of Rs. 87 crores, at 1974-75 prices is proposed to be made in the Neyveli Lignite Project for procurement of mining equipment to increase the production of lignite to a level of 65 lakhs tonnes per year. This is in addition to Rs. 11.62 crores sanctioned in 1973 to increase the production of lignite to 45 lakh tonnes per year.

(b) The percentage of production during 1974-75 in the various units of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, related to the rated capacity was as below:

Unit	Rated Capacity	Production during 1974-75	Percentage utilisation of capacity
Lignite Mine (lakh tonnes)	36.00	29.48	81.75
Power Station (Million units)	3,025	2,021	66.81
Fertilizer Plant (tonnes)	1,52,000	37,840	24.90
Leco plant (tonnes)	3,27,000	18,179	5.56

(c) The rated capacity and the production from the lignite mine are expected to ultimately increase to 65 lakh tonnes per year in 1980-81 from the present level of 36 lakh tonnes of attainable capacity and 29.48 lakh tonnes of actual production.

(d) Yes, Sir. The main reasons for heavy losses in the project are under-utilisation of the production capacity in the industrial units of the Corporation and also high cost of production of urea due to technological defects in the Fertilizer Plant.

The additional investment in the Corporation is necessary to increase the lignite production to a level of 65 lakh tonnes per year and to enable the downstream units to work to capacity.

Printing of Sale Price on Labels/Packings of Cosmetics

*664. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers are required to print sale price on the

labels or packings of Cosmetics as is done in the case of drugs; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Drugs are an essential commodity. Hence in exercise of the powers under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, the Drugs (Prices Control) Order requires that retail prices should be displayed on the labels of containers of drugs. Similar provision has not been made in respect of cosmetics since it is not an essential commodity. Government, however, are considering proposals for legislation in the interest of consumer protection to ensure conditions of packaging of commodities in general, providing for mandatory indications regarding weights, price, date of manufacture, etc. in appropriate cases.

Memoranda submitted to the President about charges against late Shri L. N. Mishra

*665. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum signed by one Marxist and one Socialist Member of Lok Sabha in regard to the charges against the late Shri L. N. Mishra was submitted to President Giri in 1973;

(b) whether the aforementioned Socialist Member of Lok Sabha also submitted three additional memoranda to the President dated 20th March, 6th April and 6th June, 1974 on the charges against the same Minister;

(c) if so, the details of these four memoranda;

(d) whether an inquiry was held into these charges; and

(e) if so, the results of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The allegations related to alleged irregularities committed by the late Shri Mishra in the discharge of his official duties.

(d) and (e) The comments of the late Shri L. N. Mishra on the allegations in the first three communications were under examination at the time of his tragic murder.

Lack of data as handicap in Planning

*666. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of adequate data on social aspects of life like education, unemployment and population growth have always proved a handicap in the planning process;

(b) if so, whether Government have collected statistics in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDHYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Government are aware of the deficiencies in the available data pertaining to the areas referred to and are therefore continuously taking steps to improve the adequacy, quality and timeliness of the data needed for purposes of planning in these sectors.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The present state of availability of data in different social aspects is as follows:

1. EDUCATION:

The main sources of educational statistics can be broadly listed as follows:

(i) population census;

(ii) reports of the Ministry of Education and State Departments of Education, reports of the University Grants Commission, Universities, research institutions, etc. and

(iii) All India educational surveys.

The major deficiencies of the data are the following:

(a) Time-lag.—Some of the major publications on educational Statistics appear with a considerable time-lag as evident from the following information:

	Latest available for the year
1. Education in India	1967-68
2. Education in Universities in India	1966-67
3. Provisional Statistics on Education in States	1969-70
4. Progress of education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1968-69
5. University Development in India: Basic facts and figures 1970-71	

(b) Lack of data.—There are no comprehensive data yet available on non-formal education, flow of students, average daily attendance unrecognised institutions, private expenditure on education, etc.

Various steps have been taken to improve quality and timely availability of data. The Ministry of Education has evolved a new scheme for collection of educational statistics on complete enumeration-cum-sample basis. Periodic theme-oriented studies are also proposed to be carried out to collect information on specific problems particularly those which have implications for the formulation of educational development plans. An Advisory Committee on educational statistics has been set up for the purpose of improvement of educational statistics.

2. UNEMPLOYMENT:

The sources of information on unemployment are (i) the decennial census, (ii) the live register statistics of the employment exchanges and (iii) various rounds of the National Sample Survey (NSS).

In India, the real problem is of under-employment. Because of seasonal fluctuations in the intensity of employment and partial attachment to the labour market of a sizeable proportion of rural households, there has been difficulty in arriving at a precise measure of unemployment at any given point of time. But the problem has been receiving attention and expert committees have gone into this. As recommended by the Committee of experts on employment estimates (Dantwala Committee), a full-fledged survey has been carried out in the 27th round of NSS during 1972-73 and the data are being processed. It is expected to throw up information which will enable to form a view about the lines of analysis, concepts and definitions to be used for assessing meaningfully the unemployment/underemployment situation.

3. POPULATION, HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING:

The decennial census gives sex-age distribution of population cross-classified by regions and other relevant demographic factors, at intervals of ten years, along with some particulars of migration. The demographic sample surveys, particularly the Sample Registration System (SRS) and the National Sample Survey, give data on current birth and death rates as also on migration.

While the available population statistics are considered generally adequate for planning purposes, there are some gaps in health statistics. The information regarding the large number of cases handled by private doctors is not available regularly. As regards vital rates, despite legal compulsions, reporting of vital events is not quite satisfactory. On account of the many organisational and practical problems, the SRS is yet to be implemented uniformly effectively in all the States. Data on vital rates are available from the NSS for several years (1961-67) but they do not give state-wise information and are also somewhat outdated.

Various efforts are being made to improve the availability of data, though the improvement may be perceptible only over a period of time.

4. SOCIAL WELFARE:

By and large, data availability has not proved to be a major handicap in the social welfare sector. However, there are certain areas like the socially and physically handicapped persons, where reliable data are lacking on all India basis on account of administrative and operational difficulties. This lacuna has been recognised and efforts are being made to compile relevant statistic information to the extent possible.

Decline in output of Coal

*667 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether output of coking coal has of late declined; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT): (a) No, Sir The output during 1974-75 was more than that during 1973-74.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Rail Wagons for transport Coal to Kiln Sites

6278. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the 'Financial Express' dated the 14th February, 1975 that the All India Bricks Manufacturers' Association has sought intervention of the Centre (Energy and Steel Ministry) to scrap the low priority accorded to the bricks and tile industry in the allocation of rail wagons for transporting coal to kiln sites and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As compared to the Brick and Tile Industry, other consumers of slack coal like Thermal Power Stations

and Cement Industry are given higher priority by the Railways in the movement of coal in view of their relative importance. However, irrespective of the priorities certain minimum number of wagons are already being allotted for the Brick and Tile industry by the Railway.

Cement Factory in J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab

6278. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased

to state whether any proposal for setting up cement factories in J. & K., Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab has since been sanctioned by Government in view of acute shortage of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): The following schemes have been approved for setting up additional capacity for the manufacture of cement in the States of J. & K., Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab:

Name of the party	Location	Capacity Lakh tonnes
1. J. & K. Minerals Ltd.	Basholi (J&K)	2.00
2. J. & K. Minerals Ltd.	Khrew (J. & K.)	1.04
3. Himachal Pradesh Mineral & Industrial Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Samloti (H.P.)	2.00
4. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Rajban (Poonja) (H. P.)	2.00
5. The Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	Bhupendra (Haryana) (Expansion)	3.00
6. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	Ludhiana/Bhatinda (Punjab) Grinding Unit only	1.26

Control of Nationalised Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu by State Government

6280. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu are pressing their claim to secure the management control of the nationalised textile mills in their State, and not to hand it over to the Corporation to be set up under the recent Act of Parliament by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the grounds adduced by the State Government for retention of their control over these mills; and

(c) Government's decision on the claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) After holding mutual consultations with the State Govt. the

nationalised textile mills in Tamil Nadu have since been transferred to the National Textile Corporation (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) Limited, a subsidiary of the National Textile Corporation Limited.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shifting of Offices of Assistant Salt Commissioner to Orissa

6281. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the offices of Assistant Salt Commissioner to Orissa in accordance with the demand of State Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) In the year

1972, the Government of Orissa had requested that the office of the Assistant Salt Commissioner, Calcutta might be shifted to Orissa. As the Assistant Salt Commissioner, Calcutta has to attend to the manifold problems of distribution of salt to the entire North Eastern Region, including West Bengal, from Calcutta Port, it was decided in the interest of effective distribution of salt in that Region not to shift the Office of Assistant Salt Commissioner from Calcutta. In the recent months, the State Government have suggested the creation of a separate post of Assistant Salt Commissioner for Orissa. Government have neither found it possible nor necessary to create a separate post in the current financial situation. The State Government have been informed that the Assistant Salt Commissioner, Calcutta will attend to the problems of Orissa as expeditiously as possible.

Licences and Permission letters to Cigarette Manufacturing Companies

6282. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial licences, no objection letters, COB licences, permission letters etc. were approved to the Cigarette manufacturing companies with more than 26 per cent foreign shareholding during the last three years; and

(b) particulars of the companies, companywise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No industrial licences, permission letter etc. for the manufacture of Cigarettes were approved to the Cigarette Manufacturing Companies having more than 26 per cent foreign shareholding during last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

Technology Development Council for Electronics

6283. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technology Development Council for Electronics consists of 91 members with 9 Committees of 9 members each; and

(b) if so, the functions of these Committees and the purpose for maintaining such Committees of large sizes?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MEMBER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Technology Development Council (TDC) set up by the Electronics Commission consists of 9 members. The Council has set up 6 Working Groups in the areas of Materials and Components, Consumer Electronics, Computers Controls and Industrial Electronics, Radars and Navigation Systems, Communications and Broadcasting and Electro-mechanical Components and Equipment. There are in all 42 Members in all the Six Working Groups. In addition there is a Chairman for each Group who is a member of TDC, and a Secretary who is a scientist from the Information Planning and Analysis Group of the Electronics Commission.

(b) The broad function of the Technology Development Council and its Working Groups is to identify existing gaps in the Technology indigenously available and to help formulate meaningful research projects in suitable institutions which can be funded by the Electronics Commission. It does this in the context of plans approved by the Planning Commission for the development of electronics in the country; the estimated production of various categories of electronic items (materials, components, equipment and systems) as a function of time; plans for import substitution; infrastructure that already exists (institutions, scientists and their interests and capabilities, equipment etc.)—so that with minimum investment, and where necessary through judicious import of know-how, the technology needed for rapid self-reliant growth is made available. It also advises the Commission in various other matters relating to the preparation of Annual Plans for Technology Development programmes for development of technical Manpower etc. In view of the highly specialised nature of the Electronics Industry and rapid technological changes that characterize it and the fact that it is on their advice that fairly large investments are made in technology development, it is considered that the size of the Council and the Working Groups

is not unreasonably large. Complete information on the scope, composition and activities of the TDC has been given in the Annual Report of the Department of Electronics for 1973-74 (Section 10.3—10.7 and Appendix III).

नागपुर तथा समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों को टेलीविजन विस्तार योजना के अन्तर्गत लेना

6284. श्री राम हेबाळ: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागपुर तथा समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों का टेलीविजन विस्तार योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस क्षेत्र के निवासी कब तक टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम देख पायेंगे?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Use of Language in Judgement of High Courts

6285. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1346 on the 20th November, 1974 regarding use of English language in Supreme Court and High Courts and state:

(a) the names of States where judgments are delivered in the High Courts in Hindi alone, Hindi and English both, English alone and the respective State official languages; and

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has approached Centre for using its State language in the High Court for which the Centre has not agreed and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) None of the High Courts is delivering its judgments only in Hindi or any of the State official languages. The High Courts of Allahabad, Patna, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are free to use

both Hindi and English in their judgments, though most of the judgments, at present, are being delivered in English only. The remaining High Courts are delivering their judgments in English alone.

(b) The Tamil Nadu Government has not approached the Central Government for obtaining the consent of the President for authorising the use of the State official language in its High Court. The question of not agreeing to the proposal of the State Government, therefore, does not arise.

Utilisation of waste material

6286. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research and development projects and follow up industrialisation suggested by the Draft Science and Technology Plan for utilising waste material are implemented and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Detailed project proposals have been prepared in some of the specific areas like the Gobar Gas Plans, Fly-ash, Steel Slags, Algae, Mineral Waste, etc. included in the Sector on "Utilization and Recycling of Waste" of the Draft Science and Technology Plan (Vols. I & II 1974-79) which was placed on the Table of the House on 26th March, 1974. In addition to these, the following nine national coordinated projects have been formulated for the utilization of the waste materials in top-priority areas:

1. Rice Husk,
2. Steel slags,
3. Mineral wastages,
4. Furfural from agricultural wastes,
5. Utilization of cellulosic materials as a source of protein,
6. Composting of organic wastes into manure,
7. Chemical processing of organic waste into manure,
8. Agricultural wastes for board making and production of industrial chemicals, and
9. Utilization of slaughter house wastes/by-products.

Various Ministries, Agencies, institutions, etc. are involved in these projects and action is being initiated for implementation thereof.

Coca Cola Export Corporation

6287. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state:

(a) the original equity of Coca Cola Export Corporation and the year in which it was formed;

(b) whether any equity was brought from abroad subsequently and if so, details thereof; and

(c) the present paid-up capital of the corporation and its composition, the total reserves built up by this company in the country at present; details of imported raw materials utilised, the remittances sent abroad, exports and reserves built up and equity formed during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI):

(a) to (c) The Coca Cola Export Corporation in India is a branch of the American company, and the question of their having any paid up or equity capital in India does not arise. The capital employed by the Indian Branch of the Corporation is however estimated at approximately Rs. 4.9 crores as on 31-12-1973. The figures of imports of raw materials, exports and remittances by the Indian Branch during the last three years are as under:

	Imports of of raw materials	Exports (Rs. in lakhs)	Remittances
1972 .	15.43	184.88	15.68
1973 .	24.32	241.15	100.66
1974 .	8.06	130.54	116.86

Science & Technology Plan for West Bengal

6288. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance will be made available by the National

Committee on Science and Technology to West Bengal for its Rs. 150 crores Science and Technology Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The National Committee on Science & Technology is an advisory body and not a funding agency. The outlays for Science and Technology Plans prepared by the State Governments would essentially have to be met from the State budgets. However, a number of problems identified in such plans are in line with the programmes being undertaken in the central sector and efforts are being made to avoid unnecessary duplication and, wherever feasible, to get such programmes implemented by integrating them with the corresponding central sector programmes.

Of the total outlay of Rs. 150 crores envisaged in the Science and Technology Plan for West Bengal, an estimated Rs. 80 crores pertain to institutions under the Central Government, located in the state. Science and Technology programmes of such institutions are covered under the Science and Technology Plan of the Central Sector. The remaining outlay of Rs. 70 crores relate to programmes in the State Sector. Actual allocation of funds would depend upon availability of resources.

Issue of Licence for Industrial Projects in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal and Mizoram

6289. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state:

(a) the specific items of Industrial projects in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Union Territories of Arunachal and Mizoram for which licences have been issued by the Centre during 1972-73, 1973-74 and upto the end of December, 1974; and

(b) whether Government have any information that some of the above licences were sold to some other parties and if so, the steps taken against such offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) 32 industrial licences and 33 letters of intent were granted for setting up industries in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland. These relate to Metallurgical Industries, Electrical Equipment, Transportation, Chemicals (other than Fertilizers), Textiles, Paper & Pulp including paper products, Food Processing Industries, Cement & Gypsum Products and Timber Products. No licence or letter of intent, was granted to Arunachal and Mizoram during this period.

(b) No, Sir.

कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की सुनिश्चित करने के लिये ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण

6290. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के अधिकारी, मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों के निरीक्षण के दौरान, इस बात को सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि इन कार्यालयों के सारा काम सरकार की नीति के अनुसार हिन्दी में हो रहा है !

(ख) गत वर्ष कितने अधिकारियों ने ऐसे निरीक्षण किए और कितने कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया गया ;

(ग) निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों से प्रकट हुई स्थिति सामान्यतः क्या है ; और

(घ) जिन कार्यालयों में अभी भी हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है वहाँ स्थिति सुधारने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (घ) बाहर बाँरे पर जाने वाले अधिकारियों ने अब तक इस मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के ऐसे निरीक्षण नहीं किए हैं। बहरहाल, इन कार्यालयों से हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के संबंध में तिमाही रिपोर्ट नियमित रूप से प्राप्त होती है। इन रिपोर्टों से यह प्रकट होता है कि सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में निश्चित रूप से सुधार हुआ है। स्थिति में और सुधार करने के लिए समय समय पर सुझाव दिये जाते हैं।

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

6291. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who received political pension from West Bengal and North Eastern region States up-to-date district-wise;

(b) the number of applications at present under consideration in this regard; and

(c) the action taken on the applications with 'false' certificate and names of persons involved in such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The information is given in the statement attached.

(c) The pension has been suspended in the case of S/Shri: Minaram Raj Kanwar s/o late Dhaneswar Raj Kanwar, Aruna Raj Kanwar s/o late Jogeshwar Raj Kanwar and Someshwar Borah s/o late Santi Ram Borah from Assam who are alleged to have given false information. Further necessary action is being taken in consultation with the State Government.

Statement

Name of the State	Name of the District	Number of persons who have been sanctioned pension	Number of persons whose cases are pending for want of evidence
West Bengal	Midnapore	2354	2200
	Calcutta	3738	1360
	24-Parganas	2166	1223
	Howrah	690	513
	W. Dinajpur	112	247
	Purulia	349	71
	Nadia	530	634
	Murshidabad	215	122
	Hooghly	730	665
	Malda	103	54
	Cooch Behar	83	72
	Birbhum	192	137
	Darjeeling	126	52
	Jalpaiguri	229	201
	Burdwan	435	406
	Bankura	337	283
Total		12394	8240
Assam	Cachar	2078	280
	Sivasagar	511	611
	Nowgong	370	214
	Darrang	49	115
	Lakhimpur	38	73
	Kamrup	25	111
	Goalpara	21	31
	Gauhati	8	22
	Dibrugarh	4	29
Total		3104	1486
Tripura	Tripura	615	890
Meghalaya		68	26
Manipur		91	466
Mizoram		2	4
Nagaland		3	10

Defective Approvals issued by SIA

6292. **SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether approvals issued by the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals are mostly defective in the sense that in the letter of intent some conditions are omitted and some presented in vague way and sometimes the articles applied for are not fully reflected;

(b) number of cases in which such a situation has arisen; name of the company and details of discrepancies

(c) the use of having approvals issued through S.I.A. in a time-bound programme when they have no meaning to the entrepreneur, as sometimes it takes about six months to a year to rectify the discrepancies; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to give the work of issuing approvals to the administrative Ministry to avoid discrepancies and bring in efficiency in further production by new entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Recording of Coca Cola with D.G.T.D.

6293. **SHR SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca Cola is recorded with D.G.T.D., if so, the details thereof;

(b) under what rules of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act it was recorded;

(c) how this terminology was coined, under what rules of the I. (D. & R.) Act or the provisions or the notification issued; and

(d) the subsequent benefits because of being recorded with D.G.T.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P.

MAURAYA): (a) to (d) Manufacture of concentrate has been held to be an item not covered by the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Therefore M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation were accorded permission in January, 1958 for manufacture of concentrate in India on the following conditions:

(i) The plant and equipment would be provided by the foreign company; and

(ii) The quantum of production would be such as to meet the requirements of the existing 4 bottling plants in the country and the import of other raw materials required for the manufacture of the drinks at these plants would be allowed having regard to the foreign exchange position from time to time.

Subsequently in 1964, their proposal to manufacture citrus/fruit beverage base in their existing undertaking for the manufacture of Coca Cola concentrates was approved by Government on the understanding that:

(i) No foreign exchange will be required by them for import of plant and equipment to manufacture the beverage base, and

(ii) Foreign exchange required for import of any raw materials required for the manufacture of beverage base will be met from the export production entitlement granted to them for export of Coca Cola Concentrates.

An industrial unit carried on the lists of DGTD is subject to regulation of its imports of plant and machinery, raw material etc. It also reports its production periodically.

Sub-Plans for Development of Tribal Areas in States

6294. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has received sub-plans from all the States by now for the development of tribal concentrated areas;

(b) if not, the steps taken to expedite release of funds for those backward tribal areas;

(c) whether there is any possibility of release of funds under these schemes during the year 1975-76;

(d) to what extent for each State; and

(e) the names of the projects to be taken up during the year 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sub-plans have been received from all the States having areas of tribal concentration. These were examined in the Planning Commission. It was found that most of the sub-plans required changes in the programmes as they were not in accordance with the guidelines sent earlier by Planning Commission. State Governments are now engaged in finalising their sub-plans.

(c) to (e) A total budget provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the year 1975-76 as special central assistance for sub-plans against Rs. 5 crores in the year 1974-75. Ad hoc allocation of Rs. 13 crores has been made for the Integrated Tribal Development Projects agreed to be started in the year 1974-75 and the continuing programmes of erstwhile Tribal Development Blocks. The final allocation will be made after the firm proposals have been received from the various State Governments for their programmes for the year 1975-76.

Manufacture of T. V. sets by Television and Electronics Associates Private Limited, New Delhi without valid licence

6295. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Television and Electronics Associates Private Limited, New Delhi has been manufacturing television sets under trade name of Galaxie without any valid licence;

(b) whether the Company was granted licence to establish manufacturing in Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh which was subsequently cancelled; and

(c) whether it is still carrying on trade at Ghaziabad without any permission, if so, the steps being taken against it?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Steps for non-reversion of allocations for Tribal Sub-Plan

6296. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAMGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken not to divert the money earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan;

(b) whether the unspent amount for tribal development is proposed to be kept in reserve for the next plan; and

(c) if so, the directives issued to the States on this issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Once the sub-plans are finalised the Annual Plan of the Sub-Plan areas in each State will also be finalised very year. With the linking of special central assistance to the investments in the tribal areas from the State Plan outlay it can be ensured that the outlays meant for Sub-Plan areas are invested there.

(b) and (c) It is too early to conceive the possibility of any amount meant for Tribal Development remaining unspent in the Fifth Plan period.

Representation regarding registration of "Pratibimb" Weekly of Sangli, Maharashtra

6297. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation in the month of December 1974, regarding registration of "Pratibimb" Weekly of Sangli, Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR-SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Registration Number RN 27751/73 has since been allotted to the newspaper.

Power Shortage in Calcutta

6298. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta is facing power shortage; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) There is no shortage of energy in Calcutta but peak load restrictions have been imposed due to shortage of peaking capacity. With the commissioning of the Santaldih-Howrah transmission line and the 2nd unit at Santaldih as well as stabilisation of the new generating units at Chandrapura in Damodar Valley Corporation, the power supply to Calcutta is expected to improve in the near future.

Production Capacity of Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi and Heavy Electrical Equipments Plant, Ranipur, Hardwar

6299. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi and Heavy Electrical Equipments Plant Ranipur, Hardwar;

(b) whether aforesaid plants are working to their capacity; and

(c) the production figures of these plants for the last three years year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The installed capacity of the Heavy Machine Building Plant,

Ranchi, according to the original Detailed Project Report (DPR) is 80,000 tonnes of mechanical equipment. Later a structurals shop was added with a capacity of 25,000 tonnes.

The capacity of the Hardwar unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals is as follows:

	MW	
Thermal turbo sets	1400	(This implies production of 7 nos of 200 MW sets. per annum)
Hydro sets	625	(This implies production of 8 to 10 Hydro sets of capacities between 5 to 130 MW. per annum)
Electrical rotating Machines	450MW	(Machines ranging from 0.1 to 4 MW sizes)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The following table indicates the production of these two plants in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75:

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Heavy Machine Building Plant Ranchi	MT	MT	MT
Mechanical	27877	31568	36791
Structurals	8212	8473	4302
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, Hardwar			
Thermal turbo sets(MW)	200	700	1080
Hydro sets(MW)	30	91	190
Electrical rotating Machines(MW)	23	90	115

Formulation of a plan for distribution of essential commodities in Delhi

6300. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan for distribution of essential commodities in Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme and when it is going to start and

(c) whether there is any plan to scheme and when it is going to start; metropolitan cities and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) The public distribution system of essential commodities is already in existence in Delhi and other metropolitan cities. There are about 2.13 lakhs fair price shops in urban and rural areas throughout the country. In Delhi the public distribution system comprises about 2,400 fair price shops for distribution of wheat, rice and sugar. Soft coke and kerosene oil is distributed through about 1475 and 1380 retail outlets respectively. Controlled cloth is distributed through a net work of four consumer cooperative stores, about 75 primary stores and about 30 retail shops of the mills including retail outlets of the National Textile Corporation. For augmentation and strengthening of the public distribution system with reference to priority essential commodities, a detailed study is in progress for evolving a model of a system. This model will be evolved with reference to conditions in Delhi and tried on an experimental basis in three to four other selected centres in close cooperation with the State Governments concerned.

Purchase of Cars from M.P.'s Quota

6301. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many Members of Parliament purchased cars from the M.P.'s quota during the period March, 1971 to September, 1973;

(b) how many of them have been running those cars as taxis; and

(c) how many have sold them within the barred time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) 489.

(b) Govt. have no information.

(c) 17 M.P.'s were permitted to sell their cars within the barred time limit.

Fixing of seniority of IAS Officers promoted from State Services

6302. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in its judgment on R. P. Khanna and Others Versus S. A. F. Abbas and Others gives directions to the State Governments to fix seniority of the Indian Administrative Service officers, promoted from the State Services or its equivalent services prior to 1967, from the period of their officiation in a senior post instead of their names being included in the Select List;

(b) if so, whether the directions have been given effect to by the State Governments; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Central Government have given any advice to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & AGRICULTURAL REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c) In its judgment dated 22nd February, 1972, in Civil Appeals Nos. 565/1970 and 1470/1970 R. P. Khanna and others Vs. S. A. F. Abbas and others, the Supreme Court held that the State Government had the power to declare retrospectively an ex-cadre post as equivalent to a cadre post for the purposes of seniority in the Indian Administrative Service. The Supreme Court directed that the years of allotment of the promoted officers concerned would have to be determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. In compliance with the directions of the Supreme Court, the Government of India have moved the Commission.

Payment of Royalties for Coal Mines demanded by West Bengal

6303. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has demanded early payment of royalties amounting to Rs. 35 crores for 182 coal mines within the State;

(b) if so, to what extent the money has been paid; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) According to the West Bengal Government, after the nationalisation of the non-cooking coal mines, and amount of Rs. 5.5 crores became due from the Coal Mines Authority Limited as royalty to the West Bengal Government for the period from 31-1-1973 to 30-9-1974. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 2.78 crores had been paid by the Coal Mines Authority upto the end of September, 1974, leaving a balance of Rs. 2.72 crores. Information regarding the payments made by the Coal Mines Authority after September, 1974 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Slack Coal for Roofing Industries in Morvi, District Rajkot (Gujarat)

6304. SHRI VENKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of slack coal allotted for Roofing Industries in Morvi, District Rajkot, Gujarat for the year 1974-75;

(b) the total quantity supplied against their requirement;

(c) whether it is less than the requirement, if so, by how much and what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to supply coal as per their requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम की आरी रचना

6305. श्री कुलबन्ध वर्मा: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताएंगे की कृपा करें कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार की स्थिति सुधारे की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में

रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1974-75 के पश्चात् भी रोजगार प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम को चालू रखने का है?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिना वरच शुक्ल): रोजगार प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम की जिन चालू स्कीमों को 1974-75 में कार्यान्वित किया गया उनको पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 1975-76 में केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता प्रदान करेगी।

Release of C.I.A. Agents arrested in Calcutta

6306. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Administration has urged our Government to either release or bring on trial the two CIA agents arrested in Calcutta in April, 1973; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The American Embassy in New Delhi and the U.S. Department of State had requested the Government to expedite the trial of Messrs Anthony Allen Fletcher and Richard Winn Harcos currently undergoing trial at Calcutta for offences under the Official Secrets Act. Government have no information to indicate that they are C.I.A. agents. The progress of the case in court has been conveyed from time to time to U.S. authorities after ascertaining the position from the Government of West Bengal.

बिनामपुर और बिरमिरी (मध्य प्रदेश) की कोयला खानों से निकाला गया कोयला

6307. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में बिनामपुर और बिरमिरी की कोयला खानों, से 1973-74 में और वर्ष 1974 से दिसम्बर 1974 तक कुल कितना कोयला निकाला गया; और

(ख) इस कोयला खानों में इस समय कितना कोयला जमा हो गया है ?

उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बिश्वामपुर तथा चिरमिरी खानों का कोयला उत्पादन निम्नलिखित है :—

	(लाख टनों में)	
	1973-74	1974-75
	(अप्रैल से दिसंबर 74)	
बिश्वामपुर . . .	12.74	15.99
चिरमिरी . . .	24.06	28.59

(ख) 1-1-75 को इन खानों में कोयले का स्टॉक निम्नलिखित था :

	(आंकड़े लाख टनों में)	
बिश्वामपुर . . .	1.26	
चिरमिरी . . .	0.57	

Per capita Income in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

6308. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the annual per capita income at current prices in 1973-74 in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the per capita income per day in those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The provisional annual per capita income of Madhya Pradesh for the year

1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 695.78 at current prices. This gives a per capita income of Rs. 1.91 per day. No estimates for Bihar for the year 1973-74 are available.

Charges of tax evasion and violation of Foreign Exchange against Mr. Jan Drobot

6309. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against Mr. Jan Drobot, Vice-President of the U.S. Cartel of Westing-house who was involved in cases of tax evasion and exchange violation to the tune of Rs 40 lakhs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that he has already left the country?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) to (c) Eight show-cause notices were issued by the Directorate of Enforcement for alleged contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, five of these to Shri Jan Drobot, the Area Manager and Vice-President of M/s. Westinghouse Trading Co. (Asia) Ltd., two to Shri Jan Drobot and the abovementioned Company, and one to the Company. On receipt of the replies to the show-cause notices, personal hearing was fixed and the case was heard in part. Before the hearing could be concluded and the order of adjudication passed in the departmental proceedings, Shri Jan Drobot left the country while he was on bail granted by the court.

The cases relating to tax evasion are being dealt with by the Income-tax Department of the Ministry of Finance.

गरीबी हटाओ कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करना

6310. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनोरा :

श्री कूल चन्द बर्वा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने 1971 के गरीबी हटाओ कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अब तक क्या उपाय किये हैं ;

(ख) उक्त कार्यक्रम लागू करने के पश्चात् से किस सीमा तक गरीबी हटाई गई है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में उस कार्यक्रम पर, वर्ष-वार, कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सामाजिक न्याय के साथ विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये 1971-72 से जो महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये गये हैं, उनमें ये शामिल हैं :—

- (1) छोटे किसानों, सीमान्त कृषकों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित करना, सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण और शहरी बेरोजगारों के लिए अतिरिक्त रोजगार सुविधायें सुलभ करने के लिए विशेष स्कीमों; पोषण, प्राथमिक, जन जागरूकता, ग्रामीण कृषि

श्रमिकों के लिए आवास-स्थल और नदी बस्तियों का सुधार ;

- (2) कृषि, ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग तथा पशुपालन, दूध उद्योग, मत्स्य पालन इत्यादि कार्यकलाप और विभिन्न राज्यों में आदिम जाति, पहाड़ी और अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास को निरन्तर प्राथमिकता ;

- (3) भूमि सुधार उपायों का तेजी से कार्यान्वयन ; और

- (4) चुनी हुई आवश्यक जिनसे के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ तथा सुप्रवाही करना ।

गरीबी का उन्मूलन पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप के आधारभूत उद्देश्यों में से एक है और इस काम के लिए विकास-उन्मुख कार्यनीति को पुनर्बितरण उपायों की क्रमबद्धता के साथ एकीकृत कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों के अभाव में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इन उपायों का गरीबी की समस्या पर कितनी मात्रा में प्रभाव पड़ा ।

(ग) गरीबी के उन्मूलन के लिए जो विशेष कार्यक्रम अपनाये गये उन पर 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान हुए खर्च और 1974-75 के लिए अनुमोदित परिषद को दक्षिण हुए एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपये)

विशेष कार्यक्रम	वर्ष		अनुमोदित परिचय
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. ल०क०वि०अ०/सी०क०क०अ०	17.32	16.75	21.00
2. आदिम जाति विकास अभिकरण	2.30	1.80	1.50
3. डी०पी०ए०पी०	37.38	23.96	35.00 [†]
4. ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए त्वरित कार्यक्रम	53.00	42.66	..
5. पांच लाख रोजगार कार्यक्रम	..	54.00	..
6. विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम	42.47	26.54	40.00 [†]
7. शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए कार्यक्रम	41.37	39.09	@
8. तीव्र ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति	19.10	15.00	@
9. पोषण कार्यक्रम	22.31	20.30	@
10. भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए आवास स्थलों का प्रावधान	4.39*	2.91*	@
11. बंदी बस्ती सुधार स्कीम	11.17*	9.05*	@
12. न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम (पांचवीं योजना स्कीम)	203.27

Concessions to persons coming from Abroad for setting up Industries in India

6311. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether businessmen and traders of Indian origin who volunteered for Indian citizenship and/or who were compelled to leave their respective countries of residence and occupation to return to India for permanent settlement are given any concessions and/or facilities for starting new industries in India;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether any persons of Indian origin were compelled to leave Uganda and settle back in India and whether such persons came to reside in Gujarat; and

(d) whether any help was given to such persons and if so, details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) Details of special facilities for Indians returning from/ residing abroad such as liberalised import of machinery and raw materials

@ न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के साथ मिला दिया गया है।

† राज्य योजनाओं के लिए समान परिचय शामिल है।

‡ रोजगार प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत स्वरोजगार स्कीमों के लिए।

* ये राशियाँ निजी और आवास-मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गई हैं। वार्षिक बर्ष के आंकड़े सभी राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

for industrial units to be set up by them are contained in paras 164 to 169 of the Import Trade Control Policy April 1975—March 1976 (Vol. I).

(c) and (d) It is true that some persons of Indian origin who were compelled to leave Uganda have settled down in various parts of the country. However, precise details about the persons who have settled in Gujarat are not readily available. Government's policy is to provide all possible facilities within the frame-work of its over-all policies to help them in taking up productive occupations.

Licences issued to Philips Company Limited

6312. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences had been issued to Philips Company Limited for their radio and electronics manufacturing in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74,

(b) if so, whether any complaints have been received against that company for improper use of that material; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A statement showing the import licences granted to M/s. Philips India Ltd. during the period 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 for the manufacture of Radio Receivers and the electronic equipment is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9445/73].

(b) No complaints have been received in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

छुआछूत को मिटाने के काम में लगी भजन मंडलियों तथा अन्य लोगों को वित्तीय सहायता

6316. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार छुआछूत को मिटाने के काम में लगी भजन मंडलियों तथा अन्य लोगों को वित्तीय सहायता देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस रूप में और वर्ष 1972 और 1973 में उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी और किस किस रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) अस्पृश्यता दूर करने के लिए प्रचार करने हेतु कुछ गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को "स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की सहायता" योजना के अधीन सहायता-नुदान दिये जा रहे हैं । ये संगठन सम्मेलनों, मेलों, सभाओं, भजन मंडलियों, कीर्तन पार्टीयों का आयोजन करते हैं और प्रचारकों/सेवकों के माध्यम से इशतिहार तथा पुस्तिकाएं बांटते हैं । अस्पृश्यता दूर करने के प्रचार के लिए 1972-73 और 1973-74 में इन संगठनों

को दिये गये सहायतानुदान की राशि इस प्रकार है :—

संयुक्त का नाम	दिये गये सहायतानुदान की राशि	
	1972-73 में रुपये	1973-74 में रुपये
1. हरिजन सेवक संघ, दिल्ली	1,49,445	1,32,400
2. भारतीय दलित वर्ग लीग, नई दिल्ली	83,957	75,561
3. ईश्वर सदन आश्रम, इलाहाबाद	12,434	12,546
4. ठन्कर बापा आश्रम, नीमखंडी	2,074	2,000

(ग) संबंधित संयुक्तों ने अस्पृश्यता की प्रथा के संबंध में जनसमूह के दिलों में परिवर्तन लाने के अपने प्रयत्नों द्वारा पर्याप्त प्रगति की।

High Thrust Liquid Fuel Rockets

6317. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is developing High Thrust Liquid Fuel Rockets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) A 600 Kg. thrust liquid rocket has been successfully flight tested. A 3000 Kg. thrust liquid rocket has been developed and captive tested. Development of higher thrust liquid rockets is being planned Section VIII of the chapter of Space Technology at page 18 of the Annual Report for 1974-75 gives fuller details on the subject.

विदेशों में प्रदर्शन के लिये भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात

6318. श्री संकर इबाल सिंह: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 और 1974-75 में विदेशों में प्रदर्शन के लिए कितनी भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) किस भाषा की कितनी फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) सरकार अधिक से अधिक संख्या में भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय फिल्मों के निर्यात से संबंधित आंकड़े लम्बाई तथा मूल्य के अनुसार सकलित किये जाते हैं। इन आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 1973-74 तथा 1974-75 (अक्टूबर, 1974 तक) के दौरान, फिल्मों का कुल निर्यात क्रमशः 5,58,14,685 रुपये के मूल्य का 1,05,53,221 मीटर तथा 3,56,77,918 रुपये के मूल्य का 60,69,509 मीटर था।

(ग) बहुमुखी राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम, जो सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जा रहा है, का एक मुख्य कार्य भारतीय फिल्मों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना होगा।

Treatment of 'Kudubies' of Karnataka as a Scheduled Tribes

6319. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Kudubies' are backward people living in the hilly areas of South Kanara District of Karnataka ;

(b) whether any study regarding the economic condition of these people has been conducted ; and

(c) whether there is any demand to treat these people as scheduled tribe ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) The Kudubies are a community of medicine men in South Kanara District, who are neither suffering from the stigma of untouchability nor do they have a tribal characteristics and culture. There was a demand to declare them as Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Karnataka. This was examined by the Lokur Committee, who found that the Kudubi community did not satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Assessment of Power Situation in the country

6320. **SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:**

SHRI D. P. DESAI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made latest assessment of power situation in various parts of the country;

(b) whether the outlook for the next few months does not seem to be bright; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) The following steps are being taken to meet the power shortages:

- (i) Maximising of generation from existing thermal stations by way of arranging adequate spares, arranging adequate quantity of coal of suitable quality, training of O. & M. personnel, integrated operation of power systems, rostering and staggering of loads, modernise maintenance procedure and close monitoring of operation and maintenance.
- (ii) Expediting the commissioning of projects under construction by way of arranging equipment and essential scarce materials in time and monitoring the progress of construction.
- (iii) Arranging relief from adjoining States/Systems.
- (iv) Introduction of a system of rational distribution of available energy on the basis of graded priority and curbing the use of electricity for ostentatious purposes so that power so saved could be diverted for productive purposes.
- (v) Reducing transmission and distribution losses.

Statement

Anticipated Power position in April, 1975 and outlook during next few months.

All figures in GWh/day.

Region/State	Requirement	Availability	Surplus(+) Deficit(-)	Outlook for next few months
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
Haryana	7.20	6.15	(-) 1.05	There has been some improvement due to the commissioning of Bhatinda and Faridabad Stations and the increased generation from Bhakra. Depending upon the inflows into Bhakra reservoir, it may be possible to step up the generation from Bhakra further which would result in further improvement in the power supply position in these States.
Punjab	7.60	6.57	(-) 1.03	
Himachal Pradesh	0.82	0.82	..	

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	1.30	0.94	(—)0.36	The 5th unit of Chenani Hydro Electric Station is likely to be commissioned shortly and this would help in reducing the power shortage to some extent.
Rajasthan	6.60	6.60	..	
Uttar Pradesh	26.00	21.41	(—)4.59	Three generating units of 60 MW at Yamuna II and one generating unit of 10 MW at Yamuna IV have been recently commissioned. One unit of 60 MW is expected to be commissioned at Ramganga shortly. Further the third generating unit of 100 MW at Obra Thermal Station is expected by May, 1975. Energy generation from these stations and additional energy availability from Badarpur should lead to improvement in power supply position during the early part of 1975-76. In addition, if the monsoon in the Rahan catchment is normal, there should be considerable improvement in the power supply situation in the State.
Delhi	4.60	4.60	..	
Chandigarh	0.50	0.40	(—)0.10	..
TOTAL	56.37	49.24	(—)7.13	
<i>Eastern Region</i>				
Bihar	5.00	5.00	..	
West Bengal	14.00	11.60	(—)2.40	There is shortage of peaking capacity in West Bengal which is being managed by a system of peak load restrictions. The position would improve with the commissioning of the 2nd unit of 120 MW capacity at Santaldih Thermal Station which is expected shortly.
D.V.C.	11.80	11.80	..	
Orissa	6.40	5.90	(—)0.50	The position has improved due to better generation at Talcher thermal station and completion of Balimela-Talcher line enabling transmission of Balimela Power to consuming centres in the State. The position is likely to improve further with the onset of monsoons.
TOTAL	37.20	34.30	(—)2.90	

1	2	3	4	5
Western Region				
Gujarat . . .	20.00	20.00	..	
Madhya Pradesh . . .	12.00	10.30	(—)1.70	No improvement of power supply position is anticipated in the next few months.
Maharashtra . . .	33.50	27.20	(—)6.30	The position is likely to improve with the onset of monsoons.
Goa	0.65	0.45	(—)0.20	The power position in Goa will improve when the power availability in Karnataka improve after the monsoons.
TOTAL .	66.15	57.95	(—)8.20	
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh . . .	13.67	10.39	(—)3.28	The power supply position would improve with improved generation from thermal stations and increased hydro generation with the onset of monsoons.
Tamil Nadu	26.20	16.15	(—)10.05	
Karnataka	17.60	13.11	(—)4.49	The power supply position would improve with the onset of monsoons.
Kerala	6.70	6.70	..	
TOTAL .	64.17	46.36	(—)17.82	
North-Eastern Region				
	1.70	1.50	(—)0.20	There is marginal shortage in Assam and the position would improve with the onset of the monsoons.
TOTAL (ALL INDIA) .	225.59	189.34	(—)36.25	

Production of Electronic Calculators and their export

**6321. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:**

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences issued for producing electronic calculators, their total production capacity, the actual production in each firm in comparison with their licensed capacity;

(b) how many of them have been asked to export and the percentage of export requirements fixed for each;

(c) whether the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation and the West Bengal Development Corporation were asked to export 60 per cent while others like NELCO and DCM were asked to export only 30 per cent; and

(d) if so, the general criteria laid down for fixing the percentage of export and the reasons for the above mentioned difference?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) 15 parties have been issued industrial licences for producing Electronic Calculators. Information relating to their licenced capacity, production during 1973-74 and the export obligations imposed on them are included in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9446/75]. 8 parties to whom letters of intent have been issued are listed in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9446/75].

(c) Both the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation and the West Bengal Electronics Development Corporation were issued letters of intent on 11-10-74 for a capacity of 5,000 nos. with an export obligation of 60%. National Radio and Electronics Company Ltd. was originally approved in 1971 for 500 nos. and was expanded by an additional 3,000 to a total of 3,500 nos. on 17-10-73 with an export obligation of 33 1/3% on the expanded capacity i.e. 1000 nos. to be exported. This was further expanded on 18-2-1974 to 6,500 nos. with an export obligation of 60% of the enhanced capacity i.e. export of an additional 1,800 nos. making a total export obligation of 2,800 nos. In regard to DCM Data Products, an industrial licence was issued in January, 1972 for 2,000 nos. which was further expanded on 8-5-1974 to a total 7,000 nos. with an obligation to export 60% of the expanded capacity i.e. export of 3,000 nos.

(d) At any particular point of time, the export obligations imposed on different units has been uniform. Initially, a few units were approved with no export obligation, to meet the demand within the country and to get this sector of the industry started. However, later a large number of applications were received and in view of the scarcity of foreign exchange and the relatively high pack value (foreign exchange allocation needed) for each calculator, export obligations imposed have progressively tended to increase. The export obligations imposed on a unit of 5,000 nos. has been fixed at 60% for some time now and was applicable at the time the cases of Kerala

State Electronics Development Corporation and West Bengal Electronics Development Corporation were approved.

Recruitment of Chemical Engineers in M/s. Larsen and Toubro Co.

6322. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Larsen and Toubro Company, recently made a recruitment of Chemical Graduate engineers without notifying the vacancies to the Employment Exchanges in the country and absorbed even the second class graduate engineers ignoring the first class graduate engineers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose a pre-condition for issuing various types of licences to the Industrial units to absorb a certain number of unemployed engineers with a view to eradicate nepotism and favouritism in recruitment by the various industrial units in private sector and to ease the problem of unemployment among engineers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) Government have no information about the recruitment referred to in the Question. In terms of Section 4 of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification Vacancies Act), 1959 all those employing twenty five or more workers in the private sector are required to notify their vacancies to the concerned Employment Exchange. The Act, however, does not impose any obligation on the private employers to fill their vacancies through the Employment Exchanges. The Exchange to which vacancies are to be notified by the employers are decided by the State Governments who are responsible for administration of the provisions of the Act and the issue of necessary Gazette Notification as per the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Rules.

(c) Government do not have any such proposal.

Memorandum submitted by Muslims of Allahabad

6323. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as reported in the Press, some prominent Muslims of Allahabad (U.P.) met the Prime Minister on 19th March, 1975 at Allahabad and submitted a memorandum to her urging her to solve some vital problems faced by Muslims in the country;

(b) who were those prominent Muslims and the grievances contained in the memorandum; and

(c) whether the Government propose to ascertain the genuineness of the grievances and devise ways and means to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum dated 18th March, 1975 was addressed to the Prime Minister by a number of Muslims including Sarvashri Abdul Haleem, A. A. Zaidi and S. Mazhar Hussain Naqvi. The memorandum referred to the promotion of Urdu, representation of Muslims in the public services and protection of their life and property during communal disturbances.

(c) Government have taken several steps for the promotion of Urdu. It has been impressed upon all concerned to provide facilities for instruction in Urdu at the primary and secondary stages, to arrange for acceptance of documents in Urdu by courts and offices and to provide for the issue of important laws, rules and regulations etc. in Urdu language in areas where this language is prevalent.

With regard to the representation of Muslims in services, it has been impressed upon the State Governments and others that no prejudices should be allowed to work against persons belonging to minority communities, who should be given proper opportunities to enter public services and that all possible efforts should also be made to

step up recruitment of members of minority communities in the services subject to the observance of the relevant constitutional provisions.

In regard to communal disturbances, Government exercise utmost vigilance to prevent such disturbances and to protect the life and property of all citizens.

The measures taken for the maintenance of communal harmony, implementation of safeguards to linguistic minorities etc., are periodically reviewed in the meetings of the Zonal Councils attended by the Chief Ministers of the States concerned.

Karnataka-Maharashtra Boundary Dispute

6324. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report appearing in Maharashtra Times dated 24th March, 1975, indicating that the new solution of the Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute that is envisaged by the Government concedes the city of Belgaum to Karnataka;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether such a decision regarding Belgaum will mean total disrespect for the wishes of the people of Belgaum democratically expressed through the success of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti's candidates in the successive Assembly elections from Belgaum constituency in 1957, 1962, 1967 and 1971; and

(c) if so, will the Government assure not to overlook the wishes of the people?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI):

(a) The Government of India have seen the relevant press report.

(b) and (c) No decision has yet been taken on the Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute.

अन्तरिक्ष में राकेट छोड़ा जाना

6325. श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में अन्तरिक्ष में अपना राकेट छोड़ने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ; और

(ग) उसमें भारतीय टेक्नोलोजी कितनी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) भारत द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषणों तथा राकेट प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास—इन दोनों प्रयोजनों के लिए कई सौ राकेट पहले ही छोड़े जा चुके हैं।

(ग) ये राकेट स्वदेशी अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी प्रयत्नों के ही परिणाम हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश बस्त्र नियम द्वारा संचालित कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा खरीद

6326. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश बस्त्र निगम द्वारा संचालित (1) होरा मिल्स, उज्जैन (2) स्वदेशी मिल, इंदौर (3) इंदौर यूनाइटेड मालवा मिल, इन्दौर (4) कल्याण मिल, इंदौर (5) बुरहानपुर मिल, बुरहानपुर और (6) न्यू भोपाल टेक्स्टाइल मिल, भोपाल ने वर्ष 1972, 1973 और 1974 के दौरान रुई रसायन तथा मशीन में लगाने वाले पुर्जों तथा अन्य सामान की अलग अलग वर्ष वार कितने-कितने मूल्य की खरीद की ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० धीर्य) : आवश्यक जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सलग्न है।

विवरण

(रु० लाख में)

वर्ष	मिलो के द्वारा की गई खरीद			
	रुई	रसायन	मशीनो के पुर्जो	अन्य सामान
1	2	3	4	5
1. इन्डौर मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स, इन्डौर				
1972	245.8	18.0	3.7	30.9
1973	367.3	25.1	4.5	38.9
1974	369.8	27.1	21.1	53.3
2. कल्याणमल मिल्स, इन्डौर				
1972	170.38	32.62	3.28	17.57
1973	182.54	32.26	2.85	19.00
1974	285.70	49.13	5.59	22.14

1	2	3	4	5
3. हीरा मिल्स, उज्जैन				
1972	.	152.43	10.56	21.99
1973	.	193.94	12.09	24.54
1974	.	271.52	29.20	43.43
4. बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स बुरहानपुर				
1971—72	.	190.34	13.20	13.66
1972—73	.	146.01	23.25	19.36
1973—74	.	235.43	18.18	24.11
5. स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड क्लोर मिल्स, इंदौर				
1972	.	165.35	2.83	38.89
1973	.	188.51	2.44	34.13
1974	.	236.67	3.09	55.69
6. न्यू गोपाल टेक्स्टाइल्स मिल्स, गोपाल				
1972	.	86.27	3.22	18.58
1973	.	100.70	4.86	14.60
1974	.	177.30	2.74	24.23

Harijan boy beaten by a priest in Dhulkot

6327. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1229 on the 26th February, 1975 regarding a Harijan boy beaten by a Priest in Dhulkot and state:

(a) whether any case has been filed against the priest; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) A case under sections 302/325,

I.P.C. and sections 3 and 7 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act was registered against the priest and a charge-sheet against him was filed in court where the case is now sub-judice. The accused is in judicial custody.

Fraud in Subsidised Paper for Note Books

6328. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news report appearing in March, 1975 under the caption "Fraud in subsidised paper for note books";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the observations made therein; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c) The news item alleges that substantial portion of paper allotted to the exercise book manufacturers has been diverted to the open market at an attractive premium. No complaints of such diversion has been made to the Government.

Steps to improve Coal Movement from Pitheads

6329. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of coal has reached above the target level; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve coal movement from pitheads?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Concerted and co-ordinated efforts are being made by the coal producing companies and the Railways to match wagon supplies with coal production and during the recent months movement of coal by rail has shown improvement.

Charges of 'Fishy Deal' regarding purchase of equipments for Anandpur Sahib Power Project in Punjab

6330. SHRI B. S. BHAURA - SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether charges of 'fishy deal' in the purchase of Rs. 110 lakh hydel equipments for the proposed Rs. 20 crores Anandpur Sahib power project in Punjab have come to the notice of Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) It has been reported by the Punjab Government that the Project Authorities had placed an order for the purchase of Dumpers for Anandpur Sahib

Hydel Project without getting the prior approval of the competent authority. The State Government have further intimated that the whole matter is under the consideration of a sub-Committee constituted for the purpose.

Indo-French Agreement in the field of Liquid Fuel Rockets

6331 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Indo-French Project called "VIKAS" some Indian Engineers have been deputed by the Department of Space to France for training in the field of Liquid Fuel Rockets;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with France in the field of fuel rockets; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) An agreement has been signed with Societe Europeenne de Propulsion (SEP) of France to acquire know-how relating to Viking Engines and their components and of Pressure Transducers which are used in the testing of liquid rocket engines. In return, the Government of India has to fabricate and supply specified numbers of Pressure Transducers. Under the Agreement, several Indian engineers and scientists have been deputed to France to receive training and to assist in the acquisition of know-how.

Grant of pension to participants of Anti-India agitation in Tamil Nadu

6332 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision of Tamil Nadu Government to grant pensions to those who had participated in anti-Hindi agitations in the State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As the pensions have been granted from State funds, the propriety of such grants has to be judged by the State Legislature.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सेवाओं में आरक्षण

6333. श्री चन्द्र शंखानी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी भी मंत्रालय/विभाग में सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का क्रमशः 15 व 7.5 प्रतिशत आरक्षण पूरा नहीं किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कौन से प्रभावकारी कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कानूनी और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम बेहता) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1973 को मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अधीन समस्त सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या [अर्थात् श्रेणी I, II, III तथा IV (सफाई कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर)] में अनुसूचित जातियों की प्रतिशतता लगभग 13.7 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच गई है। अनुसूचित जन जातियों के मामले में तदनुकूली प्रतिशतता 2.74 थी। श्रेणी I (सफाई कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर) में अनुसूचित जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व, 51 मंत्रालयों/विभागों में से 44 में और श्रेणी III में 51 मंत्रालयों/विभागों में से 5 में 15 प्रतिशत तक अबका उससे ऊपर पहुँच गया है।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों को, उनके लिए आरक्षित रिक्तियों पर, किए जाने में सुधार जाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम विवरण में स्पष्ट किए गए हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [संचालक ने पढ़ा गया। देखिए संख्या एस०डी०-9447/75]

Arrest of Pak spies in Poonch-Rajouri Sector of J & K

6334. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Pakistani spies have been arrested recently in the Poonch-Rajouri sector in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether weapons in huge quantity have also been recovered from them; and

(c) the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government to smash such Pakistani gangs operating in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) to (c) According to the information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, some persons suspected to be agents of Pakistan have been arrested in Poonch area recently and some incriminating material has been recovered from them. The matter is under investigation. However Government are exercising utmost vigilance in this matter.

Remote Sensing Technique called Sodar Developed by National Physical Laboratory

6335. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists of the National Physical Laboratory have developed a new remote sensing technique called Sodar;

(b) if so, whether it promises to be of great help in communication, aviation and defence, if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Sodar technique is also used for studying the thermal and velocity conditions of the low atmosphere; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any recognition is being given to these scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Sodar technique is essentially used for studying the thermal and velocity conditions of the lower atmosphere. A knowledge of these parameters in real time, i.e. continuous recording in space and time, helps in communication, aviation and air pollution situations. The essential features are inversion structures which determine the formation of ducts in the lower atmosphere and wind shear which affects the landing or take off of air crafts at airports. Both these features can be easily mapped at any place with the help of sodar. Communication and aviation situations are common to both civil and defence use. Particularly, these situations become more vital to defence at far off remote places where the lower atmosphere can be studied for a useful application in defence communication and aviation. The present set up has a potential to study the lower atmosphere upto a height of 350 meters. The technique can be extended to make studies upto a range of 1 km. of the lower atmosphere.

(d) Yes, Sir. The National Physical Laboratory Award of Merit for 1975 of Rs. 1000/- has been given to the team of scientists responsible for setting up the Sodar facility at National Physical Laboratory.

Implementation of Recommendations of Power Ministers Conference held in July, 1974

6336. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 341 on the 19th February, 1975 regarding implementation of recommendations of power Ministers Conference held in July, 1974 and state the broad outlines of the follow up action taken so far and results achieved therefrom and when the next conference of Power Ministers is being called?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): As a result of the decisions taken in the Power Ministers' Conference held in July, 1974,

the following steps have been taken to maximise the generation from the existing thermal power stations:

- (1) Procurement and stocking of spares in adequate quantity.
- (2) Rationalisation of movement of coal to the different power stations through appropriate linkages of collieries to power stations to ensure adequate supplies of coal of consistent quality to match the design requirements of the boilers.
- (3) Close Monitoring of operation and maintenance of thermal stations.
- (4) Training of Operation and Maintenance personnel.
- (5) Expeditious construction of Inter-State Transmission Lines of adequate capacities to enable integrated operation of the power system.
- (6) Rostering and staggering of loads to the extent possible and necessary in an effort to flatten the load curves and thus enables the thermal generation units to operate at a uniformly high load factor.
- (7) A Standing Committee has been set up with the representatives from Central Electricity Authority, Department of Coal, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Instrumentation Ltd., Kota Electricity Board to keep a continuous check on the performance of the various units and to take prompt corrective/remedial action as necessary.
- (8) Steps have been taken to modernise the maintenance procedures, and improve the management of thermal power stations.

There has been an increase of about 12% in generation from the existing thermal power stations during April, 1974 to March, 1975 as compared to the corresponding period last year.

The next Conference of the Power Ministers is scheduled to be held on 3rd May, 1975.

Commemoration stamp in honour of International Women's Year

6337. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue a special commemoration stamp in 1975 in honour of "International Women's Year" which is being observed throughout the world at the call of the UNO; and

(b) if so, by when the stamp is expected to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) A postage Stamp to commemorate "International Women's Year" has already been issued on 16-2-1975.

Increase in Student Unrest

6338. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether student unrest is on the increase in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether it is going to have its impact on law and order situation;

(c) whether Government have thought of any measures in this connection; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d) According to information available, agitations by students showed an increase in certain parts of the country in 1974. This had an impact in some cases on the general law and order situation. Every possible effort is made by Government and educational authorities to redress the genuine grievances of students. Vigilance is also maintained by law and order agencies.

National Sector

6339. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now decided to nurse a new sector known as the national sector;

(b) if so, its broad features; and

(c) names of concerns presently included in this category and their capacities?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI):

(a) to (c) Government's policy regarding public subscription in the public sector undertakings is derived from the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. In appropriate cases, the Central and State Governments have taken equity participation either directly or through their corporations with private parties. Each proposal for establishing a joint sector unit will have to be judged and decided on its merits in the light of Government's social and economic objectives. In all the different kinds of joint sector units, the Government will ensure for itself an effective role in guiding policies, management and operations, the actual pattern and mode being decided as appropriate in each case.

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन में वृद्धि

6340. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने में कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी गैठनों, व्यक्तियों एवं संसदों की और से स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को मिलने वाली पेंशन की राशि में वृद्धि करने और उन्हें अन्य सुविधाएं देने की मांग उठती रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ख) और (ग) स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन बढ़ाने की मांग पर कई बार विचार किया गया था किन्तु स्वीकार नहीं जा सकी।

जहाँ तक स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की अन्य सुविधायें देने की मांग का संबंध है, ऐसे संगठनों, व्यक्तियों, संसदविधो इत्यादि द्वारा दिये गये विभिन्न सु. त्थों तथा उन पर की गई हमारी टिप्पणियों का विवरण सलग्न है।

विवरण

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों तथा उनके परिवार के आश्रित सदस्यों को सुविधायें देने के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के संगठनों, व्यक्तियों तथा संसदविधों द्वारा 10-4-1975 तक दिये गये सुझावों का विवरण

क्रमांक	दिए गए सुझाव	की गई कार्यवाही/टिप्पणी
1	विभिन्न नीति निर्धारण समितियों में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का मनोनयन।	नीति निर्धारण समितियों में मनोनयन व्यक्तिगत गुण दोषों के आधार पर किया जाता है और किसी व्यक्ति के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी होने के कारण उस पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता है। यद्यपि नीति के रूप में सरकार के लिए कर्मचारियों के किसी विशिष्ट वर्ग के हित में कोई कोटा निश्चित करना व्यवहार्य नहीं पाया गया है तथापि उन्होंने पदोन्नति के प्रयोजन के लिए स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के मामलों की जाच करते समय स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के दौरान भोगी गई यातनाओं को ध्यान में रखने के लिए आदेश दिए थे।
2	पदोन्नति के मामले में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए अलग कोटा निश्चित करना।	
3	सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु के बाद सेवा काल में वृद्धि।	} इस पर कार्मिक विभाग ने विचार किया था। सुझावों को स्वीकार करना व्यवहार्य नहीं पाया गया।
4	विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों, बैंकों आदि में पदों को स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बच्चों के लिए आरक्षण करना।	
5	उच्च तकनीकी अध्ययन अर्थात् मेडिकल कालेजों, इंजीनियरी कालेजों आदि में अनु-सूचित जाति की भांति स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बच्चों के लिए आरक्षण करना।	यह शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का विषय है।
6	स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए सरकारी दफ्तों पर शिक्षावर्ती प्लाटों/मकानों का आरक्षण करना	यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है।

कक्षांक	दिए गए मुद्दाव	का गई कार्यवाही/टिप्पणी
7.	स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों तथा उनके परिवारों को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सहायता देना ।	स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों तथा उनके परिवारों को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सहायता देने के लिए एक व्यापक योजना बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया गया है । कुछ राज्यों ने यह सुविधायें देना आरम्भ कर दिया है । स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को कुछ नगरों में सी०एच०एम० की सुविधायें देने के लिए भी स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है ।
8.	बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा	यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है ।
9.	तीर्थयात्रा करने के लिए निःशुल्क रेल पास ।	रेल मंत्रालय का विषय है ।
10.	बृद्ध तथा दुर्बल स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिये राज्य और केन्द्र में गृह स्थापित करना ।	इस मंत्रालय ने पहले ही राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए कम से कम एक गृह स्थापित करने की मलाह दी है । केवल पंजाब सरकार ने अमृतसर में ऐसा गृह स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है । भारत सरकार ने भी नई दिल्ली में एक ऐसा गृह स्थापित किया है ।
11.	उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को जो अब जिवित नहीं हैं, मरणोपरान्त ताम्रपत्र प्रदान करना ।	इस मंत्रालय ने बवल उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को जिनकी 15 अगस्त, 1972 के बाद मृत्यु हुई थी मरणोपरान्त ताम्रपत्र प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया है ।

Continuation of Emergency

6341 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of a seminar held in Vigyan Bhawan on 15th and 16th March, 1975 on issues of justification of continuing Emergency in the country;

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

(c) whether Government reviewed the situation in the country to consider the

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issue of withdrawal of Emergency; and

(d) if so, the outcome of such review?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In view of the continuing threat to the security of India, the Government do not consider it advisable to revoke the emergency at this stage.

Grant of pension to Freedom Fighters from Jalgaon District

6342 SHRI Y S MAHAJAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of applications received from freedom fighters so far from Jalgaon district of Maharashtra for grant of pension,

(b) the number of applicants granted pension so far, and

(c) the reasons for the delay in deciding the remaining applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) 763

(b) 351

(c) The position regarding the remaining 412 cases is as under

366 cases have been rejected. In 360 cases, the applicants were not found eligible for pension under the Scheme. In 6 cases the applicants submitted the applications after 31-3-1974 i.e., the last date fixed for the receipt of applications for grant of freedom fighters pension.

46 cases have been filed for non-receipt of documentary evidence etc. in support of political suffering claimed by the applicants in their applications. The State Government have been requested to expedite verification reports. The concerned individuals have also been requested to seek the assistance of State/District Level Committee in furnishing the requisite information. These cases can be finalised only when the State Government's recommendations or the evidence called for from the freedom fighters is received.

Cases referred to CBI by Bihar Government

6343 SHRI M S PURTY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cases referred to the CBI by the State of Bihar during the last two years, year-wise,

(b) the number of cases sent back to the Bihar Pradesh Government with CBI reports, and

(c) the number of cases returned by CBI without investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):
'a) to (c) The information asked for is given below

	Year	
	1973	1974
(a)	4	3
(b)	NIL*	NIL
(c)	3	NIL

*Of the 4 cases referred to by the State Government in 1973 3 cases were returned without investigation. In the remaining one case after completion of investigation by CBI a charge-sheet has been filed and the case is under trial.

कायमगंज एक्सचेंज

6344 श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में संचार सेवा को शीघ्र गामी बनाने के लिये कायमगंज एक्सचेंज को आगम से जाड़ा जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) कायमगंज और आगरा के बीच एक सीधा ट्रंक सर्किट लगाने के आदेश दे दिये गए हैं। आशा है कि यह सर्किट शीघ्र ही लगा दिया जायगा। इस से कायमगंज के लम्बी दूरी के ट्रंक यातायात में शीघ्रता लाने में सुविधा होगी।

Increase in Coal Prices

6345 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA.

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state—

(a) whether Coal Mines Authority proposes to increase coal prices in view of the recent raise in the wages of coal mining labour;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) on the basis of the proposed higher coal prices, how much additional burden will be placed on the railways, the public sector steel plants and domestic consumers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SHIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Inter-Ministerial Committee which was constituted in January, 1975 to consider the question of revision of pit-head prices of different varieties of coal keeping in view, the financial implications of the increase in wages of coal mines workers from 1-1-75, the increased cost of inputs etc has since submitted its interim report to the Government. The report is, at present, under examination.

विदेशी मुद्रा देकर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सीमेंट की खरीद

6346. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पुर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा देकर सीमेंट खरीदने वालों को प्राथमिकता देगी और इसमें काफी सफलता मिलने की आशा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो हममें अब तक कितनी रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पुर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) सरकार ने विदेशी मुद्रा की आवक की एवज में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सीमेंट देने के लिए एक योजना 15 फरवरी, 1975 से लागू की है।

(ख) अब तक 33 पूर्ण आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और प्राप्त विदेशी मुद्रा की एवज में जो 1.77 लाख रुपये के बराबर है, 2900 लाख पी० टन सीमेंट दिया गया है।

Computer Aided Telephone Exchange in Delhi

6347. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Computer aided Telephone Exchange would be set up in Delhi; and

(b) if so, when and the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The first Computer controlled Electronic Telephone Exchange will be set up for commercial trial at Rajouri Garden in Delhi and is expected to be ready by early 1977. The main features of this exchange are:

1. It will be controlled by an indigenously designed digital computer optimised for handling of telephone calls.
2. It will require less floor space for accommodating the switching equipment.
3. Electronic exchanges of this type are expected to give considerable advantages in quicker manufacture, installation and reduced maintenance effort.
4. Such exchanges provide greater flexibility compared to the conventional electro-mechanical exchanges used in the country, in modifying as well as in provision of new services.

Management and production of Refractory in Burn and Company

6348. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Refractory and Ceramic Workers' Union, Raniganj, West Bengal;

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

(c) whether there has been any improvement in the management, operation and production of the refractory producing units of Burn and Company; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to improve them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d) Government have received certain representations from the Refractory and Ceramic Workers' Union, Raniganj, about the various problems being encountered by the workers. The management have been trying to do their best to meet the demands of the workers within the limited resources that are available to the Company. Production in refractory units has shown improvement through better management. The Management is engaged in developing a phased plan of development of production and marketing which will involve substantial capital investment.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में पैकरो और हेल्परों के वेतनमान

6349. श्री नामेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पुर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में कुछ कर्मचारी पैकर तथा हेल्पर का काम करने आ रहे हैं परन्तु उन्हें चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का वेतनमान दिया जाता है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और कितने समय से ये लोग इस प्रकार का कार्य कर रहे हैं,

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन कर्मचारी यूनियन ने सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है जिसमें उचित पारिश्रमिक की मांग की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में अंतिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पुर्ति मंत्री मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के पैकर और हेल्पर चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं तथा उन्हें इन पदों के लिए स्वीकृत वेतन दिया जाता है।

(ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में पैकरो और हेल्परों की संख्या 17 है वे निम्न निम्न अवधि में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन कर्मचारी सघ ने अगस्त, 1974 में एक मांग पत्र दिया था जिस पर खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा विचार किया गया है तथा उसे रद्द कर दिया गया है।

Prescribed period of stay of a Government Servant at one Place

(150) SHRI AMBESH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is the Government's policy that no Government servant should remain at one place for more than three years,

(b) whether Government have issued any orders in this regard, and

(c) if so, a copy of the same may be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) and (b) No general policy to the effect that no Government servant should remain at one place for more than three years has been laid down and no general orders to this effect have been issued. However, transferable categories of officers are transferred by Ministries/Departments in the exigencies of work and in some Departments there is also a practice of transferring certain categories of officers periodically.

(c) Does not arise

Annual Plan for Tripura for 1975-76

6352 SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the main features of the Annual Plan for Tripura for 1975-76 as approved by Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): A Statement indicating the approved outlay for Tripura's Annual Plan—1975-76

along with its sectoral distribution is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9448/75].

Fact Finding Study on the development of Agricultural Marketing in North Eastern Region by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation

6353. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY & CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation has made any fact-finding study on the development of agricultural marketing in the North Eastern Region of the country;

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation has not conducted any fact finding study on the development of agricultural marketing in the North-Eastern region. However, it has under consideration, a proposal for expanding its activities in the North-Eastern region of the country. The Federation is also examining the possibility of setting up a fruit processing unit in this region.

Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement for Exchange of Scientific and Technical Information

6354. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Sri Lanka have signed a pact to provide for an exchange of technical and scientific information between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, an Agreement between India and Sri Lanka in the field of Science and Technology was signed on 28th February 1975.

(b) The Agreement provides for exchange of technical documentation and information, arrangement of bilateral scientific and technical seminars on problems of mutual interest, exchange of scientists, technologists and undertaking of joint research programme in specific field and joint introduction of various technological processes in industry, agriculture and other fields.

Delay in realising subsidy by entrepreneurs

6355. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether entrepreneurs who have started industries in the selected backward districts have to face considerable difficulties on account of delay in realising the subsidy admissible under the central scheme; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Central Government to streamline the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Subsidy admissible under the Scheme is paid to the entrepreneurs by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned and amount paid by the State Government/Union Territory Administration is reimbursed to them by the Central Government.

All steps are being taken to see that disbursement of subsidy to entrepreneur is made as soon as possible.

Britannia Biscuit Co.

6356. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government think that Britannia Biscuit Co. despite their foreign majority shareholding is in the indigenous sector;

(b) if not, the figures of production and capacity of each of the units of the indigenous sector of the Biscuit industry registered with the D.G.T.D.;

(c) whether most of the units in the indigenous sector of the biscuit industry are producing below their licensed capacity; and

(d) the justification for continuing to permit Britannia Biscuit Co. to manufacture more than their licensed capacity for the last six years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) M/s. Britannia Biscuit Co. are registered as a company in India under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The requisite information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9449/75].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The question of taking action against the Company for producing biscuits at their Madras Unit in excess of the licensed capacity is under consideration.

Decentralisation of Licensing Power

0357 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of decentralization of licensing powers and delegation of authority to State Governments;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for such decision; and

(c) the manner in which it differs from the demand made by the Tamil Nadu Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The suggestions for some amount of decentralization have been made.

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken so far.

Allocations for Generation of Power in Kerala in Fifth Plan

6358. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand of Kerala Government for generation of Power in Fifth Plan;

(b) the allocation made by the Planning Commission for the purpose; and

(c) the allocations made during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The estimated demand of the Kerala Government for funds for generation of power in the Fifth Plan is Rs. 70.05 crores.

(b) The Fifth Five Year Plan is presently in the draft stage and no final decision has yet been taken on sectoral allocations.

(c) The allocation for the current financial year is under finalisation by the Planning Commission.

Supply of Power to Punjab from Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant

6359 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Punjab is being deprived of its share of power from the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant as a result of Rajasthan's decision not to share its power with its neighbours; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the measures taken to see that agriculture and industry in Punjab do not suffer due to this attitude of the Rajasthan Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) After considering the power availability and requirements in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana and taking into account the views expressed by the Government of Rajasthan on this subject, the Government of India allocated some power from the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant to Punjab and Haryana. The quantity allocated is subject to review from time to time. The technical and the administrative arrangements necessary for the flow of power in accordance with this decision are in the process of implementation.

Economic Development of Sikkim

6360. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made for the economic development of Sikkim during 1975-76;

(b) whether the Sikkim Government have sought any assistance under the provisions of new agreement for closer economic and political collaboration between the two countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Annual Plan of Sikkim for 1975-76 is yet to be finalised. Preliminary discussions have already been held from 11th to 15th March, 1975.

(b) and (c) As provided for in the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974 as also in a Resolution passed by the Sikkim Assembly on 20th June, 1974, Government of Sikkim have requested for economic assistance of different types in various communications. Government of India have been sympathetic to all assistance, within their means, for speeding up economic and social development of Sikkim and promoting the welfare of the Sikkimese people.

सहकारी आधार पर लघु उद्योग

6361. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक वृत्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सहकारी आधार पर लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है?

उद्योग और नागरिक वृत्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा): (क) और (ख) सरकार लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में सहकारी समितियों के गठन को प्रोत्साहन देती है। ऐसी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार किए गए कार्यक्रम के अनुसरण में उद्यमियों कर्मचारियों और कारीगरों द्वारा की जा सकती है। ऐसी समितियों को राज्य योजना/बजट में धन उपलब्ध होने पर प्रशंसा पुरी, ऋण, व्याज उपदन और प्रबंधकीय सहायता आदि के रूप में राज्य सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है।

Cross-bar Telephone Exchanges in various cities

6362. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities and telephone exchanges in the cities with cross-bar system of Bell Telephone of Belgium; and

(b) the dates when the different exchanges started functioning and year-wise loss till January 31, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) The cities and exchanges having cross-bar exchanges of B.T.M. manufacture and the dates of commissioning are as follows:

Madras	Mambalam	5000 lines	4-2-67
	Trunk Automatic Exchange	1000 lines	29-12-67
Bombay	City	10000 lines	11-1-67
	Kalbadevi	10000 lines	11-1-67
	Fort	10000 lines	14-8-68
	Trunk Automatic Exchange	2500 lines	29-3-69
Delhi	Karolbagh	7000 lines	23-2-68
	Jorbagh	6000 lines	24-3-68
	Trunk Automatic Exchange	2000 lines	19-4-69
Kanpur	Trunk Automatic Exchange	1000 lines	7-3-70

Profits/Lost accounts for individual exchanges are not maintained.

Manufacture of Cross-Bar Equipment

6363 SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state—

(a) whether during or after 1973 the Secretary, Department of Communications, again recommended for the manufacture of ITT/BTM Common Control cross-bar system equipment, and for the upgradation of which a task force has been set up,

(b) if so, the names and designation of officers who are/were in the task force,

(c) whether the task force has submitted the report, and

(d) if so, the main features of the report?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA) (a) and (b) While examining the question as to which switching system should be produced in the new Telephone Switching Factory at Rae Bareilly the Secretary Ministry of Communications during 1973 amongst several proposals had suggested undertaking of various additional measures for further modifying and improving the upgraded cross bar system to make it suitable for Indian conditions and if found satisfactory, to adopt the standardised Indian version for manufacture at Rae Bareilly as this would have several advantages from the manufacturing and operational points of view

For upgrading the quality and for indianising the design of this cross-bar system a Task Force has been set up by the Government comprising the following

- 1 Shri P K Roy Choudhury
Additional Director
Telecommunication Research Centre,
P & T Board, New Delhi
- 2 SHRI P S Endlaw,
Deputy Director,
Telecommunication Research Centre,
P & T Board New Delhi

3 SHRI B R. Nair,
Deputy Director,
Telecommunication Research Centre,
P & T Board, New Delhi.

4 Shri R Rangarajan,
Deputy Director,
Telecommunication Research Centre,
P & T Board, New Delhi

5 Shri R P Subramanian,
Chief Engineer,
Indian Crossbar Project,
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.,
Bangalore

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

Delay in payment of scholarship to students belonging to SC. and ST.

6364 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is acute shortage of staff in the Office of Director of Education (Scholarships) Delhi with the result that students belonging to SC and ST do not get their scholarships in time every year

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure that the scholarships are paid to the students in time, and

(c) by what date all the scholarship cases would be decided this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes, there is a shortage of staff in the Scholarship Branch of the Directorate of Education Delhi. The Assistant Director (Reforms) had carried out a study of the work load and staff position in this branch and recommended the posting of two additional UDCs. These posts could not be filled due to reasons of economy. There has not been any dislocation of work and all eligible students were given scholarships in time every year

(b) The staff was deputed to put in extra work to finalise the cases in time.

(c) All eligible cases of 1974-75 have been processed and scholarships sanctioned to them within the close of the financial year. Left over eligible cases of the previous year have also been processed and will be paid out of current year's budget.

Scholarship to students belonging to S.C. and S.T.

6365. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the brief account of the applications received by the Director of Education, Delhi (Scholarships) for the grant of scholarships to the students belonging to S.C. and S.T. from (i) Miranda College; (ii) Indraprastha College; and (iii) Daulat Ram College during this year;

(b) the number of applications which have not been decided so far; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and by what time all the cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The total number of applications received during the year 1974-75 from the three colleges are as under:

(i) Miranda College	10
(ii) Indraprastha College	24
(iii) Daulat Ram College	23

(b) Number of applications not decided are as under:

(i) Miranda College	2
(ii) Indraprastha College	4
(iii) Daulat Ram College	nil

(c) The main reasons for delay in taking final decisions in these cases are:

(i) the students are unwilling to indicate the income of their parents for grant of scholarships;

(ii) in one case the father is a tax payer but is not ready to produce income certificate from the tax authorities;

(iii) in the cases of renewal of scholarships for those who were in receipt from earlier year, complete information was not given in the prescribed forms. They were specifically requested to supply the information by a fixed date but they have not come forward. In view of the above, such applications could not be considered favourably.

Increase in Pay Limits for Grant of Scholarship to students belonging to S.C. and S.T.

6366. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the last date for receipt of applications prescribed by the Director of Education (Scholarships) for the grant of scholarships to students of degree courses belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi;

(b) the date of the issue of orders for the increase in pay limits upto Rs 750 per month for the grant of scholarships; whether these orders for increasing the pay limit upto Rs 750 p.m. were issued after the expiry of the date for the receipt of applications;

(c) if so, whether fresh applications were invited from students who would have become entitled to the grant of scholarships as a result of increase in pay limits; and

(d) if so, what was the next last date fixed for the receipt of applications and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The last date for receipt of application from Scheduled Caste students in the prescribed form was 31-8-74 which was extended upto 15-9-74.

(b) The orders for increase in the income limits were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 17-9-74; yes, they were issued after the expiry of the last date.

(c) Consequent upon the revision of income limit, fresh application forms were invited from eligible students upto 15-11-74 by inserting an advertisement in English, Hindi and Urdu dailies published from Delhi/New Delhi.

(d) Last date fixed for receipt of applications was 15-11-74.

दिल्ली में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों को बम से उड़ा देने का कथित षडयंत्र

6367. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों को बम से उड़ा देने के किसी षडयंत्र का पता चला है ,

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की पूछताछ से क्या भेद खुले हैं , और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपसंजी (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ) एक षडयंत्र का पता लगा है जिसमें भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कुछ हड़ताली कर्मचारी भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अस्थाई कर्मचारियों तथा वाहन जो उनको ले जाने हैं को क्षति पहुँचाने के लिए बम बनाते हुए पाये गये थे। यह ज्ञात नहीं है कि क्या उनकी सहा दिल्ली में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम को क्षति पहुँचाने की थी। अवैध रूप से बम बनाने के लिए अब तक छ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है जबकि चार अन्य अभी फरार हैं। गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों में अच्छी तरह से पूछताछ की गई है। मामलों की अभी जांच हो रही है।

मैहर, सतना (मध्य प्रदेश) में सांभेट कारखाना

6368. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक दुर्गति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले की मैहर तहसील में सीमेंट कारखाना लगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक दुर्गति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० सौर्य) : (क) और (ख) मैहर में सीमेंट का सयंत्र लगाने की कोई भी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। किन्तु सेन्चुरी सीमेंट, बम्बई को मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले में मैहर में 7 50 लाख मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता का सीमेंट सयंत्र लगाने के लिये एक आशयपत्र जारी किया गया है। इस योजना के 1978-79 तक कार्यान्वित हो जाने की संभावना है।

पांचवी योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता

6369 श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सम्पूर्ण पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है , और

(ख) उस सहायता में से मध्य प्रदेश को अब तक कितनी धनराशि दी जा चुकी है और यह धनराशि किन प्रयोजनों के लिए दी गई है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्यों को पांचवी योजना अवधि में उनको क्रमिक पांचवी योजनाओं के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता जिन मानदण्डों तथा सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर आवंटित की जायेगी वे योजना आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं। इस बारे में निर्णय राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा लिया जायेगा।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश को उसकी प्रत्येक राज्य वार्षिक योजनाओं 1974-75 और 1975-76 के लिए 53.32 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। वर्ष 1974-75 में सूखा राहत उपायों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को 6 50 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता भी प्रदान की गई थी।

Shortage of staff in Postal Divisions in H.P.

6370. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of staff in the Postal Division of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide the requisite staff in the hilly State;

(c) whether any demand has been made by heads of Postal Division for the increasing of staff and the nature thereof for each division; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which the demand would be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (d) There is no general shortage of staff in the Postal Divisions of Himachal Pradesh. Five time-scale clerks have been allotted to Solan Postal Division against the vacant posts and they will be joining shortly after training.

D.H.P.C.S. Cadre

6371. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a D.H.P.C.S. Cadre had been set up and was in existence at the time of formation of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of E.A.Cs. who were officiating at the time of the formation of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the number of E.A.Cs. when the first appointments were made by the Government of India in this cadre;

(d) whether all the officiating E.A.Cs. officiating at the time of the formation of the Joint Civil Service were absorbed into the new service; and

(e) if not, the names of those left out of the Joint Civil Service and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Himachal Pradesh was formed on 15th April, 1948 while the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh

Civil Service Cadre was constituted on 15th March, 1961.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) At the time of formation of the D.H.P.C.S. Cadre in 1961, 40 officers were working as Extra Assistant Commissioner. Besides, 2 more officers were working as E.A.Cs. on ad hoc basis. Excepting these two officers, the remaining 40 officers were considered for appointment to the Cadre at its initial constitution by a Selection Committee constituted under the DHPCS Rules, 1961. 26 of them recommended by the Selection Committee were appointed to the Cadre. Prior to this 2 officers were appointed to the Joint IAS Cadre of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh while another 3 officers retired.

(e) The following officers were not approved by the Selection Committee and were therefore not appointed to the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service Cadre:

1. Shri Hari Ram
2. Shri Sher Singh
3. Shri C. P. Mehta
4. Shri Surendra Pal
5. Shri Chatter Singh
6. Shri Rattan Singh
7. Shri Sohan Lal
8. Shri Jit Ram
9. Shri S. R. Sharma

The following two officers were not considered because they were working as E.A.C. on ad-hoc basis only and were thus not eligible:

1. Shri Ramesh Kumar
2. Shri R. C. Sharma

Amendment to Press Registration Act

6372. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to amend the Press Registration Act;

(b) if so, the nature of amendments proposed; and

(c) the likely date by which the changes would be affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c) A proposal to amend the Act is under examination.

Increasing Postal and Tele-communication Revenue

6373. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce any new measures for increasing the revenue on the Postal and Tele-communication side; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps which have been decided upon and the likely date by which they would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Filling Technological Gaps in Heavy Engineering and Mining Machinery from USSR

6374 **SHRI D P JADEJA** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government have sought the help of USSR for filling technological gaps in heavy engineering and mining machinery, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and for which project the help is being sought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b) The Heavy Machine Building Plant of H.E.C. and M.A.M.C. have been set up with Soviet assistance. Though these units have developed the skills and technical know-how to a great extent, constant dialogue is maintained with the Russian collaborators for keeping in touch with the new technological developments and obtaining prototypes, drawings and designs and experts for development of new items in their production profiles. A fuller utilisation of the Plants set up with Soviet Assistance by securing export of items that can be produced at

these plants to meet requirements of third Countries with whom Soviet Union might secure contracts is another area in which Soviet Cooperation is being pursued.

मध्य प्रदेश के आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों द्वारा मालवी और निमाडी भाषा की उपेक्षा

6375 **श्री गंगा चरण बंसित** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों द्वारा मालवी और निमाडी भाषा की उपेक्षा की जा रही है तथा इन भाषाओं का जितना प्रचार होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। आकाशवाणी, इन्दौर उन क्षेत्रों के लिए जहाँ मालवी तथा निमाडी भाषी लोग रहते हैं रोजाना मालवी तथा निमाडी में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करती है। आकाशवाणी, भोपाल भी समय-समय पर इन दोनों बोलियों में लोकगीत प्रसारित करता है। आकाशवाणी किसी भी भाषा का प्रचार नहीं करती, परन्तु लोगों में सम्पर्क स्थापित करने तथा क्षेत्र की संस्कृति को प्रतिबिम्बित करने के लिये अपने कार्यक्रमों में भाषाओं और बोलियों का इस्तेमाल करती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Usefulness of Coca Cola Concentrate

6376. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) when the composition of Coca Cola concentrate is not known to Government, what basis was adopted to decide its usefulness to the public; and

(b) how the public interest is measured for listing the industry in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Coca Cola concentrate has been held to be an item not falling within the purview of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, irrespective of its composition.

(b) Industries included in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 are those, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.

Composition of Coca Cola Concentrate

6377. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to State:

(a) the date and other main features of the application submitted by Coca Cola Export Corporation;

(b) whether the application/letter for permission was submitted to the D.G.T.J. or his Ministry or any other Ministry, date and number of the approval, capacity granted, main conditions and name of the Ministry which accorded it and under what provisions;

(c) whether at the time of according this approval Government was competent to secure the details of the composition of Coca Cola concentrate and in case of company's failure to do so to reject their application; and

(d) if so, why no details regarding composition of Coca Cola concentrate were secured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) Manufacture of concentrate has been held to be an item not covered by the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The application dated 28th October, 1957 for taking up manufacture of Concentrates was received from M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation in the Ministry of Industry & Commerce. In response to this application, the Corporation were accorded permission in January, 1958 for

manufacture of concentrate in India on the following conditions:

- (i) The plant and equipment would be provided by the foreign company; and
- (ii) the quantum of production would be such as to meet the requirements of the existing 4 bottling plants in the country and the import of other raw materials required for the manufacture of the drinks at these plants would be allowed having regard to the foreign exchange position from time to time.

Subsequently the Corporation's proposal for taking up manufacture of Citrus/Fruit Beverage bases received vide their letter dated the 27th August and 13th November, 1964, was approved vide the then Ministry of Industry and Supply's letter No. 15(10)/64-LI(I), dated the 26th November, 1964 on the understanding that:

- (i) No foreign exchange will be required by them for import of plant and equipment to manufacture the beverage base; and
- (ii) Foreign exchange required for import of any raw materials required for the manufacture of beverage base will be met from the export production entitlement granted to them for export of Coca Cola Concentrates.

No capacity was mentioned in these approval letters.

(c) and (d) For the purpose of giving the approvals in 1958 and 1964 it was not considered necessary to secure details of the composition of Coca Cola and other concentrate.

Development of North Bengal

6378. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted to the Minister of State for Industry and Civil Supplies at Siliguri in North Bengal recently;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's proposal for the development of North Bengal in Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) All the districts of North Bengal comprising Cooch-Bihar Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri Malda and West Dinajpur have been selected as industrially backward areas to qualify for concessional finance for promotion of industries. The tentative Fifth Plan outlay of West Bengal has been fixed at Rs 1077 crores which includes Rs 16 crores for development of backward areas including North Bengal. Further there is a scheme for setting up a Spinning Mill with 25000 spindles in West Dinajpur district of North Bengal.

Post of Engineer Probationers in HEC, Ranchi

6379 **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether management of HEC (Ranchi) is seeking written tests and interviews for the post of Engineer Probationers on a criteria other than advertised thereby excluding applicants from Ranchi University,

(b) if so, facts thereabout and reasons therefor,

(c) whether candidates from Ranchi University have submitted memorandum to the Management expressing their resentment, and

(d) if so reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No Sir All the applicants who fulfil the advertised qualifications are being called for test/interview

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) In view of the reply to (a) above there is no cause for resentment

Import-replenishment licences to Cadbury

6380 **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Cadbury's Import replenishment licences have been reduced,

(b) the actual value of the imported content in the exports,

(c) on what basis was the earlier import entitlement fixed,

(d) since the import replenishment licences have been reduced will they also be given ad hoc licences to meet the needs of the Indian market and

(e) if not how they propose to meet the local requirements?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the value of the imported content such as Cocoa beans etc and value of the exports, the import replenishment which was fixed at 60 per cent has been reduced to 25 per cent

(d) and (e) Apart from replenishment licences against exports they are being given actual user licences in accordance with the policy

Stolen idols of Hindu Gods and Goddesses and other antiques

6381 **SHR ROBIN KAKOTI** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of idols of Hindu Gods and Goddesses and other antiques stolen from various places of India during the last three years,

(b) the total number of such stolen idols and other antiques so far recovered, and

(c) the total number of persons arrested and convicted in this connection and the number of foreign persons involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) According to the information available with the CBI, 3,145 idols of Hindu

Gods and Goddesses were stolen during the last three years. 1103 idols were recovered. 518 persons were arrested in this connection and 148 were convicted. 16 foreigners were involved.

Investigations by C.B.I.

6382. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation in the various States and Union Territories during 1973-1974 and upto the end of December, 1974;

(b) total number of cases disposed of by C.B.I. upto the end of 31st January, 1975, State and Union Territories-wise; and

(c) time taken generally by C.B.I. to dispose of a case undertaken by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) 49 cases entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation by various States and Union Territories were registered by the C.B.I. during the period from 1st April, 1973 upto the end of December, 1974.

(b) 33 cases were disposed of by the Central Bureau of Investigation upto the end of 31st January, 1975. States and Union Territories-wise break-up is given below:

State/Union Territory	Number of cases disposed of	State/Union Territory	Number of cases disposed of
1. Assam	1	10. Tamil Nadu	1
2. Bihar	1	11. Uttar Pradesh	3
3. Gujarat	4	12. Arunachal Pradesh	5
4. Jammu & Kashmir	2	13. Chandigarh	1
5. Madhya Pradesh	1	14. Delhi	1
6. Maharashtra	3	15. Goa, Daman and Diu	2
7. Orissa	2	16. Mizoram	1
8. Punjab	3	17. Pondicherry	1
9. Rajasthan	1		

(c) Generally the completion of the investigation in an ordinary RC case is completed within eight months of its registration. In complicated cases, particularly where the inquiries have to be made at different places or involve scrutiny of voluminous documents or require obtaining of opinion of experts, or a large number of witnesses have to be examined at various places, or the attendance of some witnesses can be procured only with difficulty, an investigation may take more than eight months depending upon the particular features and requirements of the investigations to be carried out.

Request made by Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation for a licence for producing Power Transistors and Integrated circuits

6383. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation has applied for licence for producing power transistors and integrated circuits;

(b) if so, the present position of the application; and

(c) whether it has been rejected, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation made an application on 26-10-74 for the manufacture of Power Transistors and Integrated Circuits with a capacity of 1 million nos. each. The proposal was considered by the Licensing Committee on 3-2-75 and was rejected for lack of specific information relating to arrangements for export marketing and for financing this as well as other projects of the Kerala Electronics Development Corporation. The party has since made a representation against the rejection on March 12, 1975. The Department of Electronics has sought further information on the points specifically raised by the Licensing Committee to consider the representation.

Change in Nuclear Policy

6384. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change its nuclear policy, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the changes proposed to be made?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Taking over import of foreign Feature Films

6385. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to take over the import of foreign feature films;

(b) If so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay down any guidelines regarding the import of films, their subjects and the

countries from which these are to be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) The import of feature films into India was canalised through the State Trading Corporation with effect from 3-8-1972 and through the Film Finance Corporation, with effect from the 27th October, 1973.

(c) The main features of the policy governing import of films are non-discriminatory imports on global basis with emphasis on quality and commercial viability.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के अधीन विभागों में अंग्रेजी का उपयोग

6386. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के ऐसे किनने विभाग हैं, जो अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को अपने पत्र, परिपत्र और ज्ञापन अभी भी अंग्रेजी में भेजते हैं ;

(ख) इन विभागों में ऐसे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, जो फाइलों पर अपनी टिप्पणियाँ अंग्रेजी में लिखते हैं ,

(ग) क्या इन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को अपने सभी कामों में हिन्दी का उपयोग करने के बारे में सरकार ने आदेश दिए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन आदेशों का पालन न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पन्त) : (क) से (घ) राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के उपबंधों तथा उसके अधीन जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अधीन, सभी सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग भी किया जा रहा है। तदनुसार, प्रत्येक कर्मचारी सरकारी कामकाज अंग्रेजी अथवा हिन्दी में कर सकता है। उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के अधीन विनिर्दिष्ट कार्यवाही विभागों

रूप में जारी किए जा रहे हैं। अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है।

Definition of 'Factory' and 'Worker' in various Acts

6387. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) where from the definition of factory was derived in the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951; and what is the definition of factory in Factories Act, 1948;

(b) the reasons of discrepancy in the definitions in both these Acts in regard to workers employed and which one is correct; and

(c) the details of Act and rules in support of the theory applied in the case of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c) Section 3(c) of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act defines factory as a premises, including the precincts thereof, in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on or is ordinarily so carried on (i) with the aid of power, provided that fifty or more workers are working or were working thereon on any day of the preceding twelve months; or (ii) without the aid of power, provided that one hundred or more workers are working or were working thereon on any day of the preceding twelve months and provided further that in no part of such premises any manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power. Under Section 2(m) of the Factories Act, 1948, 'factory' has been defined as any premises including the precincts thereof—(i) whereon ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on, with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on, or (ii) whereon twenty or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is

ordinarily so carried on—but does not include a mine subject to the operation of the Mines Act, 1952, or a railway running shed.

The reason for the difference in the definition of a 'factory' in the Factories Act and the I.D.R. Act stems from the different objectives sought to be achieved by these two Acts. The Factories Act, 1948, was enacted to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour conditions in factories, whereas the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 was enacted to provide for the development and regulation of certain industries, the control of which by the Union is considered expedient in the public interest.

Eligibility for COB Licence

6388. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1973 notification clearly stipulates that if a company is foreign dominated no exemption is available to it and it cannot operate in small scale sector;

(b) whether this notification does not talk about number of workers employed; and

(c) if so, whether the number of workers or actual investment in plant and machinery will be criterion for examining eligibility for COB licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c) In terms of notification dated 16-2-1973, undertakings owned by foreign companies, their branches or subsidiaries or by companies in respect of which more than 50 percent of the paid-up equity share capital is held directly or indirectly by foreign companies, their branches or subsidiaries, or by foreign nationals or non-resident Indians, are not eligible for exemption from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Section 3(d) of the said Act defines an industrial undertaking as any undertaking pertaining to a scheduled industry carried on in one or more factories by any person or authority including Government.

Section 3(c) of the Act defines a factory as any premises, including the

precincts thereof, in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on or is ordinarily so carried on:

- (i) With the aid of power, provided that fifty or more workers are working or were working thereon on any day of the preceding twelve months; or
- (ii) Without the aid of power, provided that one hundred or more workers are working or were working thereon on any day of the preceding twelve months and provided further that in no part of such premises any manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power

The provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and notifications issued thereunder are attracted in cases where a unit qualifies as an undertaking as defined in the Act

While considering applications for the grant of COB licences, Government take into account all relevant factors including the investment in plant and machinery and the number of workers employed in an undertaking

Raising of question of competency by Licensing Committee

6389 SHRI K S CHAVDA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases in which the question of competency was raised during the last two years by the Licensing Committee with particulars of such companies, proposals, number and date of application;

(b) Whether the question of competency comes after the issue of letter of intent or before it, if it comes before the issue of letter of intent, whether the examination of the proposals by DGTD, administrative ministry and other concerned is not enough,

(c) the reasons why powers have been given to these departments to examine the proposals; and

(d) whether the Licensing Committee, over-rule recommendations of State authorities, technical authorities, administrative ministry and other concerned and if so, under what authority, rules and procedures?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Licensing Committee takes into account factors such as demand, capacity approved/installed, availability of raw materials, income/outgo of foreign exchange, technology involved, techno-economic features of the proposal, applicant's background and experience especially in sophisticated areas and in sectors involving massive investments. The competence of an applicant, technical or otherwise, is thus one of the several factors kept in view by the Committee in making its recommendations. As in practice, a number of considerations are involved in one and the same case, it has been found difficult to isolate cases which might have been rejected by the Committee/Government on the ground of competence alone. However, during 1974, 281 applications (representing about 5% of the disposals) were rejected on the ground that the detailed schemes submitted by them had not been properly prepared and were found to be technically not feasible

(b) The merits of an application come up for consideration before the Licensing Committee before the issue of a letter of intent. The Licensing Committee makes its recommendations on the basis of examination of the proposals made by the DGTD and the Administrative Ministries and the views expressed by the Members of the Committee including the representatives of the DGTD and the Administrative Ministries at the meetings of the Committee

(c) The rules framed under the IDR Act and the procedures laid down for the processing of licence applications provide for the examination of proposals by the technical authorities and administrative Ministries before these are taken up for consideration by the Licensing Committee

(d) The Licensing Committee takes into account the recommendations made by the various authorities and the views expressed by their representatives present at its meetings. The recommendations of the Committee represent the consensus of views reached at its meetings.

Educated Unemployed in Punjab

6390. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed in Punjab up-to-date; and

(b) the main features of the scheme formulated to provide employment opportunities to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to the available figures of the Live Register of Employment Exchanges there were 106637 educated

unemployed in Punjab as on 30th June, 1974.

(b) In addition to the normal Central and other Plan schemes, the employment Promotion Programme was taken up in the year 1974-75 with a view to providing employment opportunities, particularly self-employment opportunities, for the educated unemployed. Under this Programme, 5 schemes of a total outlay of Rs. 60.22 lakhs, with an employment potential of 1625, have been sanctioned to Punjab State. The salient features of these schemes are given in the statement. In 1975-76, Central assistance would be provided to the State Government for completion of such schemes as were taken up for implementation by the end of March 1975.

Statement

Main features of schemes approved under the Employment Promotion Programme, 1974-75—Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Employment Potential (Nos.)
I. Self-Employment Schemes			
1	Promotion of self employment with Seed Capital/Margin Money/Share Capital Assistance	30.94	820
2	Self-employment for industrial/Commercial Estates	18.00	200
(A) Total :		48.94	1020
(B) Charges for strengthening of organisation		2.45	—
Total (A+B) :		51.39	1020
II. Training Schemes			
3	Training for guaranteed employment opportunities in non-governmental sector	5.10	400
4	Training for self-employment	2.25	150
5	Training for SC/ST for Government jobs where reserved quotas are unfilled	0.33	55
(A) Total :		7.68	605
(B) Incidental charges		1.15	—
Total (A)+(B) =		8.83	605
GRAND TOTAL : (I) + (II) =		60.22	1625

Clearance of Power Projects in Maharashtra

6391 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of power projects from Maharashtra pending clearance,

(b) the reasons (project-wise) for non-clearance of the projects,

(c) whether Government have cleared some of the power projects in Maharashtra recently and if so, the particulars thereof, and

(d) the steps taken to meet energy famine in Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (d) Statement I indicates the particulars of power projects with their present position

Statement II indicates the power projects, which have been cleared recently, together with their capacity

During the 5th Five Year Plan, it is programmed to commission 1988 MWs of additional generating capacity consisting of 988 MWs from Continuing Schemes and 1000 MWs from the New Schemes which will meet the requirements of power in the State of Maharashtra

Statement I

Statement indicating the particulars of Power Projects with their Present Position

Sl To	Name of Scheme	Installed capacity(MW)	Present Position
1	2	3	4
1	Orina Hydro Electric Project	2×3.5	The revised estimates in respect of these proposals were received in June, 1973 and are under examination
2	Pawana Hydro Electric Project	1×10	
3	Kas Hydro Electric Project	1×11.4	The schemes were considered by TAC's meeting held on 29-8-1973 and found acceptable
4	Vaitarana Hydro Electric Stage II	1×6	Scheme details were discussed with the project authorities on 30-5-1973 when it was agreed that the scheme would be recast by the State Government as a pumped storage scheme to take advantage of the high head available at the project site. The modified scheme report is awaited
5	Shasrakund Multipurpose Project	2×25+1×10	Scheme details were discussed with project authorities on 30-5-1973 and it was decided that the proposal would be recast by the State Government, with a view to reduce the capital cost to make it economically viable
			The Maharashtra authorities had originally submitted a proposal as a multipurpose Project. However, in the Meeting held on 30-5-1973 in the Ministry, it was decided that the scope of the scheme would be recast as a purely hydro electric project. The modified scheme report is awaited

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)	Present Position
1	2	3	4
6	Jalsindhi Hydro Electric Project .	6×75	The examination of the scheme has been kept in abeyance till a decision regarding FRL of Navgam Dam under Narmada Water Dispute is taken. The scheme details were discussed with the project authorities on 30-5-1973 in the then Ministry of Irrigation and Power when it was decided that the examination of the proposal may be postponed for the present.
7	Parli Thermal Extn. . .	1×110	Scheme was put up to TAC at its meeting held on 19-9-1974 but was not found acceptable due to difficulties in availability and transportation of coal to the power station site.
8	Khaperkheda Extn. . .	1×120	The scheme is under examination by Central Electricity Authority in respect of availability of coal.
9	Gandapur Thermal Station .	4×200+1×500	The proposal is under examination in respect of coal mining and cooling water availability by Central Electricity Authority in consultation with Maharashtra State Electricity Board.
10	Umner Thermal Station . .	2×200	Under examination.
11	Nhava Sheva Thermal Station .	4×500	The scheme report is under examination.

NOTE.—None of the above schemes are included for benefits during the Fifth Plan.

Statement II

Statement indicating the Power Projects in Maharashtra which have been recently cleared

Bhandara Hydro Electric Project	1×35 MW	Cleared in
	+ 1×10	December, 1973.
Koradi Thermal Power Station Extension	3×200 MW	Cleared in
		June, 1973.
Nasik Thermal Power Station Extension	1×200 MW	Accepted in principle in May, 1974.
Bhusawal Thermal Power Station Extension	1×200 MW	

News Report entitled 'Axe on Planning Panel Staff soon'

dated the 17th March, 1975 under the caption "Axe on Planning panel staff soon";

6392. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Economic Times

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observations made therein; and

(c) the steps taken to utilise the staff in a more purposeful manner than at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The staff position is reviewed from the time to time and changes made when necessary.

Expansion of Neyveli Lignite Projects

6393. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for the expansion of the Neyveli Lignite Project in Tamil Nadu has been approved by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the broad features of the expansion;

(c) what will be the total cost for expansion and how much will be in a foreign exchange; and

(d) whether it is also intended to restructure the capital basis of the project to change the feed stock of the fertiliser plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The scheme for increasing the production capacity of the Neyveli Lignite mine to an ultimate capacity of 65 lakh tonnes of lignite per annum has been approved by the Central Government. At this production level all the industrial units of the Corporation viz. Thermal Power Station, Fertiliser Plant and the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant will operate at their optimum capacity. It is expected that with the procurement of equipment in a phased manner the project will be completed by 1980-81.

(c) The total cost is estimated to be Rs. 87 crores based on the 1974-75 prices including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 40.25 crores.

(d) The capital base of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has already been restructured w.e.f. 1-4-1974 by converting its outstanding plan loans to the extent of Rs. 39.18 crores into equity and also by shifting the repayment of non-plan loans falling due between 1974-75 to 1978-79 by 5 years. But this restructuring of the capital base is not related to the proposal for changing the feed stock

in the Neyveli Fertiliser Plant from lignite to fuel oil, which is separately under consideration.

Supply of Essential Article of Mass Consumption through Public Distribution System

6394. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far towards introducing a scheme for supply of essential articles of mass consumption through the public distribution system;

(b) the specific articles which Government have in mind for this purpose; and

(c) whether the scheme will be implemented in phases, and, if so, when it is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) About 2.13 lakhs fair price shops are already in existence for distribution of essential commodities in urban and rural areas. The extension and strengthening of the public distribution system was discussed recently at Regional Conferences of Ministers for Food, Civil Supplies & Co-operation of State Governments. The consensus was that the initial priorities should be in respect of distribution of commodities of basic necessities in vulnerable areas like metropolitan and large urban areas, labour concentrations in mining, industrial and plantation areas, hill areas and rural areas in districts which are chronically scarcity affected or deficit. Action has been initiated on the basis of the discussions in these Conferences.

Cover Agencies working for Foreign Intelligence Organisations

6395. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cover agencies in India, which are working for foreign intelligence organisations, as published in various periodicals and papers from time to time during the past two years;

(b) the action taken by Government in regard to these agencies; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A list of the names of such organisations is enclosed. Government have no information to substantiate the allegations levelled against these organisations.

(b) and (c) Utmost vigilance is maintained in regard to the activities of foreign intelligence agencies, keeping in view national interests and security needs.

Names of organisations alleged to be cover agencies of foreign intelligence organisations

1. Divine Light Mission.
2. Ionospheric Research Centre, Delhi.
3. Indian Catholic Relief Service Organisation.
4. International Telephone & Telegraph Co. (ITT) of U.S.A.
5. Amnesty International.

This information is derived from the reports appearing in the Press since the beginning of 1973.

Supply of Coal Gas for domestic consumption in New Delhi

6396. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to supply coal gas for domestic consumption in New Delhi;

(b) whether it is already being given a practical shape and if so the stage reached by now;

(c) whether coal gas is very cheap as compared to petroleum gas; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not executing the scheme on a warfooting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) There is no scheme for supplying coal gas in New Delhi;

(c) The cost of coal gas would vary from plant to plant and depend upon various factors such as cost of coal, capital cost and size of the plant, capital cost of the distribution system, the operational cost in the plant etc. Proper comparison of the price of coal gas from any plant with the liquified petroleum gas could therefore, be made only after the project report for such a plant is prepared.

(d) For setting up a gas plant in any city various factors including the requirement of large investment, distance from the producing areas, availability of coal, economic condition of the population to be served by such a plant, their readiness to invest in appliances, suitability of the city for laying down pipeline, etc. have to be considered.

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड की अनुबाडीड कोयला खान पर आक्रमण के कारण हुई हानि

6397, श्री चन्म शंखानी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड की अनुबाडीड कोयला खान पर हमले के बारे में 19 मार्च, 1975 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 4073 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस कारण कुल कितनी हानि हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): इस कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में लगभग 1000 टन हानि होने का अनुमान है।

Management of Cotton Mills taken over by State Government in West Bengal

6398. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cotton mills taken over by the West Bengal Government are on the verge of closure for financial and management problems;

(b) if so, the pattern of management of each unit after the take-over;

(c) number of the State Government officials participating in the management of mills; and

(d) the management method applied in the other State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The financial condition of some of the mills in West Bengal has deteriorated due to a variety of factors including uneconomic capacity, poor condition of machinery, power shortage, slackness in demand for products in the industry as a whole, and non-availability of adequate institutional finance. Necessary steps are being taken to improve their performance.

(b) to (d) Following nationalisation of sick textile undertakings, the mills have been grouped suitably, taking into account their size and location and placed under regional subsidiary corporations of the National Textile Corporation Limited, to ensure an efficient and co-ordinated pattern of management on a uniform basis throughout the country. Consistent with this policy, the 14 nationalised textile mills in West Bengal, as well as 4 others located in the eastern region, have been transferred to a Subsidiary Corporation located in Calcutta. Four officers of the Government of West Bengal are presently functioning as Chief Executive Officers for some of these mills.

Indo-Soviet Agreement on Scientific Cooperation

6399. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Soviet Union have signed a scientific co-operation agreement on 19th March, 1975;

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

(c) whether under this agreement the two countries have agreed to cooperate for 22 areas; and

(d) if so, when the implementation of the agreement will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No. However, a five-year working programme for the years 1975-80 on Co-operation in the fields of Science and Technology was signed between India

and U.S.S.R. on 19th March 1975 at New Delhi in pursuance of the Indo-Soviet Agreement on Applied Science and Technology signed in October, 1972.

(b) The Programme involves cooperation mainly in the fields of Corrosion Research, Machine Tools, Standardization, Energy, Meteorology, Construction Technology, Instrumentation and Control. The Programme also provides for joint research projects in the fields of M.H.D. Generators, Meteorology and Light Industry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has already started.

Foreign Exchange Remittance Racket unearthed in Bombay

6400. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate in Bombay had unearthed a foreign exchange remittance racket running into two million U.S. dollars in the 2nd week of March, 1975;

(b) if so, the full facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c) On 12th March, 1975, the Directorate of Enforcement carried out a search of the residential and business premises of a person in Bombay and seized some incriminating documents which indicated that this person had fraudulently remitted abroad foreign exchange amounting to about U.S. \$1,40,140. He was accordingly placed under arrest and produced before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay, who remanded him to police custody till the 20th March, 1975. On the 20th March, 1975, this person was detained under the Conservation of

Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, he continues to be under detention.

Eradication of Poverty

6401. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY**: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the former President of India, **Shri V. V. Giri**, about the failure of Government to eradicate poverty in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government shares the concern of the former President about the poverty and unemployment in the country. The solution to these problems lies in stepping up the rate of investment, achieving accelerated overall growth in the output combined with employment oriented production strategy of agriculture and industry and establishment of adequate public procurement and distribution system for selected wage goods. However, due to certain unforeseen domestic and international developments in the last three years the overall rate of growth in the economy has fallen considerably short of the targets. As a result of low levels of agricultural and industrial output considerable erosion in financial resources occurred leading to low levels of real investment.

Nevertheless Government is fully alive to these problems and will continue to make efforts to solve them as outlined in the Draft Fifth Plan. However, it may be noted that problem of poverty cannot be solved in a short period and requires sustained efforts over a period of time in raising substantially the levels of investment and production combined with suitable policy measures mentioned above.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by M/s Rohtas Industries Limited, Dalmianagar

6402. **SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU**: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2987 on 12th March, 1975 regarding violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by M/s. Rohtas Industries Limited, Dalmianagar and state:

(a) what are the specific charges against the firm concerned; and

(b) what action, if any, has been taken in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) The complaint received against M/s. Rohtas Industries Limited of Dalmianagar contains a number of allegations. It will not be in the interest of the investigations in hand to disclose the details of the allegations. The two allegations which *prime facie* have relevance from the point of view of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, are being looked into by the Directorate of Enforcement. If any contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulations is disclosed with reference to these two allegations, further action will be taken in accordance with the relevant provisions of the related laws, in the light of the results of the enquiries. Most of the other allegations contained in this complaint relate to matters which are the concern of the Ministry of Commerce and are being looked into by that Ministry.

Assistance to Paper Projects at Cachar and Nowgong from Iran

6403. **SHRI RAM HEDAOO**: Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance had been sought from Iran in regard to the two white printing paper projects initiated by the Hindustan Paper Corporation at Cachar and Nowgong; and

(b) the assistance likely to be extended by the Planning Commission for these two projects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) The matter is under discussion with the concerned authorities.

संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के बाटे के बजट

6404. श्री शंकरराव सावंत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपने इस वर्ष के बजटों में बाटा दिखाया है;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में कितना ठाटा दिखाया गया है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ऐसे संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को यदि कोई सहायता देने का विचार है तो कितनी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में कर्मचारी (श्री दूधू दूधू मोहलिंग) : (क) से (ग) गैर संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में से केवल तीन अर्थात्, गोवा, दमन व दीव, मिजोरम तथा पांडिचेरी की वलस संवित निधि है तथा उनके अपने बजट हैं। इन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का राजस्व उनकी संवित निधि में जमा किया जाता है और उसी निधि से व्यय पूर्ति की जाती है। उनके राजस्व से अधिक बड़े हुए व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता अनुदान तथा ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है। इसलिए जहां तक इन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का संबंध है पारिभाषिक वर्ष में कोई, बाटा नहीं है। इन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 1975-76 के बजट प्राक्कलन में केन्द्रीय बजट में सहायता अनुदान तथा ऋणों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है :—

(रुपये हजार में)

	सहायता अनुदान	ऋण	जोड़
गोवा, दमन व दीव	12,43,40	12,73,86	25,17,26
मिजोरम	20,66,64	4,03,04	24,69,68
पांडिचेरी	5,38,65	2,54,70	7,93,35
जोड़	38,48,69	19,31,60	57,80,29

शेव छ: संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की कोई पृथक संवित निधि तथा उनके अपने बजट नहीं हैं। ये संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आय व व्यय केन्द्र सरकार

की आय व व्यय का भाग है। अतः पारिभाषिक वर्ष में भी इन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बाटे का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

Companies manufacturing batteries for torches

6405. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which are manufacturing batteries for torches in India;

(b) the annual production during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the names of countries, with the value of products exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The following nine companies in India manufacture batteries for torches:

1. M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., Calcutta (3 factories at Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad).
2. M/s. Geep Flashlight Industries Ltd., Allahabad.
3. M/s. Estrela Batteries Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s. Haverro Industries Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Toshiba Anand Batteries, Ernakulam.
6. M/s. Punjab Anand Batteries, Chandigarh.
7. M/s. Jesons Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad.
8. M/s. Indo National Ltd., Madras.
9. M/s. Lakampal National Ltd., Baroda.

Their annual production during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 was 637, 631 and 630 million Nos. respectively.

The major countries of export together with the value of exports to these countries are as under:

Name of Country	Export value (Rs. in lakhs)	
	1971-72	1972-73
1. Indonesia . . .	3.55	5.00
2. Bangla Deah	1.73
3. Malaysia . . .	6.14	2.96
4. Thailand . . .	4.80	5.00
5. S. Yemen . . .	4.51	2.12
6. Malawi . . .	0.55	0.33
7. Zambia . . .	70.55	9.32
8. Sudan . . .	75.10	39.20
9. U.S.S.R. . .	0.90	17.56
10. G.D.R. . .	5.89	1.67
11. Cyprus . . .	0.64	0.78

Supreme Court Ruling on use of M.I.S.A.

6406. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Court ruling on 20th March, 1975 that if one out of many grounds of detention under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act has no nexus with the object of detention, the entire detention order is vitiated and the detenu has to be released;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has examined the ruling;

(c) if so, its reaction;

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued to the State Governments or authorities concerned; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Presumably, the reference is to the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court on 20-3-1975 in Writ Petition No. 568 of 1974—Jatindra Nath Biswas versus State of West Bengal. In this case the authorities in West Bengal had detained Jatindra Nath Biswas under MISA with a view to preventing him from acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order. The Court observed that the entire order

was vitiated because one out of the many grounds of detention did not relate to the disturbance of "public order" but concerned "law and order", and, therefore, had no nexus with the object of detention. The Court accordingly ordered release of the detenu.

(c) to (e) A copy of the judgment is being sent to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for their guidance and issuing necessary instructions to the detaining authorities.

Security provided to Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts

6407. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper security is provided to honourable Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court and High Courts of India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Depending on the specific apprehensions to their security, necessary arrangements are made by the Governments/Administrations for security of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

डारा ज़ापन दिया जाना

6408. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में रहने वाले आदिवासी मीना समाज के सदस्यों की ओर से हाल ही में राष्ट्रपति को एक ज़ापन दिया गया था जिसमें राजस्थान में आदिवासी लोगों को उपलब्ध स्कूलों, कालेजों, बाचनालयों, दस्तकारी केन्द्रों तथा अन्य प्रकार के अनुदानों की सुविधाएं उन्हें उपलब्ध कराने का अनुरोध किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समाज की भलाई के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का सरकार का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपजंत्री (श्री एफ. एच. मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Scheduled Caste/Tribe Class I Service Officers, recommended for appointment as Under Secretaries and above

6409. SHRI ARJUN SHRIPAT KASTURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Class I Service Officers recommended by various Ministries/Departments during 1974 for appointment to the post of Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Director, Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and Secretary and the number that were actually empanelled for various level posts by the Personnel Department; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Central Class I Service officers who satisfied the eligibility test prescribed by the Personnel Department and the number included in (a) above and the percentage they bear with the overall numbers, Ministry-wise/Department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Functioning of Telephone Exchanges of Buldana, Chikhli and Mehkar in Maharashtra

6410. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints regarding working of the Telephone Exchanges of Buldana, Chikhli and Mehkar of Buldana district of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures are contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA) (a) Yes Sir There have been some complaints regarding working of Telephone Exchanges at Buldana, Chikhali and Mehkar

(b) Remedial measures being taken for improvement of trunk services are

- (i) Provision of additional circuits between Chikhali and Khamgaon and Chikhali and Akola
- (ii) Provision of additional circuits between Mehkar and Chikhali
- (iii) Re-routing traffic from Buldana to Akola via Malkapur instead of via Chikhali by increasing circuits between Buldana and Malkapur as also between Malkapur and Akola

Agreement with U.S.S.R. for production of films

6411 **SHRI K MALLANNA** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any agreement with the Government of U.S.S.R. for producing films

(b) if so the salient features of the agreement, and

(c) the type of films and the fields which are likely to be covered by these films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) to (c) No Sir During the last year however, an agreement was concluded at Moscow between the Children's Film Society Bombay and SOVINFILM, MOSCOW to co-produce a children feature film "Rukki-Tikki-Tavi". An agreement was also entered into with "Sovexportfilm", Moscow by the Society for distribution of the same film

Representation of Muslims in Services

6412 **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a policy of having an adequate

representation of Muslim minority in public services, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA)

(a) and (b) Article 16(1) of the Constitution provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Reservations in services under the Government have been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities only under Article 16(4) of the Constitution

The question of better representation of minority communities including Muslims in Government services was discussed in a Conference of Chief Ministers held in May, 1968. It was pointed out by the then Home Minister that there was no proposal for reservations for any minority community in service. What was needed was to see that no prejudices worked against certain communities and that proper opportunities were provided to the members of the minority communities. The Central Government have been following this policy.

Arrest of Pakistani spies in 1974-75

6413 **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a very large number of Pakistani spies have been arrested in various parts of the country,

(b) the total number of Pakistani spies arrested during the year 1974-75, the areas where arrested and the number of them arrested from each place, and

(c) the action so far taken against them and the precautionary measures taken in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) to (c) According to information so far received from State Governments and Union Territories, no Pakistani spy has been arrested in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat,

Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry during the period 1-1-1974 to 31-3-1975. 1 Pakistani spy in Haryana and 1 in Delhi were arrested during 1974 and both were convicted in court. Information from the remaining States and UTs is awaited. Utmost vigilance is being maintained.

Licences for Manufacture of Automobile Tyres and Tubes

6414. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of parties to whom industrial licences for the manufacture

of automobile tyres and tubes have been issued during the last three years and the capacity of these licences;

(b) whether any of those parties come within the purview of MRTP Act; if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that some of the licences issued to certain parties have been transferred; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The names of the parties to whom Industrial Licences for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes have been issued during the last three years (1972 to 1974) and the capacity thereof are given below:

Name of the Party	Annual capacity (Nos.) (Automobile Tyres & Tubes)
1. Modi Rubber Ltd., Modinagar	4,00,000 each
2. M/s. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd., Goa	4,00,000 each
3. Jayesvee Tyres Ltd., Hyderabad	1,80,000—Scooter tyres. 2,70,000—Scooter Tubes.
4. M/s. Premier Tyres Ltd., Bombay	3,00,000 each
5. M/s. Vikrant Tyres Ltd., Mysore	4,00,000 each
6. M/s. J. K. Industries Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	4,00,000 each
7. M/s. Tamil Nadu Rubber Ltd., Madras	4,00,000 each

The licences have been issued by way of conversion of letters of intent issued to them earlier.

(b) Out of the seven parties mentioned above, M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd.

and M/s. J. K. Industries Pvt. Ltd. are registered under Sec. 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act. The particulars relating to the licences issued to them are given below:

Name of the Party	Date of issue of Licence	Type of Licence	Location
1. M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd.	4-3-1972	New Undertaking	District Meerut, U. P.
2. M/s. J. K. Industries, Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	25-2-1974	New Undertaking	Distr. Udaipur, Raja than.

NOTE.—Capacity already indicated in reply to part (a).

(c) Government have no information.

(d) Does not arise.

Repayment of loan granted to Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society, Limited

6415. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose for which the loan was granted to the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited;

(b) whether the Society has now been asked to repay the loan, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the purpose for which loan was granted has since been achieved; if not, the justification for asking the Society to repay the loan; and

(d) whether Government would reconsider its decision and convert the loan into assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) The loan was given to the Society to enable it to have sufficient capital in the initial stages to run its business.

(b) and (c) The Society was advanced Rs. 30 lakhs as loan, in instalments, in the years 1963-64 and 1964-65. These loans were to be repaid in full within five years of their drawal. However, the Society could repay only Rs. 6 lakhs within this period. Due to the unsatisfactory financial position of the Society, the repayment of the loans has been re-scheduled from year to year from 1966 at the request of the Society. The total amount of the loans became finally due for repayment during 1974-75.

The purpose for which the loan was given to the Society has been achieved. The Society has started earning profits from the years 1971-72 onwards. During 1973-74, the Society has earned a net profit of Rs. 8.63 lakhs. The financial position of the Society has improved considerably and the Government have asked the Society to repay the loan in annual instalments of Rs. 2 lakhs, commencing from 1974-75.

(d) Government do not propose to convert the loan into assistance.

Restrictions on Jamul Cement Factory in Madhya Pradesh

6416. SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions were imposed by the Cement Controller on Jamul Cement Factory in Madhya Pradesh during 1973 and 1974 to the effect that no cement should be despatched by rail to any party within Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing such discriminatory restriction; and

(c) whether the consumers in Madhya Pradesh are getting cement despatched by road which is costlier by about Rs. 8 per bag than in other States where it is despatched by rail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) Madhya Pradesh is a surplus state, from the point of view of production of cement. The total installed capacity of production in the State is over 3 million tonnes per annum, whereas the annual allocation to it under the 'state quota' is less than 5 lakh tonnes. The factory at Jamul itself has the production capacity of 10.8 lakh tonnes per annum. Thus, the bulk of the cement produced in the state has to be moved out to other states. The available rail transport facilities are first utilised for long-distance movements to other states. But, when the wagon supply position is 'easy', as has been during the last two months, movements of cement within the state are also undertaken by rail.

(c) The exact incidence of movement of cement by road transport on the retail price of cement is being ascertained from the State Government. However, to minimise it, freight rebate equivalent to 125% of the corresponding rail freight in respect of movements by road over distances between 100 kilometres and 300 kilometres and 150% for distances above 300 kilometres is being provided from the Cement Regulation Account.

Promotion of Inspectors in Delhi Police

6417 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Delhi Administration has decided to promote 12 inspectors as Deputy Superintendents of Police on an *ad hoc* basis,

(b) if so, whether said decision has been made without any reference to the Departmental Promotions Committee, and

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Question does not arise

Time fixed for Broadcasting Daily programme of AIR in each language

6418 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the total time fixed for broadcasting daily programme of the All

India Radio in each language, particularly English, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telegu, Oriya, Assamese, Malayalam and Bengali,

(b) the respective share of musical programmes, news broadcast and other programmes in it, and

(c) the total amount of money spent for broadcasting the programme in each language year-wise, during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) The average total daily duration of originated programmes broadcast from the forty-two programme-originating Stations of AIR in their primary services in the languages mentioned is given in Statement I,

(b) The respective share of music, news and other programmes is contained in Statement II

(c) Since the details of expenditure incurred are not maintained language-wise by AIR it would not be possible to furnish this information

Statement I

Annexure I referred to in Answer to Part a of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 6418 for 16 4 5

Sl No	Language	Daily duration	
		Hrs	Mts
1	English	24	29
2	Hindi	116	15
3	Urdu	19	09
4	Marathi	12	02
5	Gujarati	14	46
6	Tamil	18	00
7	Telugu	20	00
8	Oriya	6	12
9	Assamese	9	08
10	Malayalam	10	15
11	Bengali	28	02

Statement II

Answer II referred to in Answer to Part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6418 for 16-4-1975

Language	Music		News		Others	
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
English . . .	9	00	2	13	13	16
Hindi . . .	62	22	3	00	50	53
Urdu . . .	9	17	1	45	8	07
Marathi . . .	5	50	1	28	4	44
Gujarati . . .	6	01	0	50	7	55
Tamil . . .	5	31	1	18	11	11
Telugu . . .	7	39	1	00	11	21
Oriya . . .	1	45	1	10	3	17
Assamese . . .	4	51	0	45	3	32
Malayalam . . .	3	34	1	10	5	31
Bengali . . .	17	34	2	15	8	13

Plan for suspension of an artificial sun from space by U.S.S.R.

6419 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Structural Physics had a plan to suspend an artificial sun from space to maintain ideal living condition in Leningrad towards the close of the last year; and

(b) if so, whether some of our energy scientists were present to witness the suspension?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government has no information in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.
2-6-1975

Mobile Laboratory to test dependability of sunshine

6420. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the U.S. Government agencies and an industrial firm are jointly operating a mobile laboratory to test the strength and dependability of sunshine in the matter of heating and cooling of buildings;

(b) if so, whether our Energy Scientists are engaged to find an alternative unexhaustive source of energy; and

(c) if so, the results achieved thereat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The main renewable energy sources are water, solar and geothermal energy, wind and tidal

power. While water resources are already being utilised to generate hydro electric power, R. & D. efforts are being made to develop the other renewable sources. So far commercial exploitation of these sources is not possible.

Machine developed by Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre for making Rocket Motor Chamber

6421. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Trivandrum has developed a machine which can make rocket motor chamber;

(b) if so, whether, besides rockets, it can manufacture tubes for industrial purpose; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider to produce it on commercial basis?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Use of Regional languages in the Indian Administrative Service and other Central Services Examinations

6422. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Indian Express dated the 22nd March, 1975 under the caption Regional tongues not popular for I.A.S. examinations;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observations made therein; and

(c) the steps taken to promote the use of regional languages in Central Services examinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The news report is based on the material published in the Twenty Third Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1972-1973. The Commission has attributed the reasons for decrease in the percentage of candidates, using the medium of Indian languages for writing papers on General Knowledge and Essay and for offering optional subjects on these languages, to the lack of progress in the development of the Indian languages and in their use by the universities as media of instructions at the post-graduate level. According to the Twenty Third Report of the Commission a research unit has been set up by the Commission to keep track of the developments in the use of the regional languages by the universities and to undertake preparatory work for the introduction of regional languages as media for optional papers in arts and science subjects. The Commission is also examining whether a change in the present discipline-oriented scheme can facilitate the introduction of regional languages as media of examination. The terms of reference of the Committee on recruitment procedure and selection methods set up recently under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari *inter alia* include "the suggesting of measures necessary to implement the decision of Government about the use of all languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution along with English, as media for the I.A.S. etc. Examination."

Curb on use of foreign money

6423. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to introduce legislation to

curb the use of foreign money in the country's national life through newspapers;

(b) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter;

(c) whether Government are aware that foreign Governments are providing resources to newspapers in India either through advertisements or through payment of exorbitant rates for printing the Embassy journals; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d) With a view to ensuring that our Parliamentary institutions, political associations, academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 24, 1973. The Bill is now before a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. It seeks to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution and foreign hospitality.

Centre-State Relations

6424. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in regard to the Centre-State relations;

(b) what were the recommendations of the A.R.C. made in its report and to what extent they have agreed to their view;

(c) whether existing provisions are not enough to meet any situation or resolve any problems that might arise between the Centre and the State;

(d) if so, whether any changes are under consideration in this regard; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (e) The

Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on 'Centre-State Relationships' was laid on the table of the House on 8-8-1980. Government's decisions on Recommendation Nos. 2 and 21 of the Report were laid before the House on 20-12-1972. A statement showing Government's decisions on Recommendations Nos. 1, 3-11, 13-15, 18-20 and 22 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9450/75.] Recommendations Nos. 12, 16 and 17 are under the consideration of Government.

Press Report on C.I.A. coaching Indians on Intelligence

6425. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn to the press report in the Hindustan Times dated the 14th March, 1974 under the heading that CIA coached Indians on intelligence;

(b) if so, whether these CIA agents have now deep connection in our intelligence persons who had got the training for them;

(c) when was this training imported by the CIA to our people; and

(d) whether our men had been deputed to U.S.A. for getting training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d) Government have seen the relevant news report. The allegations made therein are not correct.

Dailies in India and their circulation

6426. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dailies in India;

(b) their total circulation; and

(c) the circulation of the top ten dailies with names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI BHABAM SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 31-12-1973, total number of dailies in India was 830. Out of this, circulation data of only 610 newspapers are available at present and their circulation was 94.36 lakhs as on 31-12-1973.

(c) As on 31-12-1973, the circulation of the top ten dailies was as follows:

1. Ananda Bazar Patrika, Bengali, Calcutta—3,01,717.
2. Malayala Manorama, Malayalam Daily, Kottayam—2,07,045.
3. Jugantar, Bengali Daily, Calcutta—1,90,110.
4. Nav Bharat Times, Hindi Daily, Delhi—1,85,357.
5. Times of India, English Daily, Bombay—1,76,895.
6. Hindustan, Hindi Daily, Delhi—1,56,829.
7. Hindustan Times, English Daily, Delhi—1,53,075.
8. Statesman, English Daily, Calcutta—1,52,931.

9. Mathrubhumi, Malayalam Daily, Ernakulam—1,50,301.

10. Loksaatta, Marathi Daily, Bombay—1,45,626.

Opening of Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges and P.C.O.s in Haryana

6428. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Pradesh has a lesser number of post offices/telephone exchanges and public call offices as compared to other States; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding new post offices/telephone exchanges/public call offices likely to be opened in various parts of the State during 1975?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The average population and area served by a post office/telephone exchange and Public Call Office in Haryana State as compared to all-India averages are as below:

	Haryana	All-India average
(i) Population served per		
(a) Post Offices	4,696	4,687
(b) Telephone Exchange	107,665	115,716
(c) Public Call Offices	83,093	106,927
(ii) Area served per		
(a) Post Office	20.80 Sq. Km.	27.37 Sq. Km.
(b) Telephone Exchange	467 Sq. Km.	1789 Sq. Km.
(c) Public Call Office	369 Sq. Km.	1396 Sq. Km.

(b) (i) **Post Offices.**—New Post Offices will be opened depending on the availability of resources and justification according to the standards prescribed for opening of Post Offices.

(ii) **Telephone Exchanges & Public Call Offices.**—Depending on availability of resources about ten telephone exchanges and about 20 public Call Offices are proposed to be opened in Haryana State during 1975.

Industrial Licence to Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd., for Road Rollers

6429. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd., was given any industrial licence for assembling/manufacturing Road Rollers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any tests were carried out on these road rollers, and any certificate issued by any department or agency of the Central or State Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how many road rollers have been assembled/manufactured at the Maruti factory uptill now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (e) Government of India have not granted any industrial licence to the above company for the manufacture of road rollers. As a result Government of India has no information on the points asked for.

Licensing Power to Tamil Nadu for Industrialisation

6431. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have sought licensing power for the rapid industrialisation of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies.

Construction of sixth unit of Durgapur Project Limited in Fifth Plan

6432. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has requested the Planning Commission to include construction of sixth unit of Durgapur Project Limited in Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and

(b) The Chief Minister of West Bengal has requested for the approval of the Planning Commission for the installation of the 110 MW set at the Durgapur Project Power Station. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 31.52 crores. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made in the State's Draft Plan as equity capital and the balance amount is to be arranged by the State Government from the financing institutions. In the absence of a firm financial tie-up for this project, the Planning Commission has not so far approved the scheme for implementation by the State Government.

चलचित्र वित्त निगम द्वारा चलचित्रों का निर्माण तथा प्रदर्शन

6433. श्री मूल चन्द शर्मा : क्या कुश्ना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपे करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चलचित्र वित्त निगम ने स्वयं अच्छे चलचित्रों का निर्माण तथा प्रदर्शन आरम्भ कर दिया है, और यदि हां, तो कहाँ-कहाँ; और

(ख) इस कार्य में अब तक कितनी घनराशि खर्च हुई तथा अब तक उनकी बिम्बी से कितनी घनराशि प्राप्त हुई है ?

कुश्ना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) फिल्म वित्त निगम ने अभी फिल्मों का निर्माण शुरू नहीं किया है। तथापि, उन्होंने आकाशवाणी सिनेमा, बम्बई में नियमित आधार पर फिल्में दिखाना शुरू कर दिया है। फिल्में फरवरी-मई, 1974 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र रमयन थ्रिडिओरियम, दिल्ली में भी दिखाई गई थी।

(ख) बम्बई तथा नई दिल्ली में फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन से प्राप्त हुई घनराशि और उस पर हुआ व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

	प्राप्त हुई घनराशि		व्यय	
	रुपए		रुपए	
बम्बई (72-73 से 74-75 तक)		14,36,650		14,40,686
नई दिल्ली		7,568		85,345

मुख्य न्यायाधीश पर नियंत्रण हथोले के बारे में जांच पड़ताल

6434. श्री भूष चन्द डाया :

प्रश्न संख्या 2583 :

सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह तोषी :

श्री विश्वनाथ मुंगलू मचाला :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 20 मार्च, 1975 को भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की हत्या का प्रयास करने वाले अपराधी का पता लगा लिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो वह कौन था और उसने ऐसा क्यों किया ;

(ख) क्या इसमें किसी अन्य व्यक्ति का भी हाथ था और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त मामला केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंप दिया गया है; यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(घ) उक्त मामले में पाये गये हथगोले भारत में बने थे या विदेश में बने हुए थे?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जांच पड़ताल चल रही है । अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति/व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा अभी तक नहीं मिला है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(घ) पाये गये हथगोले भारत में बने हैं।

Concentration of Small Scale Industries

6435. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the names of States where the concentration of small-scale industrial units is large ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): About 79% of the total number of registered small scale units are located in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Delhi. The details are as under:—

(Progressive totals as at the end of 1973)

Sl No.	State	No. of registered units	Percentage concentration
1	West Bengal	42993	10.51
2	Uttar Pradesh	41203	10.07
3	Tamilnadu	40218	9.83
4	Andhra Pradesh	40114	9.80
5	Maharashtra	35762	8.74
6	Punjab	35658	8.71
7	Madhya Pradesh	29375	7.18
8	Bihar	24919	6.09
9	Gujarat	22789	5.56
10	Delhi	12113	3.00
Grand Total (including other States)		409239	100.00

आई० सी० एस० अधिकारियों का सेवा
निवृत्त होना

नाम क्या हैं और उनके सेवा निवृत्त होने की
तिथियों क्या क्या हैं ?

6436. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय
काम कर रहे आई०सी०एस० अधिकारियों के

बहु मजालत, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक
जुझार बिभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य बिभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : एक विवरण
सलग्न है।

इस समय काम कर रहे आई०सी०एस० अधिकारियों के नाम और उनकी सेवा-
निवृत्ति की तारीखों को बताने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	अधिकारी का नाम	सर्वर्य का नाम, जिससे अधिकारी सम्बन्धित है	सेवा-निवृत्ति की तारीख	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5
1	श्री एन० के० वस्तुमजी	असम-मेजालय	15-5-1977 (अपराहृत)	
2	श्री डी० आर० कोहली	—वही—	6-6-1977 (अपराहृत)	
3	श्री के० बालाचन्द्रन	—वही—	17-12-1976 (अपराहृत)	
4	श्री आर० बी० बघाईबाला	—वही—	23-1-1977 (अपराहृत)	
5	श्री एस० के० मलिक	—वही—	28-2-1977 (अपराहृत)	
6	श्री बी० डी० पांडे	बिहार	16-3-1975 (अपराहृत)	संसद के बजट सत्र के समाप्त होने तक सेवा में वृद्धि दे दी गई है।
7	श्री एच० सी० सरीन	—वही—	31-3-1973 (अपराहृत)	गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन के समाप्त होने तक सेवा में वृद्धि दे दी गई है।
8	श्री पी० पी० अग्रवाल	—वही—	29-11-1975 (अपराहृत)	
9	श्री टी० पी० सिंह	—वही—	20-1-1976 (अपराहृत)	
10	श्री जे० सी० माधुर	—वही—	15-7-1975 (अपराहृत)	

1	2	3	4	5
11	श्री श्री० एम० एस० नाथर	बिहार	7-10-1977 (अपराह्न)	
12	श्री एल० आर० दत्तात्रेय	गुजरात	16-2-1976 (अपराह्न)	
13	श्री केवलसिंह	हरियाणा	31-5-1973 (अपराह्न)	दो वर्ष के लिए सेवा में वृद्धि कर दी गई है।
14	श्री एस० बोहरा	—वही—	14-6-1976 (अपराह्न)	
15	श्री एन० के० मृकशी	—वही—	8-1-1979 (अपराह्न)	
16	श्री एम० गोपाल मेनन	केरल	25-12-1977 (अपराह्न)	
17	श्री आर० पी० नायक	मध्य प्रदेश	19-12-1978 (अपराह्न)	
18	श्री ए० एस० नाथक	महाराष्ट्र	18-5-1975 (अपराह्न)	
19	श्री डी० डी० साठे	—वही—	22-9-1976 (अपराह्न)	
20	श्री एम० जी० पिम्पूटकर	—वही—	1-1-1977 (अपराह्न)	
21	श्री गोविन्द नारायण	उत्तर प्रदेश	4-5-1975 (अपराह्न)	
22	श्री डी० पी० बाम्नी	—वही—	1-7-1975 (अपराह्न)	
23	श्री डी० डी० सनवाल	—वही—	24-3-1975 (अपराह्न)	अगले आदेशों तक सेवा में वृद्धि दे दी गई है।
24	श्री डी० डी० लाल	—वही—	29-1-1975 (अपराह्न)	2 वर्ष के लिए सेवा में वृद्धि दे दी गई है।
25	श्री एम० ए० कुरेशी	—वही—	23-7-1975 (अपराह्न)	
26	श्री एम० जी० कौल	—वही—	15-1-1979 (अपराह्न)	
27	श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार	—वही—	29-4-1978 (अपराह्न)	
28	श्री एच० एन० रे	पश्चिम बंगाल	5-12-1976 (अपराह्न)	
29	श्री एन० डी० सेनगुप्ता	—वही—	6-7-1976 (अपराह्न)	
30	श्री एम० एस० सेन	—वही—	13-12-1977 (अपराह्न)	

Promotion of Tulu language

6437. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tulu language is spoken by the majority of the people in the Southern parts of South Kanara District, Karnataka, and the Northern parts of Kasargode Taluk, Kerala; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote Tulu language and the culture of the Tulu speaking people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Facts are being ascertained and will be placed on the table of the Sabha on receipt.

Assistance sought by Punjab on Public Distribution System of Essential Commodities

6438. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has been facing serious difficulties to put the public distribution system of essential commodities on a sound footing;

(b) whether Punjab Government has approached the Centre for any assistance in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether Centre has given any assistance and any instructions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) At the Conference of State Ministers of Food, Civil Supplies & Co-operation of Northern Region convened by the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation at New Delhi on 20th December, 1974 regarding augmentation of the distribution of essential commodities, the representative of the Punjab Government suggested the extension of distribution system to rural areas; the abolition of free market in sugar; removal of price controls on vanaspathi; opening of more utility pumps for supply of diesel in rural

areas; distribution control over essential drugs; and increased allocation of coal. According to the consensus of the Conferences held in Northern and other regions, it has been decided that the initial priorities should be in respect of distribution of commodities of basic necessities in vulnerable areas including hill areas and rural areas in districts which are chronically scarcity affected or deficit. In the interest of the vulnerable sections of the population, it has been decided that the levy system of sugar should continue according to which 65% of sugar production is allocated for distribution at fixed price through fair price shops. The price control on vanaspathi has been removed and availability of vanaspathi in the market has increased. The State Government has been requested to indicate the additional number of utility pumps to be located in unserved areas. A decision in respect of essential drugs would be taken by the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals on the basis of the Hathi Committee's recommendations. In respect of soft coke, the State Government has been requested to indicate its requirements for the year so that necessary action can be taken to make allocations according to the requirements.

Provision of Funds to Punjab for 1975-76 Plan

6439. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds the Centre propose to provide to Punjab during the financial year, 1975-76; and

(b) the development projects on which these funds will be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Punjab Government has been allocated a Central assistance of Rs. 20.64 crores for funding an approval Plan outlay of Rs. 163.36 crores in 1975-76. Central assistance is provided to the States for the Plan as block grant/loan for the annual Plan as a whole and not for individual projects and programmes.

Supply of Power to industries in Punjab

6440. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab has been getting full electric power to run its industries especially during the last quarter; and

(b) if not, the total number of industries that could not be run to full capacity due to power shortage and steps taken to remove power shortage in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Due to the demand for power exceeding the availability in Punjab, certain power cuts have been imposed on the consumers including industries. It is, however, not possible to assess the total number of industries which could not run to full capacity on account of power shortage alone as many factors are also involved. In order to assist Punjab, relief is being provided to the extent possible from the Badarpur Thermal Power Station. Efforts are being made to expedite commissioning of the 2nd unit at Guru Nanak Thermal Station. Steps are also being taken to divert power from Ranapratap Atomic Power Station by way of integrated operation of RAPP-Chambal System with Bhakra system.

Setting up of Film Advisory Board at the Centre

6441. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up a Film Advisory Board with eminent film personalities, at the Centre; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

G.D.R. Film Festival

6442. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI TUNA ORAON:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether G.D.R. Film Festival was held recently;

(b) whether no proper publicity was made for this festival; if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether no arrangement was made to show these films in North Eastern Region States while in all other Regions Film Festivals have been organised; and

(d) if so, the reasons the Film Festivals are not organised in the North Eastern Region States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. It was held in Delhi in March, 1975.

(b) Proper publicity was made through Press, radio and other media.

(c) and (d) Films Festivals can be held only in a limited number of cities. Cities chosen for the Festival of G.D.R. films were Delhi, Amritsar, Calcutta, Nagpur, Bombay and Hyderabad. It is not correct to say that no Festivals are organised in North-Eastern Region. During 1974, festivals of Canadian and Bangladesh films were held in Gauhati.

Functioning of Telephones in Agartala

6443. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephones are not working properly in Agartala;

(b) if so, the action taken upto date in the matter;

(c) the number of telephone connections at present; and

(d) the number of public call offices in this Circle with locations and number of public call offices proposed to be opened during the year with locations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The telephones in Agartala are working properly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. of telephone connections including junctions is 1272.

(d) (i) The number of existing public call offices in the North East Circle Statewise is as follows:

Assam	136
Meghalaya	26
Nagaland	2
Manipur	7
Tripura	20
Mizoram	2
Arunachal
Total	193

(ii) Subject to the availability of resources, both financial and material, it is proposed to open about 61 public call offices in the North Eastern Circle comprising the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura and the Union Territory of Mizoram during 1975-76.

Explosive situation in Tribal Belts of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar

6444. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the situation in the tribal belts of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar is steadily becoming explosive;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have asked the State Government to take certain steps to meet the demands of the Adivasies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY REFORMS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) According to information received from the Government of Bihar, it is not a fact that the situation in the tribal belts of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar is steadily becoming explosive;

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Licence issued to West Bengal Development Corporation for production of T. V. Pictures tubes after rejection of application of Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation

6445. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether licence has been given to the West Bengal Development Corporation for producing T.V. picture tubes after rejecting an application of the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation for the same purpose; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS & MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) An application was received on 20.6.73 from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of TV picture tubes. An application for the same item was received from the Kerala Electronics Development Corporation on 24.8.73; it will thus be seen that the application from West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation was earlier to that from Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation. Both the applications were considered, together with a number of other pending applications for TV picture tubes, by the Licensing Committee on 22-2-74. Based on the recommendations made by the Department of Electronics, the Committee rejected the application of the Kerala

State Electronics Development Corporation and approved that of the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for a capacity of 46,000 TV picture tubes per annum. This was primarily based on the need for setting up facilities for the production of TV picture tubes in Calcutta to meet the demands of the Eastern Region. Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, which is already in production with an established capacity of 100,000 picture tubes per annum (and approved for an additional capacity of 100,000 numbers per annum, which is being set up) caters to the demands of the Southern Region and hence it was considered that another unit need not be licensed at present, for this item in the South.

Commissioning of Satal Hydro Electric Project

6446 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI D D DESAI.
SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state—

(a) whether commissioning of Satal Hydro-electric Project has been postponed,

(b) if so, the reasons for the postponement, and

(c) the total estimated cost of the project and its capacity of power generation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 112.9 crores for installation of three generating units of 113 MW each.

Director of Personnel in Cement Corporation of India

6447. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a post of Director of Personnel is being created in the

Cement Corporation of India on the suggestion of Bureau of Public Enterprises;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether Government will consider to keep filling up of this post in abeyance during the period of financial stringency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA). (a) and (b) The Action Committee on Public Enterprises, in its report on the Cement Corporation of India, suggested that the organisational structure of the Cement Corporation of India should be strengthened by creating inter-alia a post of full time Director (Personnel).

(c) In view of the vital role envisaged for the Cement Corporation of India in creating additional capacity for the production of Cement during the Fifth Plan period, it is considered necessary to fill up the post of Director (Personnel) immediately.

Granting more autonomy to States

6449 SHRI NOORUL HUDA;
SHRI HARI SINGH

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the changed context of State to State relations in the country following the accord with Sheikh Abdullah, which almost all political parties and the entire country had welcomed as a historic step Union Government propose to reconsider its earlier decision against allowing the States to have their own standards: and

(b) whether Government would consider granting more autonomy to the States as demanded by the Tamil Nadu Government and some all India political parties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) After examining the reports of the Rajamannar Committee, the Administrative Reforms Commission, and the views of the State Governments on the latter, Government have agreed

with the general approach of the Administrative Reforms Commission that 'the provisions of the Constitution governing Centre-State relations are adequate for the purpose of meeting any situation or resolving any problems that may arise in this field'.

Post Offices in Backward Areas

6450. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to exclude the backward areas from the purview of its decision not to open new post offices in the rural areas at present due to financial constraints ;

(b) if so, whether the same concession would be extended to the backward areas in not insisting on the condition of minimum postal revenue for the continuance of post offices ; and

(c) if so, whether these concessions would be available to the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Post offices can be opened in backward areas if the expected loss per annum is not more than Rs. 2500. They are continued on this basis for a period of 10 years, after which the loss should not be more than Rs. 240, Rs. 360 or Rs. 540 depending upon the distance from the nearest office.

(c) Talukas in the Konkan region which stand classified as backward for the provision of postal facilities will continue to get the concessions applicable to such areas elsewhere in the country.

Rates of tickets for the International Film Festival

6451. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether exorbitant rates of tickets were fixed in the Fifth International Film Festival held in Delhi in 1975 ;

(b) whether the conduct of the Festival infringed the rules and norms framed by the International Film authority ;

(c) whether large number of tickets for the Film Festival were sold in black market ; and

(d) what steps will be taken to prevent such malpractices in the future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No specific instance of black marketing of tickets has come to the notice of the Government. The Police had been requested to maintain strict vigil.

(d) Does not arise.

Political identity of the lawyer arrested in a Court in Allahabad carrying a pistol

6452. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the political identity of the lawyer who was arrested while carrying a pistol when approaching the court-room at Allahabad, in which the Prime Minister was appearing has been verified ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का पुनर्गठन

6453. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो अभी तक समस्तीपुर बम विस्फोट और ऊच्चतम न्यायालय, दिल्ली के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के ऊपर बम फेंकने वाले अपराधियों का पता लगाने में सफल नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो में उच्च कोटी के अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्ति नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो विभाग को सर्वोच्च स्तर पर पुनर्गठित करके उच्चतर प्रशिक्षण देने का है ?

गुह नंजी जी के ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी : (क) न्याय जांच ब्यूरो ने समस्तीपुर बम विस्फोट के मामले में हाथ होने के संकेह मेंवाच व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है। उनमें से एक ने गिरफ्तारी के बाद एक मजिस्ट्रेट समक्ष बयान में अराध भो स्वीकार किया है। अन्य मामले को दिल्ली पुलिस जांच कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कारखानों में निमित्त वस्तुओं और कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्यों में समन्वय लाने सम्बन्धी योजना

6454. श्री बिमूल मिश्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग मुख्य कृषि उत्पादों और कारखानों में उत्पादित मुख्य-मुख्य वस्तुओं की कीमतों के बीच समन्वय लाने की योजना बना रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसमें सम्मिलित वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) कृषिजन्य पदार्थों और कारखानों में निमित्त पदार्थों के मूल्यों के बीच एकीकरण करने की कोई खास स्कीम इस समय योजना आयोग में तैयार नहीं की जा रही है। फिर भी, खास जिन्सों अर्थात्, गन्ना, पटसन, कपास का निम्नतम समर्थन/साबिधिक मूल्यों का निश्चय करने और उनका निमित्त पदार्थों के मूल्यों पर प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखा गया है। औद्योगिक उत्पादनों के मूल्यों का निश्चय करते समय सम्बन्धित कृषि कच्चे माल के मूल्यों को भी सरकार ध्यान में रखती है।

Tyre Factory in Public Sector

6455. SHRI SHARAD YADAV :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:
SHRI RANABAHADUR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2942 on the 12th March,

1975 regarding tyre factory in Public Sector and State whether a decision has since been taken regarding the location of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. S. P. MAURYA): No, Sir.

Re-employment or grant of extension to superannuated persons

6456 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the policy regarding re-employment of superannuated persons or grant of extension after superannuation in respect of top level officers in Government,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Ministry-wise break up of Senior Officers who have been re-appointed after superannuation during the last three years,

(d) whether half of the 18 Grade A posts in IFS are occupied by superannuated persons and that the position is identical in other Ministries, and

(e) if so, whether Government are taking any action to discourage the present practice and provide incentive to the aspiring and deserving young talents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a), (b) and (e) According to criteria laid down for grant of extension/re-employment beyond the age of superannuation, no such proposal is ordinarily to be considered, save in very rare and exceptional circumstances. The over-riding consideration is that such extension/re-employment must clearly be in the public interest and in addition satisfy one of the following two conditions:

- (i) That other officers are not ripe enough to take over the job; or
- (ii) The retiring officer is of outstanding merit.

Further, the first of the two conditions mentioned above can be taken to be satisfied only if there is shortage in a particular specialisation or if it is not possible to find a successor or the officer is engaged on work or project of vital importance which is likely to produce results in a year or two. Moreover no extension of service or re-employment is to be considered on the grounds that a suitable successor is not available unless it is established that action to select a successor has been taken well in advance but the selection could not be finalised in time for justifiable reasons. Detailed procedures have also been laid down for consideration of each such proposal at a sufficiently high level.

While the policy in this regard is kept under constant review, the present procedure as outlined above is considered adequate for discouraging the grant of extensions and re-employment save in exceptional cases involving public interest.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected from Ministries/Departments and will be laid before the House as soon as received.

Plan prepared by Tamil Nadu for doubling its per capita income

6457 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs 10,000 crores perspective plan for the period 1974-84 aimed at doubling the State's per capita income during the decade has been prepared by the Planning Commission of the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether the Union Planning Commission has seen the report and agreed to help the State Planning Commission in implementing their plan; and

(c) whether any assistance will be given to the State Government for this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Tamil Nadu Government have forwarded to the Planning Commission the 'Draft Perspective Plan Frame' for Tamil Nadu for 1972-84 which gives a tentative outline of the strategy,

the growth rate and financial outlays. One of the main objectives of the Perspective Plan is doubling the per capita income by 1984. An investment of Rs 9300 crores at 1970-71 prices is envisaged during 1972-84, in the Draft Perspective Plan Frame.

(b) The Draft Perspective Plan Frame of Tamil Nadu for 1972-84 will be considered at the appropriate time while finalising the size and content of State Fifth Plan of Tamil Nadu.

(c) The Central assistance which would become available for the finalised Fifth Plan of Tamil Nadu would be determined on the basis of criteria and principles to be decided by the National Development Council for allocation of Central assistance to States for their respective Fifth Five Year Plans.

Loan to Rural Industries Projects Programme in Karnataka in Fifth Plan

6458 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be sanctioned as grant/loan for Centrally sponsored schemes, on the small scale side, in Karnataka during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) amount proposed to be sanctioned for the Rural Industries Project Programme in the Central Sector, located in Karnataka at present and those sanctioned for the Fifth Five Year, district-wise, and

(c) the main outlines of development scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 45 crores has been tentatively approved by the Planning Commission for implementation of the Centrally sponsored scheme of Rural Industries Projects Programme in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The State-wise allocation for the Fifth Plan, however, has not yet been worked out. As regards the Centrally sponsored scheme on collection of statistics in the unorganised sector, grant is given to the States on a year to year basis taking into account their requirement. Government of Karnataka has no demand for the year 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Under the Rural Industries Projects Programme, an amount of Rs. 27.30 lakhs comprising Rs. 12 lakhs as grant and Rs. 15.30 lakhs as loan were releas-

ed to the Government of Karnataka for the year 1971-72. District-wise break-up of the amount allocated is given in the following table:

Name of the Project	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Grant	Loan	Total
1. Tumkur	2.00	3.00	5.00
2. Dharwar	2.00	3.00	5.00
3. Shimoga	1.85	3.00	4.85
4. Belgaum	2.00	3.00	5.00
5. Bidar	1.25	1.10	2.35
6. Bijapur	1.30	1.10	2.40
7. Hassan	1.20	1.10	2.30
8. Expenditure at the State Headquarters HIP Cell in the Directorate of Industries	0.40	..	0.40
Total	12.00	15.30	27.30

(c) Development schemes include :

- (i) Promotion and motivation of entrepreneurs ;
- (ii) Arrangements for training aimed at improving skills of hereditary artisans in the use of improved tools, equipments and machinery also by imparting skills to new entrants to the labour force desiring to adopt industries as their occupation.
- (iii) Provision of common facility centres ;
- (iv) Advance of loans on liberalised terms for purchase of land, construction of work shed, purchase of machinery etc. ; and
- (v) Arrangements for extension services both relating to technical matters and economic problems such as marketing, procurement of raw materials etc.

Loan to Rural Industries Projects Programme, Karnataka

6459. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan and grant sanctioned separately under the Rural

Industries Projects Programme—a centrally sponsored scheme in Karnataka, district-wise, during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the particulars of the industries to which the loans and grants were sanctioned ; and

(c) the amount spent so far, district-wise and project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Central assistance in the form of loans and grants is released to the State Governments under the Rural Industries Projects Programme as lump sums taking into account the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on these projects during the year. The releases are not made district-wise and as such it is not possible to indicate district-wise figures of Central releases. However, the Central assistance released as grant and loan under this programme in Karnataka during the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 30.48 lakhs and Rs. 29.90 lakhs respectively.

(b) Industries assisted under this programme include carpentry, ready-made garments, polyethylene sheets, soaps, pencils, general engineering industries,

radio assembly, metal works, cycle parts, agricultural implements, assembly of clocks, printing presses, leather goods, steel furniture, pottery, bamboo baskets, rice and flour mills, dairy products, foundry, building materials etc.

(c) The table below gives in formation on the expenditure incurred by the State Governments from out of the Central loans and grants on the Rural Industries Projects in Karnataka during the Fourth and Fifth Five-Year Plans:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the District	Fourth Plan			Fifth Plan (1974-75 only)		
	Grant	Loan	Total	Grant	Loan	Total
Tumkur	6.63	8.80	15.43	2.00	3.00	5.00
Dharwar	5.85	8.80	14.65	2.00	3.00	5.00
Shimoga	5.77	8.80	14.57	1.85	3.00	4.85
Belgaum	2.03	3.50	5.53	2.00	3.00	5.00
Bidar	1.26	..	1.26	1.25	1.10	2.35
Bijapur	1.44	..	1.44	1.30	1.10	2.40
Hassan	1.30	..	1.30	1.20	1.10	2.30
Expenditure at the State H/rs RIP Cell in Dte. of Industries of the State .	2.85	..	2.85	0.40	..	0.40

Distinction between Liquid Fuel Rocket and Satellite launch vehicle

6460. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project on the development of the liquid fuel rockets is distinct from the Satellite Launch Vehicle Project;

(b) if so, what are the main points of distinction;

(c) when was the Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) Project started and when it will be completed; and

(d) its present stage of development?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS & MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Statellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) is designed to use solid propellants in all its four stages. Liquid rocket technology is still in the development stage.

(c) The sanction for the Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) Project was accorded in November 1973. The Project is scheduled for completion towards the end of 1978.

(d) Segmented motor technology to be used in the first stage of the vehicle has been developed and successfully tested. The second stage and fourth stage proof motors have been successfully ground tested. Flight qualification programmes of various sub-systems are in progress. About 35 public and private sector industries are engaged in the fabrication of specific component and sub-systems required for the Project.

Thrust Liquid Fuel Rocket Engine

6461. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has already tested a 3,000 kg. Thrust Liquid Fuel Rocket Engine;

(b) if so, when and where;

(c) whether a 7,000 kg. thrust rocket is also under development at present and if so, when it is proposed to be tested; and

(d) the future development programme of the Department of Space in this field?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS & MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) A 3,000 kg. Thrust Liquid Fuel Rocket Engine has been developed and captive tested at Thumba in December 1974. Flight testing of the engine is expected shortly.

(c) No such specific project is in hand although development of higher thrust liquid rocket engines is being planned.

(d) Section VIII of the chapter on Space Technology at page 18 of the Annual Report for 1974-75 gives further details on the subject

Seizure of Foreign Arms and Ammunition at Anupgarh and Gharsana in Ganganagar District of Rajasthan

6462. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign arms and ammunition were seized by police at Anupgarh and Gharsana in Ganganagar District of Rajasthan;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this case; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Racket in Diesel Oil in Delhi

6463. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket in diesel oil, which robbed the municipal exchequer of about Rs. 5 lakhs annually, was unearthed in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the number of persons involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) On receipt of a source information that some drivers of the rubbish removal trucks of Municipal Corporation of Delhi were selling diesel oil to unauthorised persons, the Central Bureau of investigation registered a case on 29-1-75 against some unknown drivers of the Corporation for investigation. Following a check on 13-3-75, a driver of the rubbish removal truck of the Corporation was found extracting 5 litres of diesel from the petrol tank of his truck and selling it to some private person for a sum of Rs. 4. Both the seller and the purchaser were arrested on the spot. The case is under investigation.

राऊज एबेन्सू नई दिल्ली की एक झुग्गी में आग

6464. श्री चन्द चंलानी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 17-18 मार्च, 1975 की रात को राऊज एबेन्सू, नई दिल्ली में एक झुग्गी में आग लग जाने से एक दम्पति श्री राजेश सिंह एवं उसकी पत्नी बिपता देवी जिन्दा जल कर मर गये ;

(ख) क्या झुग्गी में आग लगने के कारणों का सरकार ने पता लगाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपसंजी (अ): एक० एच० मोहंतिन) : (क) से (ग) जी हाँ श्रीमान जब आग लगी थी तो मृतक राऊज सिंह तथा उसकी पत्नी राऊज एबेन्सू क्वार्टर न० 1313 में लकड़ी से बनाई गई एक आकरी में सोए हुए थे । आकरी से "बीडी के कुछ टुकड़े" पाए गए थे और ऐसा लगता है कि आग आकरी में उसके अन्दर से लगी थी । प्रतीत होता है कि आग अचानक लगी थी तथा इससे किसी प्रकार का सन्देश नहीं है । फिर भी केन्द्रीय आन्तरिक विज्ञान विभाग के विशेषज्ञों की प्रतिक्रिया एवं की अभी प्रतीका है ।

Utilisation of Production Capacities

6467. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the annual plan for 1975-76, emphasis will be laid on utilisation of production capacities;

(b) if so, whether emphasis will also be laid on more efficient employment of limited financial resources; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the formulation of annual plan for 1975-76 care has been taken to see that capacities already created are fully utilised. For that purpose bottlenecks have been identified and remedial action initiated. For the purpose of ensuring more efficient employment of limited financial resources, cost-benefit analysis of projects have been undertaken and financial outlays and related physical achievements have been passed out. Further, the investments required for replacement and inventories have also been taken into account while preparing the annual plan for 1975-76.

Gujrati documentary and feature film produced

6468. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gujarati documentary and feature films produced during the last three years;

(b) the names of the said films with main actors, actresses and the producers;

(c) whether any of these films received any award in India and/or abroad; if so, the names thereof;

(d) whether any financial assistance was given to film producers by Gujarat Government for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) The film 'Gunsundari No Ghar Sansar' has won the Award for the Best Regional film in Gujarati in the National Awards for Films, 1972. Information in respect of the other awards won by Gujarati films is being collected.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

A. The number of Gujarati films produced during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974.

Title of the film	Name of the Producer
-------------------	----------------------

1972

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kum Kum Paglan | Zankhana Desai |
| 2. Parivar | Kewal P. Kashyap |
| 3. Gunsundari No Ghar Sansar. | G. H. Saraiya Productions. |
| 4. Jher Tao Pindhan Jani Jani. | Upendra Trivedi |

1973

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Janamteep | Sumangal Films Pvt. Ltd. |
| 2. Raja Bhattuhari | T. J. Patel |
| 3. Ranakdevi | Harish M. Patel |
| 4. Valo Namori Alias Vala Tarodshma Danko. | Hariprasad Jani |
| 5. Kadu Makarani | Ramkumar Bohra |

1974

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Jai Shri Ram Yane Hanuman Vijay. | Basant Pictures |
| 2. Hothal Padmini | T. J. Patel |
| 3. Banuja Na Raja Ramdev | Naranbhai V. Patel Babubhai R. Pate |
| 4. Ghunghat | Jashubhai Trivedi |
| 5. Ama Prema Shrenee Vijanand | Mavji Lakshana Mavoo |
| 6. Harishchandra Tara-mati | Chitra Kala Man. dir T. J. Patel Filmistan Studio |
| 7. Kuvarbai | Nu Manera |

- B** Statistics in regard to the number of documentaries, short films, educational films etc certified by the Board of Film Censors in each language and names of main stars in feature films are not maintained. However, the number of documentary films dubbed in Gujarati by the Films Division during the years 1972 to 1974 are given below.

(1) 1972	.	.	.	63
(2) 1973	.	.	.	71
(3) 1974	.	.	.	61

Functioning of Telephones in Gujarat

6470 SHRI P C MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any complaints and protests, from the people and MPs regarding the highly unsatisfactory telephone services in Surat, Broach and other regions in South Gujarat,

(b) if so, whether steps are being taken to remedy and improve the telephone network in the said region, and if so, broad details thereto, and

(c) whether a separate Telephone Advisory Committee for Surat exists, and if so, names of the members of the said Committee and their work so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) Yes, Sir Some complaints have been received

(b) Suitable steps are being taken to remedy and improve the telephone network in the area. A number of new carrier systems are under installation in the area and the same will provide more trunk circuits. More trunk exchanges are also being opened to facilitate quick transitting of trunk calls. A few exchanges have been opened in the area. Supervision over operative staff is being tightened to improve the quality of service.

(c) The matter of reconstitution of the new telephone advisory committee for Surat is under consideration.

Construction of Power Generation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

6471. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of power generation projects which other States have constructed in Madhya Pradesh either by themselves or jointly with Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the area of Madhya Pradesh submerged in each of the above projects and steps taken so far to rehabilitate persons unrooted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Governments/Electricity Boards and will be laid on the Table of the house

Application of various Laws to Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry

6472 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the time by which all laws that apply to rest of India would apply to Goa Daman and Diu and Pondicherry when Constitution requires uniform laws to all India citizens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) Goa Daman and Diu and Pondicherry became part of India only on 20th December, 1961 and 16th August, 1962, respectively. The laws enacted by Parliament on or after the said dates apply to the two Union territories automatically. Several Central Acts enacted earlier to those dates have also been extended to these Union territories, while the question of extending the remaining Acts is receiving the consideration of the respective Governments. It is not possible at this stage to indicate any time schedule for completing this process.

Attacks on VIPs and Security arrangements

6473. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of attacks on VIPs in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the security of VIPs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Security arrangements have been reviewed and necessary instructions issued to the State Government/Administration for taking appropriate measures.

Export of Films and Foreign Exchange earned

6474. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries to which our films were exported during the last three years; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Names of the countries to which Indian films were exported during the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 (upto October 1974)*

Abu Dhabi, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain Islands, Barbados, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dubai, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji Islands, Finland, France, West Indies, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Guinea, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Muscat, Nepal, Netherlands, Newzealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand,

Trinidad, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Arab Republic of Egypt, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Republic of Vietnam, Windward Islands, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Value of Indian films exported during the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 (upto October, 1974) :*

Year	Value
	Rs.
1972-73	5,40,14,266
1973-74	5,58,14,685
1974-75 (upto October, 1974)	3,56,77,918

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में क्लर्कों और सेल्समनों के वेतनमान

6475. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पुर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में लगभग दस वर्ष से लगातार क्लर्क और सेल्समन का कार्य करते आ रहे कर्मचारियों को हेल्पर का वेतनमान दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों की यूनियन द्वारा सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पुर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन कर्मचारी संघ ने अगस्त 1974 में एक मांग

*The above information is based on the compilations of monthly statistics on the Foreign Trade of India published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. So far the monthly compilation upto October, 1974 have only been issued by that Department.

पक्ष दिया था जिस पर जारी और नानोबोय आयोव द्वारा बिचार किया गया और उसे रद्द कर दिया गया ।

Industrial expansion licences to Cigarette Manufacturers for marketing new patent

6476. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether for a 'new article' as specified in Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 3(2)(dd) (a) and (b) means change in trade mark or marketing new patent an entrepreneur has to obtain a new industrial expansion licence; if so, how many new brands have been marketed by cigarette manufacturers in our country in Fourth Five Year Plan period (by foreign firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity);

(b) whether they obtained the expansion licences, if so, the number and date of expansion licences; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take penal action against them for flouting Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act rules and regulations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) For the manufacture of a new article, an industrial licence is required under Section 11A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. A new article under the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act is defined as under:

- (a) any article which falls under an item in the First Schedule other than the item under which articles ordinarily manufactured or produced in the industrial undertaking at the date of registration or issue of the licence or permission as the case may be fall;

Any article which bears a mark as defined in the Trade Marks Act, 1940, or which is the subject of a patent, if at the date of registration or issue of the licence or permission, as the case may be the industrial undertaking was not manufacturing or producing

such article bearing that mark on which is the subject of that patent;

For substantial expansion, a separate licence under Section 13(1)(d) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is required. Manufacture of a new article may not constitute a substantial expansion requiring such a licence.

(c) Does not arise.

Electronic 'Sonar' equipment for detecting submarines designed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

6477. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre have designed certain new types of electronic 'Sonar' equipment which are capable of detecting submarines at an extended range;

(b) whether this equipment played an important role in the detection and destruction of Pakistani submarine "Ghazi" near Vishakhapatnam in 1971;

(c) if so, whether this indigenously developed equipment is now fitted on all relevant ships and aircraft of the Indian Navy; and

(d) whether the scientists responsible have been suitably rewarded as a mark of recognition?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS & MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Scientists of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre were consulted on certain aspects involving electronics.

(b) and (c) It is not in public interest to disclose information in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

श्री जयदेवर विजय(इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने प्रिक्विज मोकम दिया है। आप हमारी बात कुछ सीकिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janeshwar Mishra's privilege motion is that the Home Minister had made a statement while the accused in the Allahabad case had made a different statement. It is in the proceedings stage. All I can do is to forward his letter on this matter under direction 115 to the hon. Minister. This, is not a privilege motion.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : यह प्रिविलेज का सवाल है। हमारी बात आप सुन लें। गृह मंत्री ने सदन को गुमराह दिया है। गोविंद मिश्रा ने लिखा है कि पुलिस अधिकारी ने उसका पोर्टफोलियो ले लिया और बाघे घंटे के बाद बताया कि इस में पिस्तोल है ... (इयबचान)...

MR. SPEAKER: You do not believe the Minister; you believe the accused!

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : पुलिस का आदमी उस में पिस्तोल रखे और यहाँ इस सदन में इस बात पर हमारा मंच जाय कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के ऊपर खतरा है, देश में और देश के बाहर इस बात पर हमारा मंच जाय, मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन की गरिमा के खिलाफ है। ... (इयबचान)...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this; I am sorry. It is very unfortunate. It is *sub judice* and you are making a reference to that. The matter is already before the court.

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल नहीं है। इस सदन में संसद् कार्य मंत्री के द्वारा एक प्रस्ताव रखा गया और पूरी जानकारी हासिल किए बिना इस हाउस को हसल किया गया अब यह साफ हो रहा है कि यह गोविंद मिश्रा बहुगुणा के मित्र थे और कांग्रेस के मित्र थे ... (इयबचान)...

MR. SPEAKER: It is before the court. How can you come out with such observations when it is already *sub judice*?

SHRI PILLOO MODI (Godhra): *Sub judice* does not apply to privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry it is not a privilege matter. I have not allowed it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): On a point of order, Sir. You said, this matter is *sub judice* and therefore, it cannot be taken up in the House. I want to draw your attention to an earlier observation on privilege motion *vis-a-vis* matter *sub judice*.

MR. SPEAKER: That was about the discussion of a member's conduct. That ruling does not apply here. Why are you putting my ruling in a different shape?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am questioning the conduct of the Home Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. They gave certain information on which we anxiously adopted a unanimous resolution. That resolution proves to be a fraud which was committed on the House.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I have not provided any information. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You are bringing in matters which are under investigation and before the court. Papers to be laid.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF N.C.D.C. FOR 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1973-74, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9440/75].

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL NEWSPRINT & PAPER MILLS LTD. FOR 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers

(Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 410A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1973-74.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9441/75].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The All India Services (Joint Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 161(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 25th March, 1975.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 185(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 2nd April, 1975.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 186(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 2nd April, 1975.

(iv) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 431 in Gazette of India, dated the 5th April, 1975.

(2) G.S.R. 432 published in Gazette of India, dated the 5th April, 1975 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1201, dated the 16th November, 1974.

(3) G.S.R. 433 published in Gazette of India, dated the 5th April, 1975 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 683, dated the 29th June, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9442/75].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DEBRIE SIKH GURUDWARA ACT, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971:—

(1) Notification No. F.16(12)/75-Judl. (Hindi and English version) published in Delhi Gazette, dated the 26th March, 1975 containing corrigendum to the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (Registration of Electors) Rules, 1973.

(2) Notification No. F.18/19/73-Judl. (i) published in Delhi Gazette, dated the 28th March, 1975 containing corrigendum to Notification No. F.18(19)/73/Judl., dated the 9th January, 1974.

(3) Notification No. F.18/19/73-Judl. (ii) published in Delhi Gazette, dated the 28th March, 1975 containing corrigendum to Notification No. F.18/19/73-Judl., dated the 15th May, 1974 relating to the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (Election of Members) Rules, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9443/75].

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

12.06 hrs.

REPORTED ATTEMPTS TO STOP WORK IN BHILAI STEEL PLANT

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Reported repeated attempts being made to stop work in Bhilai Steel Plant by instigating workers to refuse to close the blast furnace gates.”

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): In the Blast Furnaces of the Bhilai Steel Plant the normal practice has been that the hearth-men, as part of their normal work, change the tuyeres and monkeys of the Furnaces. On the 25th March, 1975, the hearth-men working in one of the Blast Furnaces refused to do this work. Subsequently this refusal spread to the hearth-men working in the other Blast Furnaces also. The hearth-men linked this refusal with demands for increase in manning and upgradation of posts. On persistent refusal by the hearth-men to do this work, the Management of the Plant filed four applications before the Labour Court at Durg under the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act for declaration of this partial cessation of work as an illegal strike and for issue of an *ad-interim* Prohibitory Order. This was granted by the Court on the 5th April, 1975. The hearth-men did not, however, resume this work and most of those against whom the prohibitory order had been issued absented themselves from work from the 7th April, in order to avoid the service of the order. On the 9th of April, workers of the out going ‘A’ shift did not leave the time office and the incoming workers of the ‘B’ shift did not join their duties. As a result, the work in Blast Furnaces was affected and two furnaces had to be banked. Following upon this, the number of pushings in the coke oven batteries was brought down. In view of the resultant shortage of gas, some of the finishing mills had also to be shut down. The hearth-men were persuaded to

resume work by 8.30 P.M. on the 9th and the Management expressed their willingness to consider withdrawal of the Court cases if normal work was resumed with all the jobs being done as before. On the 10th April, however, the hearth-men of the ‘A’ shift and the incoming hearth-men of the ‘B’ shift collected in the time office insisting that work would continue only if the cases were withdrawn and if the hearth-men were not asked to change the tuyeres and monkeys. Since the management could not agree to this, the hearth-men absented themselves from work. As some of the hearth-men were instigating the others to refrain from work, two of them belonging to the ‘B’ Shift and one of the ‘C’ Shift were placed under suspension on the 10th. Work continued to be affected on the 10th and 11th because of the strike of the hearth-men but attendance in all other Departments was normal. There was slight improvement on the 12th and 13th. On the morning of the 14th April, the local authorities detained three of the leaders of the striking hearth-men and promulgated a prohibitory order under Section 144 of the Cr.P.C. By the afternoon of the 14th, the attendance showed improvement. The management notified that those of the striking hearth-men who resumed work before the ‘A’ shift on the 15th would be given sympathetic consideration but that those who continued to stay away would attract break in service.

It is understand that by this morning about 170 out of the 220 hearth-men who were on strike had joined duty and that more are expected to join soon. No blast furnace is now banked and the Merchant Mill has been started. The coke oven/pushings are also expected to go up.

I trust that the workers who are still on strike will soon follow the example of their colleagues and return to duty immediately. It is a matter of great regret that the working of the Bhilai Steel Plant which has been giving consistently good performance should have been affected by this kind of strike. I would earnestly appeal to the workers and the Leaders of Trade Unions, that nothing should be done now which would hamper production in any way.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: While agreeing with the Minister that it is a matter of real concern to everybody that such a dislocation of production should have taken place in a plant which has had the best of performance out of all the HSL units, I would like to ask him a few questions because we have no information other than what has appeared in the press, and I hope he will be able to give some more information to us.

In the first place, I think he will agree that while there may have been some deliberate instigation of these workers to resort to this kind of action, it does happen that there are genuine grievances of workers, which have caused discontent among them, and which are exploited sometimes to precipitate some action.

I may point out that according to a statement which this Minister himself laid on the Table of the House on 10th April in reply to a Question by Shri S R Damani, it appears that during the period April 1974 to February 1975 even in the Bhilai Steel Plant there had been eight cases of dislocation of production, and this resulted in considerable loss. According to the statement, 649 tonnes of B.F. coke, 5,069 tonnes of ingot steel, 542 tonnes of saleable steel and 1,540 tonnes of granulated slag were lost in the course of these eight incidents of labour trouble. So, it is not as though everything was proceeding very smoothly even in the Bhilai plant.

Now I would like to know firstly whether this point of dispute which was raised by the hearth-men, namely that there should be an increase in manning and upgradation of posts, whether this demand had ever been looked into previously. This is a question, as I understand it, of job evaluation, whether at a particular point in the production process there is actual need or not for more manning and for upgradation. So, I would like to know whether they had or have any machinery for a continuing job evaluation at all those points in the production process where there is likely to be some difficulty.

Secondly, in the statement I have referred to earlier it is stated that in order to improve industrial relations, they have taken a number of measures like speed disposal of the grievances of

the workers. I am really at a loss to understand this. If there had been any proper grievance machinery working at this plant normally, surely it would have been possible to get information earlier of the possibility of some trouble or friction in this blast furnace and it could have been remedied through timely intervention of the grievance machinery. But it seems that it took place suddenly and the management was taken unawares, and then consequent trouble took place and loss of production has taken place.

So, on these two points about job evaluation machinery and grievance machinery which can intervene promptly and in time at the Bhilai Steel Plant, I would like to know what the position is. It does not seem to be satisfactory at all.

Further, certain disciplinary measures have been taken, according to the Minister's statement, during these few days when this trouble was taking place. What is the position regarding that now? For example, have these court cases which were filed before the Labour Court at Durg now been withdrawn or are they still pending? I ask this question because I find from press reports that one Mr. Chandrakant Desai, who is the General Secretary of the Bhilai Unit of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, has issued a statement in which he has accused the management of deliberately avoiding the withdrawal of the cases and of avoiding some agreement. I do not know what agreement, that had been made with the workers in order to help some contractors. This is a public allegation made by Mr. Chandrakant Desai. So, I would like to know what the position actually is regarding the cases which have been filed.

Two or three people had been detained. Are they still in detention, because according to the latest press reports, they have all resumed duty now? So, I would like to know whether these arrested persons have been detained and whether break in service has been imposed on all these 220 hearth-men, because this is important from the point of view of future industrial relations there.

Finally, I would like to get a clarification from him on these two public statements which have been reported.

One is the statement I have referred to by the Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

The second is the statement made by official spokesman of the Bhilai Steel Plant where he says:

"This was a deliberate attempt to sabotage the Steel Plant made by some disgruntled leaders belonging to the Jana Sanghrash Samiti who had instigated these skilled workers after they had been persuaded to return to work on the morning of the 10th April."

So there are two elements involved here. One is, to what extent the workers had some genuine grievances which were perhaps not being looked into promptly. The second question is about the allegations made by the Hind Mazdoor Sabha spokesman that the management has been trying to violate some agreement in order to help some contractors. The third is the statement made by an official spokesman of the Steel Plant. I do not know whether he has any facts on the basis of which he has made this allegation that there was a deliberate attempt at sabotage by some disgruntled leaders of the Jana Sanghrash Samiti. That is, of course, a serious allegation to make. If he has any evidence of this, I think, the House is entitled to share it because in that case we would know whether this is an attempt to implicate workers of a vital Steel Plant in some sort of political agitation or political manoeuvring or whether this is simply a cover to hide the fact that the management had failed in conducting industrial relations in a proper way and taking timely action to prevent this kind of break-down.

Finally, I hope, he will tell us what is the estimated total loss of production which has been suffered as a result of these five or six days of stoppage of work.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, as I have made it very clear in my statement, this strike is limited to a particular area and that is the blast furnace's area. Out of more than 30,000 workers working in the Bhilai Steel Plant where the work is hundred per cent normal, in all the sections, only this area has been affected.

Here, the demand of the workers was that the work which they used to do from the very inception of the Bhilai Steel Plant was not theirs and, all of a sudden, they came out with a demand that they will not change the tuyer and monkeys and they put forward an argument that in the Rourkela Steel Plant, this work is done by different people, that is, the mechanical people. The practice differs from Plant to Plant. The job evaluation, the manning, the upgradation, all these things, are discussed. The normal practice is that discussion takes place between the recognised union and the management. They discuss about the job evaluation, about manning and about everything. Then, they come to some agreement.

In the case of the Bhilai Steel Plant particularly, according to the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, there has to be an agreement between the management and the recognised union representative. All these things, the job evaluation, the manning and the nature of work, were agreed upon earlier by the recognised union. The recognised union has not raised this question at all. It is only a small group of the H.M.S. workers who started the trouble and gave the call of strike. This demand has no support of any other union working in the Bhilai Steel Plant. Therefore, it was very difficult for the management to accept this demand.

So far as the other grievances are concerned, it is a fact that no major labour trouble has taken place in the Bhilai Steel Plant for a very long time. The Bhilai Steel Plant has been working smoothly. Small labour troubles took place during the last one or two years. Every year, in one or the other area, sometimes small troubles take place. But there has been no major labour trouble in the Bhilai Steel Plant. There is a proper machinery. The management has been always discussing the demands of the workers. There are regular meeting. They discuss and they come to certain agreements. It is done at different levels. It is sometimes at the Plant level; it is sometimes at the Joint Negotiating Committee's level. Sometimes, even informal discussions take place between the management and all the registered unions. They get information from them. They discuss the issues. Though no formal meeting takes place with the

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

un-recognised union, even the registered unions leaders are also taken into confidence sometimes when there are genuine grievances of the workers.

So far as the cases are concerned, the cases are still pending in court. The management did offer that, if they agreed to withdraw the strike and they also resumed their duties on the conditions on which they were working earlier, the cases would be withdrawn. But, as they have not agreed, the cases are still pending in the court. (Interruptions). According to my latest information, the strike has not been called off. As I said, out of 220 workers, about 170 workers have resumed their duties. I was trying to get in touch with the management, but unfortunately the line is down; we could not get the telephonic connection, nor any telex message. I sent one of the directors of the SAIL to the spot and he has returned this morning. With great difficulty we could get some telephonic connection, but it was not very clear. The latest information that we have got is that the strike has not been called off. Most of the workers have resumed their work and we are expecting that the others also will resume their work. Still three persons are detained, three are suspended, the cases are still pending in the court.

So far as the loss because of this strike is concerned, the plant has lost 11,763 tonnes of hot metal, 4,530 tonnes of ingot steel, 548 tonnes of saleable steel and 5,339 tonnes of pig iron. The total loss of production in terms of value is about Rs. 83 lakhs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I had raised a question about two public statements. One accusation is made that the management is violating an agreement in order to help some contractors. Will he look into this as to what exactly is the position? Secondly, there was another statement made by somebody describing himself as the official spokesman of the management that some disgruntled elements of Jansangarsh Samiti have deliberately tried to create a sabotage. Has he any information on this?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: So far as Jansangarsh Samiti is concerned, we have no information that they would have done this. As I have said,

the H.M.S. people are the people who instigated this strike, who are behind this strike.

The management has not violated any agreement. Agreement was entered into and according to that agreement, work is being done. The management has not violated any agreement.

So far as the contractors' part is concerned, we have certain information that certain contractors have instigated this strike. We are looking into the matter and necessary action will be taken against those people who have instigated this strike, who were behind this strike.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If contractors have instigated the strike, who is going to call off the strike? (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: According to our information, some of the contractors are also involved...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then take action.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: We will certainly take action.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): Most of the points that I wanted to raise have already been raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta.

I have, a number of times, brought to the notice of the Minister concerned that there is a class of vested interests in the Bhilai Steel Plant. There are some officers there; especially, the General Manager was the Supervisor there and he has created a number of parties who, at his suggestion, launched this strike and created this discontent. This is not the first strike. During the last fortnight, there was a strike, because of the guards, against the D.I.G. Police. I would request him that those people who have been working there for long and who have created a sort of vested interests—especially, the General Manager; he was there as Supervisor previously and he has yes-men in all the departments—should not be allowed to be there for too long.

The Minister has been asked to say that out of a very large number of workers, only a few workers have gone

on strike. Sir, the working of a steel mill is not like the working of any other mill where if a part of the mill goes on strike, it is only that part that suffers. In a steel mill if one part goes on strike, the production of the entire mill suffers. Then, I would also like to know whether these workers who have gone on strike did give any notice to the management or they have a free will that whenever they like they can go on a strike and paralyse the whole mill or there are certain rules and procedures to be followed before going on a strike.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What is his question?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The hon. Member has brought certain allegations to my notice and all those allegations are being looked into. But that has nothing to do with the strike.

I agree with the hon. Member that in a steel mill if in any vital area a strike takes place, it does affect the entire working of the plant. I said in the context of the other operations and whether there is general dissatisfaction among the workers of Bhilai. In that context I said that out of more than 20,000 workers, only 230 workers have expressed their grievances. I do not mean to say that strike in any vital part of the mill does not affect. It does affect.

The member has made certain suggestions that those who have been working there for a very long time should be considered as vested interests. In these steel plants people have been working throughout their lives and some of the Supervisors have risen up to the ranks of General Managers. That is not a bad practice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Just like old Members of Parliament.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The other things the hon. Member has pointed out are also being looked into.

With regard to the question whether they gave any notice, they did not give any notice. It was an illegal strike. Therefore, it was declared illegal.

श्री राम सहाय बांडे (राजमंदराबाद) : श्रीमन् बिस्मार्ह का जो स्टील प्लांट है, जितने और प्लांट्स हैं, उन के मुकाबले में उसकी परफार्मेंस उस का काम अच्छा रहा है लेकिन और प्रबन्ध के बीच के सम्बन्धों के मामले में यह एक अच्छा प्रतीक माना जाता है। उस में इस प्रकार की हड़ताल हो जिस में एक करोड़ रुपये के लगभग नुकसान हो जाए और जिस में हड़ताल का नोटिस न दिया जाए, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ए, बी और सी सिफ्ट में बोटों से लोग थे लेकिन आखीर में स्ट्राइक करने वालों की संख्या 210 पहुंच गई और उस में से 170 वापस आ गये यह सुन कर खुशी हुई लेकिन उस बीच में हिन्द मजदूर सभा के श्री चन्द्रकान्त देसाई ने सारे मिल में जो कि इतना बड़ा मिल है, उस के सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स में स्ट्राइक का आह्वान किया और अगर पूरे मिल में स्ट्राइक हो गया होता, तो अब तक 10, 20 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो गया होता क्योंकि एक दफा भट्टियां ठंडी हो जाती हैं, तो उन को गर्म करने में बड़ी मुश्किल होती है। इस के पीछे अगर सिर्फ साधा प्रश्न हो कि हड़ताल हो गई और मजदूरों और प्रबन्ध के सम्बन्ध ठीक नहीं हैं, तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन जसा कि आप ने कहा उस से पता चलता है कि कोई बड़ा इशू नहीं था। एक हर्षमेन का इशू था और उस इशू को बड़ा बनाया जा सकता था।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सारा मिल काम कर रहा था, तो क्या प्रोडक्शन था हिन्द मजदूर सभा को या श्री चन्द्रकान्त देसाई को। क्या यह इन्वेस्टिगेट नहीं किया जा सकता है कि कौन कांट्रेक्टर्स हैं, या वेस्टेज इन्टेस्ट हैं या और कोई लोग हैं, जिन्होंने यह स्ट्राइक करवाया। आप की टेलीफोन की साइन डाउन है, लेकिन मेरी टेलीफोन की साइन डाउन नहीं है। यह मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी है जिस का एक जिम्मा बुर्ग है और जिस का एक क्षेत्र राजमंदराबाद और है दूसरा क्षेत्र बुर्ग है और हम जानते हैं कि जब कोई प्रश्न होता है तो हम को बोस टेलीफोन करते हैं। मुझे गान्धूजी नहीं है कि कहीं पर कांट्रेक्टर्स ने कामकाज और माजदूरों के

● [श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

लगाकर सभा करने की कोशिश की। उस की बिसिनिटी में सभा करने की कोशिश की गई जिस को बाद में बंद कर दिया गया। वहीं पर यह मीटिंग हुई और बड़ी प्रोबोकेटिव स्पीच हुई। आई०एन०टी०यू०सी० और दूसरी यूनियनों सहयोग कर रही थी तो हिन्दू मजदूर सभा को क्या प्रोबोकेशन था। कौन इसके पीछे था, कौन कांट्रक्टर्स थे? कहीं उन का पैसा तो नहीं खिलाया गया है कि नुकसान करो और स्ट्राइक करवाओ। इतना अच्छा सुन्दर प्लान्ट यह है जिस के बारे में पंडित जी के शब्द थे कि इस को मॉडर्न टेम्पल कहा जा सकता है। इस की बड़ी अच्छी परफामन्स है, अच्छा प्रोडक्शन है और प्रोडक्शन के जो आंकड़े हमने तैयार किये हैं, उस को समय से पूरा हम करेंगे या नहीं। जब से आप की रहनमाई मिली है तब से तो और भी अच्छा काम हुआ है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी कांसपिरेसी है, कौन सा षडयंत्र है? इस षडयंत्र को अगर आप रोकने नहीं और ये गैर-जिम्मेदार लोग पूरा स्ट्राइक करवा है तो हमारा जो यह बना बनाया स्टील प्लान्ट है वह खत्म हो जाएगा और फिर यह आग दूसरी जगह पहुँचेगी और तीसरी जगह पहुँचेगी। यह एक बड़ा सेफि-स्टिकेटेड प्लान्ट है और अगर गैर-जिम्मेदाराना व्यवहार ट्रेड यूनियन के लीडर करते हैं, तो उन यूनियन को आप को रिकग्नाइज नहीं करना चाहिए और उन के खिलाफ एक्शन लेना चाहिए, उन को जेल में बन्द करवा देना चाहिए।

मैनेजमेंट कोर्ट में केस को ले गये और कोर्ट ने एग्जामिनेशन के बाद यह फ्रीसला दिया कि यह इस्लीमल स्ट्राइक है। इस्लीमल स्ट्राइक है और स्ट्राइक का कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया और हड़ताल करवा दी। इससे देश का नुकसान होता है जिस को टोलरेट नहीं किया जा सकता। अंकी जी तो ट्रेड यूनियन के तत्त्व-दर्शन की बहुत अच्छी जानकारी रखते हैं और वे तो मजदूर के सेंटिमेंट्स को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

वहाँ पर अगर मजदूरों का सवाल होता, तो हम ट्रेड यूनियन के अधिपति को जान कर उन के साथ होते, लेकिन हमें तो इस में कांसपिरेसी मालूम पड़ती है। हमें मालूम पड़ता है कि इस मजदूर यूनियन, हिन्दू मजदूर सभा के लीडरों को कैसे खिलाए गये हैं और उन्होंने हड़ताल करवा दी। रेशन का टाइट है और प्रोडक्शन कम हो जाए। इस में व्यापारी भी हो सकते हैं, इस में कांट्रक्टर्स भी हो सकते हैं और दूसरे लोग भी हो सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक मैनेजमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस बात को कह सकता हूँ कि मैनेजमेंट का कोई दोष नहीं हो सकता है। वह एक अच्छा मैनेजमेंट है। जहाँ तक यूनियनों का सम्बन्ध है वे भी बड़े काजापरेटिव हैं। जहाँ तक आई०एन०टी०यू०सी० का सवाल है वह और भी अच्छी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के पीछे षडयंत्र क्या है?

मैं और एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि यह कितना नुकसान आप ने बताया है, यह किस तरह से होता है। कहा यह जाता है कि मिलाई प्लान्ट 15 लाख रुपये रोजाना खो रहा है। अगर 15 लाख रुपये डेली के हिसाब से कैलक्युलेट करते हैं, तो यह 85 लाख रुपये होता है या ज्यादा होता है? आप यह बताए कि नुकसान इससे ज्यादा या कम?

श्री चन्द्रजीत दासब : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय पांडे जी ने जो भावना और चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, मैं उस से सहमत हूँ।

प्रो० मधु बंडवले (राजापुर) : रस करने के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया है उस से भी ?]

श्री चन्द्रजीत दासब : वह जो सुझाव दिया है, उस का भी जवाब दूँगा। उन की भावना से और उन की चिन्ता से मैं पूर्ण रूप से सहमत हूँ कि मिलाई कारखाना उत्पादन की दृष्टि से, प्रबन्ध की दृष्टि से और सब दृष्टियों से एक अच्छा इस्पात का कारखाना है और हम प्रयास करेंगे कि वह अच्छा काम करे। ऐसे

कारखाने में धीरे-धीरे तौर से जो उस का जहन धीरे-धीरे जकरी जान हो, उस में इस तरह की हड़ताल कराई जाए, उस से बिना स्वाभाविक है। मैं उन को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग भी इस तरह की बात करते हैं और कांटेक्टर्स ने जो इस तरह की बात की है और हमारे पास ऐसी सूचना भी है, उस की अच्छी तरीके से मुकम्मल जांच कराई जाएगी और जो भी आदमी दोषी पाए जायेगा, उन के खिलाफ जो भी उचित कार्यवाही होगी, की जाएगी।

आप ने जो यह कहा कि उन को गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए था, तीन व्यक्ति जो थे, जो तीन लीडर थे हिन्दू मजदूर सभा के जिन्होंने गैर कानूनी तरीके से स्ट्राइक करवाया, वे डिटेन्ड हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : श्री चन्द्रकान्त देसाई को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्री चन्द्रकान्त देसाई डिटेन्ड हैं। उन को डिटेन किया गया है और तीन आदमियों को मुअत्तल किया गया है और हम आशा करते हैं कि जिस तरीके से मजदूर वापस आ रहे हैं काम पर, दूसरे मजदूर भी काम पर वापस आ जाएंगे और जो इस तरह के काम करते हैं उन को आईसोलेट किया जाएगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर दूसरी मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन है। वह यूनियन मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है। इस की कोई मान्यता नहीं है और मुख्य बात यह है कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से अपने प्रभाव को बढ़ाने के लिए और इन्टरयूनियन राइबलरी के कारण, इस हिन्दू मजदूर सभा ने इस स्ट्राइक को फेरवाने का प्रयास किया है और जैसा आप कहते हैं कि अगर यह कामयाब हो गये होते, तो पूरे कारखानों में हड़ताल करवा देते, इस से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। वे कामयाब नहीं हो सकते थे। इसलिए कि उन का वहां पर प्रभाव नहीं है और दूसरी जो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन है, जिस का वहां पर प्रभाव है, वह स्ट्राइक के समर्थन में नहीं है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : वह जो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की है, उस का दफ्तर तो कभी नहीं खुलता।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : सही बात कहते हैं।

श्री बसंत साठे (अकोला) : वन यूनियन वन इंडस्ट्री करने का प्रयास आप क्यों नहीं करते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में प्रश्न न करें। काल-एटेशन मोशन में तो यह होता नहीं है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्रीमन्, जहां तक नुकसान का प्रश्न है, जो 83 लाख रुपये के नुकसान की बात मैं ने कही है, सही मानने में नुकसान 83 लाख रुपये का नहीं है लेकिन नुकसान इस मामले में है कि जो पिग आइरन, मोल्डन स्टील है, या कोल है या जो दूसरी चीजें हैं, जिन का इस्तेमाल हो सकता था, वे इस्तेमाल नहीं हुई और जितनी वस्तु का हम प्रोडक्शन कर सकते थे, इन टर्म्स आफ बैल्यू प्रोडक्शन नहीं हुआ है और यह लगभग 83 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। अगर लोहा, इस्पात बना होता और नार्मल काम होता, तो 83 लाख रुपये की कीमत का इस्पात तैयार होता। इसलिए उस तरीके से नुकसान हुआ। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी सम्भव कदम होंगे, जो भी प्रभावकारी कदम होंगे, वे इस गैर-कानूनी स्ट्राइक को रोकने के लिए उठाए जाएंगे और स्थिति को बिगड़ने से रोका जाएगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मजदूर सहयोग करेंगे और जो उनको उसका वादा देना चाहते हैं उनके असर में आ कर हड़ताल को वे आगे नहीं बढ़ाएंगे।

श्री जीवेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : देश में जो इस्पात कारखाने राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हैं उन में भिलाई में उत्पादन के मामले में अपनी एक परम्परा कायम की है जो सारे देश के लिए गौरव की बात है। यह भी सही बात है कि राजकीय क्षेत्र के कारखानों में जो प्रभाव है उनका एक हिस्सा मजदूर बिरोधी रख अवलोकन करता रहा है, वस्तुस्थिति रख अवलोकन करता रहता

[श्री मोरेश्वर ज्ञा]

है और ठेकेदारों से मिल कर साझेदारी भी करता है और अष्टाचार को भी बढ़ावा देता है और मजदूर भी उकसाने में आ कर कभी कभी हड़ताल पर चले जाते हैं और काम की हानि होती है। धिलाई के मामले में भी यही बात सामने आई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गिरफ्तार हुए हैं और जिस कारण से हुए हैं उस में ठेकेदार भी मूजरिम है। मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया है कि वह पूरी जांच कराएंगे और तब कोई कार्रवाई करेंगे। इस में तो बहुत समय लग जाएगा और कोई कार्रवाई ठेकेदार के खिलाफ नहीं हो पाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ठेकेदार की गिरफ्तारी भी हुई है या उसको भी आप तुरन्त गिरफ्तार करने जा रहे हैं। जो राजकीय क्षेत्र के कारखाने हैं उन में ठेकेदार बड़े मूजरिम के रूप में अफसरों से मिल कर साठगाठ करते हैं और क्या यह चीज यहाँ भी देखने में आई है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इह हड़ताल में किसी अफसर ने भी क्या उक्सान का कोई काम किया है मजदूरों को और उस कारण से भी मजदूर हड़ताल पर गए हैं ?

आपने कहा है कि बहुत से मजदूर काम पर न गए हैं और लगभग 50 नहीं आए हैं। उनको वापिस काम पर लाने के प्रयास हो रहे हैं, यह भी आपने कहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको आश्वासन दिया जाएगा। या दिया गया है कि अगर वे काम पर आ जाएं, तो उनके खिलाफ कोई दमनात्मक कार्रवाई नहीं की जाएगी ?

राजकीय क्षेत्र के सर्वोत्तम, उत्पादन का जहाँ तक सवाल है, कारखानों में धिलाई का कारखाना है। अतएव मजदूरों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को प्रबन्ध समिति में लेने का क्या सरकार का इरादा है ? एक मात्र कौन की वहाँ पर प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त है क्या इसकी क्या नाम मूल मसल के अर्थ में कहाँ है ? वही नियुक्त वहाँ पर रहे कुछ अधिक के लिए

क्या इसकी भी सरकार कहने जा रही है कि नहीं और यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत दासग : किसी अफसर ने इस हड़ताल को उकसाने में कोई भाग किसी तरह का नहीं लिया है। मैं पहले ही बता चुका हूँ की कौन से तत्त्व इस स्ट्राइक के पीछे थे और किस तरह वह स्ट्राइक हुई। उसको बोहराना मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ। उसकी जांच कराई जा रही है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को इसना निराश नहीं होना चाहिये कि जांच लम्बी होगी और उसके नतीजे जल्दी नहीं आएंगे। जल्दी से जल्दी जांच पूरी करके कार्रवाई करने की कोशिश की जाएगी। एक दो अफसर हम भेज भी चुके हैं। कुछ तथ्य सामने आ चुके हैं जो हमारे पास हैं। पूर्ण रूप से तथ्यों को हासिल किया जाएगा। कुछ कार्रवाई जो तथ्य प्राप्त हुए हैं उन के आधार पर की गई है। आगे भी जो कार्रवाई करनी है की जाएगी।

प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों के हिस्से का जहाँ तक सवाल है धिलाई कारखाना एच एम एल का एक यूनिट है। यह प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि हर कारखाने की अलग के प्रबन्ध समिति है और प्रबन्ध समिति को रिस्ट्रक्चर किया जाए। जब इस प्रश्न का निर्णय हो जाएगा तब इस पर विचार करेंगे। एचएमएल में प्रबन्ध और मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड में मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधि अभी नहीं है। धिलाई कारखाने में परम्परा बह रही है कि प्रबन्धक और मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन के प्रतिनिधि बराबर मिलते रहे हैं और हर समस्या का आपस में मिल कर बातचीत के द्वारा समाधान निकालते रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि धिलाई में एक सामान्य स्थिति ही नहीं बल्कि सराहनीय भी रही जहाँ तक प्रबन्ध और श्रमिक स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है। उस परम्परा को हम अगले मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, उसको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। सबसे कमब पर जब कभी ऐसे प्रश्न आते हैं जहाँ तक कि कारखाने के उत्पादन का तथ्य क्या हो, उसको कैसे हासिल किया जाय, मजदूरों की सामाजिक स्थिति उनकी वेतनोपर प्रतिनिधित्व क्या हों, 'अभिमान

आज क्या हूँ, बैठन कम क्या हो, महुवाई क्या हो, आज तो उन पर मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों से प्रबन्ध समिति के लोग बैठ कर बात करते हैं।

श्री मोहनलाल शा : गिरफ्तारियों के बारे में मैंने पूछा था। ठेकेदार को क्यों गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है ?

श्री जगन्नील दास : जिस एक्ट के अन्दर हम वहाँ कार्रवाई कर सकते थे उस में ठेकेदार नहीं आता है, वह कोई यूनियन में हिस्सा नहीं लेता, प्लांट के अन्दर काम नहीं करता। सूचना यह है कि बाहर से उन्होंने इस में मदद की है, उकसाया है। अब उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई करती है, कैसे करना है, इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है और कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

12-45 HRS

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Twentieth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

- (1) Dr. G. S. Malkote—18th March to 17th April, 1975 (Thirteenth Session).
- (2) Shri M. Kalyanasundaram—17th February to 26th March, 1975 (Thirteenth Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes. Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.45 HRS.

RE. STRIKE IN KOLAR GOLD MINES

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, the strike in the Kolar gold mines is continuing from 9-6-1975

1st of this month till today. There are ten thousand workers involved in it. The Minister gave an assurance that he will look into it. Sir, I want to point out that the recommendation given by the one-Member Committee will not serve the purpose. You will be astonished to know that although they go below 10,000 feet their wages are less than the wages given in other mines. Kolar is the only gold mine in India and there they are not given the wages at par with wages in the coal mines. My humble submission through you to the hon. Minister is that some positive steps must be taken so that the strike may be ended with due justice to the employees of the Kolar gold mines. Sir, the Minister is here let him make a statement in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. You get up at any time and you want the statement should come immediately. That is not possible.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is very bad. Any time, you get up without any notice and without any motion and start speaking, out of the agenda. This is something very wrong.

I am not allowing anyone.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar): Sir, may I be allowed to make a submission, just for half a minute? Very recently, P. & T. Department has introduced....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या है, जिसकी मर्जी, आती है खड़ा होकर बोलने लग जाता है। यहां एक प्रोसीजर है।

श्री मधु सिमर (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने जब सिक्रिम का प्रश्न उठाना चाहा था तो आपने कहा था कि इस पर चर्चा करने का मौका दिया जायेगा। आज के अखबारों में खबर छपी है कि रैफरेंडम का नतीजा निकल चुका है। तो इस विषय पर इस सदन में बहस करने का मौका कब दिया जायगा ?

इस सम्बन्ध में कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस और पचासों किरम के नोटिस दिये गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर बिजनेस एड-बाइजरी कमेटी में बात करेंगे ।

श्री मधु सिमरने : इस पर बहस करवाइये नहीं तो ये बिना नोटिस, कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंड-मेंट बिल ले आयेंगे और हमको चर्चा करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिक्किम के बारे में कहा है कि पोजीशन कुछ इमर्ज हो जाये...

श्री मधु सिमरने : कब करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ठहरिये । वह आगे भी मिल सकता है, अभी आप को क्या करना है । यह माँझरा दिया गया था कि इधर वाले आपसे कुछ बातचीत करेंगे और उसके बाद जो भी मुनासिब समझेंगे ले आयेंगे । इस पर मैंने कहा था कि ठहर जाइये, आपस में बात कर के जो कुछ होगा, किया जायेगा ।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Sir, may I make a submission? I have already sent notice before 10 O'clock under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received it. That is all.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I shall be very brief.

MR. SPEAKER: I am really exasperated.

यह नियम 377 तो एक बला चिमट गई है मुझे । जिसकी मर्जी हुई उसने 377 का हवाला दिया और बोलने के लिये खड़ा हो गया ।

I am going to delete it out of the procedures. I am not going to accept 377. I am not going to allow any 377.

12.55 HRS.

STATEMENT RE. REPORTED DEATH OF ADIVASIS IN RAJASTHAN AND GUJARAT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ

KHAN): Government's attention has been drawn to reports appearing in the Indian Express of 26th March, 1975 regarding reported deaths of Adivasis in Banswara and Panchmahals districts. This is really very sad. The State Governments were immediately contacted for details. In the case of Gujarat, 284 cases of hepatitis were reported in 111 villages between September, 1974 and January, 1975, resulting in deaths of 85 Adivasis. In Rajasthan, 172 persons are reported to have been treated for jaundice and fever in the local hospital of Banswara between December, 1974 and January, 1975 resulting in 15 deaths. The latest report from Rajasthan Government indicates 55 deaths in all due to jaundice in Banswara District.

At the instance of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, investigations were carried out by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi during December 1974—January 1975. Results of the studies indicate that the outbreak of these diseases till then was most likely due to the consumption of maize heavily infested with the fungus leading to aflatoxin toxicity. Several factors may have caused the tragedy viz., unusual rains that affected the maize crop, improper storage of the maize by villagers which promoted fungus contamination and consumption of the contaminated maize by affected house-holders.

श्री मधु सिमरने (बांका) : ज्यादा वर्षा होने से क्या रोग हो जाता है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या बयान है ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I may clarify that both the State Governments have reported that the stocks of food-grains consumed were not received by the house-holds from Government stocks. I may also add that adequate precautions are taken by the F.C.I. against possible spoilage and only such stocks as are fit for human consumption and conform to the P.F.A. Specifications are allowed to be issued for distribution.

The Government of Gujarat have arranged for medical relief in the villages concerned and have also taken steps to educate the villagers to use chlorinated or boiled water and to avoid using spoiled grains.

The State Governments have been advised to take necessary steps to educate the people, particularly the rural population, on proper methods of storing and dangers of consuming contaminated foodgrains.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है।

दो साल पहले जब नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन के बारे में कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस आया था तो स्वयं सरकार ने कबूल किया था कि सड़ा हुआ बीज राशन की दुकानों से बाटा जा रहा है। अब कहते हैं कि हमने नहीं किया।

MR SPEAKER. No debate on this

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसकी जाच इन्होंने की है ?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह तो अभी भी हो रहा है।

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur). You had promised that you would ask the Minister of Energy to make a statement about the serious power crisis in UP

MR. SPEAKER I will remind him.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur). Kindly express the sentiments of the House about the arrest of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. It is the desire of the House that you express our sympathy for Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : आपको भी इस बारे में कुछ कहना चाहिये।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. We would request you to express the sentiments of the entire House from the Chair.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore). You take the house into confidence and express our sentiments.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने पता करा आपसे विनंतो की है कि सबन की ओर से आपको कहना चाहिये।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is because of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan that Parliament is there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. We wanted to express our heartfelt sorrow and concern over the arrest of this 84-year old freedom fighter. Here to save the life of Shri Morarji Desai we had requested Government to concede his demand. There a person of his reputation and calibre has been arrested. It is a shame on Pakistan and their democracy

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : पाकिस्तान सरकार की निन्दा होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने अपने जज्बात का इजहार कर दिया है। मैं उर्दू में बोल रहा हूँ ताकि जिनके पास आपके ये जज्बात जाने हैं, वे इन्हें समझें।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि खान अब्दुल गफार खा हमारी जगें आजादी के बहुत नामी जनल थे। वह सिर्फ पाकिस्तान से बाबस्ता नहीं थे, हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख में उनका बहुत अहम हिस्सा रहा है। इसलिये इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हम उनके लिये बड़ी अकीदत रखते हैं और यह अकीदत आपने भी जाहिर की है और हम सब आपके साथ इसका इजहार करते हैं।

13 00 HRS.

SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY. I want to take just one minute, Sir

MR SPEAKER No, Sir

SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY: You allowed many other points. This is about the postal system. The P. & T Department had recently introduced a new system of expeditious delivery of postal mails, letters, etc. but it is restricted to Delhi, Bombay and Madras; it is not in Calcutta. I should like to know from the hon. Minister of Communications—he is not here—whether he regards Calcutta as one of the principal cities of India and if so why has Calcutta not been linked for this expeditious delivery system?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो और किसी वक़्त भी आ सकती है।

13.01 HRS.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1975-76—Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up further discussion on the demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. Shri Sequeira.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): The report of the Ministry of External Affairs that had been placed before this House is to my mind a great deception on the House.

13.02 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It starts by saying that relations with the Soviet Union, for example, rest on the solid foundation of mutual respect, mutual advantage and non-interference with each other's affairs. Will somebody please enlighten me how the value of the rouble was unilaterally increased with reference to the rupee by 38 per cent since 1971? Where is the mutual respect if devaluations are made on a unilateral basis? We all know that the rouble is a non-convertible currency to start with and that already it is pegged artificially at a high level.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you expect the Minister of External Affairs to deal with that question? It relates to the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I am referring to the statement in the report and discussing a relationship.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): When is the Minister replying to the debate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. We have still almost three hours to go. So, perhaps after two hours, unless you gentlemen insist on more time... (Interruptions).

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: We seem to be deluding ourselves about the status of our relationship with various countries, very often forgetting our self-interest. Nobody in this country will suggest that we should not be

friends with the Soviet Union. We have been good friends, and we should continue to be good friends. Is our friendship so important that we should sacrifice our self-interest? Why are we prepared to divert goods, which we can sell for free foreign exchange to the Soviet Union, in order to pay for this devaluation, which they have done unilaterally?

The same delusion that plagues us with reference to the Soviet seems to plague us with reference to the Americans also. On page 5 of the report, it is said:

"A new beginning was made towards a more mature relationship with the visit of Dr. Henry Kissinger to India in October 1974."

After the end of the year, the Americans resumed arms supplies to Pakistan. This is the sort of delusion that seems to be practised in the corridors of South Block. If this is the basis on which we are conducting our external affairs, are we surprised that we have not been successful in protecting our interests?

Take the Indian Ocean for example. The Prime Minister and her colleagues are raising the spectre of the threat from the sea, and the big noise we hear is about the base the Americans are building at Diego Garcia. Here is a map published by the United Nations. If you look at it, you will see right next to Diego Garcia, the Soviets have got an anchorage. Off Berbera they have another anchorage, and at Berbera they have a base. They have got two mooring buoys south of Madagascar. They have one off Mozambique. They have got another next to Gan.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is a mooring buoy?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Mooring buoys are used by military submarines. They are also used by ships at night. It is a military thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mooring buoy is different from a base.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: The heading of this U.N. map is:

"Main bases, fleet anchorages and mooring buoys of external great powers in the Indian Ocean".

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is trying to restore the balance. But I am only trying to point out that a mooring buoy is something done on the high seas, which is outside and beyond the jurisdiction of any littoral country. Also, it cannot be compared to a base.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: This may be your opinion, but I do not share it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You agree this is on the high seas beyond the jurisdiction of any littoral country?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: We are not discussing jurisdiction. Our line in this country has been, we want this ocean of which we are a littoral State, to be free of foreign naval military presence. This may not be your line, but this has been the line of the Government of India and I fully agree with it. Yesterday we heard a distinguished member of this House, Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, suggesting as I understood him, that if we see a Russian cruiser, we should view it as a fishing boat, but if we see an American corvette, we should view it as a cruiser!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Beauty is in the eye of the beholder!

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Not if it is blind or half blind. What I am objecting is this half blindness. May be my English is not that good. We should not shut our eyes to the increasing presence of various powers in this ocean. While we continue to preach that we want the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace, I would like the Government to tell us what we are doing in terms of protecting ourselves from all the existing presences.

Yesterday Mr. Dinesh Singh was speaking of a new Asia that has been emerging. But this new Asia has been a long time coming. This has not happened yesterday or day before. I would like the Government to explain why, when in Vietnam the developments that are taking place today are taking place, we do not have even an Ambassador in Hanoi. Is the Minister going to be content with having one in Washington and one in Moscow?

An Hon. Member said yesterday that there was no Asian institution for development. What's fault is this? Being a

country of the size that we are and the position in which we are geographically, was it not our responsibility to spearhead such institutions? Have we done anything about it all these years?

There have been in the recent past two very significant developments. One was the emergence of the oil cartel which brought into focus a problem which all countries including ours have been raising for many years, which is the right of every nation to benefit from its own raw materials. I am very happy that we have backed the OPEC countries in what they are doing in spite of the fact that some of it has economically hit us as well. I think it is in the larger interests that we have gone along with them as we did, but our own interests demand that in other commodities we should enter into similar arrangements and I do not see very much reference to what they are doing in this Report that has been placed before us. I know, for example, that in iron ore the Commerce Minister has already moved and a beginning has been made. I hope it will be successful. More power to the elbow of the Government on that. But what are we doing on tea and other substances in which we are one of the major traders, one of the major exporters?

As a corollary of this development in West Asia, there has been a significant infusion of capital into countries which previously were not surplus. I find that as far as we are concerned, our attitude seems to be that West Asia has capital, we are a country in development, we would like them to invest in here, we would like to have bilateral arrangements with them. But what about the other possibilities, the tremendous manpower that we have in this country, the tremendous expertise that we have in this country which the other countries which are in a position of accepting this investment do not have? What are we doing in terms of creating multi-national institutions in Asia, Africa and in Latin America in collaboration with the OPEC countries in order to utilise the funds that are available with the expertise that we can provide?

One of the most welcome developments that has come about is as a result of the change of regime in Portugal and I am sure that Mr. Chavan will agree with me that a large part

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

of the credit for the speed with which the Portuguese have moved must go the socialist leader in Portugal, Dr Mario Soares. I want to remind the Government, because Government's memory in these matters is rather short, that we have in Goa Daman and Diu a number of people in almost every technocratic branch, starting with teachers right up to engineers and doctors, who speak Portuguese many of whom have got African experience, and whose talents can be used in freed Africa if any request comes from those Governments and who can act as ambassadors of goodwill for India as well. I trust Government will do something in this direction to make use of these people and to protect our interests in those countries.

We often preach that we are pledged to the Afro-Asian bloc which now has been extended to Latin America. Two years ago I had the privilege of being an Observer to the Latin American Parliament session in Guatemala. At this session a resolution was passed which invited us to nominate a delegate to the preparatory Inter-Parliamentary Conference of Africa Asia and Latin America. The ball has been in our court for two years but we have done nothing about it. I am sorry that if we behave like this, those countries are not going to take us seriously. I have received a letter from the Secretary-General of that Parliament that they sent an invitation to the Government to send a delegate to the plenary session of the Latin American Parliament which took place just around the turn of the year and to my knowledge no delegation has been sent by us. Again I think that was a very big faux pas.

It was quite interesting yesterday to hear the former Minister of External Affairs drawing the attention of the present Minister of External Affairs to the emerging Asia and requesting him to forget the emphasis that we have placed on Europe and the more advanced countries, and to look closer to home. Twenty seven years after independence, it only convinces me that we have spent all these years as innocents abroad.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):
As a student of history, I am always inclined to take a historical view of

things and when one takes the historical view of current international relations, the most fascinating development is the cyclic turn of history. I think history is repeating itself. In the short time available to me, I do not wish to go deep into the pages of history but I would like to highlight one or two aspects.

The western world draws its inspiration for political as well as other matters largely, even today, from the Greece-Roman experience and we know that both Greece and Rome had launched major thrusts towards the East. I do not, however, suggest that Oriental Powers did not have any expansionist ambitions towards the West. We know the course the Hellenic thrust spear-headed by Alexander the Great took and how it ended also. It would be refreshing to us and it is a topical interest today to recall the Alexandrian invasion of the Indus Valley and the battle of Hydaspas. It may be that Alexander had a technical victory over India but the fact remains that immediately after the battle of Hydaspas the Greek or Macedonian soldiers refused to move one inch further although the world conqueror wanted to conquer the entire world. Why? Because the Indian people under Porus showed that no foreign imperial designs would be tolerated in this country, even as the Indian soldiers themselves did not want to carry their own arms beyond their own country. It was a great experience for Alexander.

In the wake of this Alexandrian expansionist motivation Rome also tried to push eastward. A student of the first and second century Rome would recall how the Roman Senate had planned the invasion of Persia perhaps, as a retaliation and how they cultivated Parthia against Persia. But there again the bitter experience of Hydaspas made them confined their attack only to the borders of Persia. It is about this situation perhaps the Prime Minister referred to this morning and the opposition leaders were putting her questions. These Western people did not stop at that, but centuries later, in the sixteenth century, giving up their overland plan of attack, they undertook a maritime conquest. Under the Portuguese they started invasion of the East after crossing the Cape of Good Hope, and came to India, and my own State was the first victim of their

attack. We have pictures in Calicut showing how they came and begged for a few inches of land for trade and later how they colonised and conquered that part of India.

So, taking a cyclic view of history, the whole thing is being repeated now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about the intervening centuries when the East thrust to the West under the Tartars and the Moors?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I know there were the Mongols under Chengis Khan and the Golden Hordes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Moors went up to Spain.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: There were moves, but we are now concerned with the present events and, those intervening periods apart, the expansionist motivation from the West is still visible. Till the sixteen century, they tried to conquer by land. Then they took to the high seas. Then in recent decades, there was some abatement. But now overland and maritime adventurism is now being revived in a subtle form.

Now on our Western land border in Pakistan, we hear sabre-rattling in spite of the Simla. Today, immediately in the wake of the lifting of the arms embargo, we find sabre-rattling in Pakistan synchronising with the setting up of naval bases in the Indian Ocean, by Western Powers. My hon. friend, Shri Sequeria said about mooring buoys being owned by the Soviet Union in the Indian Ocean. In my constituency, there is a major port, Cochin. There are mooring buoys there for the ships to anchor for normal commercial or other purposes. We are concerned with basis for military (naval) purposes. Beyond the territorial waters, ships belonging to any country can have mooring buoys to stop for a while, for fueling purpose, etc.

Coming to Diego Garcia base, Western Powers have not only Diego Garcia but there are 19 other bases from Good Hope to Australia. These are set up primarily by Anglo-American powers. Diego Garcia is not that kind of a mooring buoy. The Soviet Union and other countries may have mooring buoys. But Diego Garcia is specifically meant for military purposes. It is also reported that they are being used to

provide facilities for stocking nuclear war heads. My constituency is hardly 1000 miles away from Diego Garcia base. The ballistic missiles with over 4000 miles range are being kept there. It is a matter of concern to us. Now, dropping the over-land route, that they followed till the sixteenth century, the West have taken to the sea route. Since then, today the use of high seas for controlling Asia is being scientifically and strategically worked out. We cannot ignore this Western logistics. History repeats itself. After political withdrawal from their erstwhile eastern colonies the Western neo-colonialists are creating more exploitative infrastructures behind their diplomatic machinations. The whole historical process is being repeated in a subtler form and they are trying to create a situation of terror and uncertainty for Asia—a situation of destabilisation.

The Diego Garcia naval base and other similar bases in the Gulf region are threat to us. This is the situation which the Prime Minister this morning pointed out. But our Opposition leaders fail to understand their significance. Even the Marxist leaders themselves say that there are about 20 American bases from Cape of Good Hope to Australia. What the Prime Minister said is that recent developments in the international situation are such that our security arrangements will have to be geared to meet these challenges both from land and sea. It is in this connection that she said that the continuance of Emergency is necessary for our national security. Any observer of the international situation would understand this.

Our concern in Asia and, particularly, our concern in developments taking place next-door will have to be related to this historical factor. Everybody knows that there is a renaissance, a revival, in Asia. There is re-assertion of the spirit and will of Asia. What is the significance of the happening in Indo-China? It is something which symbolises the aspirations and demands of the entire people of Asia to re-assert themselves. Germans are supposed to be one of the most advanced Western peoples with high intellectual achievement and military powers. According to me, in this sense, they have a dual personality. Even Germany could not achieve re-unification with all its might and even with the support of the United

[Dr. Henry Austin]

States and others—their erstwhile enemies. What even Germans could not achieve with all its might and support is being achieved by small countries of Indo-China, particularly Cambodia, soon to be followed by South Vietnam. Although more bombs have been dropped in Indo-China than all the bombs that had been dropped by all the powers during the last World War, Indo-China will soon achieve their reunification, undoing the machinations of Western Powers.

Our foreign policy takes into account all the machinations of imperialist powers and their motivations. It is this awareness and understanding of what is happening in Asia that made our leaders, foreign policy makers, to accord due recognition to the Sihanouk regime in Cambodia without undue delay and hesitation. We are also closely watching the developments in South Vietnam and soon a situation will arise when similar action that we have taken in regard to Cambodia will be taken in South Vietnam also.

Let us now see what is happening in West Asia. One is not so naive as to think that import of all kinds of armaments in the Middle East, even in the context of Arab hostilities to the western machinations, has no significance for us. But we cannot shut our eyes to what is happening in Palestine. It is in this context that we have to analyse the situation that is developing in the Middle East. Our policy towards the Arab countries is well known, and although the OPEC countries' raising the oil price is a factor which materially affects our economic development and that of other developing countries, we show sympathy to them because it is a fundamental right of the country to fix the price of their commodities. The Western nations, America, England and others fix their own price for their weapons and other articles; they do not consult the consumer countries. In the same way, the Arab people have the right to fix their own price for oil. Although this affects our own interests, we sympathise with them and we hope to reach mutually acceptable terms by negotiation.

Mr. Erasmo de Sequeira has raised the question of rupee-ruble relationship. As against the Western capitalist

society, there is a certain stability in the economy of the Comecon countries. The economic crisis that is being faced in the Western countries has its repercussions in the Comecon countries. Naturally, our dealings with Comecon countries will have its impact. It is in this context that our Finance Minister has already initiated discussion with the Soviet Finance Minister to find out a solution for this problem. The discussions are going on, and I am sure that the rupee-ruble relationship will be put on a just basis...

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I have referred to the fact that whatever the Russians have done, they have done unilaterally which, to my mind, is wrong.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: There is no question of anything being done unilaterally...

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Your own Government have said that it was unilateral.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I have talked to the leaders of some of the East European countries. The members of the Comecon had to make adjustments in the wake of the economic crisis in the West. Naturally, its effect was there in their relations with India. As I have said, bilateral negotiations have been initiated and are taking place, and an appropriate decision will be taken after the completion of the negotiations.

I should congratulate the Minister of External Affairs, although strictly it does not come within the purview of the Ministry of External Affairs, on the recent developments in Sikkim. Shakespeare has said: all is well that ends well. It could also be said: all is well that begins well. What has happened in Sikkim yesterday is a demonstration of the faith of the people of Sikkim in the structure of this country, in the political philosophy of this country. Almost whole State, in one voice, has affirmed its faith in our democracy, and it wants to be a constituent unit of this country. China is taking an unfortunate view calculated to vitiate the popular verdict. When Pakistan, unilaterally, without any popular movement, annexed Hunza, China had nothing to say. But we are, in the case of Sikkim, taking decisions only after

consulting the people, after assessing the strength of the people's movement there; we are going by the verdict of the people there as shown in the referendum yesterday.

Much has been said about our relationship with the Soviet Union. I am asking the critics, the detractors of our policy with the Soviet Union, to recall what happened on the eve of the Bangladesh crisis. America had entered into an understanding with China. China was openly backing Pakistan. America had moved its Seventh Fleet to the Bay of Bengal. As against this combination of two Super Powers—if one does not agree with me in calling China a Super Power, one may say, a junior partner of the Super Power—, without a formal defence treaty, with a mere treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union we had been able to checkmate the machinations of both China and the United States to brow-beat India into submission. The Western diplomacy in the post-war years started with the pursuit of a policy of containment and liberation as against the Soviet Union. When they failed, they thought of accommodation with the Soviet Union. Then they tried to brow beat China in the Korean war and wanted to put down China. But when they found that it was not possible, they sought accommodation with China. They can resort to any policy at their own will and pleasure. But what about India? When India develops its own foreign policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and takes independent decisions, viewing each issue on its own merits, these people are afraid and feel jittery. The crux of our foreign policy is to decide each issue on merits without reference to this country or that country, this bloc or that bloc. India is the second largest country in terms of population and constitutes one-sixth of the world population and no country can be allowed to interfere in its affairs, and our foreign policy serves these aims and objectives.

The foreign policy of a country as everyone knows, is an extension of its domestic policies. As far as our domestic policy requirements are concerned, we want primarily to safeguard our security. In spite of three defensive wars against Pakistan and another against China, our country has come out of the conflicts relatively unhurt.

Our economy, in spite of the international crisis, is also gaining momentum at this hour, after a brief period of stresses and strains.

Our foreign policy's main look-out is to safeguard the country's interests and it has achieved these objectives in spite of very many difficulties both from outside and also from within and; in spite of the fascist movement inside and despite the disorder which some opposition parties are creating everyday, our foreign policy has achieved the desired results.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar):
Have one Party rule.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): As one of the participants of the freedom struggle of our country, I do not know whether our Minister of External Affairs had no time to look into the pages of all the papers of to-day wherein has appeared the picture of a man whom we adored as the Frontier Gandhi, a man next to Mahatma Gandhi and who occupied a place of an apostle of non-violence. I do not know whether the niceties of diplomatic relations will rule or over-rule our moral consideration, our sacred commitment and the sacred commitment of the Father of the Nation, to the people of Pakhtoonistan and Baluchistan.

I wanted to remind Mr. Chavan that when Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahab, the two Brothers, went out of the Working Committee the day when partition was accepted, without uttering a single word, but only with tears in their eyes, then, in the prayer meeting, Mahatma Gandhi pledged on behalf of the whole nation that if the security, honour, dignity, rights and privileges of the people of Pakhtoonistan and Baluchistan who constitute 97% of the Muslim community and who till the last moment were in the mainstream of our national struggle, were ever in danger, India would have the right to go to war with Pakistan. It is on record. You can see. What I say is that on considerations of diplomatic relations or on the basis of an absolutely infructuous attempt which is euphemistically called a glorious achievement like the Simla Pact, we have to keep mum and not a word is uttered although even the Secretary-General of the United Nations could

[Shri Samar Guha]

not refuse to take cognizance of the fact that there is an exodus of Baluchis and Pakhtoons in Pakistan who are entering into Afghanistan I do not know whether we will break this shell of our own of what should I say the so-called diplomatic niceties Or you have any moral concepts left? Nowhere in the world I say such a treachery was committed on our comrades-in-arms who were with us till the last moment of the freedom struggle but not a word is being uttered about them I want to know whether the conscience has been completely frozen I want to know from the Minister of External Affairs who was also one of the participants in the freedom struggle

Much glorification has been made of our Simla Pact I was the lone voice when I said that it was worst than the Tashkent pact I was jeered, and booed and mobbed like anything I do not know what is the tangible achievement The tangible achievement is that even to-day the Prime Minister said that to-day we face a threat to our security

I want to say—war is always a tragedy But half war is a greater tragedy and three wars were imposed on us to be fought with Pakistan and all three wars are half-wars and only begged for greater tragedy for another war Another war is inevitable unless something happens in the international world I say another war with Pakistan is almost inevitable certainly it may come any time We had all the advantages in Kashmir operation in 1948 when suddenly we cried halt I do not want that Pakistan should have been overrun When we could have established peace and stability and communal harmony we halted I do not want to say that we should occupy Pakistan But I want to say about the basic principle of war Unless the backbone of the enemy that attacks you is broken no war can conclude and that would be half-war only because it will create a condition for a greater war and it will become a tragedy Weak-minded foreign policy had only created a situation for another war, another tragedy and greater human sacrifice It is not the Simla way; it has already failed flat You may build a very great monument, well, it will be a martyrs'

monument but not a monument of the future or of any hope.

The time has come for us to adopt a new outlook When I say this, I may be termed Utopian, it may be called an imperialist idea and all that, but if you look at the developments in West Pakistan, when you look at the demands for racial liberation there raised among the Baluchis, Sindhis and Pakhtoonistan people, certainly, you will notice that Pakistan has ceased to exist on the basis of the morality of its origin and the two-nation theory has gone and now the time has come when we have to loudly and strongly say that until and unless there is a confederation of the three States of Pakistan India and Bangladesh there is no future for this subcontinent We should agree to surrender a part a quantum of our sovereignty for common foreign policy and common defence measures Unless we do that there is no future for this subcontinent Pakistan had spent 60% of its national income and we in India are spending around 25 to 30 per cent of our income on defence measures and you may add the expenditure that was spent on three wars Do you think there is any other way except this kind of a confederation to ensure peace and stability in this subcontinent? Our socio-economic development certainly is not possible unless you put a stop to this huge expenditure on defence and unless you do that there is no future for this subcontinent I may be termed as reactionary as expansionist, imperialist and all that But what I say is in the interest of the future of this subcontinent We should slash down this huge expenditure on defence The time has come when we should create conditions for such an evolution of the concept and the realisation of this idea of confederation of these three States in the sub-continent

Much has been said about the galaxies of foreign dignitaries who have come and are coming to our country I do not know what will be the total amount spent for them We are talking loudly about our independent non-aligned foreign policy I wish I could sincerely believe it

I wish, I could sincerely believe it, our government could create that conviction—not among us—by mass media but in the international community

that really we are assiduously following a non-aligned policy. In a magnetic field, when it operates, you find an invisible force operating. But, we feel it by inter-action. Similarly, I think when we say 'no', my friend is saying that certainly we must have good relations with all the States in the world including U.S.S.R. Of course, we should have good relations with Russia because we got all their help at the time of Indo-Pakistan war. There is no reason why we should work, if I may use that expression, within that electromagnetic or diplomatic field of Soviet Russia from which we could not get out of it. Invisibly we are in operation of that orbit and unfortunately, our Government has not gone deep into it. Most of our difficulties and complicities that we are experiencing in the international world are due to this operation of the Indian foreign policy within this electro-magnetic diplomatic field of Soviet Russia.

I would ask the Foreign Minister to go deep into the whole matter. You can convince us—the Opposition. But, how can you convince the international community that we are not very much dependent upon Soviet Russia? How will you succeed to convince the international community that you are really non-aligned. The concept of international diplomacy has undergone a radical change. The communist countries are pursuing the international policy from their ideological standpoints. Whether it is a Communist State or whether it is a Fascist State or whether it is a military State or whether it is a democratic State, we find to-day their cardinal principle in deciding the international policy or foreign policy, in the world, is that the nationalism is in the national interests this a new feature. What I am going to say is this. Unfortunately, we are trying to pursue the concept of ideological diplomacy in the world which, unfortunately, has become another constraint in our foreign policy.

Look at the case of the Middle-East. I have not an iota of any grouse to say that we should have better relations with the Arab countries. But, what are/is policy with Israel? Are we pursuing really a secular policy there? It was not the choice of Israel that they have been put into the present condition. Are we not to take into consideration that the Jews are the communi-

ties which are a very powerful community not only in trade and industry, publicity but also in other spheres? Our policy in regard to Israel should have been a balanced one rather than the concept of giving an ideological support to the Arabs. We have also forgotten that Israel has a socialist—labour—Government. Certainly, she has no right to keep any Arab territories at the same time. We should try to resolve this Arab-Israel Problems somehow. That should be our main consideration. We may try to get dollars from the Arab countries. You know that the oil producing Arab countries are now getting American arms. The American arms to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and others are being supplied to Pakistan. We are the losers. As such, I would request the hon. Minister to go a little deeper into this. For the last twenty-seven years, this area is just nothing but an extension of ancient India. In the words of Dr Suniti Chhatopadhyaya, the Far-East countries are really nothing but a historical extension of the ancient India. Our Indian culture, behaviour and religion are in vogue in Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Cambodia and other Far-Eastern countries. You have neglected them for the last twenty-seven years or so. There has not been a single foreign policy as far as Far-East is concerned. This is one of the greatest lacunae in our foreign policy. So, our trade, our commerce, our foreign relations, social relations, our cultural relations and our educational relations should have been strengthened with those countries, because they are out and out Indian in outlook, values and thoughts. Therefore, I would like to make an earnest request to make a study of the failure of our foreign policy in the Far East. There should be a socio-economic and cultural approach in our foreign policy towards Far East Asia. The expenditure which is made over our foreign embassies in the Far Eastern countries is much less. There are no cultural exchanges between India and the Far Eastern countries. That is one of the very important lacunae.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This greater India philosophy is the most dangerous policy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I have used the word ancient India. In Indonesia Garuda is the national symbol.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Sir, I want to conclude by making another request to the Minister. I have tried to draw the attention in regard to the INA Martyrs Monument that was erected by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in 1945 and demolished by Lord Mountbatten. Sir, it was not only an INA Martyrs monument but it was a monument symbolic of the whole of Asiatic revolution. Then, Sir, the residential house in Singapore of Netaji and the headquarters of Azad Hind Government should be acquired by the Government. That is a sacred national honour for us. The martyrs memorial which has been demolished should be re-erected.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसार के सब से बड़े लोकतंत्र में इस बात पर विचार करते समय कि उस की विदेश नीति सफल रही है या असफल रही है, यदि हम इस बात पर ध्यान दें कि संसार में उस की बात का, उस की विदेश नीति का प्रभाव कितना पड़ा है, वह कितना लोकप्रिय हुआ है, तो इस विदेश नीति की सफलता और असफलता का अन्दाज होगा। इस दृष्टिकोण से विचार करने पर यदि हम देखें कि भारत की विदेश नीति ऐसी रही है जिस से कुछ बड़े राष्ट्र जिन को हम साम्राज्यवादी कह सकते हैं या पूंजीवादी कह सकते हैं, भले ही नाराज हों, लेकिन जहाँ तक लोकतन्त्रात्मक शक्तियों की बात है, जहाँ तक उन लोगों की बात है जो लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं और वे पुराने लोकतंत्र की तरह नहीं बल्कि प्रगतिशील लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, जिस से जनहित होता है, जोषित और पीड़ित लोगों की जो पीड़ा है शोषण है वह बन्द होता है, उस दृष्टिकोण से भारत बहुत सफल रहा है और उस की सफलता केवल कहने भर की नहीं है बल्कि कार्य रूप में वह दिखाई दी है। भले ही हम आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से या क्रांती दृष्टिकोण से कुछ पीछे हों लेकिन जहाँ तक राजनीतिक महत्व की बात है, राजनीतिक प्रभाव की बात है, हमारा प्रभाव बढ़ा है और हमारी विदेश नीति पूर्णतया सफल रही है और उस का प्रमाण यह है कि हम नूटनियम रहे हैं। अभी माननीय सक्सेस श्री गुहा जी

ने कहा कि हम लोगों की नूटनियमता कैसे साबित होती है। इस बात का प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण इन के प्रदेश के बंगल में ही है। इन के बंगल में बंगला देश एक ऐसा नया देश बना जो पाकिस्तान में नहीं गया और किसी घुट में सम्मिलित न हो कर वह भारत से मैत्री चाहता है। इस से बड़ा ऐतिहासिक प्रमाण हमें और कौन सा मिल सकता है, वे इस बात पर विचार करें। और, मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारी ओ नूटनियमता की नीति है और दूसरों के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप से दूर रहने की जो नीति है, वह सफल हुई है।

हमारे प्रति दूसरे राष्ट्रों तथा देशों का विश्वास बढ़ा है, हमारी विदेश नीति के प्रति विश्वास बढ़ा है। ऐसे देशों में बंगला देश ही एक देश नहीं है। आप सिक्किम को ले। वहाँ पर परसों वोटिंग हुआ है। वहाँ 97,000 के करीब वोटर हैं। उन में से करीब 59,000 ने वोट इस पक्ष में दिया कि वे भारत का अंग बनाना चाहते हैं उसी तरह से बनाना चाहते हैं जिस तरह से इस देश के प्रान्त हैं। केवल एक डेढ़ हजार ने इसके विरुद्ध वोट दिया है। यह वोटिंग उस प्रस्ताव के आधार पर वहाँ आयोजित किया गया था जो सिक्किम असेम्बली ने पास किया था। वह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि हमारी विदेश नीति कितनी सफल हुई है। सिक्किम चाहता है कि उसके सम्बन्ध भारत के साथ अविच्छिन्न हों, घनिष्ठ हों और जैसे भारत के दूसरे प्रदेश हैं वैसे ही वह भी भारत का एक प्रदेश हो।

अन्य देश भी हैं जो हमारा साथ दे रहे हैं। नेपाल की बात को आप लें। सात डेढ़ साल पहले जो बड़ा सा झग उससे मन में पैदा हो गया था वह दूर हो गया है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं विदेश मंत्रालय से कहूँगा कि कितनी घनिष्ठता हमारी नेपाल के साथ होनी चाहिये और कितनी पहलें हुमा करनी की, उतनी कम नहीं है, उस में कुछ न कुछ अंतर पड़ा

है। परसों जो बटना बड़ी है उसको आप देखें यह सभाचारपत्रों में निकला है कि भारतीय छात्र और छात्राओं पर जो काठमांडू जा रहे थे आक्रमण हुआ। किसी गलतफहमी के कारण हुआ, भ्रम के कारण हुआ और इन छात्र छात्राओं को वापिस आ जाना पड़ा। जो यह भेदभाव पैदा हुआ है या कुछ भ्रम फैल रहा है इसको दूर करने के लिये जो हमारा वहां दूतावास है वह क्या काम कर रहा है, कौन से पग उठा रहा है, इसको देखने की जरूरत है। जब कभी कोई सन्देह पैदा हो जाए तो उसको तुरन्त दूर करने की कोशिश उसको करनी चाहिये। नेपाल के साथ हमारा सहयोग पहले, की भांति फिर से हो जाना चाहिये। सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक तथा धार्मिक दृष्टिकोणों से हमारे सम्बन्ध नेपाल के साथ बहुत प्राचीन हैं लेकिन जहां तक राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों की बात है, कुछ सन्देह पैदा हुए हैं जिम को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे दूतावास को इस सम्बन्ध में सक्रिय कदम उठाने चाहिये। दो तीन दिन पहले मेरी एक नेपाली नागरिक से बातचीत हुई। वह यहा भारत में है। उसने मुझे बताया कि हमारा दूतावास वहा जागरूक नहीं रहता है, सक्रिय नहीं रहता है, उसका रख सहानुभूतिपूर्ण नहीं रहता है, ऐसा नहीं रहता है जिससे वहां के लोग प्रभावित हों। जो हमारे निकट के देश हैं और जिन के साथ हमारे बहुत पुराने सम्बन्ध हैं, उन सम्बन्धों में अगर कोई भेदभाव पैदा होता है, कोई भ्रम पैदा होते हैं तो उनको तुरन्त दूर करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में जो आप अपने धन से नेपाल में कार्य कर रहे हैं, जो विकास के कार्य कर रहे हैं उनकी जानकारी वहां के नागरिकों को मिलती रहनी चाहिये। उस जानकारी को जनता तक पहुंचाने में अगर वहां हमारा दूतावास सक्रिय नहीं होता है तो उसे आप सक्रिय बनाएं ताकि वहां की जनता को मालूम हो कि भारत अपना धन व्यय करके उसकी जनता को उन्नति के पथ पर ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहा है, उसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहता है, उस देश के साथ अपनी नवी को दोहरे आधार रखा चाहता है।

मेरा सुझाव यह जो है कि नेपाल और भारत की सीमा पर जो मुख्य मुख्य स्थान हैं वहां पर सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र खोले जाने चाहिये, ताकि— नेपाली और भारतीय नागरिकों में विचारों का अदान प्रदान हो सके, उस की सहूलियत सुलभ हो सके और दोनों देशों की जनता को लाभ हो सके। इन केन्द्रों पर सांस्कृतिक तथा सामाजिक बातों पर लोग एक साथ मिल सकते हैं, उनको मिलने जुलने के अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं और उन के बीच विचारों का आदान प्रदान हो सकता है और किसी प्रकार के भ्रम हो तो उनको दूर किया जा सकता है।

हमारे देश के निकटवर्ती जो अन्य देश भी हैं उनकी सीमाओं पर भी ऐसे ही सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक केन्द्र होने चाहिये जहां पर बिना पामपोट के प्रतिबन्ध के आसानी से लोग आ जा सकें।

जिन देशों का हमारे प्रति विश्वास बढ़ रहा है उन में न केवल बंगला देश है, सिक्किम है और न केवल नेपाल के भ्रम दूर हो रहे हैं बल्कि अफगानिस्तान का जोकि हम से कुछ दूर भी है, उसका भी हमारे प्रति प्रेम बढ़ रहा है। वहां के लोग और वहा के नेता भारत आए थे और यहा घूम कर गए हैं। यहा आ कर मधुर स्मृतियां ले कर ही वे वापस गए हैं, हमारे प्रति अच्छे विचार प्रकट कर के ही वापस अपने देश गए हैं। उसमें यही सिद्ध होता है कि हमारे देश की विदेश नीति बहुत सफल सिद्ध हुई है। इससे पता चलता है कि निकट के या दूर के, भी जो देश हैं उनके प्रति हमारी कितनी श्रद्धा प्रेम भाव, अच्छी भावनाएं हैं और वे कितना हमारे निकट आए हैं और जो नारा हमने शान्ति और सहयोग का दिया था उसके प्रति उन लोगों का कितना विश्वास बढ़ा है।

न केवल दक्षिण एशिया बल्कि पश्चिम एशियन के जो देश हैं उनकी हमारे प्रति और हमारी उनके प्रति सहानुभूति बढ़ी है। ईराक की बात आप से। अरब देशों की बात आप से। उनके प्रति हमारी जो नीति रही है वह सफल रही है,

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

अमरीका और इजराइल के सम्बन्ध बहुत घनिष्ठ थे। अमरीका के विशेष राजदूत के प्रयत्न करने पर भी सामरिक दृष्टिकोण जो इजराइल का रहा है, जो नीति उसकी रही है, उसमें परिवर्तन लाने में वह सफल नहीं हुआ है। किसिजर साहब का प्यार वहाँ पर सफल नहीं हुआ है। इजराइल ने जो अरब देशों के भ्राम अपने कब्जे में कर लिए हैं उनको छोड़ने के लिए या कोई समझौता करने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं है यद्यपि इजिप्ट उसके प्रति कुछ और मधुर हो गया था और साथे बड़ कर वह इजराइल के साथ साथ भी मिलाना चाहता था। कारण यह है कि भारत के बाहर जो पूँजीवादी देशों की नीति है या जो साम्राज्यवादी नीति है आन्तरिक विरोध होने के कारण अपने साथियों में उचित बात मनवाने में भी वे सफल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि अमरीका के विशेष राजदूत का वहाँ पर सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है। यू. एम. ए. जो एक सुपर पावर है हिन्द महासागर में अपना प्रभाव जमाने की कोशिश कर रहा है, वहाँ अड़डे स्थापित कर रहा है। इससे भारत को ही खतरा नहीं है बल्कि हिन्द महासागर के आसपास के जितने भी देश हैं चाहे वे एशिया के देश हों, अरब देश हों, ईरान हों उनके लिए भी खतरा बड़ रहा है। यहाँ तक कि सोवियत रूस के लिए भी यह एक खतरे का कारण सिद्ध हो रहा है। यह सही है कि सोवियत रूस एक शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र है, एक सुपर पावर है और सुपर पावर होते हुए भी वह खतरा महसूस करे और इसका विरोध करे तो यह और भी खतरनाक बात हो जाती है। और भी कई देश इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में भारत का यह नारा कि सामरिक देशों का अड़डा हिन्द महासागर में नहीं होना चाहिये, बिल्कुल सही है। इस बात को उसे अन्य देशों के साथ साथ यू. एन. ओ. में भी उठाना चाहिये ताकि हमारी सुरक्षा के साथ साथ अन्य देशों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था भी हो सके।

भारत की विदेश नीति की सफलता इस बात से भी सिद्ध होती है कि हमने और हमारी जनता ने हमेशा लोकतंत्रीय शक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया है, लोकतन्त्र में अपना विश्वास प्रकट किया है। दूसरे देशों के लोग भारत की इस नीति से प्रभावित हुए हैं, लाभान्वित हुए हैं। इसका तात्कालिक प्रमाण यह है कि सिहानूक की गवर्नमेंट को हमने मान्यता प्रदान की है और विश्व के सामने प्रमाणित कर दिया है कि हम प्रगतिशील लोकतन्त्रात्मक शक्तियों का समर्थन करते हैं, उनकी सफलता की आशा ही नहीं करते बल्कि जब परीक्षा की घड़ी आती है तो उस में खरे भी उतरते हैं।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों से हमारा जो दूतावास है उनको सक्रिय करने की आवश्यकता है और इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उनका पुनर्गठन किया जाए ताकि वहाँ के नागरिक और भारत के नागरिक जो वहाँ हैं वे जितनी सहानुभूति की आशा उन से रखते हैं वह पूरी हो सके। आज वह पूरी नहीं होती है।

SHRI C H MOHAMED KOYA (Manjori) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir in the matter of foreign affairs, my Party is always supporting the policy of the Government of India. With this basic factor in mind, I would bring certain matters to the attention of the House and the Minister.

In these days of acute unemployment, our educated youngsters want to go out in search of jobs. But when they apply for passports all sorts of handicaps are put before them. The rules are very strict. The common man finds it difficult to get the signature of a Joint Secretary. The Joint Secretaries are reluctant to sign without proper enquiries. The enquiries take a long time. Why not we relax the rule? It takes not months but years to get the passport even after petitions are sent. In the meanwhile, the NOCs lapse and the employers go to other countries for recruitment.

There are complaints of corruption at the lower level in the passport offices. These should be looked into. After inordinate delay and red-tapism, the Kerala Passport Office is to

be opened shortly at Cochin. But this alone will not improve the situation. We have to relax the rules and instruct our passport officers not to delay decision on an application on hair-splitting, narrow, technical grounds.

14.00 hrs.

If the Government cannot give jobs to our educated youngsters, let them at least not adopt a dog-in-the-manger policy in giving them passports. Letters coming from the Arabian Gulf countries to Members of Parliament speak about the comparatively unhelpful attitude of our embassies in those countries. They say that embassies of countries like Iran are so helpful to their citizens in securing jobs whereas our embassies are not helpful. I do not know how far they could help and how true the allegations are. But I hope the hon. Minister will take note of this complaint. There are a number of youngsters who have gone to the Gulf countries without proper travel documents and so they are suffering. The bogus agencies which helped them to go out are extracting a lot of money. Those agencies should be discouraged and punished and our embassies must adopt a generous attitude and passports should be liberally given to those people.

There is need to strengthen our Embassy in Saudi Arabia. Its importance has increased after the oil crisis and we have to cultivate their friendship. Jeddah is as important as Washington or Moscow. I was in Jeddah when our Railway Minister Shri Mishra was killed. Our Embassy there could not give us any authentic information about the matter. I think there is no telex connection with Delhi. Jeddah embassy should be strengthened and a senior ambassador should be sent to Jeddah in view of its importance.

There is need to increase the foreign exchange allotted to Haj pilgrims in view of the high cost of accommodation at Mecca and Medina. The Government must take steps to construct the Keyi Rubat which was demolished for the expansion of the Harem Shereef. The money is lying in the Saudi bank. If the Government takes up the matter with Saudi Arabian Government and constructs the Rubat with that money, it will be a great help to the Kerala Hajis.

The relations with Pakistan should be improved. It will be in the interest

of both countries if friendly relations are maintained. Unfortunately, Pakistan is not following the Simla spirit for reasons best known to its rulers. The two countries cannot afford to be enemies for all times to come. We must take steps to get Pakistan out of the Chinese influence.

I am happy to support the policy of the Government of India with regard to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. Here I beg to differ with the views expressed by my esteemed friend Shri Samar Guha who wanted a change in our attitude towards Israel. The Palestinian Arabs were sent out of their motherland by Israel, a creation of the imperialist powers and so they are fighting for their liberation under the PLO. The Government of India gave them, wisely, help and recognition. This policy has its impact in the friendly Arab countries and earned their good will and our image is at its height, in spite of the hostile propaganda by Pakistan; the Arabs have got high regard for us.

We should take steps to see that our expenditure in our embassies is reduced, in view of the fact that ours is a poor country. Some of our embassies are spending money lavishly. As a poor country, India cannot afford to spend on such a lavish scale in world capitals. We should concentrate on Arab countries where we have got tremendous goodwill. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter.

श्री जशजि बूचर (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष हम दुनिया की फ्रांजिज्म से मुक्ति और उस पर विजय प्राप्त करने का तीसरा साल मना रहे हैं, लेकिन साम्राज्यवादियों द्वारा हिरोशिमा और नागासाकी में लगाई गई आग आज तक नहीं बुझी है। तीस लाख लोग बंगला देश में साम्राज्यवादी, और विशेषतया अमरीकी, हथियारों से मारे गये। इसी तरह लगभग चालीस लाख व्यक्ति कम्बोडिया और वियतनाम में मारे गये हैं। पता नहीं, वहां कितने बच्चे और औरतें हलाक हुए हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, साम्राज्यवादियों द्वारा लगाई गई आग अभी तक नहीं बुझी है। साम्राज्यवाद एक तरह से तो समाप्त हो गया है, लेकिन दूसरी तरह से वह फिर से हावी हो रहा है।

[श्री शशि कृष्ण]

हम साम्राज्यवादियों से लड़े और हम ने अपने देश की आजादी हासिल की। उन्होंने हमारे देश में बहुत से लोगों को फाँसियाँ लगाई; लाखों आदमियों को जेलों में भेजा, हमारे दस्तकारों के अगूठे काट दिये, और वे एक अकालप्रस्त, जर्जरित और दुखी भारत छोड़ कर गये। इस लिए हम साम्राज्यवादियों को कैसे भूल सकते हैं? आज की दुनिया में उन के जुल्म और तरीके बदल गये हैं, लेकिन वे और गहरे हो गये हैं।

दुनिया के जो भी देश अपनी आजादी के लिए साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं, भारत ने हमेशा उन की मदद की है। यही भारत की विदेश नीति रही है। वियतनाम हो या कम्बोडिया, कोरिया हो या बंगला देश अरब दुनिया हो या अफ्रीका या लेटिन अमेरिका जहाँ भी लोग साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं, भारत ने हमेशा उन को अपना समर्थन दिया है। हम विदेश नीति को महामा गांधी, पंडित नेहरू और आज के हमारे नेताओं का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त है, और हम अपनी इस विदेश नीति पर फख्र है।

जो देश साम्राज्यवादियों से लड़ रहे हैं चाहे वे सामाजवादी देश हों और चाहे तीसरी दुनिया के देश, वे सब हमारे दोस्त हैं। और जो देश साम्राज्यवादियों का समर्थन करते हैं, वे हमारे दोस्त नहीं हैं, इतिहास ने हम को यह बता दिया है। अगर आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से राय ली जाये कि हम समाजवादी देशों और तीसरी दुनिया के देशों के साथ दोस्ती रखें या साम्राज्यवादी देशों के साथ, तो हिन्दुस्तान का एक एक बच्चा इस बात के पक्ष में बोट देगा कि हम समाजवादी और तीसरी दुनिया के लोगों के साथ रहेंगे। हमारी विदेश नीति को हमारी चरलू नीति का पूरा पूरा समर्थन प्राप्त है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए कास होर से धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कम्बोडिया

की सिंहुनुक सरकार को मान्यता दी है। जब से उन्होंने यह भार सम्भाला है, तब से उन्होंने काफ़ी प्रगतिशील कदम उठाये हैं। उन्होंने पी०एल०ओ० और कम्बोडिया की सिंहुनुक सरकार को मान्यता दी है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि बहुत शीघ्र वह पी० आर० जी० को भी मान्यता देगे, क्योंकि पता नहीं, लोन नोल की तरह धियु कब जाने वाले हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, वह यह कदम उठाये। अगर वह आज ही इस बारे में कुछ कह सके, तो हम उस का स्वागत करेंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत एशिया में पहला देश है, जिस ने पी०एल०ओ० को मान्यता दी है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम है। पी०एल०ओ० के नेता, यासिर अराफ़त, आज अरब देशों की एकता के एक महान नेता हैं। अरब देशों की आयल पालिसी, और तेल के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पीछे उन की शक्ति है। आज अरबों की एकता, आयल पालिसी और फिलिस्तीन, इन तीन सबालों को कोई अलग-अलग हल नहीं कर सकता है। जब भी कोई हल होगा, तो इन तीनों सबालों का एक-साथ हल होगा। अरब लोग जितने आज एक हैं, उतने पहले कभी नहीं थे। हमें खुशी है कि आज वे अपनी धरती के मालिक हैं और अपने पसीने की कीमत खुद वसूल करते हैं और वे विदेशियाँ वे बग़ल से छुट गये हैं। एशिया का हर एक देश अपनी आजादी की तरफ़ बढ़े, इस बात की हमें खुशी है।

यासिर अराफ़त ने हिन्दुस्तान आने की इच्छा प्रकट की है। हम ने उन को यहाँ आने की दावत दी है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर कुछ रोशनी डालें कि हम भारत में उन का स्वागत बहुत अच्छे तरीके से करेंगे, क्योंकि वह अरबों के नेता ही नहीं, बल्कि एशिया के एक बहादुर नेता हैं। हो भी सके तो उन में सावगी है, कैस्ट्रो की करेब और लेटिन की जार्नोनाईजिंग शक्ति उन में मौजूद है और अरब देशों से जो सेकुलर सोसाइटी का उन का कांसेप्ट है उन ने वह भारत से बहुत मुनासिब है, श्राद्ध तीर

से बंदिब नेहरू और कुब्जा भेजना से। इंदिरा गांधी जी के प्रति उन की बहुत बहुत सद्भावना रहती है। तो हिन्दुस्तान उन का स्वागत करेगा और यह हम चाहते हैं कि एक दिन वह अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति करें।

बड़ा अच्छा हो कि हम इस्लाम की मान्यता भी वापस ले लें। इस्लाम और चिली जैसे देशों का क्या महत्व है जिन को हम से मान्यता दे रखी है क्यों कि जो देश एग्रेसर है और साम्राज्यवादियों के पिछू हैं उन की वह हालत हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह ठीक कह रहे हैं। चिली को एक देश ने बहुत मान्यता दे रखी है, वह समझ रहे होंगे, उन को मिलिट्री के हथियार भी दे रहे हैं और उन से ट्रेड भी कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने बलत नहीं समझा, ठीक समझा।

हमारे पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान को अमेरिका से इतने हथियार इन दिनों मिले हैं कि वह हमारे बजट के चौगुने के बराबर हैं। पेशावर में वह एक नया बेस बना रहे हैं। जो पहले हटा लिया था, अब दोबारा बना रहे हैं। मकरान और ग्वादार में उन्होंने एक बेस बनाया है और इस बात की कीमत पर बनाया है कि अमेरिका ने उन को हथियार दिए हैं। उस से हमारा भी खतरा बढ़ा है। और, हम तो बड़े देश हैं, दुनिया में पाँचवीं ताकत हैं, लेकिन कुछ पड़ोसी छोटे देशों को बहुत खतरा बढ़ा है, खास तौर से अफगानिस्तान को। अफगानिस्तान के साथ हमारी हमेशा दोस्ती और हमबर्बी रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान ऐसा रास्ता अख्तियार करे जिस से इस क्षेत्र में तनाव उत्पन्न न हो। लेकिन अभी हम ने देखा कि अब्दुल गफार खा को उन्होंने गिरफ्तार किया है। पहले तो कम्यूस सहाब के एक मिनिस्टर को मरवाया। उस के बाद बली सहाब को और दूसरों को गिरफ्तार किया। पूरा ज़ुलम का पहाड़ ढाल दिया गया है पूरे बिलोचिस्तान में और पठानों के पूरे क्षेत्र में। हम चाहते हैं कि उस क्षेत्र में शांति हो, बैठ कर बात करें। इस तरह हमारा यह वास्तव आस है।

साथ साथ हमारे पड़ोस में चीन है। वह एक लाख सेना खड़ी किए हुए है। उस के साथ स्यूविलियर बेस उस ने तिब्बत में बनाया है। 1961 में यू एन असेम्बली ने तिब्बत के पक्ष में उस के समर्थन में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था। उसमें यह कहा था कि तिब्बत को सेल्फ डिटरमिनेशन का अधिकार देना चाहिए। 1965 में भी कुछ हद तक उसी प्रस्ताव को दोहराया। आज तिब्बत के 80 लाख लोगों की जिन्यवी खतरे में है। उन की पूरी नस्ल को खत्म करने की योजना बनाई गई है और हजारों लाखों लोग वहां से उजाड़े गए हैं। तो यह भी हमारी एक जिम्मेदारी होती है कि हम तिब्बत के लोगों की मदद करें। (व्यवधान) इन को इस से क्यों तकलीक है मुझे पता नहीं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती कि हमारे साथी हुवा साहब जब सिकिम पर और काम्मीर पर चीन का रेडियो हमारे खिलाफ बो ल रहा था तब अपना रोष प्रकट करते। हमारे अन्दरूनी मामलों में चीन जितना दखल देता है उस पर अबर से अपना रोष व्यक्त करने तो मुझे खुशी होती लेकिन बजाय इस के वह जो मजबूत शोक हैं उन का समर्थन भी करने से एतराज करते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि सेल्फ डिटरमिनेशन का तिब्बत को पूरा अधिकार देना चाहिए।

जहां तक सबील है डीगो गार्सिया का और ओमान में, मसीरा आइलड में जो बेस बनाए हैं और जिस तरह हमारे देश के आसपास बिस्तार बादी और साम्राज्यवादी ने जो खतरे खड़े किए हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में जो कि शांति का क्षेत्र है उन को कोई खाम नहीं होना चाहिए और उस विश्व में जो भारत सरकार ने कदम उठाए हैं, हिन्द महासागर के आस पास के रहने वाले जो देश हैं उन से जो बातचीत की है वह उचित है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस में जो आज तीसरी दुनिया और समाजवादी दुनिया का बहुमत है उस में भी इस क्षेत्र को शांति का क्षेत्र दोबारा घोषित करने की कोशिश करेंगे। जो एशिया की कामन सेक्योरिटी है, एशिया के देशों को शिक्षा कर

[श्री शशिबूषण]

अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए तैयार करने का एक ऐतिहासिक भार उन पर आ गया है। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि उस दिशा में वह कदम बढ़ाएंगे।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : (राजनयन) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैदेशिक नीति और उस का प्रभाव आन्तरिक स्थिति का प्रतिबिम्ब मात्र है। हमारे देश की आन्तरिक स्थिति यदि शांतिपूर्ण है, प्रगतिशील है, आर्थिक दृष्टि से हम सुदृढ़ हैं, एकता भी है तो इस का प्रभाव जगत के देशों पर भी पड़ता है। अपने देश की स्थिति के आईने में अपना चेहरा देखें तो हम शांति के साथ प्रगति करना चाहते हैं तब देश की भीतरी स्थिति में उस समय क्रान्ति का आव्हान किया जा रहता है और आर्मी और पुलिस जो अनुशासन के साथ सेवा के लिए होती है, जिस पर इस सार्वभौम सत्ता की सुरक्षा का दायित्व होता है उन को भड़काया जाता है, तब हमारी स्थिति भी विदेशी या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दुनिया में कैसी होगी इस की कल्पना की जा सकती है।

हमारे देश की वैदेशिक नीति का आधार बहुत पुराना है, सनातन है। महर्षि कौटिल्य 2500 वर्ष पहले कह गए थे कि पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के साथ संबंध मैत्रीपूर्ण, शालीनतापूर्ण, गरिमापूर्ण और प्रतिष्ठापूर्ण होना चाहिए। लेकिन कबान उन्होंने यह भी कही थी कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के साथ तीन परिप्रेक्ष्य के संबंध हो सकते हैं—युद्ध, शांति और सखि हुन से दूर नहीं रह सकते। हमारा संबंध चीन से बढ़ा अच्छा था। इतना ही नहीं हमारे कठ यह नारा लगाते लगाते सूख गए थे—हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई। हम भाई भाई कहते थे और उधर एक बर्बरक हो रहा था। उस बर्बरक का शिकार हमारा देश हुआ। हम ने इसी शांति के लिए देश का बटवारा होने दिया। शाश्वत शांति के लिए हम ने पाकिस्तान बनने दिया और पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा युद्ध हुआ। कई बार शांति की खोज में हम गए, शांति की खोज में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ताश्कंद गए, खैर खैर कर न आ सके। हम ने शांति का

हाथ बढ़ा कर शिमला में संधि की। युद्ध शांति और संधि के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हम पाकिस्तान को सामने रखना चाहते हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त कोई तीसरा राष्ट्र नहीं है जिस के हमारी शांति और मैत्री की संधि न हो। एक तरफ बर्मा है उत्तर में नेपाल और अफगानिस्तान है, ईरान है, इधर थायलैंड और सिंगापुर भी बहुत दूर नहीं हैं, सुदूर पूर्व के देश जापान से लेकर आप कहीं इधर उधर देखें, लका हमारे दक्षिण में है सब के साथ हमारे संबंध बड़े अच्छे हैं। लेकिन इन संबंधों में हम एक सगठन की कल्पना करना चाहते हैं। कल श्री दिनेश सिंह ने कहा था कि एशिया भूखंड में, इस महाद्वीप में अब अमेरिकी की यह जो नीति है हथियार दे कर लड़ाने की, युद्ध में रत रखने की, धरती का पसीने की जगह खून से सींचने की जो उम की नापाक मनोवृत्ति है, उस में वह हम को आलाब रखना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे युद्ध के बाद किसी राष्ट्र के हथियार खून से ज्यादा से ज्यादा रंगे हुए हैं ता वह अमेरिका के हैं। पच्चीसो बार आश्वासन दिए गए कि ये हथियार जो हम पाकिस्तान को दे रहे हैं भारत के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल नहीं किए जाएंगे चार्ज किए गए। डा० हेनरी किसिंजर आए और यह कहा कि भारत और पाकिस्तान को हम एक पैगंटी में नहीं रखेंगे। और हमें इस में कई दिलचस्पी नहीं है कि हम पाकिस्तान का शस्त्र सप्लाई करें। लेकिन जब वह न्यूयार्क और वाशिंगटन पहुंचे, उन का दिमाग बदल गया। हम समझते थे कि अब एक नया अध्याय आरम्भ होगा—पाकिस्तान के सन्दर्भ में। डा० किसिंजर ने हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी, राष्ट्रपति जी और विदेश मंत्री जी से मिलने के बाद जो प्रभाव छोड़ा था उस से ऐसा मालूम होता था कि उन का दृष्टिकोण बदल गया है, लेकिन वहाँ पहुंचने के बाद वे बिल्कुल बदल गये। वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते थे कि जितनी बार एग्जेशन हुआ, पाकिस्तान की तरफ से हुआ, हमने कभी एग्जेशन नहीं किया, क्योंकि हम अपनी पंचशील और सहअस्तित्व की नीति के पुजारी हैं, जिस की आधारशिला पंडित जी ने रखी

जी। दुनिया इस बात को जानती है कि हम यूद्ध से बहुत दूर हैं, हम यूद्ध नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर यूद्ध हम पर थोपा गया तो हम उस के भावों में नहीं, पलायनवादी नहीं हैं, यूद्ध थोपा तो हम यूद्ध करेंगे। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—क्या कारण है कि अमरीका की नीति जो पहले लैंड ब्रेस्ड थी, अब वाटर-ब्रेस्ड हो रही है। हिन्द महासागर में 7 बा फ्लीट घूम रहा है, अड्डे बनाए जा रहे हैं, नुक़िलवर पनडुब्बियों का जाल बिछा कर वे क्या करना चाहते हैं? आज जब कि दुनिया सिंकुड गई है, कुछ ही घंटों में एक स्थान स्थान से दूसरे पर जा सकते हैं, इधर से उधर जा सकते हैं कम्युनिकेशन के साधन बड़े त्वरित हो गये हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में उन की नीयत क्या है, वे क्या करना चाहते हैं?

इण्डो चाइना में जो हो रहा है, सारी सम्यता और इक्लाल की डेरी उन्होंने लगा दी है। आज वहा हज़ियों की डेरी लगी हुई है, कितना खून बहा है, लेकिन इस सब से अमरीका को क्या मिला? आज कम्बोडिया में जो यूद्ध हो रहा है, जो सैनिक वहा पी०आर०जी० की ओर के लड़ रहे हैं—भी शशि भूषण ने ठीक ही कहा है—हमें उन को मान्यता देनी चाहिये। उस राष्ट्र को जो सार्वभौम सत्ता के लिये लड़ता है, हमारा समर्थन उस के साथ है और इस सदन से भी हमारे समर्थन की ध्वनि उस के पास जानी चाहिये।

एक बात आज सिद्ध हो गई है—कोई चाहे कितना हथियार सप्लाई करे, लेकिन जनता के मन में, जनता की घमनिधों में राष्ट्र की स्वतंत्रता के प्रति हमदर्दी और प्यार है तो चाहे कितनी बड़ी शक्ति आ जाय, कभी भी उस घरेलू को परास्त नहीं कर सकती, पराधीन नहीं कर सकती और वह उदाहरण आज वियतनाम और कम्बोडिया ने उपस्थित कर दिया है। हम चाहते हैं कि एक झण्डे के नीचे सारा इण्डो-चाइना आ जाय और हमें इस काम में अपने मित्र पी०आर०जी० को सार्वभौम देना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक सगठन की बात है—हम एशियाई देशों के नेतृत्व की बात नहीं करते, लेकिन सहव्यस्तित्व और पञ्चशील के अन्तर्गत यदि सारे राष्ट्र सगठित हो जाय तो जो हब-नाबिग इण्डियन ओशन में हो रही है, लुसाका में कॉर्कस हुई जिस में तटस्थ देशों ने निर्णय किया था—, चाहे जितना भी कोई बड़ा राष्ट्र क्यों न हो उस की न आने दिया साथ, यहा शान्ति जोन डिक्लेअर किया जाय।

आज एक कास्पियेसी चल रही है—अरब बरूड में तेल के अन्दर, हम उस का समर्थन नहीं करते हैं, बहुत भाव बढ़ा दिये हैं दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं, हम को भी तकलीफ हो रही है। लेकिन अरब बरूड के 30 बिलियन डालर्स जो उन के यहा हैं, जो सरप्लस हैं बाब उन्ही के यहा डिपॉजिट में हैं, इन्वैस्टमेंट में हैं और उस के एक्च में क्या दे रहे हैं? अमरीकन पालिसी यह है कि उस के बदले में दे रहे हैं—मस्त्र। प्रोबोक कर रहे हैं कि आप बड़े राष्ट्र हैं, खड़े हो जाइये, हथियार हम देते हैं। हम इस सदन के द्वारा बाब इन अरब देशों से अपील करना चाहते हैं—आप की जो व्यापार नीति है या आप का जो समझौता है, उस का पालन करे भाव बढ़ाना हो तो बढ़ावें, उत्पाद कम करना चाहते हैं तो कम करे, लेकिन अमरीका की जालसाजी और वडयन्त में न आय, वे जब आप को हथियार देने की बात कहें तो उसे स्वीकार न करे। क्योंकि जब कभी भी खतरा आवेगा—आज ईजराइल न्यूक्लियर के मामले में थर्ड पावर है, उसके पास इतना भण्डार है कि यदि वह आपरेट करेगा तो एशिया भूखण्ड के लिये खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि अरब देश अपनी सार्वभौम सत्ता के लिये, व्यापार के लिये जो, नीति निर्धारित करना चाहें करे, हमारे उन के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं—ईरान के साथ ईराक के साथ, सऊदी अरब के साथ, क्वैत के, साथ—वे सम्बन्ध अच्छे बने रहें, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि वे अमरीका की जालसाजी में न आयें।

[श्री राज गहोदर वाघेरी]

बाज सेंसर में क्या हो रहा है—103 देश ऐसे हैं जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के 138 देश में से 103 देश ऐसे हैं जो सूखे हैं, जिन को डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज कहा जाता है, जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं। 100 आदमियों में से बाज 60 आदमी सूखे हैं और इस संख्या में हमारी जनसंख्या भी सूखी है, बाज हमें रोटी की आवश्यकता है, गोला-बारूद की आवश्यकता नहीं है। खेती के उत्पादन की जरूरत है, अनाज की जरूरत है, प्रेम की जरूरत है, हथियारों की जरूरत नहीं है। इस लिये इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं उन उच्च राज्यों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ और खस कर उन राज्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ जो लड़ना चाहते हैं, उन को बाँध कराना चाहता हूँ—ये अपनी ऐसी नीति का परित्याग करे। हमारे सकल काल में इस हमारी मजद के लिये जाया, उस का हम समर्थन करते हैं, उस की नीति की दुहाई और बसाई देते हैं।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I know that the time at my disposal is very short and, therefore, I will try to be very brief and will try to avoid repeating the points that have already been made.

The year of 1974 was a year full of trials and economic difficulties for the developing countries due to the world monetary instability and shortages and high prices of fuel, food and fertilisers. The world is going again through a process of certain industrial revolution. Hence, the energy crisis or the oil crisis has acquired the greatest importance as far as the developing countries are concerned. In this context, the Foreign Affairs Ministry has not remained the same as it was four or five years back. How many more responsibilities have been added to it: It has to look to the economic side of the country also. While formulating its foreign policy, the Ministry has to pay attention to the economic, cultural, educational and technological relations with different countries. Hence, in the changing spectrum of the world scene, in the diplomatic activities, the administrative

structure of the Ministry and the foreign service need to be continuously strengthened and adjusted to new priorities.

There are nearly 117 Missions abroad with nearly 2,000 personnel, including the local people. The Ministry has 19 Divisions, with 2,000 officers and staff. But the staffing pattern and the work-method require a change. For example, let us take the expenditure of the Indian Missions abroad. The expenditure on the Indian High Commission in London has got to be curtailed because India is a country today which cannot afford to have such types of luxuries. When I say that the staffing pattern has to be changed, I mean that there should be more India-based staff there in the Missions than the local people, and if we want to have local people, they should be on a contract basis.

We have been paying more attention to our Missions in the Western countries than those in the Asian or African or Latin American countries. In the context of the energy crisis and the need for strengthening India's economic co-operation and commercial relations, our representation in the Gulf region and the Latin American countries has to be strengthened.

Taking into consideration the situation in the world today, our primary responsibility is to develop the areas surrounding us. We have to bear in mind the fact that we are strategically situated in Asia and hence, we have to lay a greater emphasis on Asian affairs. It has become necessary for us to evolve an Asian organisation for mutual development. If we look at the map of Asia, we will find that we are at the centre. About what is happening in West Asia and South-East Asia, we do feel concerned. But there was a time when, if anything happened in West Asia and South-East Asia, India was always in the centre of the picture. But, for some reason or the other, we have moved away from it. We do feel concerned about the happenings in these areas, and the basic problems do attract our attention. The friendship and all round co-operation between India and the United States with the Soviet Union is resting on the solid ground of mutual respect and non-interference. India's nuclear technology was seen in the proper perspective by U.S.S.R. which admitted that

It was a step on the path of economic and technological self-reliance.

India's friendship and co-operation with the East European countries has also received a further fillip with the visits of the Prime Ministers of Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Czechoslovakia and others.

With this background if we look at the relations with the United States, unfortunately, such a development has not taken place. There is a need to make an effort to normalise the relations with U.S.A. Dr. Henry Kissinger paid a visit to India in November last and held discussions. These talks did help to remove past misunderstandings and contribute to mature and constructive understanding between the two countries. It was also agreed to set up a Joint Commission which was a great step but the whims of some individuals came in the way and the hopeful trend in Indo-US relationship was thus clouded by the American decision of removal of the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan. India's grave concern and serious disappointment at these developments was conveyed to the U.S. Government. Our Minister for External Affairs made a statement on the floor of the House and announced that he would not attend the meeting of the Indo-US. Joint Commission in Washington which was to be held on the 13th-14th March.

The Pentagon has started fortifying their naval bases in the Indian Ocean and make the peaceful zone unsafe. Is the so-called super-power really trying to consolidate the process of detente or enhance the dangers of war? In these circumstances, India has to be play an important role and I hope our foreign policy and our efforts in the direction of world peace are bound to yield great results...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a good point to wind up with.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: I will not elaborate and I will be brief. I will confine myself to our external publicity.

Unfortunately, among our neighbours, Pakistan and China continue to indulge in false and mischievous propaganda against India in different parts of the world. As a journalist, I had a few

opportunities to visit some of the countries and I found there that their publicity and propaganda machinery is much more stronger and efficient than ours and also they spend a lot on that. I know with the financial limitations of our Government, we cannot spend much more money. But, taking into consideration the importance of publicity, public relations and propaganda, we have to see whether at least...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is an ingrained quality in human nature to sympathise with the under-dog, with whom they think is an under-dog, and you cannot do anything about it.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: We must have Information Services at least in four or five important countries which other countries are having, e.g. British Information Service, U.S. Information Service, etc. Unless we have a strong information service, we are not going to meet the challenge posed by China and Pakistan in this respect.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Our difficulty is that we cannot take the pose of an under-dog. We are too big for that.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Too arrogant for that.

SHRI SYED AHMAD AGA (Baranulla): It is not Pakistan that counts but what matters is the United States menace which is increasing even to-day. This self-appointed guardian to police the entire world has come out to-day. There is a news item in the papers today and I will just read out one or two lines.

"The Americans cannot afford to go into isolation."

Then it again says:

"we cannot turn our backs on the rest of the world."

It is again said:

"Like it or not, we are a great power."

Then it goes on:

"The President vowed to uphold the United States military strength..."

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

It has come out again to police the entire world. The House of Cards of puppet regimes in Cambodia and in South Vietnam have collapsed. U.S. imperialism is forced to retreat. But it wants to come back in a big way. U.S.A. put up puppets everywhere including Pakistan. Puppets should take a lesson from what happened to Lon Nol and Thieu. It should be a lesson to the puppets that they have to run away weeping. They must know that they cannot exist on borrowed weapons. The United States of America supports the regime in Rhodesia of white people because they get from there chrome and nickel. South Africa has become nuclear. It has joined the nuclear club which is a threat to the Indian ocean area. This area of Asia has got 40% of gold, 60% of uranium, 80% of tin, 90% of rubber, 98% diamond, 57% oil. The U.S.A. obtains 85% of rubber and 70% of tin from this area. Along with Diego Garcia base, the base at Masera which was obtained by U.S. from the Sultan of Oman in return for weapons, to crush the people of Oman. Now the base at Masera, Gowder and Makaran is the channel through which all passes to us. This can be obstructed by the U.S. if they so choose in any emergency.

In an Article, Moosa Moola, Chief Representative of Asian Mission, African National Congress, refers to Simonstown at the extreme end of South Africa. And, if South Africa is going to be made strong, it is going to be a threat again to the countries around the Indian Ocean. It is significant that three vetoes were used by U.S., by U.K. and by France on expulsion of South Africa because they wanted to use South Africa. Kissinger when he came last year gave an assurance that Pakistan will not be given arms and there is no question of parity between India and Pakistan. Now they are arming Pakistan on the plea that they have to maintain a balance between India and Pakistan. Actually, the intention is to de-stabilise normal conditions in the subcontinent and therefore arming of Pakistan. I welcome the detente between the two super-powers. But I do not have any doubts with regard to this that they do not want a nuclear war. Because, that will finish them also in the process.

U.S.A. has 30,000 nuclear weapons which is 3500 times much more stronger

than the bomb which was thrown in Hiroshima. They don't want to be wiped out in a nuclear war. Therefore, their only game is to create this de-stabilisation in the Asian theatre.

I shall go a step further and say that though nuclear war will not be their yet we feel concerned when U.S. is arming Pakistan this time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Aga, you have got just two minutes more. What do you want them to do about it? What should the External Affairs Ministry do in this situation?

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I will omit most of the portions of my speech. What I would like to say is this. The Ministry should not only have a dynamic policy but we should also pursue the Asian Collective Security system. We now see the U.S. making its efforts to distillise this sub-continent. Therefore, our policy should be such that we can have stability in this area. We should try to do this progressively. We have recognised Cambodia. We should recognise P.R.G. The U.S.A. is trying to use bases for their own imperialistic purposes. We should not allow this to happen in this part of the country.

I would conclude by saying that we must have a sort of Asian Collective Security system here. I think about a year ago or so, we had attended a meeting at Moscow. About 3,000 delegates attended that meeting there and they resolved that we should have a system of Asian Collective Security in this region. We should try to see in what manner and in what way we should have such a security system which would help us.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA (Jamnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. Much has been said about global strategy. Most of the Members have covered almost all the important countries of the world. But, unfortunately, I feel that one important part of the world has not only been neglected by our officers in the North Block but also by Members in this House.

Sir, I would refer you to Chapter VIII of this Report.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is the most difficult little book for me to read! This is a rignmarole of all kinds of things.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Since this report has been published from South Block, they always consider South America or Latin America as a part of America. Once they mentioned it as South America, for the second time they mentioned that as Latin America and, for the third time, they have again mentioned that as South America. Whatever the report that was given about 15 years ago, to-day we find the very same thing in this Report. We have had the experiences in the past and let us not forget that as far back as in 1953, India was defeated in the U.N. in a Committee's election by 21 votes whereas 17 votes were from the Latin American countries. It was since then that we have been realising the importance of these Latin American countries. And I am proud to say, to an extent, that we have made some developments in this respect. We have now, out of these 24 or 25 Latin American countries, diplomatic relations with almost all the 20 to 21 countries which is an encouraging sign.

But, Sir, having diplomatic relations alone does not serve the purpose. We should have diplomatic relations along with economic cooperation. We have, in this country, been exporting goods of all sorts which have still not reached the Latin America.

Sir, in this report—I can show the reports for the last five to six years—it is always mentioned that here is a potential market in Latin America. We are prepared to develop our trade relations but it is difficulty in shipping which is coming in our way. This is an excuse which we are giving just to write something in the report. Has not the Shipping Corporation already informed the Ministry of Commerce that if they could give some sort of guarantee that goods would be sent there they are prepared to start an experimental line for at least six months.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): They have already started one.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: That is only Argentina! I was coming to that. I believe we are even trying to start a line through Hong Kong. We could

even—if we are interested—start operating to South America through Yugoslavia with whom we have good relations. The Yugoslavia lines have lot of contacts with Latin American countries. It is for the Ministry to be more serious in this direction. I am glad that our new Foreign Affairs Minister who has just been there—and he will be again going there—will know for himself the warmth and the friendliness that these people have for all of us. I would congratulate the Ministry for recently recognising El Salvador. These are small countries in Central America looked after from Mexico. When we have an ambassador at Panama why not we have a junior resident ambassador in Guatemala who could look after all these countries in the Central zone. Talking about South America, Brazil covers Bolivia. I would like to know the logic of it. Would it not have been proper to ask our man in Peru to be in charge of Bolivia? These two countries are next to each other and have much in common. These are the small points which I would like to mention just to draw the attention of the Government that it is these small things which matter quite a lot and more attention should be given to them.

I would in short mention about another very important aspect about Latin America and that is our trade relations. I believe STC has office in Buenos Aires which is doing well. But Buenos Aires does not cover the entire Latin American continent. Lima is the headquarters of the Andean Pact. Why can't we upgrade that embassy of ours? Why not put a senior ambassador and make him our economic Commissioner there who can cover the entire Latin American countries because today almost all the Latin American countries are in the Andean Pact except Argentina, Venezuela and Brazil? Would it not be worthwhile to study this point and give importance to our base in Lima which is being neglected to-day?

I would also like to mention one thing which Mr. Sequeira has also mentioned. It was in the year 1971 when for the first time the Latin American Parliament invited an observer from India and we sent one. They appreciated it. We were invited in 1972 and we sent a representative that year also. Sir, we should remember here that the

[Shri D. P. Jadeja]

Latin American Parliament asked only three countries in the world to send observers and we were one of them. Not only that. In other things also, they have mentioned the name of India and they have welcomed the representation of India. What happened now? In 1974, we were invited, I am told, but, we could not send an observer. The point is not only that. The major point is that even in 1973, I had spoken from the same place about the same matter and I had told the Government that since 1972, Government of India were trying to convene a joint conference of democratic countries from Latin America, Africa and Asia; we were given this work. I do not know what happened. Whenever I informally ask the Ministry, I am told, this is something which the Lok Sabha Secretariat has to do. When I ask the Lok Sabha Secretariat, they say that they are going to take it up at some level or the other. But, the result is that we have been given a bad name. It may be the fault of the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the people in the South Block. I am not interested in that. I am only interested to know, who is to be blamed for this and whether we are going to do something to win back the confidence of these Latin American countries who believe in democracy and who look to India as a democratic nation, which could be an example for them to follow :

Saying this, I support the demands.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs, not merely by way of formality, but, for this reason that for the first time, a distinguished politician and a senior Cabinet Minister has been put in charge of external affairs, who, with his revolutionary background, his socialist ideas and his new approach which he has brought to bear on this subject, has raised certain hopes for Afro-Asian solidarity. The recent conference which the Foreign Minister has been pleased to attend (and the three cardinal principles which he has propounded there), has not only received international recognition, but, has, for the first time, left an indelible mark on Indian participation in this

conference. They have perhaps succeeded in restoring the Bandung spirit of the past.

Sir, the merit of the foreign policy or any other policy is that it can only be emphasised by good propaganda. The best propaganda for any policy is that the policy should be a correct one and for the first time, we have the hope and confidence that the practical pragmatism which the Foreign Minister has brought to bear upon, will yield fruitful results in evolving a conscious policy of Afro-Asian solidarity. Sir, I am not saying this merely for the sake of repetition of words. We are linked with Africa and Asia. Not only our colonial past is similar, not only the present imperialistic exploitation is similar, but, even our feelings far surpass the geophysical boundaries and we feel one with the cause for which this comity of nations is struggling. Sir, this struggle is going to be long and hard and in this struggle, a developing country like India is looked upon by other up-coming Afro-Asian countries as a leading light towards this solidarity. I hope our Foreign Ministry would prove worthy of the same.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since the days of Jawaharlal Nehru, the foreign policy of India has always assumed an international stature in the down trodden comity of the world. Whenever there has been injustice, in any corner of the world, India's voice has not only been heard with respect but, has always been looked upon as a guiding principle for solution of international ills.

The Kissinger touch which has faded even before it was born is not something which is common with our heritage, which is common with our thinking on foreign affairs. We do not look upon our Foreign Minister to work for wonders, but we certainly look upon him to see to it that solid foundations are laid for international brotherhood, particularly in the Afro-Asian world.

I have something to say about Asian unity. During his last days, Pandit Nehru was toying with the idea of giving birth to a sort of Asian Commonwealth, but that idea could not take shape. Even the limited co-operation in the sphere of an Asian Bank could not go beyond scratching the problem. Therefore, some sort of association with

a socio-political base of the countries of South-East Asia will have to be evolved and India and her Foreign Minister will have to give the lead to these countries in coming together on some sort of association of this kind.

There have been rumblings in the U.K. about British participation in EEC. There may be a referendum in Britain on Mr. Wilson's idea of participating in the EEC. The reservation which the British have on EEC points to the cardinal need of having a similar economic association in the Asian continent. In this regard, I wish our Foreign Minister, who has so much economic background and who is so well aware of imperialistic exploitation, both within and abroad, would see to it that he at least lays the foundation for some such international association in Asia.

I have something to say about India's participation and continuance in the sterling bloc. When India achieved its independence a few years ago, our entire international trade was tied with U.K. and we were naturally in the sterling bloc. Thus we accumulated several thousands of crores of sterling to our credit. Therefore, it was in the fitness of things that India should continue in the sterling bloc. But now that our international trade has assumed a proportion where British commonwealth participation is less than 15-20 per cent, there is no sense in India continuing in the sterling bloc. Even the Arab countries are threat of these petro-dollars and are thinking of evolving their own currency formula for the sale of oil and oil products. So India should seriously think of coming out of the sterling bloc and evolve a sort of currency of its own covering several South-Eastern countries like India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka which will lead to a solid foundation of trade and aid.

The developing nations of the world not only look to Indian technology and Indian political wisdom but they also look to India as the leader of the downtrodden comity of nations. Therefore, I hope that our foreign policy would be worthy of the same.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): This House for the last couple of years unfortunately, gets fewer and fewer occasions to review that I would

call the dynamic changes that are taking place in the international arena. I would say that this is a very regrettable development because, as far as I can see, this is the only occasion i.e. during the debate on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry over the last several sessions—apart from specific issues which have come up in a call attention motion or otherwise—when we can take a look at the international arena. When I say I regret it, it is because the architect of our foreign policy, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, when he was alive saw to it that this House deliberated for hours not merely on the basis of our foreign policy which was settled even during the days of our freedom struggle, but on the contours of the international situation, and each developing crisis.

15.00 hrs.

One of the co-architects of our foreign policy, Shri Krishna Menon is no more. We miss him very much today and probably we will miss him for many years. I had an opportunity to discuss this matter before his death and he said: "it is unfortunate that this Parliament is not taken into confidence and the Government does not think it proper to come up with proper motions on international questions." Because it is the only House which can deliberate and guide; it should not be a close preserve of the South a Block. Since this is the era of people's diplomacy, at least people's representatives in the Lok Sabha should be taken into confidence not only while formulating policy but also while reviewing the policy.

It is not a cliché to say that the year under review had been a year of considerable significance; in the last couple of years a trend had set in in the international scene which transformed the world from a bi-polar world to a multi-polar world with increasing conflicts of national interests and conflict of regional interests. It is not merely an era of detente and the age of descent of Kissinger; I understand the ascent is over as is very clear from the developments in West Asia and also from what is going on in Viet-nam.

Viet Nam is not an ordinary episode of man's struggle for freedom; it has contributed towards transformation of the world from a bi-polar world into a multi-polar one. By its final onslaught

[Shri K. Unnikrishnan]

on the forces of imperialism, it has shown man's eternal determination in search of basic eternal truths and values. A question was posed before Dr. Ho-Chi-Minh, the founding father of Viet-Nam in its modern sense and he was asked: "if you do not have arms how will you fight?" He replied: "I hope our mountains will fight; our rivers will fight and our valleys and the whole country will rise against aggression." That was the spirit which asserted itself and pulled down the mightiest empire that the world has seen. In this House people will disagree whether it is an empire or not but fact, and the greatest and mightiest empire today is of the United States dollar, the American imperialism facing the final onslaught of the Vietnamese people and their struggle and its fall out in Cambodia would go down in history as a seminal event; that fight will be a significant saga in history.

Mr. Shivajirao Deshmukh pointed out a little while ago that we had a new Foreign Minister who was not only an outstanding statesman but who had also been involved in our liberation as a leader of our national struggle. I would say that he is not merely to be a witness to history; he has also to mould historical forces. I cannot understand how they can refrain from recognising the PRG? Which Government is there in Vietnam? On whose side are you? These are the questions. Freedom loving people would like to ask the Government of India and our great leader, Prime Minister Shri-mati Indira Gandhi and her distinguished colleague who is also, as I said, a great nationalist. They have shown wisdom in recognising the Cambodian Government and not only asserted ourselves against the forces of imperialism but are also leading the forces of progress.

This year has also seen many interesting developments in our sub-continent. Unfortunately some of our own friends have talked a lot about developments which should not have been done about Bangladesh. There have been national and international comments about what is going on in Sikkim. The whole question is, how do you view this development? Is it the story of a fight between feudal forces and assertion of the democratic spirit. India did not engineer it. The fact of the matter is,

neither the Himalayas nor the rivers or oceans can prevent the assertion of the human thirst for liberty and the search for a national purpose and democratic values. If democratic values have asserted themselves in Sikkim, Government of India is not to be blamed, nor as the Chinese have in an opportunistic way done, can the people of India or their so-called expansionism be blamed. But if the democratic spirit asserts and says, "We want union with India", undoubtedly I am sure the Government of India and this House will give unstinted support and welcome them to this great family of the Indian Union.

The basic and fundamental point is that we have not transgressed upon anybody's territory nor are we interested in a policy of aggression, as the whole world knows. But still comments would continue to flow—whether from Washington or London is of no consequence—that Shangrila is not being allowed to remain and the Chogyal, an old monument of feudalism in the Indian sub-continent is not there, if not for any other reasons, to amuse the anthropological interests of these people. I hope in a dynamic situation like this, we should have no hesitation in supporting this policy.

There have been very welcome developments in other parts of the world as in Portugal, again as a consequence of this assertion of the spirit in Angola, Mozambique and in Africa. We hope we will have more friendly relations with these countries.

There has been some reference in this House yesterday about the state of Indo-American relations. Somebody—I do not want to name him—talked about the identity of purpose, identity of interests and various other things that are supposed to bind together the Governments—I am not talking about the people—of the United States of America and India. I want friendly relations with every country, and certainly between the peoples of U.S.A. and India. I do not know what this identity of purpose is, whether it has been manifested in Diego Garcia or in the arms supplies to Pakistan. This view certainly does not flow out from our own anti-imperialist struggle or reflects the determination to live a life of honour and carve out for ourselves a place in the comity of nations.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members who have participated in the debate for the last 6 hours. I have listened with great care to most of the speeches. Those which I have not heard, I took care to read very carefully. Some of the members have made very constructive suggestions and I must pay my compliments for the high calibre of the debate. The constructive suggestions that they have made certainly should be borne in mind by the Government and I can assure the Hon. Member, Shri Unnikrishnan who spoke last, that in this era of people's diplomacy as he called it, it is very right and necessary that the foreign policy of a country is reviewed in this forum, people's forum, from time to time. I would like to point out, with your permission, that immediately after I took over I myself had sent a motion for considering the foreign policy of the country so that I would have, to begin with, some mandate, some direction, some instructions, some suggestions from this Hon. House and I might launch on my new duties with a little more support. Unfortunately the House did not find time to consider it. So, as far as the Government is concerned, the Government is always willing to consider the problems of foreign affairs in this House because it not only helps the Government to review its own policies but also gives some new directions in the light of the position in the world today.

In this debate I would like to make a general review of the international scene as we see it today. The international situation is in an important and crucial stage of evolution and many developments that are taking place vitally affect us also. Hon. Members would naturally wish to know how we see the international situation, what are the major features of the trends that affect us, and how it is that we are going to meet this evolving situation by anticipating events, by taking the initiative and also by reacting to events.

As most of the Hon. Members have pointed out, the international scene today has moved quite a bit from what it was two years ago. As we all know, the present era is also called an era of detente. Formerly, there was an atmosphere of confrontation which is being

increasingly replaced by an attitude of co-operation. I am saying that it is a trend, it has not still become a full reality, but certainly it is a trend. The world today is not as it was before, a bi-polar world, but it is a multi polar world and it is in this world that we have to watch the new developments and trends.

As we see it, both Soviet Russia and the U.S.A. which are the two Super Powers are adopting a policy of co-operation and, with all the strains and difficulties in the way, it seems that they are making slow but definite progress in that direction which we welcome. As we see it, they have succeeded to a certain extent because, despite many problems which we see today in West Asia, Cyprus etc., they have succeeded in avoiding any confrontation. Some people say that this *detente* is also another way of managing political crisis. It may be so. That is another way of looking at it, but the point is that certainly a new trend of co-operation instead of confrontation has come to stay and we welcome it, we support it.

There is also another very important factor in the international scene, and that is the relationship of China with these two major Powers. We see that there is slow but definite understanding between China and U.S.A. It may be halting, it may be sometimes ambiguous, but I see a definite trend of understanding between the U.S.A. and China on the one hand. On the other hand the relationship between China and the U.S.S.R. is clouded with suspicion and mistrust. I am merely mentioning certain major facts which ultimately influence the international scene. As to how these events affect us, to that we will come a little later. But let us first of all take into consideration the major situations.

There is also another very positive factor which has come into force in the international scene today, one which was in a very detailed and eloquent manner mentioned yesterday by many Hon. Members. Prof. Mukerjee and our friend Shri Dinesh Singh and many other Members from this side made mention of the new rising tide of people's success in Asia particularly. And this is something which is very significant. I was tempted to see what Panditji thought about these

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

new trends immediately after independence, how he saw it, because there is no doubt that the greatest contribution to the world and to India that was made by Pandit Nehru was that he made a very accurate judgment, a very precise judgment, of the new world that was emerging after the Second World War. That was much more important and it is in that view that he laid down certain basic fundamental policies for the foreign policy of this country, on the basis of which we are evolving our foreign policy. Some people say that it is weak, some people say that it is one-sided, but really speaking they have not tried to understand the real urges and the real inspiration which have been the foundations of this policy. I would like to quote a passage from the speech of Pandit Nehru which he delivered 28 years ago before independence. It was his inaugural speech at the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi held on 23rd March, 1947. And this is the last paragraph which I would like to read.

"All over Asia we are passing through trials and tribulations. In India also you see conflict and trouble. Let us not be disheartened by this. This is inevitable in an age of mighty transition (mark the words "mighty transition") There are often creative impulses and a new vitality in all the peoples in Asia. The masses are awake and they demand their heritage. Strong winds are blowing all over Asia. Let us not be afraid of them, but rather welcome them, for only with their help can we build a new age of our dreams. Let us have faith in these great new forces and the dream which is taking place. Let us, above all, have faith in the human spirit which Asia symbolised for long ages past."

So this was assessment of Pandit Nehru 28 years ago and what has happened in the last 28 years has not only supported this, but it has shown that people in Latin America, Africa and Asia, all people who were under the domination of imperialism were on the march and struggle against these evil forces. We see from year to year that these forces are marching forward from one triumph to another.

We have seen what has happened in Cambodia; what is happening in South Vietnam. We have seen what has happened in South Africa, in the African continent and what has happened in Portugal. These are the new forces, the peoples' forces, in Africa and Asia which, certainly, have made a great impact on the international scene today. This is one of the most important realities. I am mentioning this thing because this is the most important element which will shape the foreign policy or the world trends in the year to come.

Another important thing that has happened is the emergence the third of world. Not merely it has liberated or it has come into its own but it has organised certain institutional forums also to assert itself. One feature of it is the non-aligned movement. The non-aligned movement today is one of the important forces with which the world has to work, recognise and accept as an important fact. We have seen that most of the non-aligned countries are developing countries and most of them belong to the third world. What have we seen in the last year? Both the Special Session and the General Assembly Session of the U.N. demonstrated that this third world and the peoples of the third world are not merely struggling to come into their own but are asserting their rights; they are asserting to achieve justice and equity. They are not merely asking for justice but they are finding out ways and instruments to achieve justice and equity.

These are the basic elements in the international scene today. Of course, there is another reality also which we have to take into account and that is the very acute economic situation that has overtaken the world in the last two or three years, particularly, in the form of inflationary conditions, the prices of certain raw materials and the prices of imports in developing countries and their effect on the economy of those countries. This is also a new reality that we have to take into account.

We have seen in the last year or so, in different international forums, many important matters regarding raw materials, regarding petrol prices, regarding transfer of real resources from developed countries to developing countries, regarding monetary crises and

the solutions for them coming up. There are many aspects of the economic situation which are being discussed.

There was a question of confrontation between the oil consumers and the oil producers. Naturally, we as a developing country and as a non-aligned country took a line that even the oil producing countries have a certain right, as sovereign States, to fix the prices of oil even though it certainly cost us more. Even then, we took a principled position and we supported that. At the same time, we have also pointed out to the world that it has had a rather harmful effect on our economy for which certain solutions must be found. Instead of taking an approach of confrontation, we can certainly take an approach and an attitude of cooperation. It is on those lines that we have worked at different international forums. Even now, in Paris, I think, our representative is meeting in a preparatory meeting for a conference between the consumers and producers and most seriously affected countries. I hope, with this approach of cooperation, it might help us to go ahead.

I mention, in detail, these economic matters because the present economic problems, monetary problems and the economic crisis, all these things, are also factors in the international scene which are going to influence policy-making in the foreign affairs field. You cannot separate economic matters from political matters. We saw what happened in the 1973 war in West Asia. It really created the present acute problems as a result of the political situation there. They are increasingly getting integrated with each other. It is very difficult to separate one from the other. Therefore, this is an important factor on the world scene today that is going to affect the thinking in all the countries, of which both the developed countries and the developing countries have to take note as a part of their policy-making in foreign affairs.

I was talking about non-alignment. In the non-alignment movement also, in order to maintain the solidarity of the non-aligned countries, we will have to find out the areas of cooperation whereby, taking into consideration the complementarity of the economies of these countries, we could build bridges

of cooperation with non-aligned countries, the developing countries, the third world countries. And this solidarity of the non-aligned countries is the greatest guarantee of the progressive forces in the world. This is the major point that I wanted to make about this particular aspect.

Non-alignment, as I have said, is movement. I was asked the other day whether non-alignment was not becoming a mantra, and I pointed out to my interviewer that 'non-alignment is a dynamic, living organism'. Notwithstanding the progress of detente, which all of us welcome and to which we subscribe in our own attitudes, there is need for vigilance and solidarity among the non-aligned countries in guarding against the tendency to carve out spheres of influence or settle matters over the heads of others. The importance of such solidarity was reiterated at the recent Ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the non-aligned at Havana. The aims and principles of non-alignment continue to have a great validity in order to ensure genuine independence, peace and international security for the majority of the world's population, and India will continue to play its due role in furthering these principles. What has happened in Cyprus underlines the importance of solidarity among the non-aligned. We firmly support the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and non-aligned status of Cyprus. We endorse the various U.N. Resolutions on Cyprus which, while reiterating the above-mentioned principles, call for an end to foreign military presence of interference and for talks between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in order to achieve a mutually acceptable political and constitutional settlement. For the sake of peace in that region and of the welfare of the people of Cyprus who have already suffered so much, we earnestly hope that all concerned will avoid doing anything that might delay or endanger the prospects of such a settlement. We are glad to note that there is a likelihood of the talks between the two communities being resumed shortly.

I have mentioned the economic and monetary crises. I would like to refer to what Mr. Nalk has said. I would request him to reconsider the proposition that he had made...

AN HON. MEMBER: What did he say?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not want to repeat what he had said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Why not tell him that it is not a *mantra* but a *tantra*?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am sure he has followed the argument. We have certainly supported the oil-producing countries in this. It is basically a very correct position to take, because this has been the basis of exploitation by the colonialists.

We talk about colonialism. Ultimately what is colonialism? They try to exploit the raw materials of undeveloped countries, and further process them, and it is this processing part that, really speaking, gives the economic strength.

Therefore, the right of a sovereign country to fix the prices of its own raw materials is a very fundamental principle which we must support. But, at the same time, I am quite aware that it has created certain problems which we are, very frankly, discussing with the non-aligned, oil-producing and oil-exporting countries—that it is their duty also to keep the solidarity of the non-aligned world, that they must see that they too try to cooperate with the developing countries in order that these countries are not ultimately affected.

Our basic position in international affairs is—and I should say that that is the major plank of our foreign policy—to build our friendship on very strong foundations as far as our neighbouring countries are concerned. Therefore, you will permit me to go country by country because this is important... (Interruptions). That is the major plank of our policy in the neighbouring countries in which I include the Gulf countries, the South-east Asian countries and also the countries in the North. I know the hon. Member over there has sent me a chit. He wants to ask me a question. But before he asks the question, I will try to answer it and I am sure I will not be able to convince him...

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: He is not open to conviction.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I will take a little more time, but I think this is an occasion when I have to explain all these matters.

Let us take the case of Pakistan first because it is a neighbour and it is in the minds of many members who have made a mention. I read the speeches and I would like to assure hon. member, Shri Madhavrao Scindia. He sent me a note yesterday that I should be present when he spoke, I am sorry I had to go away to attend a Cabinet Committee meeting urgently. But I have taken care to read his speech very carefully. About Pakistan he has made criticisms against our foreign policy. As he is a young and new member I do not want to be critical about him. I certainly would like to appreciate his participation in the debate and the contribution he has made. I must tell him that he has not followed the real foreign policy principles behind what happened in the Simla Agreement.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) I followed it all right. I followed it very well...

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am giving my assessment to you. You said yesterday whatever you wanted to say.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The assessment will be reviewed by Sardar Swaran Singh who is already sitting there.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What happened in 1971 was something bigger than merely Indo-Pakistan relations. The result of the success of 1971 has to be seen in the emergence of a sovereign Bangla Desh, in India's effort to go to the aid of a struggling people who were striving hard to get independence, to go to the aid of people who were being ruthlessly and brutally driven from their homes in their own country. This is the context in which you will have to see what happened later on. What was really being tried through the Simla Agreement was not merely to solve the temporary issues that had given rise to particular problems. Naturally Pakistan along with many other friends of hers have come to recognise Bangla Desh. Then, we had to solve certain humanitarian problems involved in it. We had to solve

the problem of the Pakistani prisoners-of-war. What the Simla Agreement has done is that it has certainly given a frame-work of detente in the sub-continent, if I may use that word. It is something which is a very basic. Ultimately you cannot see a region in isolation if you are talking about world peace and friendly relations and co-existence in the whole world. You cannot think in other terms as far as your own region is concerned. Therefore, this is...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Still you believe the frame is there. The frame is already cast.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am coming to that. Certainly you can put your questions after I finish and I will try to answer them.

What is the way one has to look? I know there are certain more troubles in the way. I do not think it is very easy. Some of the things cannot be merely wished away. Wishful thinking is not going to be helpful to anybody. We should better see the significance and the force behind what really speaking took place there. Well, afterwards, Pakistan has taken a zig-zag attitude, to use their own words. I do not want to go over the details of what we did in case of trade, communication agreements, etc. Certainly Pakistan has to accept this position that it has to build up good relations with India, and efforts have been made, but there are certain inherent attitudes in Pakistan which have to be cured by their own efforts. Possibly we will have to help them to cure it, and possibly history will also cure it. The first difficult position that they took was immediately after May 1974 when India exploded a nuclear device. They tried to misinterpret India and carried on propaganda against India all over the world, but, without much impact. A large number of countries have accepted the bonafides of India in its affirmation that this nuclear explosion was made for peaceful purposes. Even U.S.A. accepted this position. So, their attempts did not make much impact on world opinion.

Then, the most important step that we have taken in the last few months to the agreement with Sheikh Abdullah about Kashmir. Shri Bhutto tried to

make capital out of it and started campaigning against that. But I do not think he has made any impact. But he certainly tried to create difficulties in this process of normalisation. We have made it clear to him that this agreement with Sheikh Abdullah is an internal matter of India, Kashmir is an integral part of India and the understanding with Sheikh Abdullah is certainly going to help normalisation of relations with Pakistan. I hope that Shri Bhutto will see the wisdom in this regard and continue this process. We are expecting their Foreign Secretary to come here and discuss further the question of civil aviation, over-flight, etc. and this process will continue.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The earth under the feet is already gone; now you are trying to build up the aerial nexus with Pakistan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, civil aviation also ultimately comes down on the earth! What has happened to you Mr. Samar Guha? You are a great revolutionary; you have become such a pessimist and lost all your idealism. What has happened to you? The main point is this. The old process was going on in a proper way; something happened in between; then our relations with Pakistan were gradually, slowly, may be haltingly, making progress and then at that time this thing happened. And, what a time was chosen by the U.S.A.! The United States of America decided to lift the embargo which in their own wisdom they had placed some ten years before. But this is the time they chose to lift the embargo. It could, really speaking, affect both the processes, normalisation process with Pakistan and normalisation of our relations with U.S.A. also. Somebody said that we must have our bridges of friendship with all the big powers. So, this also came in the way.

It is not again—let me make it clear—a question of merely giving a few weapons here or there which will make a change. What is it that we are objecting to? I would like them to understand our objection. What we are objecting to to-day is the politics behind supplying arms just to create a balance of power. This has been followed by them for the last couple of decades.

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I think they have now realised it. There seems to be some sort of a curse on American arms that wherever they go, defeat follows them. It looks like that. One sometimes becomes superstitious. I am not a superstitious person. Sometimes this is what it looks like. There is an absolute limitation to what arms can do or what the militarists can do. In both Africa and Asia and possibly, in all parts of the world, nationalism is still an important force to be reckoned with and the awakened masses are also to be reckoned with. Their urges and their aspirations have all to be taken into account. This is one thing which these big countries do not take note of. And that, really speaking, is creating problems for themselves and creating problems for the world.

I think Shri Madhavrao Scindia has criticised America. But, I think, he could not do anything else because now America is supporting Pakistan (Interruptions).

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: What I want to ask you is this. You said that Bangladesh war should be looked at in the context of the emergence of Sovereign Bangladesh. I take it that when war took place, the Government of India had entirely dismissed from their mind the recovery of occupied land in Kashmir. Has the Govt. written of Kashmir? This is my first point. Secondly, I take it that the brave jawans died only for Bangla Desh and not for their country. How can you conduct a war in compartments. Am I to take it that in this war, the jawans fought and died only for Bangladesh and not for our country?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Look, Pakistan made an aggression against us. When was it started? Don't forget the history of Bangladesh. What Bangbandhu was doing was a different thing. But, India entered into war only when there was aggression against India. Do not forget this. You will please re-read the Simla Agreement. You will know that we have not given up this position. Naturally, we have said that these questions will have to be peacefully negotiated to which Mr. Bhutto is a party. (Interruptions). I do not want to enter into a dialogue on this here. Sometimes we can meet and

discuss when we can try to convince you. So, the point I was making was this. As far as Pakistan is concerned, unfortunately, they have taken a wrong position. The reason is the supply of arms to them. That certainly has created certain difficulties. But, still, it is our policy that despite our difficulties, we shall continue to make efforts to normalise our relations with Pakistan because we believe in friendship with Pakistan and our efforts will be deliberately and consciously towards strengthening our relations in that direction.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, I think I have made our own position very clear.

I would like to say that in our policy towards South-East Asia, we have consistently endeavoured to explore the possibilities of mutually beneficial co-operation in the countries in this region. I think we can claim a measure of success in this effort. I would, for instance, refer you to the continental shelf boundary agreement concluded in the year 1974 with Indonesia which is an example of mutually beneficial co-operation in the waters separating the countries in the region. Even with other countries in South-East Asia we have been able to identify and, to some extent, develop co-operation in the areas of mutual interest and we propose to continue our efforts in this direction. Farther afield in the South Pacific, we have been able to evolve a similarity of interests with Australia and New Zealand—an example of this is the valuable change in the Australian attitude on the question of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Our bilateral relations with almost all the countries in Asia have been developing satisfactorily. Of course, the question that was argued yesterday—and it is a very important question—of finding certain forum through which we can develop an Asian identity is a very important point made by all the Members. Some of them showed some ignorance when they said there was no forum where anything could be discussed. It is not so. There are certain institutions in the economic field which are working in the form of ESCAP, Asian Development Bank, etc. But I would like to add that we have been conscious of a certain lack of institutional arrangements for consultations

among Asian countries which could provide an opportunity to ensure that their interests are adequately promoted in various international forums. While we are aware that a variety of political and other reasons somewhat inhibit the creation of a regional consultative organization for Asia, we are nevertheless exploring various avenues to foster a sense of Asian identity. Towards this end Government has been undertaking consultation with several friendly Asian Governments whose response has been generally encouraging. It is hoped that these exchanges can be widened and will eventually lead to the emergence of a greater sense of unity in Asia.

My colleague, the ex-Foreign Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, particularly laid emphasis on this aspect and made a mention of the Asian Ministers council. Some meetings took place of this council. The last one was held in 1970. Afterwards it was not possible to hold them but in this matter our judgment is that you cannot force the pace. There are certain regional and internal contradictions which you cannot forcibly solve. This can be done by building bilateral co-operation and when you work out some sort of network of bilateral relations, as I mentioned, a multi-lateral relationship may emerge. We will have to make very cautious though urgent efforts in this direction. Professor Mukherjee and Shri Daschowdhury also made a mention about it.

Recognising that the world grows more interdependent, politically as well as economically, we actively advocate and pursue a policy of international co-operation. This has been the guiding principle of our attitude particularly towards our neighbours. I have already spoken about Pakistan. In recent months, in our relations with some other neighbours, we have been able to resolve some long standing issues which had defied solution for generations. I refer to the Agreements with Sri Lanka on Kachchativu and the future of persons of Indian origin.

I refer also to the agreement with Bangladesh about Indo-Bangladesh land boundary. In our dealings with all neighbours, we have invariably kept in mind the principle of mutual benefit and sovereign equality. Most of our neighbours now have a better understanding and appreciation of our policy

of friendship and co-operation and realise that we have no intention of interfering in their internal affairs or posing any threat to them in any form.

The House is, of course, aware of the recent political and constitutional changes in Bangladesh. So far as we are concerned, they do not signify any change in Bangladesh's policy of friendship and cooperation with India and her non-aligned posture in foreign affairs. On our part, we shall continue to strike for the closest possible co-operation and friendship with that country. It is true that there are some outstanding issues such as the delimitation of maritime boundary and the Farakka barrage. But, we are confident that in the context of the genuine desire for amity and cooperation on both sides, a fair and amicable solution which safeguards the interests of both the countries will be reached.

In regard to Nepal, a country with which we have close and traditional ties of friendship, we are hopeful that a healthy relationship can be built up on the basis of mutual respect and a frank recognition by each country of the other's sensitivities. For our part, we have always done our best to respect Nepalese interests and wishes on a number of issues. We cherish our friendship with Nepal, but this relationship must depend for its growth and sustenance on common observance by both the countries of the elements of reciprocity, mutual benefit, mutual respect and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs. This is as far as Nepal is concerned. Sir, the other areas are the areas of West Asia.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Calcutta—South): I would like to put a question in regard to Bangladesh. This is for the information of the hon. Minister. You desire that we should not interfere in the domestic politics of Bangladesh and that we should try to strengthen our relationship with that country. But, I would like to know, is it not a fact that for the last two months, some leading newspapers of India have started publishing articles and news items which are meant to deliberately distort facts and which are against the interests of India and Bangladesh, both? Are you aware of this? Something has to be done in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What can they do about newspapers?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you do not want me to reply...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: There is deliberate distortion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What can you do about newspapers? We have freedom of the Press in this country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You have made your point Sir, I had briefly touched upon the dangers of the situation in West Asia. Our attitude to the Arab Israeli problem is well-known. We have consistently supported the principle of denying the aggressor the fruits of his aggression and recognising the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Just peace in West Asia can be secured only on the basis of these principles. The Arab world, by and large, recognises that our support to them over to years has been based on principles and not on expediency. In turn, this has facilitated Indo-Arab cooperation in many fields to our mutual benefit. We have always supported the Palestinian cause and have accepted the Palestinian Liberation Organisation as the legitimate representative of the people of Palestine in their just cause. When the PLO recently asked for permission to open an office in Delhi, we readily agreed to that request. The office has started functioning already.

In this connection, I may also refer to the closer relations that we have been able to develop with the Gulf countries. This is a very important part of our neighbourhood. Several high level visits have been exchanged as a result of which fresh avenues of bilateral co-operation have been identified or developed. Saudi Arabia, under the late King Faisal, has played a dynamic role in West Asia and high tragic death has grieved us deeply. In the past few months, we were able to widen the areas of understanding and co-operation with that country. We look forward to developing this further.

I would like to say a few words about our relations with Iran and Iraq. In the last few years, Iran has shown greater understanding than before on a number of issues of concern to us and has also actively developed contact in the fields

of economic co-operation. Iran has demonstrated its interest in the stability of the region. Its friendly relations with Pakistan need not hinder the further strengthening of our bilateral relations, and it is our hope and desire that Indo-Iranian friendship and co-operation will continue to grow to mutual benefit.

With Iraq, our relations have been traditionally close and friendly. The Prime Minister was accorded a very cordial reception when she visited Iraq in January this year. Iraq was the first country to extend easy payment terms for oil when we were in need. In the circumstances, the news of an accord between Iran and Iraq in March this year over the boundary and other problems has been very welcome, and we hope that both these countries will work together in the interest of the whole region.

I had referred earlier in my speech to the threat of military intervention in this region—I am talking about the west Asia region. Such contingencies will have to be faced by us with the confidence that gun-boat diplomacy is not an effective political instrument. The Suez mis-adventure of 1956 bears testimony to that. At the same time, we have to redouble our efforts to strengthen the solidarity of the entire non-aligned world, so that our unity and determination may serve as a warning to the potential interventionists.

While we shall continue to direct our efforts towards getting the developed world to better appreciate the point of view of the developing countries and towards promoting proposals for international co-operation, the safeguarding of our own security interests would naturally assume paramount importance. In that context, we have to continue to build up and strengthen our relations with these countries which would stand by us.

The only other country, to which I wanted to make a reference and which I have not been able to do, was Afghanistan. As you know, President Daud paid us a visit very recently. There were some good discussions between the President and the Prime Minister. I think I should have made a reference along with Pakistan to Afghanistan that Pakistan's recent attitude of belligerency towards Afghanistan is another

matter which, really speaking, concerns us. Our relations with Pakistan are very closely and friendly and we have...

AN HON. MEMBER: Afghanistan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Afghanistan I mean—thank you for the correction. Our relations with Afghanistan are very close and friendly and we have the fullest sympathy with Afghanistan in the problems it faces. Of course, with Pakistan also, we want to be friendly...

AN HON. MEMBER: It cannot be a one-way traffic.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We were making efforts to be friendly. We earnestly hope that a peaceful solution will be found to these problems.

When President Daud recently came here, we both felt that the U.S. decision on arms supplies to Pakistan would encourage the forces of confrontation and tension, retarding the process of normalisation in South Asia.

In this connection, I would like to mention one aspect, to which many members made reference, and that is regarding Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is a person not belonging to one country or the other. He was a veteran freedom fighter and naturally his arrest has caused concern to us, and I share that concern.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: At least you have mentioned that.

16.00 HRS.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: With regard to China, the fact that I refer to our relations with China in the end does not by any means signify that we attach less importance to that great country. In spite of what China has or has not done we continue to have an open mind on the question of improving our relations with China. We have repeatedly made known our desire and willingness to do so. Unfortunately this thing cannot be a one way affair; there has to be a response from the other side as well. We do not have as yet any concrete evidence of a corresponding desire by China to improve its relations with us. In spite of the recent visit of the table tennis team and the optimistic statement by

the Chinese Vice Premier who passed through Calcutta in February on his way to Kathmandu for the coronation of the king, the Chinese have shown no real change in attitude. On the contrary they have launched a fresh barrage of anti-Indian propaganda on well-worn themes like Kashmir, Pakistan, Sikkim, Nepal, etc.

I find two very interesting criticisms coming from two different Members of the opposition. Shri Mavalankar told us not to insist on rigid reciprocity, if I am quoting him correctly. If in relationships between two countries reciprocity is not to be maintained, what is to be taken care of? If reciprocity is considered rigidity, the only thing is surrender.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I do not mean surrender at all; I said; let us not be rigid; let us keep an open mind on that point.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Certainly, have an open mind. But this open mind is rather a dangerous thing and I do not know if open-mind is something which could be open at both ends.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be an open-ended mind.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is one thing. On the other side my hon. friend Scindiaji said: do not go by the ping pong diplomacy... (Interruptions). The word used was—ping pong diplomacy. You said: let it be there; but do not be the ball but be a bat. That is what he said. This word 'ping pong diplomacy' in connection with India has no meaning. It might have had some significance in relation to the United States because they had no other communication with China; they had no diplomatic relations; they had no embassy in Peking nor had China an embassy in Washington in the United States. They had to depend upon some type of diplomacy... (Interruptions).

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIENDIA: Surely, you have not taken it literally. I do not mean that you go and play ping pong with Mao Tse Tung. That is just an expression.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: In this particular matter, we have to

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judge the facts. Our basic attitudes are clear. We certainly would like to see what their attitude is going to be and respond to it in the proper manner when we get proper indications. That is what I wanted to say.

In the case of West European countries, I should like to say that our relations with those countries are good. Their economic co-operation is very important for us and I think our relations will continue to develop in the proper way in the years to come. The most important change that has happened in Western Europe is the change in Portugal. After nearly four decades of fascist regime, democracy had asserted itself and it has not only liberated the forces of democracy in Portugal but it has also liberated the forces in Africa, Anglo and Mozambique. There are very important changes taking place not only in the former Portuguese colonies, but some optimistic signs of liberation and progressive forces making further progress are seen in some other countries in South Africa as well as in Zimbabwe and Namibia. In this region, the local statesmen like President Nyerere and President Kaunda are taking a lead in constructive statesmanship.

An hon. member made mention about Latin America. Our relationship with Latin American countries is also recognised to be a very important plank of foreign policy. May be what was true ten years before is not true today. We have got our Embassies there. I had particularly mentioned that this non-aligned meet at Havana had a special significance in the context of Latin American countries. The nonaligned movement is taking firmer roots in Latin America and they are participating in third world problems and identifying themselves with the third world, which is very good. As far as trade is concerned, trade with Latin America is not an easy matter. It is a matter of distance, but even then we have started making progress. A direct shipping service has been started. It goes to Surinam, Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago and other places depending on cargo. There is also possibility of another service to Panama and Pacific ports of Latin America. Certainly these contacts will ultimately help the growth of trade and economic cooperation.

As far as East European countries and Soviet Russia are concerned, our relations are very friendly. Prof. Mukherjee suggested yesterday that by mistake sometimes people try to bracket the two super powers together. I think that is not at least our Government's attitude, because the two super powers cannot be bracketed together. They are not only qualitatively different, but they are different from the point of views of our national interest. This is one fact we have to take note of. Whenever India was in difficulty, Soviet Russia has stood by us. Certainly our relations with Soviet Russia are very friendly and they will grow from strength to strength. Our relations with the East European socialist countries are also very friendly. Only this year we had visits from three Prime Ministers of East European countries and we have found that there is identity of views and similarity of approach in regard to many international matters. I think our trade and economic cooperation is also growing. Our relation with the East European countries and the Soviet world is a very important matter of policy with us and I am sure it will grow from strength to strength.

As far as U.S.A. is concerned, Dr. Kissenger's visit created certain hopes, but the lifting of the embargo created difficulties and I had to postpone my visit to U.S.A. For future, we certainly hope to have good relations with them, but it will depend upon their showing sensitivity to our national concerns.

As far as Cambodia is concerned, we have recognised the Government of Prince Sihanouk. As for the PRG, I would like to assure the House that our sympathies are always with them in this matter. From the very beginning we have stood with the struggle of the Vietnamese people. After the Paris Agreement, we had discussions with the PRG's representatives, and it is with their agreement that we have accepted that their General delegation should be set up in India. Certain letters are expected to be exchanged. Certainly, a new situation is developing. I can only say that we are watching the changing situation. You can rest assured that we will do the right thing at the right time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: During this session you will get that opportunity.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
You leave that decision to us.

As far as the Commonwealth is concerned, it is a very important forum for exchange of views. It is not a body which takes any policy decisions. It is not expected to do any such thing. But when heads of governments, coming from different regions at different levels of development come together, the exchange of views help each other. This has been my experience. Of course, I have not attended the Prime Ministers' Conference as yet, but I have experience of the conference of the Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth. I must say that it helps us to come into contact with the Caribbean countries, the African countries and the South Asian countries, and this exchange of views certainly helps us to develop a sort of consensus. It is good that some of the developed countries like Britain, Australia and New Zealand are present. Sometimes their availing of the views of the third world help them, though I am not sure how far, in influencing the decision-making in other countries like America.

I think I have practically dealt with all the major problems that were raised.

श्री शशि बूबन (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : चिली की मान्यता वापस ले ली जाय।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Of course, there is this tendency on the part of some of these big powers, who are not reconciled to the progressive regimes in developing countries. So, wherever they find a possibility of undoing it, they are taking that opportunity. I am sure this policy has not paid them, has not succeeded in any other part.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: They will try to do it in India.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Possibly they may wish to try it. But, I do not think the people of India are going to put up with that. They will certainly give a very effective answer to any attempt at subversion in this part of the world. You can rest assured of that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Indian entity is very hot!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
They would not try it. I have no doubt about it.

Some hon. Members referred to the question of cultural diplomacy. I would like to say that cultural diplomacy is one of the instruments for promoting friendly relations with other countries. Strictly speaking, cultural agreements and cultural exchange programmes are the responsibility of the Department of Culture. However, as one of the implementing agencies, the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, which is under the administrative control of my Ministry, has been carrying out active and increasingly wider programmes of cultural exchanges with other countries, within the constraints imposed by our limited foreign exchange resources.

Now two points remain. One is about our Embassies and Missions, which was a point made by some of the Members, particularly by Shri Mavalankar. I can say from my experience of the last six months, because I have travelled quite a bit in the last six months and I have come into contact with younger officers of the Foreign Service, that most of them are very eager, keen, intelligent and patriotic persons. Shri Mavalankar mentioned his experience sometime in the last decade, was it not? But things have changed. Certainly, there are some limitations on them. One is manpower availability. Some of our missions are small. But I quite agree that there is scope for improvement in the relations with the public. I will again bring to their notice the feeling in the House that they will have to be a little out-going in their relations with the Indians abroad. Indians on visit, and that they should certainly build up India's image in the countries in which they serve.

I trust I have been able to give the House some of the salient features of the present international situation and the manner in which we have tried to make our foreign policy a dynamic and flexible instrument for projecting India's views and safeguarding her interests. The objectives of Indian foreign policy are to promote the cause of peace and international co-operation, as we believe that this would secure the interests not only of India but also of the entire international community.

In the global context, we welcome the world-wide trend towards détente and reduction of tensions. It is in this

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atmosphere that humanity can achieve social, economic and political progress. It is also in this context that we can take steps in their direction of general and complete disarmament. At the same time, we advocate strongly the sovereign equality of nations and we maintain that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should have a voice in the working out of their destinies.

India, accordingly, believes that non-alignment plays a crucial role in the furtherance of these objectives. We continue to attach great importance to the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries in the interests of themselves, of the developing countries and of the international community as a whole. We remain firmly committed and totally opposed to all forms of colonialism, racism and discrimination in the world, wherever and in whatever form they might occur.

In the global context, we also believe firmly in the increasing inter-dependence of nations, particularly in the task of finding urgent solutions to some of the grave economic problems facing us, including those of inflation, imbalances and inequalities. We believe that there is an increasing awareness everywhere that no country, however great or powerful, can afford to regard a problem anywhere as being of no concern to it.

We have devoted our special attention to amity and cooperation in our region; we have made special efforts and taken various initiatives to strengthen our relations with all countries of the region, particularly our neighbours. It is only through friendship and cooperation, on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual benefit, that we can help each other to build regional peace and stability, and thus contribute to the relaxation of tensions around the world. We have, I think, achieved a substantial measure of success in strengthening our relations with many countries in the region on the basis of these principles. We have settled with them some of the problems which had defied solutions for generations. I need hardly mention that our attitude to Pakistan too is guided by the same devotion to good

neighbourly relations and willingness to settle all problems bilaterally and peacefully.

We attach paramount importance to promoting understanding and developing and strengthening bilateral co-operation in the political as well as economic and cultural fields. As I have said in my speech, the conduct of our foreign policy has been directed at this objective bilaterally, regionally and globally, the objective of building bridges of friendship, cooperation and understanding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are a number of cut motions...

SHRI NOORUL HUDA rose (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have had enough discussion. If I allow you, I will have to allow others. The debate begins all over again. He had covered a very wide ground.

There are a number of cut motions which the hon. Members, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri and Shri Mavalankar, have moved. Unless any hon. Member wants any particular cut motion to be put separately, I will put them all together to the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Cut Motion No. 33 may be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put Cut Motion No. 33 moved by Shri Mavalankar to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motion was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put all the rest of the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of

the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1976, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 30 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The motion for Demand for Grant, which was adopted by the Lok Sabha, is reproduced below.—Ed]

DEMAND NO. 30—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 82,72,58,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 25,25,00,000 on Capital Account 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, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions that they would like to move. They will be treated as moved.

DEMAND NO. 18—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 13,31,79,000 on Capital Account 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 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 19—DEFENCE SERVICES—ARMY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,50,57,35,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1976, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 20—DEFENCE SERVICES—NAVY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,16,45,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1976, in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—AIR FORCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,30,62,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1976, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 22—DEFENCE SERVICE—PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,16,67,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1976, in respect of 'Defence Services Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 23—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON DEFENCE SERVICES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 197,88,52,000 on Capital Account 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, 1976, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services'."

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move—

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to properly educate the officers and ranks about attempts at Military encroachment of India by the US imperialists and dangers arising therefrom (1)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to substantially increase the proportion of promoted officers to those of directly recruited (2)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of having common mess for officers and jawans in all the three services (3)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of providing more facilities to the jawans in the three services for improving their academic and military capabilities. (4)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of changing the Armed Forces Rules and practices to make them more democratic and less bureaucratic (5)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of educating the officers and jawans on secular democratic and socialistic lines as accepted by our country. (6)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of increasing the emoluments and facilities particularly of jawans and middle rank officers. (7)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to train and educate the armed forces against communalism, separatism, casteism and other anti-democratic and disruptive tendencies. (8)].

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) I beg to move—

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to co-relate the piece work rates for ordnance factory workers. (17)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to finalise the pay scales of supervisors and draftsmen in Defence establishments. (18)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant bonus to Defence Employees (19)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to revise the wage structure of the defence employees and bring it at par with public undertaking employees. (20)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-functioning of the classification tribunal for Defence employees. (21)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-inclusion of workers' representatives in Raksha Uttsah Board. (22)].

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to re-instate victimised Defence workers of West Bengal, Avadi and Kanpur. (23)]

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more quarters for civilian employees in Defence establishments. (24)]

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for further improvement in the service condition of army personnel. (25)]

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to treat canteen employees of Defence establishments as Government employees. (26)]

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for full utilisation of production capacity of ordnance factories. (27)]

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Proposed retrenchment in M.E.S. establishments. (28)]

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the pay scales of Defence employees and put them at par with public sector employees. (29)]

"That the demand under the Head, 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove discrimination between industrial and non-industrial employees in Defence establishments. (30)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Demands for Grants and the cut motions are now before the House.

*SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghata): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the common man in our country generally knows and ponders over the expenditure that the Government incurs on agriculture, irrigation and on food, education, but they do not have a good idea about the expenditure that the Government incurs on Defence. However, if we go through carefully the Defence expenditure incurred during the last few years then we will find the Government had incurred a sum of Rs. 805.80 crores in 1964-65. From this point the expenditure on Defence rose to Rs. 2,000 crores in 1974-75 and the budget estimate for 1975-76 is of an order of Rs. 2274 crores. From all these it will be clear that during 1974-75 a new record was set up when Rs. 2000 crores were spent for the first time. In an affluent country, increase in military expenditure may not mean much. It may mean curtailment of luxury or comfort of some people. Recently we have found that the British Government have slashed its military expenditure by 300 million pounds and without this, it would not really affect the common man there. Even if this heavy cut was not imposed the people of England would not have starved and succumbed to death. The situation in India is, however, fundamentally different.

16.26 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI in the Chair]

In India, nearly 70% of the population live below poverty line. The necessities of life rather the very existence of a great bulk of our people is at a stake and we have to view our huge defence expenditure in the background of the urgent needs of our people. I would like to quote here from an article appearing in Indian Express dated the 4th March 1975 wherein it has been stated and I quote: "The tragic irony of our situation is that the huge sum being spent on protecting our people against the possibility of foreign attack itself ensures that a significant portion of them will die or be mentally retarded without a bullet being fired. If the millions who see their children going hungry to bed were given the choice between preparing for a possible foreign attack and the certainty of

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

their children being crippled for mal-nutrition there is little doubt what they would decide. These are the factors that should be kept in mind by their representatives in Parliament." We cannot possibly ignore the sentiments and logic behind the message of the article writer. You will be surprised to note Sir, that the proposed increase of Rs. 117 crores in the Defence budget for one year is nearly 20 times the entire amount allocated for nutritional feeding for children in the 4th Plan. In other words it can be said that millions of our young children can be fed properly and in a better way if only we can reduce our expenditure on Defence. And I personally feel Sir, that there is a lot of scope in effecting economy in this share. As you know Sir, defence is the biggest single component of our budget proposals and it is but natural that the biggest cut can, if desired, also be made in this sphere only.

Before we suggest a cut in the defence expenditure it would perhaps be necessary to examine the factors which are often referred to as justifications for enhanced defence expenditure. Very often we hear that the country is facing war threats from our neighbours and in this context the names of China and Pakistan are often mentioned. Let us dispassionately see how far these threats really exist today. Our conflict with China in 1962 was only over the possession of the Aksai Chin road which had become clear from the unilateral Chinese withdrawal. Since 1962 till date nothing has happened which may suggest that Peking rulers are interested in invading or grabbing Indian territory. Very recently the Vice-Premier of China was in our country and he had expressed an improvement in India-China relations. A little while ago in this House the Foreign Minister Mr Chavan stated that we hope to improve our relations with China. Therefore, apparently there is no justification of any threat of war in the immediate future from China atleast that is how it appears from the present prevailing situation. Now, let us come to Pakistan. It is said that the military expenses incurred by India is 14 to 15% of the national income while that of Pakistan is 50%. It is also said that India spends 3 to 4% of the G.N.P. on Defence while Pakistan's expenses come to 10% of

their G.N.P. Sir, statistics at times become baffling and they create more confusion than clearing any. Surely we cannot jump to conclusions merely by looking at the percentage of expenditure referred to above because 4% of 1000 is not and cannot be the same as 10% of 100. In other words we have to take into account the total amount of money involved in both the cases and unless these two things are equal a bare comparison will lead us to wrong conclusions.

The Institute of Strategic Studies of Britain in one of their reports have stated as follows: and I quote, "The fire power that India can deploy against Pakistan exceeds Pakistan's without taking into account the ten mountain divisions defending the Himalayas some of which can be used against Pakistan if necessary." I am once again impelled to quote from the same article in Indian Express which wrote 'In 1971 a few divisions meant to defend the North-East Frontier were diverted to the Bangladesh front yet significantly Peking made no attempt to create a military diversion even at that crucial period in Pakistan's history. Viewed against this background there is little military justification for India to have the 3rd largest army in the world. In determining our Defence expenditure we have to realistically assess our requirement and our capacity to pay.

As I have already stated we are trying our best to improve our relations with Pakistan but apart from this Pakistan herself is in troubled waters. She is more than busy with her internal troubles in Baluchistan and NWFP. And in the present circumstances it would be most unwise for Pakistan to think of waging a war against India unless they want to meet a greater disaster at their own cost. We can be legitimately be proud of jawans who have given on many occasions the proof of their superior valour against Pakistan and in future too, to I am sure they will do the same thing if Pakistan indulges in reckless adventurism. Therefore, I feel Sir that even from Pakistan there is not much possibility of imminent war even though at times we hear such cries from across the border.

During the last ten years before U.S. embargo on arms sale was lifted lot

of arms were purchased from open market. According to Far Eastern Economic Review, let me quote, "the total value of Chinese military shipments to Pakistan after 1965 amounted to some £ 312 million and France sold its arms worth another £ 212 millions. In the same period India is reported to have obtained weapons worth £ 1270 million from the Soviet Union and made several purchases in other countries. "Over the last ten years while India was receiving 7.6 billion dollars in foreign aid from the U.S. and from chose to spend 16.4 billion dollars on its military." Mr. Clearance D. Long, a leading Congressman of U.S. who visited India early this year said about the above in his report to the House about the way India utilised foreign assistance for building up defence potential.

And this has not been contradicted by the Government of India so far. A report about the Congressman's report has already been published in the Times of India and till to date it stands uncontradicted. I would now like to suggest a few things which the Government may consider to cut down the expenditure without impairing the defence capability of the country. As at present under the National Cadet Corps programme training is being given to 361163 senior cadets and to 650210 junior cadets. In all we have 10,11373 cadets available with us who are being given training in fire arms and with a proper planning we can give them such training as may be useful for the defence of our country. By utilising the services of NCC cadets we can reduce the strength of the standing army as the services of these cadets can be requisitioned quickly. But unfortunately, the Government does not try to explore these avenues and on the other hand they utilise the army for such purposes for which they are not meant. We have often found that the army is used for suppressing popular democratic movements in our country and this to our mind is highly undesirable. From Government reports we find that army was used in Gujarat for 27 days, in Bihar for 30 days, and in West Bengal for 10 days only in 1974. But strangely enough the report does not say about the use of army during the railway strike of May 1974. It is not the only example how Government reports are written. I will give

another example also. The report circulated to us by the Defence Department tells us about the working of the production units under the Ministry of Defence. The Praga Tools Ltd. and Garden Reach Workshops are running at a loss for the last two years. The report does not make any mention about the losses incurred by these and other Defence production units but they have said in the report that the gains from these units is to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. I would request the hon. Minister to examine why such distorted images are being created and why the complete truth is not revealed in the report I hope he will look into the matter and see that the official reports are not tilted to high light only profits and hide losses. I would also like to say a word about the hire of land and houses by the Defence Department. I feel that some economy in expenditure under this head can also be made. Sometimes it has been found that favours are shown to the interested parties while acquiring their lands and houses. It is very unfortunate Sir, even an organisation like Defence is not free from corruption and there are instances where honest men are harassed for bringing to the notice of higher officers cases of corruption indulged in by senior army officers. I can give one example of it to the Minister. In Sucher in 57 Mountain Divn., Capt. A. K. Chakravarty is being harassed because he has brought to light the illegal catch & sale of fish by the guards.

In fact, two senior officers Col. Grant and Col. Yadav are alleged to be involved in this shady deal and for having brought it to light Captain Chakravarty is being harassed and put to difficulty. The matter I understand is in the court. I am sure this particular case is with the Minister and in case he has not got the details I will be glad to furnish the same to him for consideration. I will only urge upon him that a thorough investigation in this case should be made and the harassment to Capt. Chakravarty must end and punishment should not elude the culprits merely because they are senior officers.

In the end Sir, I would like to say that a well trained classless society bereft of exploitation is the best Defence line for any country and it is the best answer against an enemy having even the best sophisticated

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

weapons and unless this Government strives to move in this direction we cannot think of a real good defence of our country. But during all these years, this Government has shown no willingness to move in that direction; rather it is moving in the opposite direction and hence I oppose the demands.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Defence Ministry. I not only support them but I also plead that there is great scope for re-examination and increase in these demands.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the present Minister for Defence has also, for a long time, held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. It has been my contention that defence and foreign policies should go hand-in-hand. The foreign policy is like the brains to a muscle, which is the Defence Department. For the last so many years, since 1947, we had four or five wars with our neighbour on the west and everytime we see that it is re-armed by the same persons. Now, once more, the same country has again come in news with the U.S. lifting its arms embargo to Pakistan. When it is confronted, the U.S.A. says that the lifting of the arms embargo is for both the nations on the sub-continent. But, I wish to ask a question. If and when we require certain arms, will they give them to us also? I think this is a question which the External Affairs Ministry will have to answer.

The Defence Department has landed itself into a serious problem owing to the rise in costs of pay, pensions and allowances etc. as also the rise in prices on petroleum oil and lubricants and various other stores. The share of defence expenditure on these items has gone up only at the cost of expenditure on defence equipments, and defence research and development. In other words, I reckon that about 55% or may be about 60% of our defence budget will be eaten up by this rise in costs and prices. This leaves us with approximately 40% of the budget which will go into the part of equipment, defence production, R and D etc. So, this imbalance has got to be rectified. I say this seriously that we have to find ways and means to get the extra funds needed so that our "teeth" do not suffer and we have to find places

where effective cuts have to be made. But, I do not see when and how that can be done. Therefore, this poses a prime question on our nation's security and it has to be viewed and solved as such.

I will briefly touch on the geopolitical situation which should be used to our advantage. We are faced with threats on the North by China and in the West by Pakistan and fresh winds are blowing from the South East. Considering this, it is to our advantage that we make the maximum use of our friendly neighbour in the North namely, the Soviet Union. Recently Marshal Grechko came to India and I should like to learn what came out of the visit because there are great gaps and deficiencies in our Air Force which need to be filled up. Why are we not getting sophisticated equipment which we urgently need, like fighters or long-range aircraft like the Mig 23 or Mig 25 when the Soviets can give the same equipment to countries like Egypt and Syria?

I will now touch on a subject which is most neglected amongst the Defence Department and, that is the Navy. The Navy has been treated so far as a step-child in the Defence set-up. It gets the lowest priority. I think the budget that goes to it comes hardly to 8 to 10 per cent of the total Defence budget. In other countries where they have a Navy worth the name, it gets at least one third of the Defence budget. Today in the changed circumstances that surround us the Navy has assumed a very vital and a crucial role. I am not saying this because I hold any brief from Navy. I feel that in the context of off-shore oil that we are going to develop—which is going to be anything like a thousand crores investment in the Gulf of Cambay—the Navy has a very significant role to play.

I also feel that today out of all the Services, the most technical Service is the Navy. It is a three dimensional Navy. It has an air element, a surface element and a sub-surface element and in all these elements there is the greatest use of computers and highly sophisticated electronics and underwater equipment. The prime role of the Navy is to safeguard our coast which is very long. If you look at it, India today by its own location is in a position to dominate the Indian ocean. But that is a different subject

and I will not dilate on it at present. The Navy needs to be developed and strengthened because of the following reasons:

The Navy at the moment is rather a vintage Navy except for the new programme that we have developed. The ships are rather old and creaky. Firstly, I will touch on the aircraft carrier. The aircraft carrier "VIKRANT" today is a show-piece of the Navy. There is no use of having this flag ship without any teeth in it. The planes that it has are all obsolete and good for nothing. The Vikrant's air complement has to be geared up and even then it will always be a risk in today's sophisticated missile and under-water warfare. If anything happens to such a flagship as the "Vikrant" it will bring down the morale of the country. Therefore, the "Vikrant" needs to be given greater air teeth, if it is going to be of any use.

Now, the long felt need in the Navy has practically come about. From what we have learnt in the papers, we are going to have Long Range Anti-submarine Maritime Reconnaissance planes or bombers or whatever name you call it. But, at the same time, an interesting controversy has been thrown up as to who is going to operate this component. The other day, we read a little about it from the papers. As I said earlier, I do not have any brief either from the Navy or the Air Force. I speak from my personal knowledge and from what I think ought to be our policy and should be done. In most countries, with any Navy to boast about, this part of the arm is controlled by the Navy, whether it be Russia or America or Germany or Italy or Netherlands or Japan or any other country. It is only in the British Commonwealth and in U.K. particularly that the RAF has a coastal command which holds this arm under its purview. It has its own history and the British are great for keeping legacies. That is their legacy. But, we have developed this air arm today not in legacy, but, it has come up out of need step by step. So, Sir, the following reasons are to be advanced if this thing is to remain with the Navy, as I maintain, it should be. This long-range anti-submarine maritime reconnaissance component is really the eyes and ears of the fleet. This is needed with the increasing activity in our Indian Ocean region. The Navy

needs this not only to familiarise itself with this new dimension that they have acquired or the country has acquired, but, they need it to familiarise themselves with the various signatures given by the various under water and surface vessels so that in times of emergency, they can say by these electronic signatures, which is a friend and which is a foe. The Navy has had a deep background into it, because they have been operating this ASW equipment since the last so many years, in smaller single engined planes and in vessels. The Navy is also familiar with such types of aircrafts. They have the necessary base and maintenance facilities. They have the needed expertise and that have the necessary crew that will man these things. But, now the argument that is advanced is that since the Navy does not have the pilots who are experienced to handle multi engined planes, the Air Force should hold this. I do not know how this argument can be presented. Because at some stage, even the Air Force did not have experienced pilots who could handle multi-engined planes and they also went through the same learning experience. So, in a competitive service having the same technological standard, if not more, and I maintain,—because, today the technology in the Navy has become more sophisticated—why not these pilots from the Navy also get the same experience? I do not think there is any reason in this argument. The other thing is that, even if the pilots are from the Air Force, the specialist crew that goes into such planes—this is normally about ten—are going to be always from the Navy. They operate the various electronic devices like the ASW Sonar, the Homing Torpedoes, Computers, Electronics and ECM devices. Even today they are still the Naval crew flying the old planes. What is the big idea if this goes to the Air Force? I do not think there is anything wrong if it is given to the Navy.

Then, I come to this part of the tactical training. The tactical training in this particular branch is a naval thing. The Air Force chaps if they have to operate these planes cannot be expected to know about the capabilities and liabilities of our ships so that they can effectively use this arm. This cannot come from the Air Force. The pilots and the crew have to have some sort of naval background and that is already existing in our naval air arm

[Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah]

today. If Navy has it, the air crew can be rotated and they can be used by the Navy in their surface fleet also because the things are quite similar, whereas if they are from the Air Force, those who are doing this job will only be doing this job and they cannot do anything else. As it is today, the Air Force is operating our so-called maritime planes, the "Super-constellations". They have no teeth in them; they can only see, but they cannot destroy. For this set-up today, there is a Joint Command Organisation and it is in all the three Naval Command Headquarters. If the LR ASW/MR Arm goes to the Navy, then this is obliterated, you save on these expensive commands and the Navy fits in quite easily to do this job.

So I suggest that this thing should not be made into a prestige issue by saying that since the Air Force has handled multi-engine and since they have had a longer tradition of this flying, this air arm of the Long Range ASW-Maritime Reconnaissance must go to the Air Force only, basing the stand on the old English traditions of the RAF.

The next thing I will say is about the Mazagaon Docks. I feel that we have done very well there, but we must see what is going to be done after we finish with our "Leander Class" frigate programme. We must be ready to make caruelles, more patrol boats, more missile boats and we must create a position by which our submarines can also be made in the docks or elsewhere and also the existing ones that there are can be refitted, modernised or repaired so that do not have to go all the way to the Russian base in Vladivostok.

The other need today is for missiles. Missiles are going to play an important role in any future operations. Missiles are greatly needed for use for the Navy and for use of the other services also.

As far as the Navy is concerned, I wish that all these points that I have made within the limited time at my disposal, are seriously considered by the Ministry because the Indian Ocean region, as I said, is going to play an increasing role for this country's destiny. With all our sea lanes and the trade, with all the world oil interests

located in the Gulf area and with various bases in this region, the Navy has assumed a very demanding position in our defence strategy and, therefore, I have devoted most of my time to the Navy.

Now I will touch briefly on the Air Force. As you know, the Air Force has got four main jobs to do. One is long-range interdiction, the second is ground support to the armed forces in the field, the third is interception of enemy fighters and the fourth is tactical transport. In the ground support side, we have a very excellent fighter in the "GNAT" now re-christened "Ajit". We need more of these fighters because they are low-costing, highly effective, they have served and demonstrated their use in earlier operations. I feel if we can produce more and more of these fighters, we can achieve quick local superiority in the battlefield, influencing matters without any difficulty. As far as the long-range interdiction part goes, what is called DPSA—deep penetration strike aircraft—this part is absolutely missing. That is why I say that the Air Force has no sturdy wings to soar high. By this I mean that this gap today is vitally needed to be filled in if we are to hit the enemy where it hurts most. Without this, we are risking ourselves because we know what happened last time, we do not want that our aged "Canberras" and the not so successful "Sukhois" the old Little horses, that have served as well in earlier operations and can hope to do so in times to come, we need something more efficient and modern.

17.00 hrs.

I do not know what the department of Defence is going to do to fill this void; I do not know whether they are getting Mig 23 or 25. I hear that they are making adaptations to Mig 21M which we have. I believe that if you load a horse too much, then it becomes a donkey! Mig 21M is basically an interceptor and you cannot adapt it and do interdiction with it. Either you get a "Jagaur", the Anglo-French aircraft in the market or you get Mig 23 or 25 or a Mirage F.1 or something which can fill the need. But the need has got to be filled. As far as interceptors go, we have very good ones in the Mig 21. There is a pressing need in the transport fleet because our World War II vintage DC 85 and old C-119s are doing the job so far but it is time we

thought of something more useful and more suitable having STOL i.e. short take-off and landing characteristics. The concept of modern warfare is that one must have a large number of helicopters. They are very useful in arranging the evacuation of casualties, giving medical aid, dropping supplies etc. The concept of helicopter armed brigades or small groups was demonstrated by us very well in Tangail in 1971. But we could have more of this air mobility which is lacking at present.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: For elections also.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH: That is only one helicopter. We have developed HF 24 MK-II "Marut". The design part is excellent. It is supposed to have Mach 2 potential but we do not know whether it has really achieved that or not? If this aircraft design is actively pursued and developed to the potential that it has, it can form the part of a DPSA fighter bomber which we badly need.

I should like to refer to the lessons of the last conflict in West Asia. Note should be taken of the new family of missiles; there are a host of them and I do not have the time to name them. They had made air cover over the local battle zone quite hazardous unless one has latest electronic counter measures to combat them with. I trust we are going into this aspect and doing all that is needed. We must have a more efficient and integrated air defence system which will be useful in taking quick action and giving faster reaction. A vital gap which we need to fill is missiles; we need missiles if we are to be effective in the future. It was also shown that too much reliance on static surface-to-air missile sites cannot be placed because they can always be hit. We need more sophisticated Early Warning Radar systems which will give quicker response and command decisions.

I shall briefly touch on some points about the Army. We have a very good Army and all the elements in it are very well looked after. But looking to the western theatre, I feel that we have not got much of a superiority vis-a-vis Pakistan. The hon. Member from the Marxist Party was quoting some paper

and said that we had enough superiority on the western theatre and therefore we need not go in for more equipment, etc.

If the lessons of the previous conflicts are to guide us, the wars fought have always been of a short duration and the first person who grabs anything keeps it, and by the time you realise anything else, the cease-fire is enforced. We may be having a slight edge in various components of the army on Division to Division basis, but if we are to go by the lessons that history has taught us, I seriously say that we do not have that superiority vis-a-vis the western theatre as one would feel safe to have. We know we will not be the first to start a war, but if we are aggressed, we must have the necessary complement not only to retaliate swiftly and put the aggressor in his place but take all that has got to be taken in order to achieve our long term ends and do it quickly. That can only be done if we have a 5:1 ratio over that part of the enemy forces opposing us. And we do not have that at the moment.

For the Army, there are certain lessons which we may apply in the western theatre. The Egyptians have shown that water cannons can be used to sweep away earthworks. In the Punjab area, there are going to be a lot of earthworks both on this side and that side. If the use of water cannon can be made, I recommend it.

The next lesson is that more and more anti-tank guided missiles are going to be used in the next warfare. Pakistan already has a lot. I know we have also got some, but these have to be more up-to-date and sophisticated to do the job effectively. We need more tank destroyers and more self-propelled assault guns. We need laser-guided range finders to have effective first shot kills.

As I said, we are doing very well with our defence production. The 105 mm. field gun which we have made is not only a very effective weapon but is also a piece which I am told is quite lucrative on the export market. If we can spare some and find some buyers for it, I do not see why we cannot earn some much-needed vital foreign exchange? We are doing a good job but this need to be done still better.

[Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah]

Defence is a subject which cannot be neglected. I do not want my country to keep on facing repeated threats of the same type since 1947 from the same quarter over and over again. I wish not to say more about it. I want that my country grows great and occupies its rightful place in the comity of nations. Let us not keen on shedding the blood of our brave jawans' time and again and then go back to the same stalemate position only to have a fresh position crop up which is essentially the same as it was in 1947.

With those words, I commend this budget for acceptance by the House. I urge that the ratio which is being eaten up by the rise in costs and prices has to be very seriously and urgently considered looked into, so that our effective muscle of defence is not weakened by the administrative and static side of defence.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, I think it is not within my right to comment upon the convenience of our fellow colleagues, hon. Members, but I have to do a bit of explanation. Because, I think defence is a subject which needs a tremendous amount of home work in order to be meaningful.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why don't you do it tonight and speak tomorrow?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It means that I have not attended to my home work for the last four years. I am not prepared to admit it or concede it. I am only coming to the specifics.

In the course of the Report it has been mentioned, particularly about the economics of our defence, that the most pertinent factor is that India's defence expenditure has been between three and 4 per cent of the gross national product, and they have compared it with the expenses in other countries. When we compare ourselves with Pakistan, it spends about 50 per cent of its total budgetary expenditure on defence, which roughly accounts for about 10 per cent of her gross national product, while we spend about three to four per cent of our gross national product, which accounts for about 14 to 15 per cent of the total budget outlay of both the Central and State Governments put together.

I was only trying to state when we have a reasonable justification to say that we are the thirty-first country from budgetary angle, as far as the expenditure on defence is concerned, I think the norms which we are picking up would not be very clear indicators; irrespective of the fact of the economic, social and demographic conditions in Pakistan and India being more or less similar, I do feel that for a poor country like ours, with a different socio-political set-up, with a democratic set-up, with social impulses more for the purpose of development and not for the purpose of preparedness on the defence side, to justify this expenditure of even three to four per cent of the gross national product would mean justifying the unjustifiable... (Interruptions). I am trying to say that whenever there is a defence debate, not only the media will be trying to project a situation whereunder the security needs will be given very considerable attention... (Interruptions).

I am just trying to pose the question of the relative priority between guns and butter which was the stock argument before the advent of the Second World War.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): May be guns and grains today rather than butter.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Most apt, I would definitely say between guns and grains in this country of ours.

So, I would most hesitatingly join issue on our defence needs. The present outlay extends beyond the Rs. 2,000 crores limit. We were below that for quite a few years, but we have increased the outlay limit now because of the hike in regard to pay and other things involving additional outlays of a capital nature. In spite of the categorical refusal of the worthy and honourable successor of Sardar Swaran Singhji, Shri Y. B. Chavan, even to admit a case for an Asian Collective Security System to day in the course of his reply I would still urge, though I know that it is at present a sort of cause without many supporters, that in the context of the contemporary history of the world, it does deserve a fresh look. Of course, I have been advised by friends that the Asian Collective Security System, particularly with our northern neighbours, the U.S.S.R., is a

thing which should fall more within the realm of a defence arrangement, I think it is a dual responsibility in which both the Defence and External Affairs Ministries should have a say.

Collective securities have paid dividends in many parts of the world in the course of the last 25 years, particularly in the cockpit of the world. Though we would like to say that Asia has been the scene of fighting, particularly South-east Asia, it has yielded results in the real cockpit of the world, namely Europe, and therefore I would like to say, while supporting the Demands, that a poor country like ours with about Rs. 50,000 crores of gross national product has to make a tremendous amount of sacrifice when it lays out about 14 to 15 per cent of its total budgetary allocation for the purpose of defending and guarding the security of our country.

Militarism has paid dividends in certain periods in the history of the world, but ours is not an army or a defence system with any imperialist design. It has a definite, objective and a definite character, that is to protect the security of our country, to protect the frontiers of our country. It has been made out that we are in a geo-political situation, at the cross-roads of world commerce, at the cross-roads of world population centres, but we cannot deny the fact, even from our common knowledge of elementary geography which we learnt in our schools, that India is one of the most gifted countries as far as natural frontiers are concerned and as far as its security arrangements are concerned. It is a God-made one. This applies not only to the former united India, but even to the present-day India except for the western front with Pakistan. With the Himalayan frontiers in the north and the sea as a frontier for the rest of the country with a coast-line running to about 3,500 miles, we are well protected. So, to make out that our physical environments make it necessary for us to take a very guarded view of our security system would not be justified on the basis of facts.

I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister what the Director of the Institute of Strategic Studies, Dr. Subramaniam, has stated. After 1971, it has been stated—I am trying to make out for the hon. Minister's consideration—that on our western frontiers

there has been a virtual near-parity that has been established, division to division, armour division to armour division, with Pakistan maintaining the superiority of one over the Indian forces and, if that is so, what are the steps that the Defence Ministry is taking particularly in regard to the more vulnerable western frontiers of India.

As far as the Naval requirements are concerned, I completely endorse what has been said by the previous speaker from my party, would it not be a very simple proposition, a rule of the thumb almost, that as against three Naval Commands that you have at present virtually over a coast-line of about 3500 miles, that is a Command at the rate of about 1200 miles—it is a fantastic area, right from Kutch upto Calcutta—to increase it to five? I had requested this to be done. It will have to be done inevitably in the light of the statement made in the House today regarding the possible threat on the coast-line.

I think, it would be appropriate, between Bombay and Cochin, that there should be a Central location and I leave it to the Defence Ministry and their experts in naval logistics to decide. But for the information of the Defence Ministry, I would give an excellent location...

AN HON. MEMBER: Mangalore.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: No.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Nearer his constituency.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: One of the most natural harbours on the west coast which is not much known, which is not much publicised, happens to be a port called as Tadri. It is one of the most natural ones; it compares very much with the cochin harbour as it is existing at present.

AN HON. MEMBER: Does it fall in your constituency?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Is it a sin if it falls in my constituency?

There are other things of a general nature which I would like to know from the hon. Minister. Recently, there has been certain encroachments on the exclusive preserve of the Defence personnel by the politicians, by the people

[Shri B. V. Naik]

who belong to our tribe. It has never happened in the history of India that politicians and political leaders of standing in the country's set-up have given a call to the Army men to follow their voice of conscience if it is necessary and to defy the orders. Unfortunately, from no other sources, either from the spokesmen of the Army or of the Navy or of the Air Force or from the higher quarters we have found any reformat in regard to this call for revolt. I suppose, our leaders of responsibility and stature know exactly what they are talking about. They are melting the disciplined Army to mutiny, to a revolt...

AN HON. MEMBER: A figment of imagination.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: If his imagination has atrophied, I am not responsible. I read in newspapers and I see that it is being repeatedly said. It is not a figment of imagination. It has come in bold print and cold print also. I hope, the hon. Minister will tell us, in categorical terms, whether this amounts or does not amount to an offence—I do not want in the legal sense—in the military sense, an offence in the constitutional sense.

What are the remedies you are providing? After all, it is our own kith and kin, our own relations, who will be in the various forces. What about the confusion that is caused to them? I think it is necessary to drill our army in a psychological sense that they pay attention to the head of the Indian nation, to the head of this country, which is the President of India, it may be understood by the thinking section, but for the jawans, for the sailors, for the airmen, they must be told in clear-cut and categorical terms as to where they stand. I wish I could make use of harsher words for denouncing the political leadership, at whatever level it is, but, I think, responsible people will be able to understand and get the message therein.

Today in the course of the other debate we were told as to what is the power that has emerged ultimately in Asia. We had a long discussion with the experts from the Institute for Strategic Studies and from the Defence Science Department a month or two

back about the comparative parity of the forces, how many divisions we have, division-to-division with Pakistan on this side; we have been told that there are a lakh and fifty thousand in Tibet; we are face to face on an extremely long northern borders, the inhospitable frontiers; we have got another major power in the world—I do not know whether Super Power would be the correct term—, a major power in the world, China, our advantages and disadvantages and so on.

We have been told in the course of the previous debate that the emergence of a major force in Asia is the emergence of nationalism as a force. We have to accept that. The force of nationalism that was evidenced in Vietnam, the force of nationalism that was evidenced in Cambodia, in the freedom struggles in Africa, show that military might by itself is no answer when the people rise against though they may not be organized—and it is not possible to fight the conventional wars, with fists and lathis and things like those. Under these circumstances, are we trying to learn any lessons from the history of contemporary Asia or are we trying to rest on the laurels which we have won in Bangladesh, which was a prophylactic war, a limited war—as soon as that war was over, we withdrew; that is what is called a prophylactic war, for serving a specific purpose. Are we re-orienting our forces, particularly the armed forces, on the basis of the lessons that have been learnt in Vietnam? There might be differing arguments that the Vietnamese could not have won except with the secret support of Russia and their tanks. But still, as far as we know from common knowledge, they were very ill-equipped, and with all these and their simplicity of organisation, of their army and tactics, the well-equipped, armed-to-the-teeth American forces were dumb-founded. If we can take certain lessons from the history of Vietnam and other similar struggles—I do not mean guerilla war—we should take them. I have virtually made the points and I would like to reiterate what I have stated.

For a country like ours, though we may be large in the scale of population, in the defence scale, as I had once the opportunity to express, a country like U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. are going to spend on a single department

of Defence in the course of one year our entire projected expenditure for the Fifth Five Year Plan for all the five years for all the Ministries put together whereas our plan is only a plan of Rs 56,000 crores and theirs is going to be a plan for one year alone to the tune of Rs. 70,000—75,000 crores. A hundred billion dollars. What does it mean? Therefore, on the basis of reality, man to man, our friend was good enough to say submarines, MIGs and the entire shopping list which we go on, including our indigenous production of Leander type of frigates. But can we really in this equation of power, on the basis of instruments of power, equate them? I think it is one of the fundamental questions which we have to answer from the limited perspective of a sort of a confrontation or a half confrontation with Pakistan I think now that we have seen in the course of the last many years—I am saying with a due sense of responsibility—we have not had any experience of China committing any aggression after 1962—I would like to be corrected if I am wrong—and that too an aggression which was a prophylactic one. Since China has not committed any aggression, I think the suggestion that we should be able to maintain an adequate partly of force at the western end on the borders between Pakistan and India needs immediate consideration.

In the ultimate analysis our country should be able to bear the cost of defence which would be a pittance and which would be a small part for a large nation. With regard to our northern neighbour, we need not be inhibited by considerations of ideology. I need to repeat that point and, therefore, in the ultimate analysis, with due deference and with a sort of poetic justice, our late lamented Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's concept of non-alignment, a great concept, stands out and to make it relevant to the present time, I think the collective security idea has to be given a greater amount of consideration than it has received right from 1969, right from 1971 and right after the 9th August 1971 agreement and treaty of friendship and co-operation with the U.S.S.R. It has to be given a very serious thought and if initiative is not being taken by our big neighbour, U.S.S.R., then, the initiative has got to be taken by us because I think in the scale of values we are the people who are in a greater need.

श्री पद्मावतल बाबुपाल (गंगानगर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा, क्योंकि मेरी तबियत ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन सौभाग्यवश या दुःखवश मैं सेना में रह चुका हूँ। इस लिए, मुझे तर्जुमा है कि हमारे जवानों को किन मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : क्या काम करते थे?

श्री पद्मावतल बाबुपाल : सब काम करते थे। जूता बनाने से लेकर गोली चलाने तक का काम करते थे।

मैं पाकिस्तान के बाडर के साथ, लगे हुए गंगानगर जिले से आता हूँ। मेरा सुझाव है कि दिल्ली से सिरसा होते हुए, गंगानगर तक एक डिफेंस रोड बनाई जाये। इस समय जो रोड बनी हुई है, वह बहुत छोटी है। उस पर ट्रक टैंक और बड़ी गाड़ियां नहीं जा सकती हैं। उस पर कुछ पुल ऐसे हैं, जो ऐसे यातायात से घसक जायेंगे। हमें पाकिस्तान की नीबट पर संदेह होता है। हम ने रक्षा उत्पादन में काफ़ी वृद्धि की है। लेकिन हम यह भी नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हम बहुत शक्तिशाली हो गये हैं। और यह भी नहीं कह सकते कि हम बहुत कमजोर हैं।

इस समय गंगानगर तक बाइपेस रोड लाइन है। अगर इस लाइन को बीकानेर तक बढ़ा दिया जाये, तो भविष्य में यह बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध होगी। पिछले युद्ध में जब गडरा रोड पर पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ, तो हमारी सेना को जम्बाला भाग से भटिंडा, हनुमानगढ़, सूरतगढ़, बीकानेर और जोधपुर होते हुए बाइपेस आना पड़ा। इस में काफ़ी समय लगता है। इस लिए मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि क्या कोई कितना खर्च हो, यह बाइपेस रोड को लाइन बनाई जाये।

मेरे हवाके में काफ़ी सेनाओं का खर्च है। मुझे लगता है कि देश को रक्षा कर चुकी होती है। लेकिन

[श्री पन्नालाल बांरूपाल]

वे जितनी मेहनत करते हैं, उस मेहनत के मुताबिक ब्रिटिश काल में उन को जो सहुलियतें मिलती थीं, वे आज स्वतंत्र भारत में उन को नहीं मिल रही हैं। नेफा और लडाख में हमारे जो जवान ठहरे हुए हैं, सर्दियों में उन की यह हालत होती है कि सर्दी से ठिठुरते हुए उन की राइफल हाथ से छूट जाती है और वे बर्फ से ढक जाते हैं। लेकिन राजस्थान में हालत इस से विपरीत है। वहां ऐसी लू चलती है, जिस से हाथ झूलस जाता है और राइफल हाथ से गिर जाती है, और आदमी रेत से ढक जाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नेफा और लडाख में रहने वाले जवानों को जो सहुलियतें मिलती हैं, उन की तुलना में राजस्थान में पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर जैसलमेर, जोधपुर और बीकानेर में तैनात जवानों को बहुत कम सहुलियतें मिलती हैं।

जहां तक पानी के टैंकों का प्रश्न है, अब पहले वाली हालत नहीं है। सरकार के पास बहुत टैंक हैं। लेकिन गर्मी में उन में पानी बहुत गर्म हो जाता है। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां जहां हमारी सेनाएं रहती हैं, वहां ग्रैंड वाटर टैंक बनाये जायें, ताकि पानी ठंडा रहे।

मेरा एक मौलिक सुझाव है कि बीकानेर से श्रीकोलायत तक जो रेलवे लाइन है, अगर उस को तीस चालीस मील आगे फलौदी तक मिला दिया जाये, तो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से वह बहुत लाभदायक होगी।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा, क्योंकि डाक्टरों ने मना किया हुआ है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सरकार जवानों का ख्याल रखे। बाढ़ हो या भूकम्प हो, हमारे जवान उस समय सहायता-कार्य करते हैं। कोई भी ऐसा काम नहीं है, जो हमारे जवान न करते हों। सैनिक, किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर और कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर देश की बुनियाद हैं। बाकी के लोग तो मौज करने वाले हैं। इस लिए सरकार को इन तीन वर्गों का विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I heard with rapt attention the speech, —the very good speech—of my hon. friend Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, who knows the subject well. There was some sort of effort made in his speech and I could feel that he was trying to explain that we are having a slight edge over Pakistan. He was talking of the western sector. What happened in 1971 was this. With all the sophisticated weapons which they got from the U.S.A.,—whether they were Patton tanks or whether they were the Sabre-jets or other types of sophisticated weapons,—why could not Pakistan possibly use them correctly?

What was the call given at that time by late lamented Pandit Nehru—self-sufficiency in defence.

I think that in 1953 or in 1956, when Shri Menon was a Defence Minister for some time, he gave a call to maximise the production. Since then the Defence Establishments started producing sophisticated defence equipments. In 1962, the late Shri Krishna Menon was criticised. But, later on, it was found that it was he who laid the foundation for self-sufficiency in defence production in our country. And today it is a fact that we have reached a stage of self-sufficiency in the matter of conventional weapons whereas Pakistan purchases every item of defence needs from various countries. Our army, navy or air force never depended on anybody's help. They depended on our production alone in our country. Practically, it was our tanks and our Gnat produced in our country which became a terror to Pakistan army. That was how the production in this country had increased. Therefore I congratulate those workers—they may not be in the forefront but they are in the rear—in the ordnance factories and the Research and Development who were doing their best to see that self-sufficiency was reached in the matter of defence production and we do not remain dependent on any other country. So, naturally, the feelings of discord should not be created and defence budget should not be increased still further. But, by that, let us not create a war psychosis in this country. We know that Mr. Bhutto may say whatever he likes to say. But, he knows in his own mind, that we are strong enough to face Pakistan.

Now, I am happy that he has realised this. He will also realise it very seriously that we have the support of the U.S.S.R. and so, even by supplying of arms by U.S.A., we shall be able to face Pakistan. Sir, U.S.A. could send the scientists to the moon; they could land in moon but not in Vietnam. Whether it is in Vietnam or in North Korea and wherever the U.S. intervention was there, ultimately they met their Waterloo at their hands. And this is what is going to happen in this country once they try to enter the Bay of Bengal. They will meet the same fate in the hands of our armed forces and navy. We are proud of them. I am happy that the Defence Minister while inaugurating a convention of All India Defence Employees' Federation recently in Bangalore gave a call not only to the armed forces but to the civilian employees also who are second to none for maximising the defence production.

Here I would only confine myself to the cut motions which I have moved. More important points will be dealt with by my friend and leader of my group, Shri Indrajit Gupta. But, I have some thing to submit before the hon. Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh and Shri Mirdha and Shri Pattanayek. We are talking about the defence production having gone up in the defence factories except at Ambajhari and Tiruchirapalli. And practically, production in every unit has gone up and it is still going up and up.

I have no doubt in my mind about this. But, what is going to happen to coordinate the various units of the defence production. For the *Raksha Uthpadan* Board, we have been pleading in this House that the workers should be associated with it not because I want to go there on behalf of the Federation. There are workers who are efficient and who can possibly head this *Raksha Uthpadan* Board and who can give suggestions as to how production could be improved. So, as a matter of experiment, I would only request the hon. Minister to have on it one of the representatives of the Federation.

I assure you we will nominate only the best worker and not a politician. We will nominate a person who is capable and knows his job. I hope, the hon. Minister, will kindly consider the suggestion of mine.

Then I come to the question of various demands of the defence employees. I do not say the demands are not conceded. The piece workers of the Ordnance factories who are the backbone of the Ordnance factories work practically ten hours a day without any rest. In their case the recommendation of the Pay Commission about co-relation of piece work has not been approved or okayed by the Finance Ministry for the last 23 months. I would request the hon. Minister to take up the matter with the Finance Minister and see that piece workers do not suffer. Then there are supervisors, draftsmen, etc. against whom injustice has been done by the Pay Commission. There are so many such categories. The Defence Ministry is one with the stand of the Federation in all these matters and I would request the hon. Minister to take it up.

Now, I come to classification tribunal for the Defence employees. I am happy that for the first time this particular demand has been accepted by the Defence Ministry. I must congratulate them for it but what has happened has not functioned. Suddenly, when the Defence Ministry accepted our suggestion the Department of Personnel came out with another suggestion that this might have repercussion on Railway and P. & T. employees and, as such, it should be considered in totality. My point is why should the Department of Personnel come in between. I would request the hon. Minister to see to it that this classification tribunal works.

Now, I will touch a few points in connection with improvement in service conditions. The Defence units are production units. Nobody can deny that it is an industry. When we talk of Defence we talk of Defence Industry but in the matter of payment of bonus it is a departmental undertaking. HAL employees who manufacture aircrafts get bonus because it is a public undertaking but the worker at Avadi tank factory is not given any bonus because it is a departmental undertaking. I would request the hon. Minister to convince me of the logic behind it. Are not both the same? Sir, time has come when as an incentive to the workers bonus should be paid.

Then, Sir, will the hon. Minister assure about the re-introduction of permanent negotiating machinery? This was given to us and was working very efficiently. In 1960 strike which was declared illegal this permanent

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

negotiating machinery was withdrawn from the Railways, P. & T. and Defence. After the strike when recognition was restored everyone got it back but not the Defence employees.

I would request him, in the larger interests of good industrial relations and if you do not want confrontation—I do not want any confrontation even for a moment and I want good and smooth relations—let the PNM be established again and I can assure you that we shall create conditions by which things are settled by peaceful negotiations.

Sir, I will take another three minutes. Sir, I would like to mention about the revision of pay scales. There are certain glaring injustices. I do not want to dwell on it at length. But, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider whether it is justified to have higher scales of pay for the same posts in the Railways, in the Posts and Telegraphs and not in Defence. I do not know, why the members of the Pay Commission recommended it. That is why, I say that this should go to the classification tribunal and the matter settled.

Then, Sir, the discrimination between the industrial and non-industrial workers should be removed. Sir, there was the unanimous recommendation of the Shankar Committee that there should be no discrimination between industrial and non-industrial workers. The industrial workers are as effective, as efficient and as respected as the men of letters in the country. There should be no difference between a man of craft and a man of letters. I would request him that apart from removing social discriminations, we should also remove other discriminations which exist today.

Sir, I would like to mention one or two other points and I will conclude. Sir, the hon. Minister inaugurated our Federation Session in Bangalore and we requested him to reconsider the cases of victimisation, whether it was in West Bengal or in Avadi or in Kanpur or in Jabalpur or in other places. I would request him to appoint a senior officer of the Defence Ministry not exactly connected with the Ordnance factories there and this will prove that only those workers who have been engaged in genuine trade union activities have been victimised. We are not pleading for any workers who might have been

dismissed for moral turpitude, for theft or for security reasons. But, workers who have been engaged in genuine trade union activities have been discharged. The time has come when we have to start on a new slate. I would request Shri Mirdha and Shri Swaran Singh to sit together with the representatives of the Federation and decide these cases so that these workers may be able to put in their best and step up production.

Now, I would like to mention about the awful conditions of Defence employees in ordnance factories and other places in the matter of quarters. The MES employees construct quarters for the whole Army, but, they have no quarters. They have no quarters. This is a peculiar thing. This is a paradox. I would request the hon. Minister that these workers should also be given quarters. The contract system should be abolished. They should be given contracts to construct their own quarters.

Last but not the least, I would request Shri Mirdha to give me some reply in regard to the canteen employees. Both the Federations, ours and the INTUC have pleaded unitedly that the canteen employees should be regarded as central government employees. This has not been done.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to reply to the points raised by me. I can assure him, on behalf of our Federation, that whenever there is trouble, whenever there is any shadow of external aggression, we shall forget our demands, and we shall do our best; we shall rise like one man and we shall share the burden of this country. Sir, in 1962, 1965 and in 1971, we stood by the country and we would like to assure that when we fight, we fight not for offending anybody but in self-defence.

श्री विश्वनाथ राव (देवरिया) : माननीय सभापति जी दो विश्व युद्धों में यह सिद्ध हो चुका है कि भारतीय सैनिक चाहे वह अफसर हो या जवान वीरता के दृष्टिकोण से पहली पंक्ति में जाता है। वही परम्परा आज भी कायम है, बल्कि उस से भी अधिक उन के अन्दर जोश, वीरता और संयम है, साथ ही साथ जो शान्तिपूर्ण, क्रान्ति की पंक्ति

है, वह राष्ट्रीयता भी उन के अन्दर कूट कूट कर भरी हुई है। हमारे देश पर पश्चिमी सीमा की तरफ से तीन बार आक्रमण हुआ, उस में भी वह परम्परा कायम रही और कायम ही नहीं रही, बल्कि वह एक रिकार्ड है, प्रमाण है। 1970-71 में जब देश के पूर्वी भाग की सीमा पर लाड़ाई हो रही थी, बहुत कम समय में इतने अधिक सैनिकों को कैद करने का श्रेय भी भारतीय सेना को ही है, भारतीय सैनिकों ो ही है।

इस दृष्टिकोण से विचार करने पर आज हम विश्व में सब से आगे हैं। लेकिन जहां तक हमारी सैन्य सामग्री का सवाल है, हम अभी भी अमरीका और सोवियत यूनियन के मुकाबले पीछे हैं। हो सकता है कि घन की कमी की वजह से ऐसा है, लेकिन जहां तक हमारे वैज्ञानिकों का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने बहुत से साहसिक कार्य किये हैं, उन्होंने टैंक बनाये, हवाई जहाज बनाये और अनेको ऐसे अस्त्र निकाले हैं जिन का मुकाबला अमरीका के हथियारों से हुआ है। और हो सकता है कि ऐसा मुकाबला आगे भी हो। यह ठीक है कि हम बीर हैं, हमारे पास साधन भी हैं, लेकिन जितनी हमारी आवश्यकता है, घन की कमी की वजह से हम उस की पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि इस मंत्रालय को जितने घन की आवश्यकता है, वह इसे अवश्य मिलना चाहिये, आज इस की जितनी डिमाण्ड है, वह कम है। आज हमारी सीमाओं पर जो संकट है, चाहे वह पश्चिमी तरफ से हो या उत्तरी तरफ से हो, या अमरीका से हथियार आने के कारण हो, इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यदि इस मंत्रालय के लिये हम पर्याप्त साधन उपलब्ध कर दें तो इस से देश की सुरक्षा अधिक मजबूत होगी। इस लिये मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूं कि इस की डिमाण्ड में वृद्धि होनी चाहिये, इस वक्त इस मंत्रालय की जितनी मांग है, उस के अतिरिक्त भी यदि आवश्यकता पड़े तो हमें देना चाहिये, जबकि वर्ष के बीच में भी यदि

संसद को अधिक धन देने के लिये कहा जाय तो उन की डिमाण्ड अवश्य स्वीकृत होनी चाहिये।

आज जो भी अमेरिकन हथियार सीधे पाकिस्तान को जा रहे हैं या किसी दूसरे देश के द्वारा जा रहे हैं, बल्कि यह भी सम्भावना है कि बियतनाम में जो अमरीकन सैनिक शक्ति की पराजय हुई है, वहां का बचा हुआ सामान भी यहां आनेवाला है। हमें हाल में ऐसे संकेत मिले हैं कि वहां जो सैनिक युद्ध सामग्री है उस को अमरीका पाकिस्तान को या अन्य देशों को जिनको बे महायता देना चाहते हैं, वहां से हटा कर देने जा रहे हैं, ताकि वे उन को अमरीका ले जाने के खर्च से बचा सकें। इस खतरे को देखते हुए भी हमारे यहां इस मंत्रालय की धनराशि को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

यह सही है कि अब हमारे यहां काफ़ी अच्छा प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है, विशेषकर चीन के आक्रमण के बाद हमारे उत्पादन में कई-सी-गुना वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन इतना सब होने के बावजूद भी हमारी सीमायें उतनी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं जितनी होनी चाहिये। मैं खास कर उत्तरी सीमा की तरफ अपने रक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूं। चाइना की सड़क काठमाण्डू तक पहुँच चुकी है, दूसरी तरफ हम लोगों ने भी सड़क बना दी है। अगर कोई संकट उत्पन्न हुआ तो चाइना नैपाल के रास्ते से बहुत जल्द हमारी सीमाओं तक आ सकता है और एक तरह से तो वह हमारी उत्तरी सीमा के पास ही है। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि सीमा के आसपास जो रक्षा के साधन हैं, वे बढ़ने चाहियें। साथ ही हमारी उत्तरी सीमा के पास गोहाटी से लेकर अमृतसर तक आक्रमण की रक्षा के लिये साधन होने चाहिये। मैं अपने ही जिले की बात करता हूं—आज से सात-आठ साल पहले वहां पर एक एरोड्रोम बनाने का निर्णय हुआ था और वहां पर उस के लिये जमीन भी किसानों से ले ली गई थी। लेकिन पता नहीं क्या कारण है.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow."

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 17, 1975/Chaitra 27, 1897 (Saka).

18.00 hrs.