

Monday, April 23, 1973
Vaisakha 3, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Rs:2.00

C O N T E N T S

No. 42—Monday, April 23, 1973/Vaisakha 3, 1895 (Saka).

	COLUMNS
Members sworn	1—4
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos. 801, 802, 805, 806, 809, 810, 812.	4—31
Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 803, 804, 807, 808, 811, 813 to 820 . . .	31—44
Unstarred questions Nos. 7655 to 7698, 7700 to 7760 and 7762 to 7854.	45—219
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Reported controversy over export of Shivalik fossils to USA	219—36
Re. Motion for Adjournment — Acute food shortage in Maharashtra . . .	236—45
Papers Laid on the Table	246—47
Re. Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridabad. . .	247—49
Public Accounts Committee— Eighty-first Report . . .	249
Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill— (i) Report of Joint Committee	249—50
(ii) Evidence before Joint Committee	250
Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced.</i> . .	250
Matters under rule 377—	
(i) Reported Murder of Shri Suraj Narain Singh, Socialist leader of Bihar.	251—54
(ii) Arrest of Shri Tenneti Viswanatham and others	254—55

*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Demands for Grants, 1973-74.

Ministry of External Affairs.	255
Shri Saroj Mukherjee	255—62
Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami	262—69
Shri H. N. Mukherjee	269—79
Dr. Henry Austin	279—84
Shri G. Viswanathan	285—92
Shri Sant Bux Singh	292—96
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	296—304
Shri C. M. Stephen	304—12
Shrimati Maya Ray	319—25
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra	323—33
Shri Yasant Sathe	333—38
Shri Frank Anthony	338—46
Shri Surendra Pal Singh	346—60
Shri Piloo Mody	360—68
Shri Biswanarayan Shastri	368—72
Shri Hari Kishore Singh	372

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 23, 1973/Vaisakha 3,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

1. Shri Madhu Limaye (Banka).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please ...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
Sir, while taking the oath, he has
made certain remarks, and I want to
know whether under the rules the
oath-taking is complete or not.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): There is a decorum of the
House which he is trying to break.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is an
incomplete oath-taking.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है ।
श्री मधु लिमये निर्वाचित हो कर आये हैं ।
वह प्रतिज्ञा ले रहे थे । प्रतिज्ञा के साथ उन्होंने
जो कुछ कहा वह उचित था या नहीं, इसके
बारे में दो रायें हो सकती हैं, लेकिन कांग्रेस
मेम्बर जो आचरण कर रहे हैं उससे श्री मधु
लिमये के कथन की पुष्टि हो गई है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is not in
order. There is a prescribed form
for oath-taking. That should be con-
formed to at the time of oath-taking.
(Interruptions). He has not taken the
oath in the proper form. It is in-
complete. He is not entitled to sit
in the House....(Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा
व्यवस्थ का प्रश्न है । अगर श्री मधु लिमये ने
कोई गलत काम किया तो उनको यह गालियां
नहीं दे सकते । इन्होंने गालियों का प्रयोग
किया है । उन्होंने आपका ध्यान क्यों नहीं
खींचा । (व्यवधान) अब सरकारी पार्टी
मदान्ध हो गई है, यह साबित हो गया ।
(व्यवधान)

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगांव) :
किसी सदस्य के निर्वाचित हो जाने के बाद
अब वह शपथ लेता है तो उस शपथ की
गरिमा और उस का महत्व इस सदन में यह
है कि जो उस पत्रक में लिखा है शपथ के
सम्बन्ध में, उतना ही वह पढ़ें । उस के बाद
यह सदन उस के लिये उपस्थित है, वह जो
चाहे कहे । लेकिन शपथ के साथ यदि कोई बात
कही गई है, तो वह सम्पूर्ण रूप से शपथ
नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह पहला
मौका नहीं है । आपको याद होगा, आप
इस सदन में पुराने हैं, कि जब श्री एस० के०

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

पाटिल उप-चुनाव में चुन कर आये थे और शपथ ले रहे थे तब हमारे मित्र श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने शपथ के बाद यह जोड़ दिया था : "और मैं प्रतिभा करता हूँ कि मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी में फूट नहीं डालूँगा।" उस वाक्य को सदन ने जिस भावना से बात कही गई थी उसी भावना से ग्रहण किया था। [मगर आज यह अपना सन्तुलन क्यों खो रहे हैं ? (ध्वनिबर्धन)]

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं शपथ की भावना और उसकी गरिमा की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। शपथ में हम श्रद्धा के साथ प्रतिभा करते हैं कि हम सदस्य चुन कर आये हैं और अपने दायित्वों का पालन करेंगे। दायित्व पालन करने की जो शब्दावलि पत्र के अन्त में, उसके बाद कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकती। यदि कुछ बात कही गई है तो यह शपथ का अंग नहीं मानी जानी चाहिये और एकसंज होनी चाहिये।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am not allowing anything. Something has happened which is unfortunate. At the time of oath-taking, the Member comes, takes the oath, signs the register and he goes back to his seat. In this case, Mr. Madhu Limaye, after taking oath, turned towards the Treasury Benches and made certain observations. While he was standing here with me on the dais, the counter-shouting started. First he turned towards the Treasury Benches and made some observations. While he was standing here immediately after shaking hands, the counter-shouting started. He is our old friend and senior Member and he is coming again. As a Member we all welcome him. But he should not be so impatient. The whole of this

episode is a very unhealthy precedent. May I suggest that when the oath finished and upto the time he signed the register, nothing will form part of the record. Nothing should be said from the time the oath is taken till signing in the register. It is a solemn ceremony. After that you are at liberty to say whatever you like to say.

2. Shri Yogesh Chandra Murmu (Rajmahal).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Balanced Growth of Population

+

*801. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

SHRI S. N. MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a population policy which could aim at reducing the gap between the rate of socio-economic development and population growth to raise the standard of living in the country; and

(b) whether the money allotted to family planning has been effectively used?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में पूछा था कि परिवार नियोजन के लिए जो राशि आवंटित की जाती है, उसका ठीक से उपयोग हो सके, इस सम्बन्ध में शासन क्या कर रहा है।

इस समय स्थिति यह है कि परिवार नियोजन के लिये जो राशि विभिन्न राज्यों को आवंटित की जाती है और खर्च की जाती है, उसका ठीक उपयोग नहीं होता है और सब जगहों से शिक्षापूर्वक आती है कि परिवार नियोजन के नाम पर काफी धनराशि का दुरुपयोग होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठा रही है, जिससे यह दुरुपयोग रुके और परिवार नियोजन का काम ठीक तरह से चल सके; यदि हाँ, तो क्या।

SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA: The money allocated for family planning is spent through the State Governments. Wherever we have received the complaints, we have referred those complaints to the State Governments concerned. They are making enquiries and taking suitable action in the matter.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है; यदि हाँ, तो उसके बारे में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा।

SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA: This entire programme is under consideration.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अभी जो नसबन्दी कम्पेयन चलाया गया था, उस में बहुत सी अनियमितताएँ बरती गई हैं। उन लोगों के भी आपरेशन किये गये हैं,

निम्नानुसार जिसका आपरेशन नहीं किया जाना चाहिये और जो पैसा उनको मिलना चाहिए था, वह भी नहीं मिल पाया है; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है?

SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA: It is a voluntary programme. It is not a compulsory programme at all. If there are any complaints of compulsion having been used, the State Governments have been requested to take suitable action in those cases.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने चुनाव अभियान के दौरान बांका संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बौसी में मेरी मुलाकात एक सत्तर साल के बूढ़े से हुई, जिस पर दो दफा, दो अलग अलग जगहों पर, नसबन्दी को शल्य-क्रिया की गई। क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ गया है कि इस भ्रष्ट यंत्र के कारण कुटुम्ब-नियोजन का कार्यक्रम खत्म होता जा रहा है? क्या सरकार लोगों को बेकार और भूखा रख कर हो, भुखमरो के जरिये हो, लोक-संख्या को नियंत्रित करना चाहती है?

(Interruptions)

SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA: This is the first time that the hon. Member is bringing that particular case to our notice. If the case is given to us in writing, we shall refer it to the State Governments and ask them to take suitable action in the matter.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: This is not the question to be put here.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: On a point of order. The hon. Minister was on his legs and he had started replying. My point of order is this, namely whether the Chair has permitted the other hon. Member to put his question, even before the hon. Minister had finished his reply.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: It is a matter of deep regret that population explosion has shown a relationship with the backward regions....

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह हम लोगों के हत्ने के कारण सुनाई नहीं दिया है। मंत्री महोदय जरा अपने उत्तर को पुनरावृत्ति करें। उत्तर हमारी जानकारी के लिये दिया जाता है। ये लोग हल्ला कर रहे हैं, तो क्या किया जाये? मंत्री महोदय जरा जोर से बता दें।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I have called the next hon. Member.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: It is a matter of deep concern that population explosion has shown a relationship with the backwardness of the people....

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अपने प्रश्नों का उत्तर चाहिए। आप इन लोगों को शान्त कीजिए। ये हल्ला कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may reply to Shri Madhu Limaye's question.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): The family planning programme is a national programme, and we are all out into a social revolution which is working silently in

different facets of the country. There are certain long-term programmes, the impact of which is far-reaching and yet to be seen. On the very specific question he asked about an old man of 70 years having been subjected to this operation, if the details are given to us in writing, we will surely look into it. These matters are being attended to by the State Governments. But I may say with emphasis that it is a national programme and Government are going into it with all sincerity in different facets because it is geared to our programme of socio-economic development of the country. We are all out to see that it succeeds.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: It is a matter of deep concern that the population explosion has shown a relationship with the backwardness of a region and the more backward the region, the greater in the failure of the family planning programme. In this context, what steps are Government taking to make the family planning programme more effective in the backward regions?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Family planning is basically a question of education and motivation. Whereas we admit that there are certain most backward areas which have not been reached yet, we find that as we are able to reach backward areas, and as these people become aware of it they are accepting it most happily and in a most responsive manner.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार जनसंख्या को वृद्धि से चिन्तित है और परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम अपना रही है। लेकिन दूसरी ओर कामन सिविल कोड बनाने से इनकार करके बहु-विवाह की पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या परिवार नियोजन के लिये यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि किसी भी भारतीय को एक से अधिक शादी करने की इजाजत न हो?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो एक के भी हक में नहीं हैं।

SHRI A. K. KISKU: This question may kindly be addressed to the Ministry of Law.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is giving an evasive reply. Can family planning and polygamy go together? It is a joint responsibility. One Ministry cannot allow polygamy and another cannot be preaching family planning.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बड़ी डिस्पूटेबल बात है। इस में बड़े लम्बे चौड़े ईश्यूज इन्वाल्ड है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has said that family planning is voluntary. Is he going to make it compulsory for everybody in India?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: The answer is definitely 'No'.

श्री एस० एम बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कुछ नीजवान भा इस फैमिली प्लानिंग में नसबन्दी कराने के लिए जाते हैं सिर्फ इस वजह से कि उन को दत्त, बीस, या चालीस रुपये मिलते हैं। 40 रुपये अर्जन करने के लिये वह नसबन्दी कराने जाते हैं क्योंकि वह बेकार हैं। क्या ऐसी इन्स्ट्रक्शंस ईश्यू किए जा रहे हैं कि वह नसबन्दी में जाएं तो पहले अच्छी तरह से जांच कर ला जाय कि आया वह बेकारी से परेशान हो गये हैं या वाकई में नसबन्दी में विश्वास है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप इन्फार्मेशन ही दे रहे हैं कि ऐसा भी होता है।

SHRI A. K. KISKU: May I say that it is a national programme and there is mass vasectomy all over the country? One or two cases of this type have come to our notice and we are looking into them.

H.U.D.C.O. assistance to other agencies besides State Housing Boards

+

***802. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has attracted a large number of housing schemes within weeks of its announcement that it would finance other agencies besides State Housing Boards;

(b) if so, how many schemes have been approved after its announcement; and

(c) to what extent grants have been given to them; and what are the agencies which have been granted such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) HUDCO has received enquiries from about 200 Cooperative Housing Societies, Universities and Public Undertakings who have shown interest in obtaining HUDCO's financial assistance.

(b) and (c). One scheme of the Rajasthan University, Jaipur has been sanctioned for a loan of Rs. 23.4 lakhs.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: The Minister has stated that so far 200 applications have been received from housing societies, universities and other public bodies but during all this time only one scheme has been sanctioned so far, and that too, of only Rs. 23 lakhs. May I know from the Government how long applications have been pending with the Government and what is the reason that during all this period only one application could be sorted out and no action has been taken on any other application?

SHRI OM MEHTA: The decision to give loans to the co-operative societies was taken only on the 1st December, 1972. The decision was taken at the board meeting on the 1st December, 1972. After that, it was made public. I have never said that only 200 applications have come. I have said that enquiries have been made; there are a few applications but the time that has passed from the decision that we have taken is only three months.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Minister that only one university has been selected for this grant for financial help, and whether there is any co-operative society consisting of the have-nots that has been given any financial assistance or only those societies are considered whose members belong to the upper strata of society?

SHRI OM MEHTA: No, Sir. The scheme is essentially for the low income group and the middle income group. There is only one scheme of the university which we have sanctioned. We are looking into the other things which have come. There has to be some data to be formulated and some enquiries are to be made. And then, the time that we have taken since the decision was made is only three months.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister

whether it is a fact that according to the Managing Director of HUDCO, 13 new schemes have been sanctioned in a meeting of the HUDCO held recently, and they are to provide for 10,000 houses and 8,000 plots of developed land in Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Baroda, Surat, Ahmedabad, Hooghly and Calcutta and other cities and, if so, may I know the details thereof, that is, the city-wise amount and the number of houses and developed plots sanctioned?

SHRI OM MEHTA: It is right, whatever has been said by the Managing Director of the HUDCO. That is based on facts. If the hon. Member wants the details of the schemes which have been sanctioned for Gujarat, I can send him the answer. It will take a lot of time to read here all the schemes.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I asked for the number of houses and the amount sanctioned in Gujarat and other States. I have asked only that much. I have not asked for further details.

SHRI OM MEHTA: The scheme at Rajkot which has been sanctioned will provide—

MR. SPEAKER: He only wants the number of schemes and the total amount.

SHRI OM MEHTA: For each and every scheme there are different figures. (Interruption) 314 houses for Rajkot, 405 houses for Nadia.

MR. SPEAKER: Just wait. The question was very general in nature. But he asked a specific supplementary about Gujarat. It is much better you lay the figures on the Table.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked for the amount and the number of schemes.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Question No. 818 can be taken up along with this. It is of a similar nature.

AN HON. MEMBER: The senior Cabinet Minister is sitting behind; he is not replying. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Any Minister can reply.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He should reply to my question; let him read out.

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Member asks a question about Gujarat, it is a specific question and if he wants a specific reply I have asked the hon. Minister to supply it to him.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: It is a relevant supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it was not; because it happened to be put I have asked him to send a reply.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: May I know the demand for housing both in the urban and rural areas and may I know how far this corporation on the strength of the financial backing from the Government will be able to accommodate the financial needs in the current year?

SHRI OM MEHTA: It is only for urban housing that this Corporation had been set up. Up to this time they have sanctioned 66 schemes and the total loan sanctioned is Rs. 71 crores. We think it should be possible to provide houses for about half a million people, that means five lakhs, in the urban areas.

News-item captioned "Severe Drought hits Western Orissa"

+

*805. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item

published in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 25th March, 1973 that "Severe drought hits Western Orissa", and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has reported that scarcity conditions are developing in some of the districts. Measures taken by the State Government include undertaking of labour intensive works to provide employment to the affected population, free feeding programmes, intensification of crash schemes for rural employment etc.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The present miserable plight of the Orissa people is mainly attributed to the failure of the Government to supply adequate quantities of fertilisers, as a result of which the prospect of a good rabi crop had been destroyed. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken any action in this regard?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: During the last season there was a general shortage of fertilizers and some anti-social elements exploited the situation. In the coming season fertiliser position is expected to improve.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Since the problem there is very acute, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government had given any amount to the State Government or whether the Government is thinking of sending any central team this year to assess their requirements and advise the State Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are trying to get in touch with the State Government in the last few days. We are awaiting their report and we shall take action as soon as their report is received. But the State Government has freedom to take necessary measures as and when they think necessary, they need not wait for directions from us.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The hon. Minister mentioned about relief works undertaken in those areas. May I know if any rock-drilling machines had been sent to those areas for striking sub-soil water, because that is the critical problem in those areas.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have written to the State Government and we have also contacted them on phone. It is a very small patch of area; by and large Orissa situation is good. As soon as any specific request is received from the State Government we shall look into it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister said that he has written to the State Governments to send supplies etc. May I know what active steps are the Government taking in regard to such difficulties in various States, particularly, in regard to a news item appearing to-day that the adivasis have been badly hit in Gujarat?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is relating to Orissa and not about any other State.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am asking him as to what active steps is the Government taking?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I am only illustrating the case of Gujarat. As Orissa is badly hit, many other States too are badly hit. Apart from writing what active steps are the Central Government taking

with a view to seeing that these drought affected areas are given immediate assistance. This was my question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: With due respect to my young friend may I submit that as far as Orissa is concerned, this year's crop position is far better than what it was last year. Naturally, there are some affected pockets. Drought relief is a State subject. And it is for the State Governments to take necessary action. The Central Government comes to their help as and when they request us. We are in touch with them. We have asked them to send the necessary proposals if they want an immediate help from us.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Drought has affected the districts of Koraput, Kalahandi and other places nearabout these. The population of these districts is nearly about 40 lakhs. The target of khariff crop in 1972 was 3,21,000 tonnes while now the actual procurement is 1,15,000 tonnes only.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, ask a question.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Particularly the recent drought condition is prevailing in the districts which are thickly populated by tribals. It is they who are facing the permanent drought conditions. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what are the steps taken by the Government of Orissa so far and what are the steps taken by the Central Government to meet the drought conditions in the tribal areas so that they will get the requirements of food for their living?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not agree with the permanent of my young friend that procurement is low because the drought condition is there. In fact, as I said this year Orissa is far better in regard to food production. All efforts should be made to have more of resistant. And as far as relief measures are concerned

I have already explained the position earlier.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The Minister informed that for Orissa fertilisers have become very easily available. But, may I know from the hon. Minister as to whether it is a fact that for Rayalaseema and Telangana fertilisers have not been supplied?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I cannot allow this.

Recommendations of National Shipping Board for expansion of Indian Shipping

÷

*806. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the National Shipping Board of measures to promote expansion of Indian Shipping; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to the recommendations made to the Government by the National Shipping Board in September, 1972. A statement indicating the action taken on the recommendations is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4849/73.]

In its meeting held on 16th December, 1972 the National Shipping Board also passed a Resolution stating that having regard to India's special position in the maritime world and in the

context of the rapidly expanding world tonnage and the world maritime trade as also the Resolution adopted by UNCTAD III which envisages that developing countries should aim at acquiring 10 per cent of world tonnage in terms of dead weight, the shipping target for the fifth plan should be substantially raised above the earlier proposed target of 5.8 million grt. which had become out of date.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The last part of the answer has not been supplied to me. The Shipping Board made as many as nine recommendations in 1972. The Minister said that about two recommendations, this aspect is being taken into consideration and the Government has not taken any action so far on four important recommendations of the Board. May I know the time likely to be taken by Government to finalise action on the remaining recommendations?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The recommendations he seems to refer pertain to incentives for acquisition of shipping. I would assure him that we are anxious that we should take a decision as early as possible. These incentives have to undergo changes in content and extent on account of the varying economic situation of the country.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: May I know whether the Government has made any overall assessment for meeting the requirements of the country in regard to ships, tankers and cargo vessels?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It has been indicated in the reply that 5.8 million GRT was initially proposed, but having regard to many factors, this is now proposed to be revised to a figure of 10 million GRT. That is all under consideration. Nothing can be said finally before it is accepted by the Planning Commission, the Government and this House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One of the recommendations made by the National Shipping Board to which reference is made in the statement also is to step up indigenous ship-building capacity and that at least two additional shipyards should be established during the fifth plan. In the statement, the Minister said, this aspect is being taken into account in fixing the target for the fifth plan. Will he tell us a little more specifically whether there is any scheme for setting up two shipyards on the eastern coast, particularly at Haldia and Paradip?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: This has been answered earlier also. This is indeed connected with the acquisition and building up of our shipping tonnage. About Haldia, he knows that a working group was set up, which again set up a sub-committee. The sub-committee has submitted its report which is now under the consideration of the Government. For Paradip and other ports, another working group is proposed to be set up shortly.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: Is there a proposal to have a shipyard with outer harbour at Vishakapatnam?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: A proposal has been received for augmentation of the capacity of Vishakapatnam shipyard.

श्री राम सह्याय पांडे : जहाजरानी विस्तार क्षेत्र के मन्दर्भ में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ क्या कभी यह सोचा गया था मंत्रालय की ओर से कि हमारा टनेज संसार के कीर्तिमान के स्तर पर 10 मिलियन टन हो जायेगा, जिसके बहुत पीछे हम हैं ? माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में 5.8 मिलियन टन का ही टनेज होगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ संसार के प्रगतिशील देशों के समूह हमारा कौन सा स्थान है और क्या कभी यह

सोचा गया था कि 10 मिलियन टन का टनेज हमारा होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य ने, मेरे खयाल से कुछ मेरा ही दोष है, मेरे उत्तर को ठीक से समझा नहीं। मैं ने कहा था कि 5.8 मिलियन टन का था उसके उपरान्त 10 मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है लेकिन अभी उसकी मंजूरी होनी है। हम सभी लोग जानते हैं और समझते हैं कि हमारा टनेज बढ़ना चाहिए।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Since the Government is going to consider having two shipyards in the fifth plan, I want to know whether they are going to consider Tuticorin also for building a shipyard there.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: As I said, we are going to examine other sites also and economic and technical considerations will primarily prevail in the location of these shipyards.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The whole trend of this recommendation is more encouraging for the private owners and the private sector shipping industry. Considering the fact that the Government have given more than 70 to 90 per cent of the working capital as loan or grants to the private owners, why could we not take over the entire shipping industry?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There is no country in the world where shipping industry is not subsidised. He will be surprised to know that even in a country like America it is so. But the main question is whether we should take over the old ships or build up the public sector Shipping Corporation. I think by the end of the Fifth Plan the public sector will come to own about 70 per cent of our shipping tonnage.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In regard to Haldia a Study Group was appointed which went into the whole matter thoroughly and made a recommendation that Haldia Port Project should be finalised. So, why was another Sub-Committee appointed to finalise the matter? Secondly, when the sub-Committee will finalise its findings in regard to the Paradip Port?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There is no question of formation of a separate Sub-Committee. The Working Group itself set up its own Sub-Committee to go into the technical details. The report of the Sub-Committee as well as the recommendations of the main Working Group have been received and they are under the consideration of the Government. But the setting up of the ship-yard comes within the range of the proposals that have to be adopted or accepted for the Fifth Plan. So, when the Fifth Plan proposals are accepted, we shall be in a position to say that.

Loss of Foodgrains during Storage, Procurement and Transport

+

*809. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:**

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that quite a large quantity of foodgrains are lost in shortage and during procurement and transport;

(b) if so, the approximate amount in rupees of which the foodgrain is lost per tonne; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to minimise such wastage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SIINDE):
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

When handling a large quantity of foodgrains borne losses in the procurement areas, storage and transit and operationally inescapable. No precise estimates of monetary losses per tonne caused to foodgrains in these post harvest handling are available. Available data collected as a result of a few sporadic surveys conducted are extremely meagre and it cannot be used for making an overall estimate of foodgrain losses in the country. The conditions under which foodgrains are thrashed, transported and stored are such that an appreciable loss of foodgrains must be occurring in the post harvest period.

Some of the steps taken to minimise these losses are enumerated below:

1. Losses in Storage

(i) The Government of India have systematically formulated plans for developing the storage facilities in the country to meet the storage requirements. A series of "crash programmes" for construction of godowns have been drawn up and these programmes are under implementation;

(ii) A scheme of Rs. 40 lakhs for improving the storage facilities in the rural areas at farmers' level is under way in Punjab, U.P., Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Under this scheme, the farmers are supplied improved storage bins on deferred payment basis, which is free of interest.

(iii) A country-wide Save Grain Campaign has been launched by the Food Department under which extensive training, demonstration and publicity programme for popularising scientific techniques of storage and pest control are being implemented.

II. Losses in Procurement areas

(i) In the procurement of grain from the mandis and from the Rice

Mills, samples are drawn and analysed according to the standard procedure prescribed by the Indian Standards Institute to ensure that the purchases are strictly in accordance with the specifications, prescribed by the Government of India. Purchases of foodgrains of good quality minimise loss in storage and transit;

(ii) Vigilance squads to conduct surprise checks at the various loading, unloading and weighment points have been set up; and

(iii) Proper packing and weighing of foodgrains bags is being ensured.

III. Losses in transit

(i) When moved by road, proper truck chits/convoy notes are prepared for an effective check on the consignment at the railhead and/or the godown;

(ii) Sufficient and reasonable care is being exercised in handling the foodgrains bags at the loading and unloading points;

(iii) Covered wagons are being used for transporting foodgrains to the extent available. When block rakes of open wagons are used necessary precautions are taken for the proper protection of foodgrains by using tarpaulins of the proper size and the railway protection force escorting the consignment throughout in rail transit. Checks on the conditions of tarpaulins are also exercised at intermediate points to position them or to replace them, if necessary.

(iv) Movement by rail are being so planned as to avoid long haulage and transshipment, as far as possible.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं आपकी मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सारे स्टेटमेंट में इस बात का जिक्र है कि यह कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिससे फूडग्रेन्स खराब न हों

लेकिन मेरा क्वेश्चन बहुत साफ था और सीधा था कि अब तक कितना नुकसान, कितने रुपये का नुकसान आपके स्टोरेज में मुकम्मल इन्तज़ाम न होने की वजह से हुआ है और उस बात का स्टेटमेंट में कहीं जिक्र नहीं किया गया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The question was not clear to us. All the same, we have tried to reply to the question to the best of our ability. If the hon. Member wants to know what is the storage loss and transit loss, our general information so far as the grains of the Food Corporation is concerned is that it comes to about one per cent.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं आपकी मार्फत एक तजवीज करना चाहता हूँ मिनिस्टर साहब को कि सात मई से आल इंडिया फूडग्रेन्स डीलर्स एसोसियेशन ने एक एलान किया है कि वह कोर्स ग्रेन के व्यापार को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेंगे बल्कि हड़ताल करेंगे तो क्या सरकार इस तजवीज पर गौर करने के लिए तैयार है कि होलसेल व्यापारियों के जितने स्टोर्स पड़े हैं उन पर सरकार अपना कब्जा कर ले ताकि गन्ध और दूसरे भ्रनाज बर्हां रखे जा सकें क्योंकि वे हड़ताल तो कर ही रहे हैं ? क्या सरकार इस पर गौर करने के लिए तैयार है कि उन तमाम पहले से बने हुए स्टोर्स पर कब्जा कर लिया जाये ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can only say that it is a suggestion for action.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं तो सरकार का एटीट्यूड जानना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने आपकी राय को माना तो नहीं है लेकिन कहा है it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A very strange reply has been given because the statement says:

"No precise estimates of monetary losses per tonnes caused to foodgrains in these post harvest handling are available."

How can Government come to some conclusion unless they have made a sample survey or a bigger survey? Is it a fact that the Agricultural Commission went in depth into the whole problem of the handling of foodgrains and stated in their report that about 26 per cent of the cost is due to handling charges only? Secondly, is it a fact that the Committee on Public Undertakings also made a survey of the wastage in transport as well as in storage? What are the findings of that Committee? To what extent is the loss during the process of transport and storage?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A number of committees have gone into this problem. Even there was a special committee appointed by the Government of India to go into various post-harvest handling problems. Unfortunately, very conflicting views have been expressed by various committees. As far as the P.U. Report is concerned, that is the property of the House and the hon. Member can go into the Report and its recommendations. As far as the Agricultural Commission is concerned, I am not aware whether they have gone into that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, in the reply given by the hon. Minister, he has himself used the expression "post-harvest handling". About the post-harvest handling, the Agricultural Commission has categorically said that 25 per cent expenditure on account of that. I want to know exactly whether that is a fact and, about the P.U. Report, I want to know what

it has said about wastage. That figure can give.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have said, I am not aware of it. I will enquire from the Agricultural Commission whether they have gone into such matter and, if there are any recommendations, we can use those recommendations in examining the whole matter.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रक्स से या रेलगाड़ियों से जो गेहूँ लाया जायगा तो क्या ऐसा इंतजाम करेंगे कि जिससे रास्ते में बोरी में से गेहूँ परखी लगा कर न निकाला जा सके। जैसे सीमेंट में ग्राज कल प्लास्टिक बैग्स इस्तेमाल होते हैं जिसमें अगर कोई लोहे की परखी लगा कर सीमेंट निकाले तो बोरे को देखते ही पता लग जाता है कि किसी ने इसमें से सीमेंट निकाला है, इसी तरह से जो बोरी में खोंप लगा कर गल्ला निकाल लेते हैं उसके लिये कोई फूल फूँक ढंग निकालेंगे, अर्थात् प्लास्टिक की बोरी इस्तेमाल में लायेंगे, ताकि बोरी में जो सामान भेजा जाय वह नष्ट न हो, और जहां तोल होती है और जहां माल रखा जाय वहां दुबारा तोल करायेंगे यह देखने के लिए कि पूरी तोल बोरी की है ? ऐसा कोई इंतजाम आप के पास है या करने का विचार है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: What the hon. Member says is right. When the private trade was purchasing foodgrains in the market, they used to push in a knife to find out the samples, etc. That used to cause a lot of damage. Now, after the take-over of wholesale trade, this problem will not arise as far as wheat and rice is concerned. As far as other foodgrains are concerned, the Government is seized of the matter that there are losses at various stages.

श्री श्रीन सिंह भौरा : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप को पता है कि गो-डाउन में जो आप का कनक जाता है कुछ समय बाद थ्रीटोमेटिकली उसका एक किलो पर व्जिटल वजन बढ़ जाता है, क्या उसका हिसाब कभी आप ने मांगा है क्योंकि जो बढ़ा हुआ कनक होता है वह अफसरों के घर चला जाता है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि उसका हिसाब किताब लिया जाय ताकि बढ़ा हुआ वजन भी सरकार के ही हिसाब में आये ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The question of pilferages and losses is engaging the attention of the Government. We will welcome any suggestions from the hon. Members. In fact, there are shortages also sometimes due to moisture, drying, etc.....

श्री सतपाल कपूर : माइस्चर से तो वजन बढ़ता है, घटता नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Moisture increases the weight also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As a result of drying, the weight decreases. If the weight is taken in Bombay or Calcutta where humidity percentage is high, during rainy seasons, it increases. It differs from place to place. But this loss is causing concern to the Government. We are attending to this problem.

Heun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda in Bihar

*810. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Heun Tsang Memorial was constructed at Nalanda in Bihar;

(b) if so, the cost of the construction of this memorial; and

(c) the main activities and functions carried on at this memorial?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The main construction work of the Heun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda in Bihar, which is being executed by the C.P.W.D., was completed by 1970-71. The remaining work consists of a false ceiling of plaster of paris and an altar for embedding the relics of Heun Tsnag, the electrical fixtures, horticulture work, etc. the progress of work on these items has been slow. C.P.W.D is being requested to arrange for the completion of the work as early as possible. The expenditure on construction so far has been about Rs. 9 lakhs.

(c) At present no activity is being carried on at this Memorial since the building has yet to be handed over by the C.P.W.D.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know the date on which this project was sanctioned and how many years it has taken for completion?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: So far as the date is concerned, in the year 1957 His Holiness the Dalai Lama presented on behalf of the Chinese Government to the late Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the sacred relics of Heun Tsang as also a cheque for Rs. 5,74,000 for the construction of the Heun Tsang Memorial.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the fact that 14 years have passed and the project has not yet been completed, as it is stated now, may I ask further whether it is contemplated to integrate the activities of the memorial at Nalanda with the Nalanda Pali Institute and an early

action taken in the matter of starting the activities.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I myself have visited the site and requested the State Government of Bihar as well as my officers that there should be some reappraisal of the matter between the two Governments so that useful activities are started early.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dharnidhar Das—absent. Shri Daschowdhury.

Financial Assistance to Indo-Canadian Shastri Institute

*812. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Canadian Shastri Institute has sought financial and other assistance from Government for its library and microfilming programme; and

(b) if so, what progress has been achieved so far in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Under an Agreement, the Government of India has been giving since November 1968, annual lumpsum grants to the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute for implementation of its programmes of Fellowships for research in India and acquisition of library material (books published in India) for distribution among member libraries in Canada. The Institute also proposes to microfilm old and rare books in India under its programme of acquisition of library material. For this project, equipment is being purchased out of dollar funds of the

Institute in Canada. The administrative costs on the implementation of the project in India will be met out of the lumpsum annual grants being given by the Government of India.

Under the Programme of acquisition of library material, the Institute has so far supplied over 70,000 books in Humanities and Social Sciences published in India to libraries in Canada.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the statement that the Government of India pay certain lumpsum grants to the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute for implementation of its programmes of Fellowships for research in India and acquisition of library material, etc., I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the sum actually paid for the last four years since the inception of the programme in 1968 November and actually whether this Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, popularly known as the Shastri Research Institute, is also taking or receiving collections of rare materials throughout the country and micro-filming them for better utilisation by our National Libraries.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The total amount sanctioned during the first three years amounted to about Rs. 30 lakhs spread equally. Then, this was extended beyond November 1971 for another three years, the amount being Rs. 10 lakhs for the first year of the extended period and Rs. 12 lakhs each for the second and the third year.

In the light of this particular scheme, the micro-filming is not intended for use of Indian libraries but for Canadian Universities and institutions interested in Indian studies and it is for their use, that the micro-filming and other materials are being collected and sent.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of this more clear reply as given by the hon. Minister, I would

like to know what really are the benefits that are being obtained by the Research Institute for our country and what benefits we are deriving out of this.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The purpose of this Institute is primarily to assist the various Canadian institutions understand India better and to send their scholars of senior as well as junior level, to India to do field work and for personal observations as well as to supply them with material.

So far as the institutions in India are concerned, they are benefiting through various programmes such as the Commonwealth Exchange Programme of sending out Indian scholars to Canada.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राक ड्रिलिंग मशीनों की कमी तथा इसका कृषि उत्पादन पर प्रभाव

*803. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में राक ड्रिलिंग मशीनों की भारी कमी है;

(ख) क्या इन मशीनों की कमी के कारण कृषि उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है क्योंकि कुओं की खुदाई के लिए ये उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ग) इन मशीनों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। कृषि कार्यों के लिए कुओं की बोरिंग के काम के लिए आवश्यक राक ड्रिलिंग मशीनों की भारी कमी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। ऐसी मशीनों की कमी के कारण कृषि उत्पादन पर कोई प्रतिकूल असर नहीं पड़ा है। सिंचाई कुओं के लिए आवश्यक ऐसी मशीनों की पूर्ति कुल मिला कर देशी स्रोतों से या आयात द्वारा की जा रही है। आयात केवल विशेष प्रकार की रिंग मशीनों तक ही सीमित है, जो कि देश में अभी नहीं बनाई जा रही हैं।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शिक्षकों को पदोन्नति

*804. श्री अम्बेश : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रिमंडलीय सचिवालय, भारत सरकार के पत्र संख्या 27/2/71 ई०एस०टी० (एस०सी०टी०) दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 1972 के अनुसार दिल्ली प्रशासन में शिक्षा विभाग के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शिक्षकों की सभी श्रेणियों में नियमानुसार पदोन्नति नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उपरोक्त आदेशानुसार प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने शिक्षक लाभान्वित हुए हैं ?

शिक्षा, और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Target of Rabi Crop during 1972-73

*807. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the State-wise targets of production of Rabi Crops during 1972-73 and their actual realisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The target of production are fixed for the year as whole and not separately for Kharif and Rabi.

Firm estimates of production for 1972-73 would become available at the close of agricultural year i.e. some time in July—August 1973.

Scheme to Employ Students

*808. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the scheme as published in the 'Indian Express' dated the 26th March, 1973 under caption 'Ambitious Scheme to employ 1 lakh students', and

(b) if so, the salient features of the said scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a). A development-oriented educational programme called "Youth against Famine" involving one lakh youth, both students and non-students, has been sanctioned by the Government. This is not a scheme to give employment to students.

387 L.S.—2

(b) The salient features are stated below:

The scheme of Youth Against Famine is being organised by the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare in cooperation with the State Governments and voluntary organisations. The implementing agency will be the National Service Units of the universities.

Objectives

The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

—Supplement the academic education of the university students by bringing them face to face with the realities of the rural situation.

—To provide opportunities to youth to participate in nation building activities.

—To provide opportunities to students and teachers to use their skill and learning for the service of the community around.

Work Projects

Work projects that would be taken for completion by the students and teachers should be such that it could be completed within the stipulated time. The nature of the project should be within the competence, capability and resources of the participants. Such projects when completed should become a community assets.

Such Work Projects should be undertaken with an assurance from the Government that it will look after the maintenance of the projects after their completion.

The scheme will involve one lakh youth during the summer of 1973. 75000 of them will be drawn from universities and colleges and the rest from the non-student youth. One thousand camps will be organised and each camp will have a population of 100 youth. The camp will be organised during the period April to July.

Each camp will last for a period of 25 days. In case a big works project is undertaken in any place, then a series of camps may be organised at the same site.

The first two days and the last two days of each camp will be set apart for briefing and orientation and for evaluation and dispersal respectively. The remaining days will be treated as actual working days when the members will work on the construction projects during the day time. In the spare time, the students and teachers, in consultation with the village community, will take up work where they can use their skill and learning. Illustrative list of such programmes are informal education, village sanitation work, study of land reforms, the effect of bank nationalisation on rural economy and problems relating to distribution and also of grains following nationalisation of the grain trade etc.

Finance

The scheme is being financed by the Central Government. The funds will be released directly to the universities and they, in turn, will release the funds to the colleges.

Proportion of Population Dependent on Agriculture in India

*811. SHRI DHARINDHAR DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture in India; now and in 1950;

(b) whether the lower the number in agriculture the greater the tempo of economic development and the scope of more employment; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government have taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) According to the Population Cen-

suses carried out in India, the proportion of population engaged in agriculture (i.e. the percentage of workers in agriculture cultivators and agricultural labourers to the total number of workers in the country) was 69.74 per cent in 1951 and 69.67 per cent in 1971. However, due to differences in concept and definitions, the figures of population engaged in agriculture as available from 1951 and 1971 Censuses are not comparable.

(b) and (c). It is generally the case that many developed countries have a small proportion of their work force in agriculture and the under-developed countries in general have a relatively large proportion of their work force engaged in agriculture. It is, however not universally true that the tempo of economic development and the scope for employment is greater where the number in agriculture is low. The tempo of economic development and the scope for employment in a country depend on a number of factors, including the natural resource endowments, capital available, technology and infra-structure for economic and social growth etc. Government is trying to increase the employment opportunities by intensification of agriculture and special programmes for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour and crash programme for rural employment, and also by encouraging the development of industries.

विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर गांधी साहित्य का पढ़ाया जाना

*813. श्री अनसाहू प्रश्नान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर गांधी साहित्य को लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी बिशिष्ट बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुसल हसन) : (क) और (ख). गांधी साहित्य अधिकांश विश्वविद्यालयों के पुस्तकालयों में उपलब्ध है। अधिकांश विश्व-विद्यालयों में विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के संबंधित विषयों की पाठ्यचर्या में किसी न किसी रूप में गांधी जी के विचार तथा राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में उनका योगदान भी सम्मिलित है।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने गांधी भवनों की स्थापना में कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों की सहायता की है। इन भवनों में गांधी साहित्य उपलब्ध है।

(b) The Central Government is of the view that there should be planned development of the city and has urged upon the State Government to set up a statutory Metropolitan Development Authority.

(c) The subject of urban development being in the State sector, it is for the State Government to make suitable provision in the State Plans for development of Greater Bombay. The State Government has, however, urged that in the Fifth Plan there should be a separate sector of urban development and financial assistance outside the State Plan should be provided for metropolitan and other big cities. The State Government has also desired that the Government of India should share 50 per cent of the cost for Bombay Water Supply Project. These matters are to be considered in the context of overall resources.

Progress by D.D.A. in Shankar Garden Coloniser case

News Item "Gujral's Call to save Bombay from Being Turned into a Cemetery"

*814. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Central Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in Blitz dated the 24th March, 1973 under the caption "Gujral's call to save Bombay from being turned into a cemetery";

(b) if so, Government's reaction on it; and

(c) whether State Government has asked from the Central Government any help for this?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN

*815. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2886 dated the 4th December, 1972 and state the progress made by D.D.A. in contesting the case for vacating the stay order against the D.D.A. and Shankar Garden Coloniser?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): The case came up for hearing in the Court of the Senior Sub-Judge 1st Class on 22nd March, 1973. A prayer was made by the Counsel appearing on behalf of the Delhi Development Authority for vacation of the stay order. The Court, however decided to hear arguments on the application for vacation of the stay order and has fixed the date for arguments for the 23rd April.

Scheme to provide 100 Sq. Yards of Land to Landless Farmers

*816. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give 100 sq. yards land to landless farmers in different States and has sanctioned Rs. 9 crores till today;

(b) whether that scheme will be implemented by State Governments but expenses will be borne out by Centre; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a). Yes, Sir. The Scheme, however, covers all landless workers in rural areas. The value of projects sanctioned to-date is Rs. 16.12 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Centr's liability will, however, be limited to the extent of sanctions issued by the Government of India.

(c) Under the Scheme, the entire reasonable cost of acquisition of land, where necessary, is provided by the Central Government to the State Governments as grants-in-aid. In addition, cost of development, not exceeding Rs. 150/- per house-site, is admissible to the State as Central grant. A Community Development Block is the unit for project formulation.

Tamil Nadu Request for Opening of Technological University

*817.. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government for permission for opening Technological University in that State;

(b) if so, whether Centre has given her permission; and

(c) whether Centre will give any assistance to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The proposal has been referred to the University Grants Commission for advice. The Commission's views on the proposal have not so far been received.

Land given to Housing Cooperatives in Delhi

*818. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Housing Cooperatives in Delhi given land on concessional rates and the nature of their membership; and

(b) whether Government propose to encourage more such cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) 30 Housing Cooperatives in Delhi with composite membership have been allotted land at a concessional rate.

(b) According to present policy of Government, Housing Cooperatives are allotted land at pre-determined rates for construction of flats on Group Housing basis.

Procurement of Rice and Wheat and Hoarding of Foodgrains by Wholesalers

*819. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total procurement of rice in different States, its proportion to the targeted quota and causes of shortfall;

(b) what are the steps taken in different States for mopping up the surplus of wheat from rich producers for ensuring elimination of hoarding and blackmarketing; and

(c) whether Government have information that wholesalers in various States have begun hoarding their stocks with rich land owners to foil the provisions of the takeover of wholesale trade of wheat; if so, steps taken to foil the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

Statement

(a) Total procurement of rice in different States during the current marketing season i.e. 1972-73 as reported till 19-4-73 was about 21.61 lakh tonnes as against the target of 40.00 lakh tonnes. The percentage of the target was about 54 per cent. The reasons for shortfall are lower production in certain States and open market prices ruling higher than the procurement prices.

(b) The State Governments have prescribed maximum limits to the quantity of wheat that may be stored by dealers. In many States limits have also been prescribed to the quantity of wheat that may be held in stock by producers. In Bihar,

Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra compulsory procurement of wheat from cultivators is being made. The powers available under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 are being utilised to prevent hoarding and black-marketing. Several State Governments have introduced anti-hoarding measures to prevent cornering of stocks by traders.

(c) Since the decision to take over of wholesale trade in wheat, there have been no reports to suggest that large scale smuggling and hoarding is being restored to in any part of the country.

Finance to Language Conference

*820. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is an established practice of the Government of India to finance any language conference of any person or a group of persons, held anywhere in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the languages whose Conferences have been financed by the Government during the last three years and the amount given in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Government is implementing Schemes of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for holding conferences, seminars, and conventions for the propagation and development of Modern Indian Languages and Sanskrit. The University Grants Commission also finance universities for holding of language Conferences.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

I. Statement indicating the names of Languages and the grants given to voluntary organisations during the last three years:—

Sl. No.	Language	Amount of grant given		
		1970-71 Rs.	1971-72 Rs.	1972-73 Rs.
1	Multilingual (Conferences)	4,000·00	19,500·00	4,000·00
2	Dogri	9,150·00		..
3	Santali	..	..	10,000·00
4	Sanskrit	12,000·00	2,000·00	16,413·90

II. Grants given by the University Commission for language conferences/ Seminars/symposia/workshops etc. sponsored by Universities.

Sl. No.	Language	Amount of grant given		
		1970 Rs.	1971 Rs.	1972 Rs.
1	Multilingual .	40,494·34	19,627·00	39,000·00
2	Hindi	5,500·00	30,350·00	..
3	Urdu	9,400·00	3,000·00	
4	Tamil	2,500·00	6,000·00	..
5	Oriya . . . . .	..	..	2,000·00
6	Sanskrit	6,225·00	..	..
7	Prakrit & Pali .	8,500·00	9,200·00	6,000·00
8	English .	15,600·00	3,000·00	3,000·00
9	French .	2,500·00	..	12,765·00
10	German	..	..	15,500·00
11	Russian . . . . .	..		9,575·00

D. D. A. built up Flats for Low and Middle Income Groups in Delhi during 1973-74

7656. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons in Delhi who are expected to get Delhi Development Authority flats for residential purposes during 1973; and

(b) the total number of flats to be built for the low income and middle income groups in 1973-74 in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MIN-ISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) About 10,000 in the year 1973-74;

(b) About 18,000 flats are in various stages of construction and planning by Delhi Development Au-thority.

Running of shop without a licence in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

7656. SHRI MOHAMMAD YUSUF:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a shop under the title 'Modern Bazar' is selling imported and Indian goods including articles of provision in a residential building in a residential colony of Delhi Dev-elopment Authority known as Vasant Vihar, New Delhi without a licence from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the firm has been prosecuted by the Municipal Corpora-tion of Delhi a number of times for running trade without a licence; and

(c) the steps taken by the Muniti-pal Corporation of Delhi to stop the running of trade without a licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-ING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The party is being challaned regularly by the Municipal Authorities. The proprietor of the shop has been prosecuted by the Delhi Development Authority and the case is sub-judice.

मध्य प्रदेश के पन्ना जिले में संस्थाओं को अनुदान

7657. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के पन्ना जिले में किन-किन संस्थाओं को वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान अनुदान दिया गया और प्रत्येक संस्था को अनुदान की कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के पन्ना जिले की संस्थाओं को दिया गया अनुदान देखाया गया है ।

विवरण

क्र० संस्था का	1971-72	1972-73
सं० नाम	के दौरान	के दौरान
	दिये गए	दिये गए
	अनुदान	अनुदान

1. छत्रसाल	₹०	₹०
राजकीय		
कालेज,		
पन्ना	1,250.00	1,750.00

2. परिवार		
तथा बाल		
कल्याण		
परिपोषण		
अजयगढ़,		
जिला पन्ना	61,965.00	58,855.00

Use of Coloured Bulbs for Motor Vehicles Head Lights, and Multi-toned Horns

7658. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in certain motor vehicles, coloured bulbs are used in head lights

(b) whether another rule that is being violated increasingly is the one prohibiting the use of multi-toned horns giving a succession of different notes and sound producing devices giving an unduly harsh, shrill, loud and alarming noises; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Reports to this effect have come to Government's notice.

(c). The State Governments and Union Administrations have been requested to enforce strictly the provisions of their Motor Vehicles Rules relating to use of white headlights. They are also being requested to take similar action against persons in charge of vehicles which are fitted with multi toned horns, in contravention of the Motor Vehicles Rules.

पश्चिमी सभ्यता के प्रभाव को कम करने के प्रयास

7659. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सामाजिक जीवन में पश्चिमी सभ्यता संस्कृति विचारधारा पहनावे और भाषाओं के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए राष्ट्रव्यापी क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ताकि इनको भारतीयता में उचित स्थान दिया जा सके;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में इस दिशा में क्या कार्रवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय समारोहों के अवसरों पर इस बारे में क्या योगदान दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) सरकार का यह मत है कि भारतीय संस्कृति की नींव इतनी मजबूत है कि उस पर हमारे दैनिक जीवन में पड़ने वाली पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के विपरीत प्रभाव का कोई असर नहीं होगा। फिर भी सरकार अपने नागरिकों के जीवन को समृद्ध बनाने के उद्देश्य से भारतीय संस्कृति के विषय में जानकारी और जागरूकता का प्रसार करने का सदैव प्रयत्न करती रही है।

(ब) राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रचार के लिए सामान्यतः उपयुक्त मंच नहीं हैं। फिर भी अवसर आने पर यह सावधानी बरती जाती है कि ऐसे मंचों पर सही भारतीय दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत किया जाए।

(ग) विदेश स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रक्षेपण का निरन्तर प्रयास करते रहते हैं ताकि वहां पर भारतीय सांस्कृतिक महत्वों को पूरी तरह से समझा जा सके। भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद् द्वारा और विभिन्न देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रमों के जरिए भी ऐसे ही प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

Enforcing Quality Control on Drugs and Inquiry into Drug adulteration

7660. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision have been taken to enforce quality control on drugs and for effectively controlling the prices of essential drugs and if so, the outlines thereof; and

(b) whether any Commission has been appointed to go into the question of drug adulteration, sub-standard drugs and the drug prices and if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Provisions for enforcing quality control of drugs already exist under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the rules framed thereunder in 1945. The Drugs Standard Control Organisation at the Centre and in the States exercises control over the quality of drugs imported into, or manufactured, distributed and sold in the country.

The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 regulates the prices of all drugs and formulations. Under this Order, the selling prices of certain essential bulk drugs have been fixed. The Order also prescribes norms for fixing the consumer prices of drugs and manufacturers are not permitted to increase the selling prices without prior approval of the Government.

(b) Three Committees had earlier studied the impact of quality control measures in respect of drugs and have made recommendations.

Regarding prices, a Working Group under the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has examined the cost structure of another 25 bulk drugs and the norms of conversion and packing charges and their report is under consideration in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Besides this, the question of setting up of an Expert Committee consisting among others of Members of Parliament, etc. to look into the various aspects of the drug industry is also under consideration in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

Farm Management Courses in Indian Institution of Management, Ahmedabad

7661. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRAHDAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4667 dated the 18th December, 1972 regarding Farm Management Course in Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and state:

(a) the number of students with First Class marks in Agricultural Engineering or those who are likely to graduate with first class in July this year from Agricultural Universities at Hissar and Pantnagar, who applied for admission to one-year Diploma Course in Farm Management, Ahmedabad this year;

(b) the number of students who were allowed to take the written examination; and

(c) the reasons for not allowing all the First Divisioners or the prospective First Divisioners to take the written examination as is done by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta for the management courses?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Nine candidates who had completed or were to appear for B.Sc. Agriculture Engineering at U.P. Agricultural University at Pantnagar had applied. No candidate from Hissar had applied for admission to the one-year programme for management in agriculture at Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

(b) Two.

(c) (i) The basis for calling candidates for test and interview is the application rating, based on the trend of academic performance of the candidate starting S.S.C. or Higher Secondary until the final examination.

(ii) The applicants are ranked on the basis of the application rating.

(iii) All the candidates whose scores were above the average score of the application rating of the total admission for the 1973-74 batch were called for a written test and interview.

Reference to Agricultural Engineering Graduates for appointment in Public Industries

7662. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4790 on the 18th December, 1972 regarding stress on appointment of mechanical engineers to posts suitable for agricultural engineering graduates and state:

(a) whether a number of Public Undertakings give preference even now to Graduates in Mechanical Engineering for Engineering posts under schemes connected with Agriculture; and

(b) whether circulars are proposed to be addressed to Public and Private Sectors for giving preference to Agricultural Engineering Graduates for manning posts connected with agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No authentic data is available with this Ministry.

(b) No, Sir.

Agricultural Engineering Graduates of G.B. Pant University and their placement

7663. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4668 on the 18th December, 1972 regarding Placement Officer and Employment and Guidance Bureau in Agriculture University and state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Engineering Graduates who passed out from G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology in First Division in 1972;

(b) the number of such graduates who obtained placements through the help of the Dean of Students Welfare; and

(c) the difficulty in opening a regular Placement Officer in the University on the lines of the Employment Bureau functioning in Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana and Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) 13 Agricultural Engineering Graduates passed out in First Division during 1971-72.

(b) Five only.

(c) A Placement Section has already been working in the Dean Student Welfare Organisation of the University for placement of the graduates of G. B. PANT University of Agriculture and Technology. Recently, a post of Counselling and Placement Officer has been created for the students of the College of Technology separately and efforts are being made to recruit a suitable person on this post.

Wireless sets for game preservation staff to check poaching of wild Life

7664. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to provide wireless (Walkie Talkie) sets to the game preservation staff of major game sanctuaries for effective prevention of illicit poaching of wild life; and

(b) if so, by when this facility shall be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The management plans for nine tiger reserves are under preparation. At the time of scrutiny and acceptance, usefulness of Walkie Talkie in different preserves will be considered and decision taken.

Depletion of Wild Life due to shrinkage of forest area

7665. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main cause of the fast depletion of wild life in this country is the shrinkage of undisturbed forest areas;

(b) whether even the sanctuaries provided for animals are exploited by the forest departments for sheer economic reasons;

(c) whether indiscriminate grazing rights which have been misused to the extent of falling large trees for grazing their leaves have been allowed in sanctuaries of the country; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated to provide undisturbed safe havens for the vanishing species of wild life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Teaching of love for Wild Life Heritage at Primary Level in Schools

7666. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether love for the wild life heritage of the country could only be inculcated in the future citizens of this country at an early age;

(b) if so, steps the Ministry have taken to advise the State Governments to include love for wild life heritage of the country in the subjects taught at the primary level; and

(c) if not, the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Concepts on wild life preservation and a love for it are included at appropriate places in the modern syllabus and curriculum materials prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training and are being tried out in many schools all over the country through a Pilot Project. The scheme is proposed to be gradually expanded to cover all schools. At the primary level this sentiment is sought to be developed by creating an interest in and love for animals in general and wild life in particular. The

importance of zoos and sanctuaries is also stressed.

Adulteration of seeds by Traders

7667. SHRI BISWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views of eminent agro scientists (*Hindustan Times* dated 7th March, 1973) that one of the contributing factors of turning the green revolution into 'red' is the unscrupulous behaviour of the traders who adulterated seeds and fertilizers;

(b) whether during the last three years not a single trader has been prosecuted for selling sub-standard seeds to farmers and if not the number of those who have been prosecuted and the nature of punishment given; and

(c) whether Government would bring all the seed producing farms under the ambit of central administration in order to ensure better enforcement of regulations and if not in what way Government propose to tackle the menace of adulteration of seeds now being done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government do not agree with the assessment given in the news item.

(b) The enforcement of the Seeds Act, 1966, which was brought into force with effect from the 1st October 1969, throughout the country, is the responsibility of the State Governments. Information regarding the number of those prosecuted etc., is being collected from the State Government and Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Production and distribution of quality seeds are mostly undertaken by the State Departments of Agriculture

in seed farms and by public sector undertaking like the National Seeds Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India, etc. There are also a few organised private seed producers and traders engaged in production and distribution of seeds. Strict enforcement of the provisions of the Seeds Act, 1966, will eliminate chances of any sub-standard seed being sold. The Seeds Act has adequate provisions for regulating the quality of seeds and for taking remedial action in cases of sale of sub-standard seed.

Financial Assistance to Mysore for starting Sugar Factories

7668. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have assured to extend financial assistance to the State of Mysore for starting sugar factories in the State;

(b) if so, the number of sugar factories that have been approved and the amount of money sanctioned by Central Government; and

(c) the location of these factories and the time by when they will be starting functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No assurance for any special financial assistance for starting sugar factories in Mysore State has been given by the Central Government beyond the normal pattern of assistance of block loans and grants which are given to the State Governments for State Plans and the assistance for cooperative sugar factories.

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

Warehouses for take over of Food-grains Trade

7669. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of warehouses of Central and State Warehousing Corporations, along with the godowns of the Food Corporation of India and the Marketing Federation that are functioning to take over the food-grains trade in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): A statement indicating the godowns being operated for storage of food-grains by each of these organizations is attached.

Statement

Agency	Number of godowns
1	2
1. Food Corporation of India	2,000
2. Central Warehousing Corporation	142
3. State Warehousing Corporations	675
4. Marketing Federations	3,750
	6,567

Besides, the State Governments have a large number of godowns with them for the purpose of storage of foodgrains.

Pre-Commission Training to Teachers given Commission in N.C.C. Junior Division

7670. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers who have been given commission in the N.C.C. Junior Division are automatically recommended for pre-commission training as N.C.C. Officers;

(b) if so, whether the Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Netaji

Nagar, New Delhi is not adhering to this Principle and teachers who have not been selected by the Board have been drafted for training as N.C.C. Officers; and

(c) what remedial measures are proposed to be taken to see that selection for pre-commission training as N.C.C. Officers is done on seniority-cum-merit basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में थोक बाजार के विकास के लिए सहायता

7671. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार राज्य में थोक बाजार का विकास करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसके लिए कितनी सहायता मांगी है और इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क)जी हां।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सहित कुछ राज्यों में नियंत्रित बाजारों के विकास की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना की एक स्कीम के अन्तर्गत संस्थागत वित्त से चुने हुए नियंत्रित बाजारों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा सकती है। अन्य राज्यों के साथ-साथ मध्य प्रदेश के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था और राज्य सरकार को 1972-73 में 2 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई थी। 1973-74 के दौरान और अधिक बाजारों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जानी है।

राजमार्गों को चौड़ा करने तथा इनके सहायक मार्गों के लिये अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि के अनुमानों को मंजूरी के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से प्रस्ताव

7672. श्री गंगा चरण बीजित :

क्या नीबहन और परिबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राजमार्गों को चौड़ा करने और इनके सहायक मार्गों के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि के अनुमानों को मंजूरी देने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नीबहन और परिबहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में 936.60 लाख रुपए की लागत पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 3, 12 और 43 की इकहरी गली के दो गली तक चौड़ा करने और 374 मील तक मजबूत बनाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। इस व्यवस्था में से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 3, 12 और 43 के 254 मील के चौड़ा करने और मजबूत बनाने संबंधी अनुमान प्राप्त हुए थे और जिनमें से 495.80 लाख रुपए की लागत के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 3 और 43 के 219 मील के लिए अनुमानों की पहले से ही स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। 47.92 लाख रुपए की लागत के 16 मील से संबंधित अनुमान तकनीकी और वित्तीय संवीक्षाधीन हैं। लगभग 314 लाख रुपए की लागत के 120 मील से सम्बन्धित अनुमानों की राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग से

अभी तक प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। 906 लाख रुपए की लागत पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 6, 7, 12, 25, 26, 27 और 43 के 1004 मील के सम्बन्ध में उसके मजबूत बनाए बिना इकहरी गली वाले वाहन मार्ग के दो गली में चौड़ा करने की भी व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था में से 571 मील के अनुमान प्राप्त हुए थे जिनमें से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के अनुमान प्राप्त हुए थे और जिनमें से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 6, 7, 26, 27 और 43 के 425 मील के अनुमान कुल 438.91 लाख रुपए की कुल लागत की स्वीकृति की गई है। 146 मील के लिए 208 लाख रुपए के अनुमान तकनीकी और वित्तीय संवीक्षाधीन हैं। लगभग 431 लाख रुपए की लागत के 433 मील के अनुमानों की राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग से अभी भी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

उप-मार्ग

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में 21.00 लाख रुपए की लागत पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 6 पर रायपुर उप-मार्ग के और 13.00 लाख रुपए की लागत पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 26 पर नरसंहपुर उप-मार्ग के निर्माण की व्यवस्था है। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पहले ही से स्वीकृत इन दोनों उप-मार्गों के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए अनुमानों की स्वीकृति पहले ही से कर दी गई है और बहुत से भूमि अधिग्रहीत कर ली गई हैं। योजना में 3 लाख रुपए की लागत पर केवल राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 3 पर मऊ शहर और दुर्ग शहर के इंदीगढ़ के उपमार्गों के लिए भूमि-अधिग्रहण और शिवनाथ नदी के ऊपर पुल के निर्माण की भी व्यवस्था है। इन दो उप-मार्गों के लिए भूमि-अधिग्रहण संबंधी अनुमान अभी तक राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। संरेखणों को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है।

विध्य प्रदेश में सड़क निर्माण हेतु सहायता के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अनुरोध

7673. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने विध्य प्रदेश में विशेषकर डाकू-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र में सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख). चौथी योजना में दस्यु निवारक उपायों के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के संबंध में राज्य सरकार ने कुछ योजनाओं का सुझाव दिया जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र की भी कुछ सड़क शामिल थीं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य में दस्युग्रस्त इलाकों में कुछ अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कों के विकास के लिए 97.50 लाख रुपये का ऋण मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को देने के लिए भारत सरकार जनवरी 1972 में सहमत हो गई है जिसमें विध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित सड़कें शामिल हैं :—

- (1) इंदरगढ़-पंडोखार-सम्भार (भिड़ और दतिया जिले)
- (2) बनेपुर-केलवान-गोरा (टीकमगढ़ जिला)
- (3) सोजना-जागरा (मध्य प्रदेश के सीमा पर) को बारागांव-काकारवाहा सड़क से जोड़ने के लिये (टीकमगढ़ जिला)

इसके अलावा कोई अन्य खास प्रार्थना नहीं है।

इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार द्वारा पांचवीं योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता के लिए पेश किये प्रस्तावों में विध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र की कुछ सड़कें शामिल हैं। इन योजनाओं की अन्य राज्यों से प्राप्त समान प्रस्तावों के साथ जांच की जायेगी। इस समय इन प्रस्तावों पर कोई प्रतिक्रिया बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि पांचवीं योजना अभी प्रारम्भिक चरण में है।

Central Government contribution to Centenary Celebration of Bengal Theatre Stage

7674. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government contributed any sum of money for celebrating the Sata Barsha Purti of Banga Banga Mancha (centenary celebration of Bengal Theatre stage);

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and to which organisations and individual artistes for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Union Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and its Cultural Department review as to how the money was spent and a brief report of such functions by the organisations and individual artistes concerned who got central financial assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

Pension scheme to Lecturers of Colleges and Universities under U.G.C. Scheme

7675. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to advise the Universities and Colleges

under U.G.C. Scheme to introduce a pension scheme for the professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators, Heads of the Department, Principals and Vice-Principals;

(b) if so, the main features thereof regarding categorisation of the Scheme for Colleges under U.G.C. and sponsored Colleges etc.;

(c) whether similar pension scheme has been as advised to be introduced in cases of the non-teaching staff of the Colleges under U.G.C. as well as of the sponsored Colleges; and

(d) if so, the brief structure of the Scheme proposed by the Central authorities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission has framed Central Universities Retirement Benefit Rules, applicable to all the employees of the Central Universities, both, academic and non-academic, and circulated these to the Central Universities for incorporation in their Statutes and implementation with effect from April, 1964. These Rules contain in the following two alternative schemes:

- (i) General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity;
- (ii) Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity.

A copy of the Rules has also been circulated to all the State Universities and State Governments. The Universities have been requested to take up with the State Governments, if they so desire, the question of introduction of these schemes for the benefit of their employees.

Staging of Foreign Plays in National School of Drama

7676. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to letter published in the *Hindustan Times* dated 24th March, 1973 in connection with some foreign plays;

(b) whether the Ministry is in favour of staging foreign plays in the National School of Drama than indigenous plays;

(c) the amount spent for staging the foreign play "Danton's Death" in the National School of Drama, Delhi; and

(d) the reasons for not giving greater attention to stage and to help the cultural organisation to stage the indigenous plays that concern Indians closely and help the audience to understand the depth and dimension of the Indian predicament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The School produces both Indian adaptation/translation of foreign plays and purely Indian plays, but gives greater importance to purely Indian plays.

(c) A sum of Rs. 35,000/- was spent by the School.

(d) As Indian plays are given due importance, the question does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद जिले में स्थित
संस्थाओं को अनुदान

7677. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन के मंत्रालय द्वारा वित्तिय वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद जिले में किन-किन संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिए गए हैं तथा प्रत्येक संस्था को अनुदान की कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद जिले की संस्थाओं को शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए अनुदान दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संप्या Lt.-4850-/73]

Research Programme in Cashew Crop by Indian Council of Agricultural Research

7678. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the outline of the steps taken Research to strengthen the research programme in respect of cashew crop; and

(b) the total amount spent for this purpose in 1972-73 and the amount sanctioned for 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing 4th Plan Project entitled "The All India

Coordinated Spices and Cashewnut Improvement Project". Under this project there are four centres for research on cashewnut at (i) Bapatla (Andhra Pradesh), (ii) Vridhachalam (Tamil Nadu), (iii) Anakkayam (Kerala) and (iv) Vengurla (Maharashtra). Besides the above four centres, at Kasaragod and Regional centre at Vittle are also undertaking some investigations on cashew. The centres are following technical programmes formulated at the research workshop on spices and Cashewnut.

(b) Rs. 1.59 lakhs were spent during 1972-73 on the four centres mentioned in part (a) of the question. In addition Rs. 2.43 lakhs were spent on the Coordinating Unit of the Project. A provision of Rs. 4.10 lakhs has been made for the four centres and the Coordinating Unit during 1973-74.

Steps taken to increase storage facilities in Kerala by F.C.I. and Central Warehousing Corporation

7679. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) a brief outline of the steps taken by the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation to increase the storage facilities of foodgrains in the State of Kerala in light of the States' decision to take-over the grain trade; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to create additional storage capacity in 1973-74; and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Food Corporation of India has a storage capacity of 2.49 lakh tonnes in Kerala State. The Corporation has an approved programmes for the construction of godowns with a capacity of

63,000 tonnes in the State which is expected to be completed during this year. The position is, however, under constant review and further additions will be made as and when necessary.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The Central Warehousing Corporation has a capacity of 12,250 tonnes in Kerala State and additional capacity of 2500 tonnes is under construction. Besides, the Corporation proposes to add another 3,000 tonnes capacity during 1973-74. The State Warehousing Corporation also proposes to construct capacity of 6,500 tonnes in the State during 1973-74.

कृषि मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का एकीकरण

7680. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विभागों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का एकीकरण नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) क्या कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विभागों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की मिली-जुली वरिष्ठता सूची न होने के कारण वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों के अधीन कार्य करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विभागों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का एकीकरण न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब वी०शिन्डे) : (क) सचिव, अपर सचिव, संयुक्त सचिव, उप सचिव तथा अवर

सचिव के पदों के लिये भारत सरकार के समस्त मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए पहले से ही एक संयुक्त संवर्ग है। इन पदों पर विभिन्न अखिल भारतीय और केन्द्रीय सेवाओं जैसे भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, भारतीय लेखा-परीक्षा तथा लेखा सेवा, भारतीय रेल सेवा, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा, आदि से अधिकारी लिये जा सकते हैं। ये सारी सेवाएँ कामिक विभाग द्वारा नियंत्रित होती हैं और किसी भी मंत्रालय/विभाग की रिक्तियाँ केवल कामिक विभाग द्वारा नामित किये गए अधिकारियों से ही भरी जा सकती हैं।

अनुभाग अधिकारियों और उस से नीचे के पदों के लिये मितम्बर, 1962 तक सारे सचिवालय के लिए एक संयुक्त संवर्ग था। दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर, 1962 से श्रेणी 1 के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के विकेन्द्रीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप उसी तारीख से कृषि, खाद्य और सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता विभागों में अनुभाग अधिकारियों और उस से नीचे के पदों के लिये अलग-अलग संवर्ग बनाये गए हैं;

संवर्गों के विकेन्द्रीकरण के पश्चात् असमान स्थायित्व और पदोन्नतियों आदि से बचने के लिये कामिक विभाग ने एक आंचलिक योजना (जोनल स्कीम) शुरू की है। इस योजना के अनुसार कामिक विभाग विभिन्न विकेन्द्रीकृत संवर्गों की संयुक्त वरिष्ठता सूचियाँ बना कर रखता है तथा अगली उच्च श्रेणी में पदोन्नति हेतु प्रत्येक श्रेणी में विशिष्ट वरिष्ठता आंचल का निर्धारण करता है

गैर सचिवालय स्तर के पद पृथक् पद होते हैं और उन्हें सामान्य केन्द्रीय सेवा के रूप में माना जाता है जिस के लिए अलग भर्ती नियम बनाये जाते हैं तथा नियुक्तियां, पदोन्नतियां, प्रादि इन पदों को नियंत्रित करने वाले भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती हैं। ये पद इसी प्रकार बने रहेंगे।

(ख) कृपि मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की कोई मिली-जुली सूची नहीं है क्योंकि उन के संवर्ग अलग अलग हैं। संवर्ग के अन्दर पदोन्नतियां कामिक विभाग की आंचलिक योजना के अनुसार की जाती हैं जबकि संवर्ग के अन्तर्गत अल्प-कालीन पदोन्नतियां उस संवर्ग में वरिष्ठता के आधार पर की जाती हैं।

जहां तक गैर सचिवालय स्तर के पदों का सम्बन्ध है, इन पदों की कोई मिली-जुली वरिष्ठता नहीं होती है। अतः ऐसे पदों पर कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों के अधीन वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के काम करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) अनुभाग अधिकारियों तथा उस से निचली श्रेणियों का एक संयुक्त संवर्ग बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था। किन्तु इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया।

Indian Lunacy Act of 1912

7681. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman Law Commission has stated that the Indian Lunacy Act of 1912 be repealed and

replaced by another Act called the Indian Mental Health Act as reported in an editorial in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 26th December, 1972 under the Caption "An overdue Reform";

(b) whether he has also stated that the Act was out of date and founded on nineteenth century notions like the "Mc Nangten Test" for determining criminal responsibility of person accused of offences; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Yes.

(b) A fresh Bill "The Mental Health Bill" has been drafted to replace the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, taking into consideration modern concepts of "Lunatic" and "Lunatic Asylum."

Special treatment given to departments of Cardiology and Neurology in G.B. Pant Hospital, Delhi

7682. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether special treatment is being given to departments of cardiology and neurology in G.B. Pant Hospital, Delhi at the cost of other departments; and

(b) the expenditure of various departments during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it is ready.

Houses for Handicapped freedom Fighters

7683. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received urging Government to set up a Home to accommodate such of the aged ailing or physically handicapped Freedom Fighters who would prefer to opt for it in lieu of pension; and

(b) Government's reaction in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme is yet to be concretised with regard to its location/and other details regarding agency for running the Home—Government or Voluntary.

Meeting of newly formed Asthma and Bronchitis Foundation

7684. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether inaugural meeting of the newly formed Asthma and Bronchitis Foundation was held in Delhi on the 1st March, 1973;

(b) if so, whether it was stated by the doctors at the inaugural meeting that Asthma and Bronchitis are caused by smoking;

(c) whether ban on smoking was urged at that meeting; and

(d) if so, action taken by Government so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) No. The President of the Foundation had stated that smoking is an important factor in the causation of bronchitis.

(c) No. The President of the Foundation had however, stated that the T. B. Association of India and the Indian Association for Chest Diseases had passed resolutions against smoking and requested the Government to pass necessary legislation against smoking.

(d) The proposal is already under consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments and it will take some time to take a decision in this regard.

Photo Litho Press at Minto Road, New Delhi

7685. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the most costly composing machines (i.e., Fotosetter and veritypers) of Minto Road Photo Litho Press are white elephants to the Government;

(b) the total production and expenditure from and upon these machines (i.e., cost of production, salaries of operators and their overtime allowance and contingent expenditure thereto) for last two years;

(c) whether despite this, concerned Works Manager provided Desert Cooler, recommended special allowances and further promotions as a special case to the operators of these machines during last two years; and

(d) if so, the justifications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-
ING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Ori-
ginal purchase value of Fottosetters in
1958 was Rs. 1,52,948/-. There are 5
Veritype machines, three of whom had
been purchased in 1948-49 at Rs. 1,000
each whereas the cost of two others
was Rs. 12,600/- and Rs. 8,428/-. The
Veritype machines have since become
unservicable and arrangements are
in hand to replace them. Similarly,
some spares of Fottosetters have been
obtained to make it more effective.

(b) The cost of production on the
Fottosetter and Veritype operators has
been as under:—

1970-71	1971-72
Rs. 1,05,841/-	Rs. 1,40,259/-

The production by Fottosetter ma-
chines cannot be assessed as the same
is used for carrying out various type
of jobs such as, display, publicity,
labels, posters and certain other imp-
ortant jobs. The output of the ma-
chine cannot be assessed as the work
like cutting of film-rolls and poster/
labels turned out in different sizes
cannot be converted into pages. The
production given by Veritype machines
in terms of pages is as under:

1970-71		1971-72	
Fresh	Author's corrections	Fresh	Author's Corrections
1648	1590	4675	2142

(c) No Air-conditioning system has
been provided in the room where
Veritype machines are erected. How-
ever, air-conditioning is necessary for
Foto-setter machines where films are
used to keep the temperature to a spe-
cific degree. Neither special allowance
nor any special promotion has been
granted to the operators.

(d) Does not arise.

Scheme for Soil Amendment during Fifth Five Year Plan

7686. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has prepared
a scheme for soil amendment on a
land in seven states during the Fifth
Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main feaures of the
same; and

(c) states where such schemes will
be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). Yes Sir, The Ministry has
under consideration a scheme for the
promotion of the use of soil amend-
ments, like basic slag, lime stone/
dolomite, in potential acid soil areas
of the State of Andhra Pradesh,
Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa
and West Bengal, and also use of gyp-
sum in alkaline soils of Punjab, Har-
yana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and
Rajasthan, during the Fifth Five Year
Plan. It is proposed to subsidise these
soil amendment materials to the ex-
tent of 50 per cent.

कृषि आयुक्त के पद का रिक्त पड़ा रहना

7687. श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल : क्या

कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि आयुक्त का पद ऐसे
समय में भी रिक्त पड़ा हुआ है जब कि हम
खाद्यान्न विदेशों से आयात कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण
हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बा साहिब पी० शिन्धे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) कृषि आयुक्त का पद 31-1-73 के अपराह्न को रिक्त हुआ था। अब इस पद का दर्जा बढ़ा कर संयुक्त सचिव के बतनमान अर्थात् 2500-125/2-2750 रु० के बराबर कर दिया गया है। कृषि आयुक्त के पद के लिये वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों में संशोधन होने तक इस पद को तदर्थ आधार पर भरा जा रहा है।

यह रिक्त पद समस्त राज्य-सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों को परिचालित किया गया था। इस के लिए नाम प्राप्त हो गए हैं और मामला विचाराधीन है।

Setting up of Building Material Development Corporation

7688: SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Building Material Development Corporation in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal and by what time proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Central financial assistance for opening new Medical Colleges in States

7689. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the total Central financial assistance given to the States for the opening of new Medical Colleges during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): During the last three years no financial assistance has been given to the States for the opening of new medical colleges as there is no scheme under the Ministry of Health and Family Planning for financial assistance to States for this purpose during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Selection of an Officer for post of Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer in State Farm Corporation

7690. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an officer of the Central Secretariat Service has been selected for the post of Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer in the State Farms Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the special qualifications of this officer who was given preference over other qualified Accountants; and

(c) whether only this single officer was considered for this post when others in the same service were not even informed of such a post lying vacant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASABH P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Corporation appointed a Committee consisting of three senior officers interviewed 12 Officers drawn from various services viz., I.A. & A.S., I.Rw,smR cmfwyp ff public and private sectors. The Committee selected an officer belonging to the C.S.S. cadre in view of his past experience as Chief Accounts Officer in a public undertaking and experience of management of public enterprises including financial management. The question of circulating the post to the C.S.S. cadre does not arise as it was not necessary to do so.

Grievances through newspapers

7691. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conduct Rules of the Gazetted Officers permit their giving vent to their grievances through newspapers;

(b) if so, whether any punitive action was taken against the officers of Photo Litho Government Presses in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b and (c). The Member has presumably in mind the Press Report that appeared in the Statesman dated the 5th October, 1972 bringing out gist of the joint representation submitted by the Photolitho officers. The dis-

pleasure of Minister was conveyed to all the officers of Photo-litho Wing for submitting a joint representation.

मध्य प्रदेश में रासायनिक खादों की खपत

7692. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में रासायनिक खादों की सब से अधिक खपत है; और

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों से मध्य प्रदेश में इन खादों की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं। गत दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में रासायनिक उर्वरकों की खपत के मामले में मध्य प्रदेश का स्थान 8 वां रहा है।

(ख) जी हां। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरकों की मांग धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती रही है।

Lift irrigation projects in Orissa during 1972

7693. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of lift irrigation projects established in Orissa in each district upto the year ending 1972; and

(b) the area covered under lift irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	District	No. of Lift Irrigation Projects established* upto 31-3-72	Irrigation Potential created (Acres)
1	2	3	4
1	Ganjam	152	5,500
2	Koraput	27	2,280
3	Sambalpur	2	2,310
4	Sundergarh.	4	2,120
5	Dhenkanal	7	350
6	Balasore	37	3,465
7	Cuttack	235	22,395
8	Puri	21	840
9	Keonjhar		
10	Bolangir		
11	Kalahandi		
12	Phulbani . . . . .	..	..
13	Mayurbhanj	15	2,390
TOTAL		500	41,650

*Established Projects means those projects which have been commissioned.

Development of fishery industry in coastal region of Gujarat

7694. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has approached the Centre for a survey to probe the possibility of the development of fishery industry in the coastal region of South Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Gujarat State had already surveyed the coastal regions of Choryasi Taluka in this regard; and

(c) what steps Union Government is taking to help the State to develop fishery unit there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Government has intimated that the Marine Fisheries Research Symposium and the Inland Fisheries Seminar held by them in 1972 recommended that the entire coastal area of Gujarat might be surveyed to assess the potentialities for brackish water fish culture. The State Government has intimated that they have

evolved a methodology for conducting the survey in consultation with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. A survey unit has been set up by the State Government at Ukai in the Surat district and survey of the area including Choryasi Taluka has been completed and the data is being processed by the State Government. They also propose to take up survey of Broach and Bulsar district shortly;

(c) The Union Government has not received any proposal to develop a fishery unit at Choryasi Taluka.

Measures to solve the problems of desert area in Rajasthan

7695. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 55 per cent of the total area of the Rajasthan State constitutes desert;

(b) that about 84 lakhs which is 33 per cent of the total population of Rajasthan State live in desert area;

(c) that much of the desert region is inaccessible and drinking water is not available; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to solve these problems of desert area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The districts of Bikaner, Churu, Nagpur, Barmar, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore and Pali are located in the desert zone of the State. The total area of these districts is 1,74,400 sq. Kms. which works out about 55 per cent of the total area of the State. According to 1971 Census, the total population living in these districts is about 64 lakhs which is 25 per cent of the total population of the State;

(c) These eight districts have been declared as chronically drought affected areas of the State.

(d) During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the provision of water supply is under the State Sector. Out of Rs. 31 crores allocated for the water supply and sanitation programmes in the Fourth Plan, about Rs. 20 crores have been earmarked for rural water supply schemes. The Working Group has recommended a sum of Rs. 7.33 crores for the year 1973-74 for the rural water supply schemes of the State.

Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the Central Government approved 35 schemes covering 1023 villages in 10 districts (including these 8 chronically drought affected districts) at a cost of Rs. 531.66 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 175 lakhs was given to the State Government during 1972-73 as grant-in-aid for the implementation of these schemes. The financial assistance would be continued during the year 1973-74 also.

Under the Drought Prone Area Programme, 15 schemes costing Rs. 267 lakhs for providing water supply have also been examined and forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture for according necessary approval.

Due to the prevailing drought conditions in the State during 1972-73, Central teams have visited Rajasthan and have recommended Rs. 228 lakhs to Rajasthan for water supply schemes under the Drought Relief Measures.

The Central Government have also provided 4 Nos. hard rock drills under the normal UNICEF assisted programme and 1 (one) hard rock rig under UNHCR programme to drill tubewells for obtaining drinking water. In addition, one more rig has also been allotted under a special drought relief programme of UNICEF. Allotment of additional rigs is also under consideration.

प्रतिरिक्त भूमि के वितरण के तरीके के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय निवेश

7696. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों को ऐसे निदेश दिये हैं जिन में भूमि की हदबंदी के जरिये की जितनी जमीन मिले उस का बंटवारा भूमि हीनों में करने की प्रणाली बनाई गई हो; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). जुलाई, 1972 में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में की गई सिफारिशों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए भारत सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में यह विहित है कि फालतू भूमि का वितरण करते समय भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों और उन में भी खासकर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए ।

Works completed and jobs provided under crash programme in M.P.

7697. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of jobs provided to rural unemployed under crash programme for rural employment in different districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number and cost of works so far completed in districts under crash programme for rural employment programmes; and

(c) the general level of people employed under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Organisation of Rural Labour and Abolition of Contract Labour in Rural Works Programme

7698. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are proposed/envisaged to ensure that rural labour gets organised into effective employment seeking group to have the benefits of the development schemes in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to eliminate or discourage system of contract labour on rural works programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government have no such proposal in hand at present. However, the State governments have been advised to encourage labour co-operatives for execution of works under the Rural Works Programme (now Drought Prone Areas Programme).

Mass Vasectomy Scheme

7700. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an extensive operation of vasectomy on mass scale is being conducting by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of the number of vasectomy operations carried on as against the target during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) No separate targets are fixed for vasectomy. A statement showing State-wise targets of sterilization and number of vasectomy operations done during 1972-73 (upto February, 1973) is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-485/73.]

Voluntary Institutions for Leprosy Treatment

7701. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:**

SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary leprosy treatment institutions in the country receiving Central Assistance;

(b) the number of patients treated by them during the last three years; and

(c) the steps proposed to encourage these voluntary Institutions for intensive work in backward Hilly regions of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A list of voluntary leprosy Institutions that have undertaken Leprosy control work and are receiving Central assistance is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) About 53,000.

(c) Normally, such a Voluntary Institution is expected to cover a population of 1 lakh in an area where prevalence is 0.5 per cent or more. However, in backward Hilly regions relaxation of this condition can be considered.

STATEMENT

1. Sri V. V. S. S. Davasthanam (Andhra Pradesh).
2. H. K. N. S., Hazurabad (Andhra Pradesh).
3. Sri Goutami Jeevakarunya Sangham (Andhra Pradesh).
4. Vizianagram Leprosy Home and Hospital (Andhra Pradesh).
5. Philadelphia Leprosy Hospital (Andhra Pradesh).
6. Kushta Vyadhi Nivaran Sangham (Andhra Pradesh).
7. Andhra Kesari Yuvajana Samiti (Andhra Pradesh).
8. Mikir Hills Seva Kandra (Assam).
9. Sreemanta Sankar Mission (Assam).
10. Kusht Seva Samiti (Bihar).
11. Rajendra Kushta Sevashram (Bihar).
12. Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal (Bihar).
13. Broach District Leprosy Relief Association (Gujarat).
14. Baroda District Anti-Leprosy Association (Gujarat).
15. Shree Sabarkantha Arogya Mandal (Gujarat).
16. Damien (Leprosy) Institute (Kerala).
17. Poor Leprosy Hospital (Kerala).
18. Holy Cross Convent (Kerala).
19. Visarjan Ashram L.C.U. (Madhya Pradesh).
20. Deenabandu Medical Mission (Tamil Nadu).
21. Dayapuram Leprosy Hospital (Tamil Nadu).
22. Schieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium (Tamil Nadu).

23. The Mary Calvert Holdsworth Memorial Hospital (Mysore).
24. H. K. N. S. Bombay (Maharashtra).
25. L.C.U. Vadala Mission (Maharashtra).
26. Maharogi Seva Samiti (Maharashtra).
27. B. R. D. Kusht Sevashram (U.P.).
28. Kusht Sevashram, Basti (U.P.).
29. Kusht Sevashram, Gorakhpur (U.P.).
30. Kashi Kusht Seva Sangh (U.P.).

Research in High Altitude Farming in Ladakh (J. and K.)

7702. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research is sponsored in the high altitude farming in Ladakh (J and K).

(b) if so, the amount of grant provided for the purpose; and

(c) the progress of the work done in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had sanctioned a project for the Establishment of an Agricultural Research Station in Jammu and Kashmir at Srinagar with a sub-centre at Ladakh last year at a cost of Rs. 23,31,600/-. However, the State Government desired that the station be closed down as they proposed to set up an Agricultural University in that State. The research centre could not therefore be established.

(c) The question does not arise.

Difficulties being faced for issue of ration on weekly basis in Delhi

7703. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the difficulty and inconvenience faced by the consumers by the decision to issue ration to all ration-card holders on Weekly basis instead of monthly basis in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government would issue orders to restore the practice of issuing ration for four weeks as was prevalent some time back; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). State Governments are concerned with the system of issue of foodgrains through fair price shops. At present ration is being issued on weekly basis in Delhi. The matter regarding issue of ration on two-weekly or four-weekly basis is under consideration of Delhi Administration.

Withdrawal of Quota by Fair Price Shop-keepers on Last Day of Rationing Week in Delhi

7704. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still shortage of rationed commodities sugar, wheat and maida in Delhi, particularly in old Subzi Mandi area;

(b) if not, whether it is the policy of Government to release ration quota to rationing shops on the last day of rationing week or the shop-keepers themselves intentionally bring their quota on the last day of the week, which causes inconvenience to the consumers and loss of week's ration to many of ration card holders; and

(c) whether Government will issue orders to issue week's ration in next week to consumers in case of ration is available only on last day of the week and not on all days of the week?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the present procedure, dates are fixed in advance for drawal of supplies by the fair price shops of a particular circle and the requisite supplies have to be obtained on these dates only from the godowns.

(c) Necessary instructions have been issued by the Delhi Administration.

More powers to Panchayats for implementation of Small and Marginal Programmes

7705. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are of the view that more powers should be given to Panchayat Raj bodies for effective implementation of the small and marginal farmers programmes; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government are considering any such move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) The special programmes for the small and marginal farmers which have been taken up as pilot projects in selected districts, are implemented through Development Agencies registered under the Registration of Societies Act.

(b) Representatives of Panchayati Raj bodies are associated in the Agency.

Different Grades of Craft Teachers in Delhi Administration

7706. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some craft teachers were appointed by the Delhi Administration in 1972 in the grade of Rs. 250—550;

(b) if so, the number thereof and whether craft teachers appointed before 1972 in grades of Rs. 220—430; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps Government are considering to remove this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have appointed 39 works experience teachers in 1972 in the scale of Rs. 250—550. Prior to 1972, Craft teachers were appointed in grades of Rs. 220—430.

(c) The posts in the scale of Rs. 250—550 were under the scheme of works experience teachers in Schools. The question of giving the higher scale to the craft teachers presently working in the scale of Rs. 220—430 is under consideration.

बिजली की कमी के कारण कृषि को हानि

7707. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में बिजली के अभाव में कृषि में हुई क्षति का सरकार ने कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं कराया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस के परिणामस्वरूप राजस्व की कुल कितनी हानि हुई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दुग्ध-ग्रस्त मध्य प्रदेश के लिए केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल

7708. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री बसंत साठे :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के 46 जिलों में से 34 जिले दुग्ध-ग्रस्त हैं।

(ख) क्या इन दुग्ध-ग्रस्त जिलों में से कई जिलों का दौरा केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल द्वारा किया गया था;

(ग) क्या उक्त दल से झांझा जिले में दुग्ध की भयंकर स्थिति बताई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त दल द्वारा सुझाये गए उपायों में से सरकार ने किन-किन पर कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सूखे से 30 जिले विभिन्न परिमाणों में प्रभावित हुए हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल ने सूखे से प्रभावित कुछ जिलों का दौरा किया था।

(ग) दल ने सूचित किया है कि झांझा सब से बुरी तरह प्रभावित जिलों में से एक है।

(घ) दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर राहत कार्यों के अलावा, राहत उपायों के संबंध में 1.44 करोड़ रुपये की खर्च की सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। उत्पादनकारी और दीर्घकालिक स्वरूप के कार्यों से संबंधित रोजगार के लिये मजदूरी देने हेतु केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी। इसलिए, राहत कार्यों के संबंध में वित्तीय दृष्टिकोण से कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

Posts of P.G.T. (Drawing) in Directorate of Education, Delhi

7709. DR. LAXMINARAIN PAN-
DEYA:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new posts of P.G.T. (Drawing), have been created in Directorate of Education, Delhi, if so, their number;

(b) educational qualifications prescribed for this post by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi in September, 1971;

(c) whether the Board is considering any change in the qualifications, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any preference will be given to those teachers who are graduates and Post-Graduates in the subject concerned to remove the cause of frustration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir; 141.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4852/73.]

(c) No change in the prescribed qualifications of Drawing Teachers is proposed at present.

(d) No, Sir. Recruitment/appointment is made on the basis of recruitment rules duly notified by Delhi Administration.

अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ तथा डाक्टर भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट से हरजाने की वसूली

7710. श्री अम्बेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ, 2 एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली का अस्पताल के लिये मिली भूमि को अन्यथा प्रयोग करने के कारण सरकार उक्त नेत्र सुधार संघ व डाक्टर भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट से हरजाना वसूल कर रही है, जो लगभग चार लाख रुपया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त दोनों संस्थाओं से पृथक पृथक कितना-कितना रुपया वसूल किया जाना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त हरजाने को माफ करने का विचार कर रही है ; और यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री मेहता) : (क) और (ख). यह स्थान

26-4-69 को अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ द्वारा सरकार को वापस सौंपा गया था तथा यह अभी तक डाक्टर भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट को आवंटित नहीं किया गया है । समिति द्वारा भूमि को वापस दिये जाने की तारीख से बाद की अवधि के लिये हरजाना सभी दखलशरों से तथा उत तिथि से पहले के लिये अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार समिति से वसूल किया जाना है । हरजाने की राशि का अभी तक हितान नहीं लगाया गया है ।

(ग) हरजाने की वसूली को माफ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Cancer Research Centre in Orissa

7711. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Director of Indian Medical Council favoured an idea of having a Cancer Research Centre in Orissa; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The Cancer Assessment Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, to assess the needs and additional requirements of various cancer institutions in the country with a view to consider the feasibility of developing these institutions as Regional Cancer Research Centres, visited 12 institutions including Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College Hospital, Cancer Wing, Cuttack. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination of Government.

Visit by Minor Port Committee to Chandbali Port, Orissa

7712. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the minor Port Committee under the Chairmanship of Brigadier O.P. Narula visited Chandbali Port in the district of Balasore, Orissa; and

(b) if so, what is the purpose of visit, and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee visited the port of Chandbali in pursuance of the objectives for which it has been set up, namely,

- (i) to examine the inter-related problems of traffic offerings at the minor ports;
- (ii) facilities that should be provided at these ports to cater to the traffic available or likely to be available; and
- (iii) activating the boat building capacity with a view to developing increased traffic at the minor ports.

The Committee has not yet submitted its reports.

Final estimates of Fishing Harbour at Dhamara, Orissa

7713. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 494 on 18th December, 1972 regarding Project Report in fishing harbour at Dhamara, Orissa and state:

(a) whether the required estimates have been received from the State Government of Orissa for the proposed fishing harbour at Dhamara; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Most of the information except the verification of the cost estimates prepared by the UNDP Project with reference to the current schedule of rates has recently been received from the State Government.

(b) On receipt of information relating to cost estimates from the State Government, the proposal will be considered for sanctioned in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Seminar on National Health Scheme for Rural Areas

7714. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made at the Seminar on the National Health Scheme for rural areas has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The views expressed at the Seminar will be taken into account while finalising the Scheme. No final decision has been taken in the matter so far.

Per capita consumption in rupees of medicines in India

7715. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) per capita consumption in rupees of medicines in India; and

(b) how does it compare with countries like U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The production of allopathic drugs in the country at present is about Rs. 300 crores per annum. The country's population according to the recent Census is about 55 crores. Taking into consideration the value of drugs exported which are of the order of Rs. 12 crores the per capita consumption of drugs in the country would work out to about Rs. 5 per annum.

(b) The up-to-date information about the per capita consumption in countries like U.S.A., U.S.S.R., etc. is not available. The Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India have published per capita consumption of medicines in 1967 in different countries and the relevant information is furnished below:—

(Year 1967 in Rs.)

U.S.A.	193.41
U. K.	42.00
France	167.72
Italy	97.42
Japan	117.47
West Germany	146.10

No information is available regarding the per capita consumption of drugs in the U.S.S.R.

Central Government Intervention in Disputes on Teachers' Demands

7716. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state in how many cases and on how many occasions the Central Government intervened during the last three years for amicable settlement of disputes on teachers demands in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): During the course of the last three years, the Central Government have held consultations from time to time with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to assist them to arrive at an amicable settlement of the disputes arising out of the demands of teachers. Such consultations cannot be regarded as intervention.

All India University Urdu Teachers Conference Demand for encouragement of Urdu in Schools

7717. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India University Urdu Teachers Conference have recently demanded that Urdu be encouraged in schools at Primary and Secondary stages in Urdu speaking States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by Centre in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government have seen press reports about the resolution passed by the University Urdu Teachers Conference some time back at Lucknow which related *inter alia* to a demand for encouragement of Urdu as a medium of instruction at Primary and Secondary stages in Urdu speaking States.

The right of linguistic minorities to have instructions at the Primary stage of Education in their mother tongue is an accepted policy of the Government. In pursuance of this, and the

provisions contained in Article 350(A) of the Constitution the State Governments have been advised that at the Primary stage teaching through mother-tongue of the linguistic minorities may be undertaken by appointment at least of one teacher.

In regard to teaching through mother tongue of linguistic minorities at the Secondary level, State Governments have been advised to provide for such facilities wherever there is a demand.

The Central Government have already made available facilities for study of Urdu in many Central Schools all over the country.

A high powered Committee on promotion of Urdu has been set up which is also looking into all aspects relating to the development of Urdu.

Beggars and Street dwellers in the country

7718. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beggars and street dwellers in the country; and

(b) their approximate number in big towns and in capitals of States and Union territories separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). There has been no national survey in this regard. According to the 1971 census (1 per cent advance tabulation) the number of beggars and vagrants is 7,44,500. This number is subject to variations on account of seasonal factors as also the general growth in population.

Scheme for supply of milk at the door of the consumer under Delhi Milk Scheme

7719. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to supply milk at the doors of the consumers under Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and when this scheme is likely to be made effective and the initial expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No. Delhi Milk Scheme, however, allows supply of milk from its Milk Depots through home delivery agents selected by customers.

(b) Does not arise.

All India Seminar-cum-workshop held at Ludhiana (Punjab)

7720. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Seminar-cum-workshop was held at Ludhiana by the Home Science College of the Punjab Agricultural University in Collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) the main conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar; and

(c) the action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main conclusions and recommendations of the seminar are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4853/73.]

(c) There were no recommendations made in the seminar which require implementation by the Government.

Cases of Cholera in Delhi

7721. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been large number of cases of cholera in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last three months;

(b) the extent of increase over the figures of last year during this period; and

(c) the specific steps taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). No. Only one case of cholera has been reported during 1973 upto 18th April, 1973. No case was reported during the corresponding period of the last year.

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent out-break of cholera in Delhi.

1. A monthly meeting is held under the chairmanship of Additional Director General of Health Services to review the situation of various communicable diseases in Delhi, including Cholera, to suggest necessary measures for their control. The meeting is attended by representatives of Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Administration, Local Hospitals, Ministries of Railways and Defence.

2. The piped water supply is regularly tested and chlorinated. The wells in the rural area are regularly disinfected.

3. Control of food hygiene is exercised through inspection of food establishments by checking sale of exposed food and destruction of un-whole-some food.

4. ANTI-CHOLERA inoculations are given in vulnerable areas. Jet-gun injector is used in mass inoculation campaign.

5. Health education is carried out to motivate people for early reporting of suspected cases and taking necessary precautionary measures.

Scheme for a New Development Block in Hamirpur (H.P.)

7722. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of creating a new Development Block with Tauni Devi as Headquarters in Hamirpur district (H.P.) was submitted to the Union Government by the Himachal Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of Laddakh Institution of Higher Studies

7723. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to consider the reorganisation of the Laddakh Institution of Higher Studies; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of the proposed re-organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE: (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Laddakh Institute of Higher Studies, which was formerly a grant-in-aid institution of

the Delhi Administration ceased to exist from 31st March, 1971. Consequent to its closure, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, which is a registered Society sponsored by the Central Government, set up, on 1st April, 1971, the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya. The question of re-organisation of the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya is under consideration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Applications for Milk Tokens Pending with Delhi Milk Scheme

7724. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Government for the grant of Milk tokens during the months of January, February and March, 1973 respectively;

(b) whether the Government has any system of priority for the grant of these tokens of the applicants if so, the break-up of these priorities; and

(c) the number of tokens issued during the months of January, February and March, 1973 and whether these sanctions were made on the basis of priority, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Delhi Milk Scheme received applications for issue of milk tokens as indicated below:—

January, 1973	1893
February, 1973	1801
March, 1973	2206

(b) Yes. All applications received by the Delhi Milk Scheme for issue of milk tokens are registered under appropriate categories detailed below:—

- (1) V.I.P.
- (2) On medical grounds.
- (3) Defence personnel.

- (4) Government Officers.
- (5) Other Government Employees.
- (6) Special circumstances quota.
- (7) General.

(c) 826 tokens were issued during the months of January, February and March, 1973 to persons in special categories, taking into consideration their needs and special circumstances.

Journals Published by Ministry of Education

7725. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of journals published by the Union Ministry of Education and its various agencies;

(b) whether these journals are self-supporting; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). 5 Journals are brought out by the Ministry proper:

The Education Quarterly	(English)
Cultural Forum	(English)
Sanskriti	(Hindi)
Shiksha Vivechan	(Hindi)
Indian Education	
Abstracts	(English)

These Journals are not self-supporting. The Journals brought out by the Ministry which are largely of a professional nature render a service to those engaged in educational tasks, research work and the profession of teaching in particular. As such, they are not run on a commercial basis and therefore they cannot be expected to be self-supporting. Information regarding journals brought out by its various agencies is being collected.

A consolidated reply will be laid on the Table of the House after receiving the information from the various agencies.

Discrimination shown by Warehousing Corporation at Coochbehar

7726. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Warehousing Corporation godown at Coochbehar, only big business people are allowed to keep their merchandise and not small farmers, petty businessmen etc.;

(b) whether Government propose to consider to restrict or ban totally the keeping in Godown of goods and commodities belonging to big businessmen; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): No, Sir.

(c). The ware-housing scheme provides for acceptance of goods for running of ware-houses for storage and agricultural produce, manures, fertilisers, seeds, agricultural implements and notified commodities offered by individuals, cooperative societies and other institutions. Goods are accepted from public sector organisation, cooperatives producers, traders and individuals on 'first-come first served' basis subject to availability of space.

Take-over of Distribution of Fertiliser of Fertiliser Plants under Public Sector

7727. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Fertiliser pool has agreed to take-over complete distribution of public sector fertilizer plants production;

(b) whether his ministry will absorb all marketing and promotion staff of the Government Fertiliser companies; and

(c) whether this transfer of marketing and promotion functions were envisaged and recommended by National Commission on Agriculture in its report on fertilizer distribution?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No such decision has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में 100 शैया वाले अस्पताल

7728. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में 100 शैया वाले कितने अस्पताल हैं ;

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में और कितने ऐसे अस्पताल आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इसके लिये कुछ धनराशि की मांग केन्द्र से की थी यदि हाँ, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बी ए० के० किष्कू) :
(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Creation of Post to Accommodate
N.D.S. Instructors in Delhi**

7729. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate of Education, Delhi has created 339 posts to accommodate the N.D.S. Instructors of Delhi and has treated them at par with their Physical Education teachers; and

(b) whether Government propose to create more posts in Delhi Directorate of Education to accommodate the Supervisory Staff of N.D.S. Instructors of Delhi and treat them at par with their Supervisors so that the decision of decentralisation of N.D.S. Instructors of the Central Government and to hand over the N.D.S. staff to the respective Education Departments of the States and Union Territories is fully implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

**Cancellation of D.T.C. Bus Route
No. 29-A**

7730. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bus Route No. 29-A under D.T.C. was unilaterally cancelled resulting in inconvenience to Bus commuters.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Corporation propose to restart the 25 year old route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Route No. 29-A from Ishwar Nagar on main Delhi-Agra Road (N.H. IV) to Old Delhi Railway Station via Friends Colony, Hari Nagar Ashram, Srinivaspuri, Lajpat Nagar, Defence Colony, Jangpura Market, Bhogal, Nizamuddin, Sunder Nagar, Supreme Court, Tilak Bridge, Income-Tax Office, Delhi Gate, Darya Ganj and Red Fort, was started in 1961. The buses could not be taken upto the entrance of the Okhla Industrial Estate, a distance of about 2 Kms. from Ishwar Nagar, as there is a railway level crossing between Delhi-Agra Road junction and the entrance to that Estate. The services were, however, extended from Ishwar Nagar to the road approaching Okhla Industrial Estate in 1965. Subsequently, a new road was built linking Okhla Industrial Estate with Ring Road in between Srinivaspuri and Lajpat Nagar to avoid the railway-level crossing. The Delhi Development Authority also set up a colony on this road called Suraj Parbat (East of Kailash). An educational institution called Gobind Vallabh Pant Polytechnic was also established between Okhla Industrial Estate and the D.T.C. Depot at Kalkaji. A demand was received from residence of Suraj Parbat and students of Gobind Vallabh Polytechnic for provision of transport facilities. Taking advantage of the newly constructed road, mentioned above, which avoided the Railway level crossing, a minor modification was made in route No. 29-A with effect from 4th June, 1972 and buses started operating via Kalkaji Depot, Gobind Vallabh Pant Polytechnic, through Okhla Industrial Estate, Suraj Parbat, Lajpat Nagar Corner, Srinivaspuri, Hari Nagar Ashram, Bhogal, Nizamuddin and then

on its original route. The modified route No. 29-A now provides transport facilities to areas which were not previously served and persons from Lajpat Nagar, who were required to pay 20 paise as fare, are now provided with a shorter route for which the fare is 15 paise. The buses also operate through Okhla Industrial Estate instead of setting down passengers at a considerable distance from the place where they have to work. Passengers who were availing themselves of the services between Jangpura Market and Lajpat Nagar under the old route are provided with an alternate service on route No. 24-A. Thus, direct links provided for these persons continue to exist.

Linking of E-223-217 Street by Motorable Road to the Main Street by DDA

7731. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Delhi Development Authority gave specific assurance in 1971 that E-223-217 street would be linked by a motorable road to the main street;

(b) whether the assurance has not been implemented so far and instead a Kachcha path had been provided; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Delhi Development Authority to fulfil the assurance and to remove the difficulties of the residents there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). In view of the absence of the location of the colony where the street is situated, it has not been possible to obtain the information on the subject.

National Science Talent Research Scholarship

7732. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the awardees of the National Science Talent Research Scholarship for the year 1970 and 1971 are receiving a scholarship of Rs. 100 P.M. in their B.Sc. classes;

(b) whether the amount of scholarship has been enhanced to Rs. 150 P.M. for awardees of 1972 onwards with the result that the junior students were receiving higher amount of scholarship than the senior counterparts; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remove this anomaly and to enhance this amount to Rs. 150 P.M. for the awardees of 1970 and 1971 also so that the senior students may not be discriminated against?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). As a result of upward revision of scholarship amount from time to time, certain anomalies relating to the receipt of lower amounts of scholarship by some earlier awardees compared to the new awardees have been brought to the notice of the Government. The matter is being examined by the concerned committees of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

Development of Shanker Garden Colony of West Delhi

7733. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 295 dated the 4th December, 1972 regarding removal of deficiencies in

Shankar Garden Colony of West Delhi and state:

(a) the action taken by D.D.A. to persuade the Delhi Municipal Corporation to take up the development of Shanker Garden Colony in view of the specific assurance given by the Works and Housing Minister on the floor of the House; and

(b) whether in view of the extreme difficulties of the plot holders, the D.D.A. would take immediate and effective action in the matter?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The residents of Shanker Garden Colony have not deposited the balance amount with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to undertake the execution of works.

Development of Salaya Port

7734. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider to start work for development of Salaya Port so that the famine effected people of Jamnagar District may get job work;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Salaya is a minor port in Gujarat and the responsibility for the development of minor ports vests with the State Government. The Government of Gujarat have intimated that they have not considered so far starting work for development of Salaya port;

(b) and (c): The State Government have proposed developing a deep water direct berthing port for bulk cargo handling integrated with an offshore oil terminal for super tankers near Salaya for consideration as a Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The scope of Central assistance for minor ports in Fifth Plan is under consideration.

Growing of Date in Certain Areas of Rajasthan

7735. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientists from Punjab Agricultural University have found possibilities of growing date trees in Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner areas of Rajasthan;

(b) whether growing date will bring development and advancement in those areas; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Scientific Panel for Horticulture in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Dr. J. S. Jawanda, Senior Horticulturist, Regional Fruit Research Station, Abohar, was sent to Rajasthan to explore the possibilities of date-palm cultivation and assess its research needs.

(b) It has been recommended that there is possibility for growing date palms in dry areas of Rajasthan and they have to be tried on experimental basis before embarking upon bigger project.

(c) The Government of Rajasthan is considering to prepare a research project for financial assistance from Indian Council of Agricultural Research on date cultivation.

दिल्ली में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम बस-सेवा

7736. श्री बन्धूलाल बन्नीकर : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में सवार होने के लिये दिल्ली के नागरिकों को अब भी घंटों तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ।

(ख) क्या जिन बसों की सविस 20 या 22 मिनट होती है, वहां घंटों तक बसों की प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ग) क्या प्रातः और सांयकाल बसों की प्रतीक्षा में हजारों लोग पंक्ति बांध कर खड़े रहने हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी को ध्यान में रखते हुये बसों की समुचित व्यवस्था अब तक क्यों नहीं की गई ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) से (घ). यह सब नहीं कि दिल्ली में नियमित यात्रियों को बस सेने के लिये घंटों प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है, यद्यपि यह सम्भव है कि कुछ मार्गों पर और कुछ समय के लिये बस सेवाओं की बारम्बारता सारी मांग को पूरा करने के लिये काफी न हो । 3-11-1971 से बस सेवाओं में काफी सुधार हुआ है जब कि शहर की परिवहन सेवाओं का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये एक सांविधिक निगम की स्थापना की गई थी । 31-10-1971 को 136९ बसों के बड़े में से 352 बसें आठ वर्ष

से पुरानी थीं, परन्तु 31-3-1973 को बसों की संख्या बढ़कर 1514 हो गई जिनमें 500 बसें आठ साल से पुरानी हैं । इसी अवधि के दौरान सड़क पर बसों की संख्या 1118 से बढ़कर 1373 हो गई । इससे निगम के लिये प्रतिदिन 2648 अतिरिक्त फेरे लगाना सम्भव हो गया है । सेवाओं में और सुधार लाने के लिये 425 अतिरिक्त बसों के लिए भी आर्डर दे दिए गए हैं जिन्हें 1973 के दौरान बड़े में शामिल कर लिया जाएगा । पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान 2270 नई बसें प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है । दिल्ली में, सरकारी कार्यालयों और वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों के खुलने और बन्द होने का लगभग एक ही समय है । भारी भीड़ से निपटने के लिये प्रातःकाल में रिहायशी कालोनियों से और सांय को कार्यालयों और मार्केट स्थानों से बसों के का विशेष फेरों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर यातायात के सुगम निपटान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये यातायात पर्यवेक्षक स्टाफ तैनात किया गया है । किसी विशेष मार्ग पर बसों के काफी न होने की स्थिति से केन्द्रीय नियंत्रण रूप के माध्यम से अतिरिक्त बसों की व्यवस्था की जाती है जोकि बेतार संचार प्रणाली और टेलीफोन लाइनों से सम्बद्ध है ।

Santhali Language Conference

7737. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Santhali Language Conference have been held at Pakur, in District Santhal Parganas of Bihar consecutively for the last two years;

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

(c) whether the Organisers have received any grants from Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the information available with this Ministry, no Santhali Conference was held during 1971-72 at Pakur in District Santhal Parganas of Bihar. A seminar on Santhali language, literature and culture was, however, held at that place on 19th, 20th and 21st January, 1973, under the auspices of the Santhali Literary and Cultural Society, Calcutta.

(b) The major recommendations of the Seminar pertain to use of Roman Script for Santhali language both by Government and the people; inclusion of Santhali language as one of the national languages in the Constitution of India; accord of due recognition to the works of Santhali writers; use of Santhali language in Roman script for judicial matters affecting the Santhals; recognition of Santhali as second State language in the States of Bihar and West Bengal allotment of more time for broadcast in Santhali and establishment of a national institute for development of all tribal languages of India.

The Seminar also welcomed the new form of script 'OL Chiki' produced by Pt. Raghunath Murmu for writing the Santhali language and wished that it should grow into full maturity and perfection in due course.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Use of "OL" script for Santhali Language

7738. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Raghunath Murmu has evolved an 'OL' script for the

Santhali Language for being uniformly used all over India; and

(b) if so, what financial or other help have the Government of India rendered for the extensive use of this script and the development of the language?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have received no request for financial or other help for popularising the use of this script. Government had, however, given a grant recently to a voluntary organisation for holding a Seminar on Santhali language and literature, which was held at Pakur in Bihar in January, 1973. The Seminar adopted a resolution recommending Roman script for writing of Santhali.

Vasectomy operations on young and unmarried persons

7739. SHRI KARTIK ORAON:

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether people are being duped rather than being educated and convinced as to the efficacy of the family planning programme; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken against those who carry out vasectomy operation on young and unmarried persons of 18 years or so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) All such complaints are sent to the State Government concerned for enquiry and necessary action.

Opening of an Agricultural University at Faizabad, U.P.

7740. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Uttar Pradesh Government for opening an Agricultural University in Faizabad;

(b) if so, when such a proposal was received, and the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government are thinking to open an Agricultural University in Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, and if so, when such a University is likely to be opened and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The establishment of an Agricultural University is the prerogative of the State Governments. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed in March, 1973 that they have decided to establish one Agricultural University at Faizabad immediately. Before the Government of India decide to render financial assistance to the University, its recognition by the University Grants Commission is essential. However, no formal proposal for such assistance has so far been received by the Government.

(c) This is a State subject and the Government of Uttar Pradesh is taking action in this behalf at their level.

Allocations to Rice Research Institute, Faizabad, U.P.

7741. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made for the Rice Research Institute in Faizabad during the current year; and

(b) the proposals under consideration for the improvement of the efficiency and working of this Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Rice Research Institute, Faizabad is mainly financed by U.P. Government. The State Government has allocated Rs. 49,68,400 for the fourth plan period. Out of this amount Rs. 16,75,200 has been released for the year 1972-73 and a provision of Rs. 11,53,100 has been made for the year 1973-74. In addition to State Government's financial allocations I.C.A.R. has allocated a sum of Rs. 6,89,484 for the full Fourth Plan period. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 has been released for the year 1972-73 and a provision of Rs. 1,16,700 has been made for this centre during 1973-74.

(b) Suitable strengthening of this centre is proposed to be done during 5th plan period by State Government as well as by I.C.A.R., New Delhi.

Children in Age Group 6—11 in Delhi not attending Schools

7742. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children in age group 6—11 years in Delhi who are not attending schools and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps Government contemplate to make it compulsory for the parents to send their children of the age group 6—11 to schools and whether a legislation in this respect is likely to be brought forward during the current session of Lok Sabha?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the available data, about 6 per cent of the children in the age group 6—11 years are not attending the schools due to socio-economic reasons.

(b) The Delhi Primary Education Act 1960 provides for free and compulsory primary education for children in the Union Territory of Delhi. However, this Act is not being strictly enforced due to socio-economic reasons. In order to bring the non-attending children to schools, all persuasive measures including provision of incentives are being adopted. In order to meet the requirements of children seeking admission, new primary schools are opened and new classes are added to the existing schools.

Compulsory certificate to check adulteration of food items

7743. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to have compulsory certification marks on all important food items as a measure to check adulteration is under active consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Government have under consideration a proposal to permit the sale of certain food items like ghee, butter, edible

oils, spices, honey, asafoetida, food colours and other food additives only after certification by a Government certifying agency like the Agmark or the I.S.I. A decision will be taken after getting comments of the concerned authorities.

Land ceiling legislation of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh

7744. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments had passed progressive legislation in respect of land ceiling etc;

(b) when such legislations were passed by these two State Governments and when they were sent to the Government of India for obtaining approval of the President of India; and

(c) when these legislations were forwarded to the President of India and whether the President's Assent has since been accorded to them and when the decision was conveyed to the respective State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). The revised ceiling bill for Andhra Pradesh was passed by the State Legislative Assembly on the 5th September, 1972, by the Legislative Council on the 13th September, 1972, and was sent to the Government of India on the 16th September, 1972. It received President's assent on the 1st January, 1973.

The Orissa revised ceiling bill could not be passed by the State Legislature before the promulgation of President's rule in Orissa. Therefore the occasion for taking subsequent measures as referred to in the question did not arise.

P.G.T. Scales to Teachers of Drawing and Music by Delhi Administration

7745. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given PGT scales to teachers of drawing and music vide their orders dated 31st May, 1972;

(b) whether consequent upon this, Government have directed the Delhi Administration to take necessary action in making admissible PGT scale to teachers of drawing and music by making ad hoc promotions; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement the pending orders dated 31st May, 1972; and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, after the High Court of Delhi decides the ratio of promotion from the Administrative Cadre and Special Cadre in writ R.P. Singh V/S Delhi Administration and/or vacates the stay orders.

Provision of amenities in CGHS dispensary, Darya Ganj, Delhi

7746. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is frequent power failure in the CGHS dispensary, Darya Ganj, Delhi causing a great hardship to the patients and doctors and staff working there;

(b) whether there is no proper arrangement of basic amenities such as urinals, latrines and water in that dispensary;

(c) whether the Medical Officer in-charge of the dispensary has many times requested Government for provision of these facilities there and electric wiring as the existing wiring is very old; and

(d) the reasons for which this basic request has not so far been acceded and when sanction is being given for provision of these amenities and change of electric wiring?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) No such complaint of frequent power failure has been received, but there are occasional breakdowns of electricity in the Darya Ganj area, which also affect the dispensary.

(b) to (d). The basic amenities of urinals, latrines and water are already available in the dispensary. However, during summer, water scarcity is a general difficulty in Darya Ganj area. Occasionally this affects the dispensary also. To overcome this difficulty the matter has already been taken up with the CPWD to provide a booster pump. The dispensary is also provided with hand pump.

The CPWD have already taken up the work of removing the defects in wiring by re-wiring or otherwise. The job is likely to be completed by the CPWD shortly.

Urdu Medium Schools in Delhi

7747. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Primary, Middle and Higher Secondary Schools recognised or aided by Government local bodies in Delhi in 1970, 1971 and 1972 and the total number of boys and girls studying in these schools in 1970, 1971 and 1972;

(b) the number of Urdu medium schools out of the number of schools as to (a) above and the number of boys and girls as also the number of teachers in Urdu medium schools in Delhi in 1970, 1971 and 1972; and

(c) the proposals under consideration of Government for opening more schools in Delhi during 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The proposal for opening more schools is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Statement

	1970	1971	1972
(a) Primary Schools .	941	1358	1417
Middle Schools .	472	419	416
Higher Secondary Schools	453	477	513 (including I.S.C. Schools)

Enrolment

Primary Schools	Boys		169607	214627	228115
	Girls		108549	176159	189179
TOTAL			278156	390786	417295
Middle Schools	Boys		117279	55671	53578
	Girls		98952	40184	39031
TOTAL			216231	95855	92609
Higher Secondary Schools	Boys		187267	195866	204820
	Girls		129769	136797	145913
TOTAL			317036	332663	350733

(b) No. of Urdu

Medium Schools

Primary Schools	34	36	35
Middle Schools	11	11	12
Higher Secondary Schools	5	5	5

	1	2	3	4
<i>No. of Boys and Girls studying in Urdu Medium Schools</i>				
Primary Schools		9643	10789	11783
Middle Schools		3515	2476	2713
Higher Secondary Schools		3649	3985	4039
<i>No. of Teachers</i>				
Primary Schools		193	245	269
Middle Schools		137	87	89
Hr. Sec. Schools		150	156	161

Financial Assistance to Shopkeepers of Old Subzi Mandi, Delhi for construction of Shops

7748. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to provide finance to shopkeepers of Old Subzi Mandi, Delhi who have been allotted plots of land for construction of shops in Azadpur Mandi, Delhi and who find it very difficult to mobilise finances from other source for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor and is it not the concern of D.D.A. to provide finances for construction also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b) It is not the duty of the Delhi Development Authority to provide loans for construction of shops. The allottees can apply for loans to the Life Insurance Corporation of India or Banks.

Permanent Sugar Policy

7749. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been constantly changing their sugar policy sometimes by introducing control and sometimes by decontrolling it; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to adopt a permanent policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). In view of the fluctuations in sugar production arising mainly out of fluctuations in sugarcane production, the Government have been constantly reviewing the sugar policy having regard to the need for ensuring (i) its availability at a fair price to the consumers (ii) a fair return to the manufacturers; and (iii) a reasonable incentive to the cane growers who provide the basic raw material for the industry. A well-conceived and properly integrated long-range policy to bring about a balance between the supply and demand for sugar within the next few years has since been evolved. The broad features of the policy were announced in the Lok Sabha on the 29th August, 1972.

**Representations/Suggestions received
Re. Ban on Movement of Coarse Grain**

7750. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations and suggestions for imposition of ban on coarse grain movement; and

(b) if so, the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). With a view to preventing speculative hoarding by private trade and helping procurement of coarse grains by public agencies the Government of India took a policy decision at the beginning of the kharif season 1972-73 that restrictions might be imposed on the inter-State and inter-district movement of coarse grains on private account. Accordingly, the proposals received from the various State Governments for issuing Orders imposing such restrictions were concurred in by the Government of India.

Grain quota for U.P.

7751. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether grain quota for U.P. was reduced resulting in acute scarcity of foodgrain in the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In view of limited availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and keeping in view the onset of the Rabi season in the State of U.P., reduced quota of wheat was allotted to the State for April, 1973 to meet its reasonable requirements of the public distribution system.

Post of Deputy Director of Education (Sports) under Delhi Administration

7752. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Deputy Director of Education (Sports) under Delhi Administration has been lying vacant since long;

(b) if so, what are the requisite qualifications for that post; and

(c) whether the post was advertised, and how many candidates applied for that post and the number of candidates interviewed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The post was filled up on regular basis through U.P.S.C. with effect from 10-4-1973.

(b) The essential qualification required for the post are:

(i) A degree of a recognised University or equivalent;

(ii) degree or diploma in Physical Education from a recognised college or University; and

(iii) about 7 years experience of organisational and Administrative work in the field of games and sports;

(c) Yes, Sir. 112 candidates applied and 11 were summoned for interview.

Pay Scales of Physical Education Officers in Education Department of Delhi Administration

7753. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of some Physical Education Officers in the

Education Department of Delhi Administration were shown higher than actual while settling terms and conditions for Special Cadre in 1970; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Question does not arise.

Posts of Senior School Inspectors (Physical Education) under Delhi Administration

7754. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of Senior School Inspectors (Physical Education) under Delhi Administration have been lying vacant for several years; and

(b) if so, the number of such posts and the reasons for keeping these posts vacant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Only one post of Senior School Inspector/Inspectress

(Phy. Edn.) created during 1970-71 has been lying vacant.

(b) One. The post was created for an Officer, proposed to be transferred from the Municipal Corporation, Delhi, to the Administration in June/July 1970, when the Middle and Higher Secondary Schools of M.C.D. were taken over by the Administration. Since the Officer did not come, the post remained vacant.

News-item "Sham Agrarian Reforms"

7755. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news appeared in Blitz dated the 24th March, 1973 under the heading "Sham agrarian reforms....Rajasthan Government mortgaged to feudals and kulaks"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1960, the level of ceiling for a family was fixed at 30 standard acres—varying between 22 to 336 acres for different categories of land; under the Ordinance enforced in January this year and the Act passed since, the levels of ceiling for a family have been fixed as under:—

Level of ceiling (1)	As provided in the	
	Ordinance, 1973 (2)	Act, 1973 (3)
1. Land with assured irrigation capable of growing at least two crops in a year.	18 acres	18 acres
2. Land with assured irrigation capable of growing at least one crop in a year	27 "	27 "
3. Land under orchards existing on the 23rd July, 1972	54 "	54 "

(1)	(2)	(3)
4. Land not falling in the above categories and falling in the fertile zone as mentioned in the Schedule .	54 acres	48 acres
5. Land not falling in any category above and falling in the semifertile zone as mentioned in the schedule;	54 „	54 „
6. Land not falling in any category above and falling in the hilly zone	54	75 „
7. Land not falling in any category above and falling in semi-desert zone	150 „	125 „
8. Land not falling in any category above and falling in the desert zone	200 „	175 „

Transfer by way of sale, gift, exchange, assignment, surrender, bequest, creation of trust or otherwise, made on or after the 26th September, 1970, except a bonafide transfer made before January 1, 1973, shall not be recognised while computing the level of ceiling for a family or a person.

In its session ending in the 1st week of April, 1973 the Rajasthan Legislature passed a further Amendment to the Act to reduce the level of ceiling in the hilly areas to 54 acres from the 75 as provided in the Act. A provision has also been made that where the level of ceiling under the present Act is above the level of ceiling provided in the Act of 1960, the level of ceiling fixed under the Act of 1960 shall prevail. Broadly the amended Act 1973 is in conformity with the Central Guidelines and all the State Governments including Rajasthan Government are expected to implement the land reform vigorously.

L.H.F. Secretary's statement reported in 'Hindustan Standard'

7756. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report in *Hindustan Standard* on 15th

March, 1973 captioned 'It is time all of us got out says I.H.F. Secretary';

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Government has seen this press report. The Indian Hockey Federation is a private voluntary organisation and the press report mainly deals with the controversy within the Indian Hockey Federation, the facts about which are best known to the Federation.

It is for the Federation to take note or otherwise of this news report.

University Unions affiliated to NCUSI

7757. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the University Unions affiliated to the organisation called the National Council of University Students of India (NCUSI);

(b) whether Government or the University Grants Commission had provided any financial assistance to the

National Council of University Students of India or any of the programme sponsored or organised by the NCUSI during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the facts thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Government has no information in this regard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की दिल्ली के पब्लिक स्कूलों को दी गई बसों को वापस लेना

7758. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की बस-मेवा, जो पहले ही असन्तोषजनक है, पब्लिक स्कूलों को बसें दे दिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप और भी खराब हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त नथ्यों और पब्लिक स्कूलों की मुदृढ़ आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये इन स्कूलों को बसें उपलब्ध न करने के प्रश्न पर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम विचार करेगा और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। यह प्रबन्ध दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे सामान्य सेवाओं पर किसी तरह प्रभाव नहीं डालता

क्योंकि स्कूल के खुलने और बन्द होने के समय मंदे यातायात समय के साथ मेल खाते हैं इसके अलावा यह निगम के यातायात आय को भी पूरा करती है।

रियायती दर पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को "ग्राल रूट" डी० टी० सी० पास जारी करने का प्रस्ताव

7759. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम दिल्ली के स्कूलों और कालेजों के छात्रों को साढ़े बारह रुपये के रियायती दर पर "ग्राल रूट" पास जारी करता है और उस पास से एक्सप्रेस बसों से यात्रा करने पर भी उन्हें अतिरिक्त टिकट नहीं खरीदना पड़ता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जारी किये गये पासों की इस समय संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार दिल्ली के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी रियायती दर पर इस प्रकार के "ग्राल रूट" पास देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो ऐसे पास कब जारी कर दिये जायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 24-7-72 से जब यह सुविधा पहले पहल चालू की गई थी एक महीने की अवधि में 21,235 पासों की तुलना में मार्च, 1973 में 19,536 रुपये के पास जारी किये गये ;

(ग) और (घ). यह सुविधा किसी और वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि निगम को पिछले कई वर्षों से घाटा हो रहा है ।

Use of sub-standard material in the construction of Delhi High Court building

7760. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received complaints about the use of sub-standard material in the construction of Delhi High Court building due to which its roof collapsed recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the contractor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No complaints regarding use of sub-standard material have been received. The collapsing of the roof was accidental due to defective supporting and not on account of use of sub-standard material. The contractor has since re-done the portion of the roof which collapsed.

(b) In view of (a) this does not arise. No payment has however been made for redoing the portion of the roof which collapsed.

Loan provided by H.U.D.C.O. for House Building Co-operative Societies/Group Housing Societies

7762. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.U.D.C.O. had decided to provide loans to House Building Co-operative Societies including Group Housing Societies; and

(b) if so, the conditions for granting loan to these societies and the maximum amount admissible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) The conditions are similar to those which are used for advancing loans to Housing Boards etc. Detailed guidelines, however, have not yet been finalised.

Student's Participation in University Affairs

7763. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2352 on 10th April, 1972 regarding student's participation in University affairs and state what progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of Gajendra-gadkar Committee relating to students participation in University affairs?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): So far as the Central Government is concerned, the recommendation made by the Gajendragadkar Committee regarding students participation in universities administration have already been taken into consideration while amending the Aligarh Muslim University Act. Similar action will be taken while formulating comprehensive legislative proposals of other Central Universities.

According to the available information, the Gujarat University (Amendment) Act, 1973 and the M.P. Vishwavidyalaya Abhiniyam, 1973 provide for representation of the students on the Court. The U.P. State Universities Bill and the Kerala and Calicut Universities Bill which are pending in the respective State legislatures also provide for student representation on the Court/Senate.

Rate Contract System of Promotion to Higher Classes in Delhi

7764. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry are aware of the rate contract system of promotion to higher classes evolved by the teachers of Secondary Schools in the Union territory of Delhi particularly in rural areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to put a stop to such practices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress made by Hindi Directorate re. implementation of Official Language

7765. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) progress made by the Hindi Directorate, and other Departments of the Ministry in the direction of implementation of Constitutional provisions with regard to the official language of the Union;

(b) whether the task entrusted to Commission's and Committees for development of Hindi has been completed; and if not, the stage at which the task is; and

(c) future plans of the Ministry on the subject?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4854/73].

(c) It is proposed to further intensify the efforts in the various fields of activity as mentioned in the above statement and to develop new schemes. Details are still to be worked out.

Indianisation of Medical Teaching in the Country

7766. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to call for 'Indianisation' of Medical Teaching in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Government are of the view that there is need to re-orient the present system of medical education to suit the requirements of the country. This matter has been under constant review. Some suggestions for the modification of the courses of training and re-orientation of undergraduate medical education have already been communicated to the State Governments, Universities and medical colleges.

Pilot Land Colonies to Provide Rural Employment

7767. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up "Pilot Land Colonies" in States to solve problem of rural employment; and

(b) the salient features of these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The quests of taking up pilot projects on the lines suggested by the President in his booklet "An Integrated Scheme for Gainful Employment through Land Colonisation" is under consideration of the Government of India. This scheme envisages establishment of essentially self-dependent and, in the long term, self supporting colonies on compact blocks of 1200 acres capable of setting 200 families.

Setting UP Agricultural Polytechnic in each District

7768. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recommendation made by the Fourth Convention of the Indian Agricultural Universities Association held recently in Hissar for setting up an Agricultural Polytechnic in every district; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the Fifth Plan a scheme for the establishment of fifty Agricultural Polytechnics has been proposed.

Setting up of Museums at District Level

7769. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up museums at district level to inspire interest and care for preservation of antiques, idols and ancient arts and crafts; and

(b) the nature of assistance to be provided by the Centre for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A scheme for setting up museums along with Nehru Yuvak Kendras is still under consideration of Government.

Study of Agricultural Problems

7770. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted of the Indian agricultural problems;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the remedies proposed to solve these during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The National Commission on Agriculture set up in 1970 has been engaged on examination, in depth, of the various problems concerning agriculture and allied fields and make recommendations for agricultural development in the perspective of the coming 25 to 30 years.

The problems of Indian agriculture are also receiving close consideration by the Steering Group and the Working Groups set up by it for the formulation of proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan. All sectors including Input supplies, agricultural research, extension & training, agricultural credit, marketing and price policy, land and water development, animal husbandry & dairying, fisheries and forestry and other aspects of production in agricultural and allied sectors are being taken care of by these Groups.

The National Commission on Agriculture has already submitted Interim Reports to Government on the under-mentioned 14 subjects:—

1. Credit Services for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.
2. Milk Production through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.
3. Establishment of Agrometeorological Divisions in Agricultural Universities.
4. Fertilizer Distribution.
5. Multiplication and Distribution of Quality Seed pertaining to High Yielding Varieties and Hybrids of Cereals.

6. Some Aspects of Agricultural Research, Extension and Training.
7. House Sites for Landless Agricultural Labourers.
8. Potato Seed.
9. Soil Survey and Soil Map of India.
10. Production Forestry-Man-made Forests.
11. Modernising Irrigation System and Integrated Development of Command Areas.
12. Whole Village Development Programme.
13. The Organisation and Functions of the Commodity Development Councils and Directorates.
14. Organisational Aspects of All India Coordinated Research Projects.

Copies of these Reports have been placed in the Library of Parliament. Further interim Reports and final Report of the Commission are awaited.

Apart from the above, various institutions including Agricultural Universities and Agro-Economic Research Centres are engaged in the study of various aspects of the Indian agriculture.

Rice and Wheat Procured by each State and arrangements made for sale to Consumers

7771. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State Governments that have taken over wholesale trade in wheat and rice so far;

(b) the stocks procured by these States, separately, at present;

(c) the arrangements made for the sale of these commodities to the consumers and the prices charged for rice and wheat separately in each of these States and the steps taken to ensure supply of good quality food-grains; and

(d) the names of the States which have not yet taken or refused to implement the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a). Wholesale trade in wheat has been taken over in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Delhi. The wholesale trade in rice will be taken over from the ensuing Kharif season.

(b). Statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

Statement showing quantities of wheat procured during the marketing season 1973-74 (w.e.f. 1-4-73 onwards).

(Prepared on 21.4.73)

(Figures in Tonnes)

Name of State	Quantity actually procured	Position upto
Assam	68	17-4-73
Bihar	412	18-4-73
Gujarat	3	16-4-73
Haryana	13,821	19-4-73
Madhya Pradesh	27,495	19-4-73
Punjab	18,641	19-4-73
Maharashtra	3,731	18-4-73
Rajasthan	213	20-4-73
Uttar Pradesh	11,624	20-4-73
West Bengal	30	15-4-73
Delhi	47	20-4-73
Chandigarh	11	18-4-73
Total	76,076	

(c). Wheat procured on Central account is being issued to the State Governments at—

Rs. 78/- per quintal for distribution through the Fair Price Shops. The State Governments fix the consumer price after adding the local cost of distribution. The consumers price ranges between Rs. 81/- to Rs. 95/- per quintal. Similarly, in accordance with the existing arrangements, procured rice is also being released by the Central Government to the State Governments at the following prices:—

Coarse Rice	@ Rs. 100/- per quintal
Medium	@ Rs. 111/- "
Fine	@ Rs. 120/- "
Superfine	@ Rs. 128/- "
Superior Basmati	@ Rs. 150/- "

The final consumers price is fixed by the State Governments after taking into account the local cost of distribution.

(d) No State has refused to implement the decision, proposals are, however, awaited from the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and some of the Union Territories.

Agricultural Scientists Plea for Reorientation of Single Crop Research Stations

7772. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural scientists have suggested that role of the single crop research stations and Institutions had to be reconsidered;

(b) whether they have also suggested that if the whole farm approach was to prevail, the work in the single crop research stations should be re-oriented; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government to their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a). Yes.

(b). Yes.

(c) The Mono-crop Institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have extended their programme of research with a view to extend research on all crops that go in rotation with the crop for which the Institute was established. For example, the Central Rice Research Institute which is located in the Eastern region of the country where rice and jute are rotated, research on the suitability and profitability of the different varieties of rice for growing in rotation with jute have been taken up. Similarly the Jute Research Institute at Barrackpore, West Bengal takes up research on potato, rice, pulses which can be grown in rotation with jute. The aim is to look at a cropping system as a whole and tailor crop varieties and agronomic practices to suit most profitable system. The National Demonstration programme also now aims to demonstrate the value of multiple cropping systems.

Revision of Medical Education System

7773. SHRI B. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Indian Medical Association has pleaded for revision of the Medical Education system;

(b) if so, whether he has suggested Institution of Medical University in every State to maintain the standard of Medical Education; and

(c) if so, whether Government has looked into his suggestion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISHU): (a) to (c). Yes. The President of Indian Medical Association in his presidential address at the National Conference on Medical Education convened in New Delhi by the Indian Medical Association during September, 1971, made a reference to the present system of medical education and suggested setting up of Medical Universities in each State in order to have uniformity in the standard of Medical education. He has again reiterated this demand in his Presidential address at the 47th All India Medical Conference held at Madras in February, 1972 pleading that medical education in India needed reform and that every state should have a medical university to which all the medical colleges in that particular State should be affiliated.

The suggestion is under consideration.

Purchase of Coarse grain from various States by Gujarat Government

7774. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State has decided to buy 85,000 tonnes of coarse grains from various States;

(b) if so, what is the total amount to be spent on purchasing them;

(c) whether Centre has helped the State in this purchase; and

(d) if so, what are the coarse grains purchased in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Due to failure of the Kharif Crop and with the intention of building up buffer stocks, the Government of Gujarat had decided to buy 85,000 tonnes of coarse grains from various States. The total expenditure was estimated at about Rs. 706 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Gujarat Government had procured 3,000 tonnes of Maize from Punjab before the ban on movement of maize from that State was imposed. Besides, the Government of India have helped the State Government to procure the following quantities of coarse grains in different States on State to State basis.

State	Commodity	Quantity (in tonnes)
Uttar Pradesh	Jowar	5000
Tamilnadu	Maize	1200

About 2,000 tonnes of bajra and 1,500 tonnes of maize on Cooperative to Cooperative basis have also been procured by the State from Uttar Pradesh.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान नियमों का संशोधन करके संबंधी सुझाव

7775. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अलीगढ़ विश्व-विद्यालय की समितियों से वर्तमान नियमों में परिवर्तन करने के लिये कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन सुझावों की रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन सुझावों पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए राशन के खाद्यान्नों और चीनी का कोटा

7776. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को फरवरी, मार्च, तथा अप्रैल, 1973 में राशन के लिये खाद्यान्नों तथा चीनी का कुल कितना कोटा देने का निर्णय किया था ?

कृषि मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब धी० शिन्डे) : फरवरी, मार्च, और अप्रैल, 1973 के महीनों के दौरान केन्द्रीय

सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को खाद्यान्नों और चीनी की निम्नलिखित मात्राएँ आवंटित की :

(मीटरी टन में)

खाद्यान्न	चीनी
64,000	34,842.3

Setting up of a Committee for Declaring Important Waterways as National Waterways

7777. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Committee to go into details of declaring some important waterways into National Waterways;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Committee; and

(c) when the Committee will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a). A Committee has been set up to study this question and to recommend the propositions within which a statute for National Waterways could be contemplated. This Committee will also undertake a study of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly rivers and recommend whether they should be declared as National Waterways.

(b) The names of the members of the Committee are:

1. Shri P. H. Trevedi, Director, Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Chairman)

2. Shri H. S. Banerjee, Chief Engineer and Administrator

(IWT), Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

3. Shri N. Gopalakrishnan, Deputy Secretary (Internal Finance), Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

4. Smt. Madhuri Srivastava, Deputy Secretary, Sarvajanik Nirman Vibhag, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

5. Shri Y. N. Singh, Officer on Special Duty, Public Works, Parivahan & P.H.E. Department, Government of Bihar.

6. Shri H. P. Rajkheva, Secretary, Transport Department Government of Assam.

7. Shri A. K. Roy, Member-Secretary, Inland Water Transport Navigation Cell, Government of West Bengal.

(c). The Committee has been asked to submit its report within 6 months of the date of the order i.e. 21-3-1973

Development of Wild Life Sanctuary at Gir, Gujarat

7778. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether work has been started at the sites of the development of Gir Wild Life Sanctuary in Junagarh in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. Work on Development of Gir Wild Life Sanctuary has started from February, 1972.

(b). Progress ending March, 1973 are as follows:—

- (i) Construction of 141 Km. dry rubble wall completed.
- (ii) Raising of 17 Km. livehedge and construction of two checking nakas have also been completed.
- (iii) Advance action for raising livehedge has also been taken.
- (iv) Vehicle for staff has been purchased.
- (v) Resident graziers being persuaded to shift from the sanctuary.

Wild Gap in the Budget Estimates and the Actuals of Family Planning Programme

7779. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide gap in the budget estimates and the actuals of Family Planning Programme for the last so many years;

(b) whether a tendency in some State Governments have been observed to divert the funds allotted for Family Planning Programme to other work or projects, the names of the defaulting States;

(c) whether against the wishes of the Central Government the State Governments by the large have not taken similar steps of putting the personnel of the family planning on a permanent footing; and

(d) if so, the steps Central Government have taken to set it right to bring dynamism in the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISHORE): (a). No. The budget provision and estimated expenditure on

Family Planning Programme during the last four years were as under:

	Budget Provision	Estimated Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1969-70	4200.00	3692.52
1970-71	5200.00	4830.58
1971-72	6060.46	6193.05
1972-73	6320.46	7499.33

(b). No such tendency has been observed.

(c) and (d). According to the information received so far 7 State Governments, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tripura, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu and 2 Union Territory Administrations, Delhi and Goa, Daman & Diu have issued orders for conversion of temporary posts under Family Planning Programme into permanent ones. The matter is being pursued with the remaining State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Inclusion of Panchayat Raj Institution in Constitution

7780. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to make democratic decentralisation effective, Government propose to include Panchayat Raj institution in the Constitution to make them effective instruments of Socio-economic change; and

(b) if not, the reasons for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). No, Sir.

(b) The Directive Principles under the Constitution enjoin upon the State Governments that "the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government". This is considered a sufficient safeguard for effective implementation of Panchayat Raj in the country.

Investment in Road Development during Four Five Year Plans

7781. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads are first priority in the uniform economic development of the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons why investment in road development is having a downward trend of percentage of the Plan outlay from Plan to i.e. 8.6 per cent in First Plan 6.7 per cent in Second Plan, 6.5 per cent in Third Plan and 5.5 per cent in Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) and (b). Development of roads deserves to be given a sufficiently high priority in the programme of planned economic development. The total plan outlay on road development in monetary terms has, therefore, been increasing from Plan to Plan and amounts to Rs. 871 crores in the Fourth Plan as against Rs. 135 crores in the First Plan which marks an increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the outlay in the First Plan.

In addition to the outlays specifically allocated for the roads sector in the 4th Plan, sufficient amounts have also been spent on road development,

particularly during the 4th Five-Year Plan under certain other schemes like Special Programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme, Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, Famine Relief Works and Special Employment Programmes.

Government are thus fully alive to the importance of roads and are allocating as much money for the purpose as possible. Outlays for different sectors are however not allocated as specific percentage shares of the total Plan outlay. These are determined after taking into account various factors like the requirements of the particular sector, the total resources available for the Plan programmes, the competing claims of various sectors of development, etc.

Disparity in Pay Scales of Works Managers of various Wings of Government of India Presses

7782. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scale of pay of Works Manager of the Photo Litho Wing at Minto Road Press and Nasik Road Press having smaller number of works compares with those of Works Manager of the Letter Press Wing/Forms Wing of the same presses as well as that of several other Government of India Presses;

(b) whether the scale of pay attached to the post of Manager, Photo Litho Press at Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar is more than that of the Heads of several other Government of India Presses, though the present strength of workers of the latter presses is more than four times of the two former presses;

(c) if so, the reasons for this disparity; and

(d) the steps taken to set right the pay structure of the different categories of wings of the Government of India presses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The post of Manager, Bhuaneswar Text Book Press has, however, been downgraded temporarily for administrative reasons.

(c) The pay scale given to Manager is not merely on the strength of the establishment but also for effective supervision of running and maintenance of sophisticated machines and superior printing technique on the Photo Litho side. On the Letter Press side, the Manager is assisted by a large number of subordinate supervisors. The number of such supervisors in the Photo Litho side is much less.

(d) The pay structure of the different categories of posts both in the Letter-press and offset presses has been examined by the Third Pay Commission and decision on the recommendation of the Commission is awaited.

Personnel Strength of Government of India Presses

7783. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the personnel strength of Government of India Presses, Press-wise and strength of the Photo Litho Wings where they exist; and

(b) the scales of pay of officers holding over-all charge of these presses and the scales of pay of officers in charge of Photo Litho Wings of presses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4855/73]

Plan for Effective Plant Protection System

7784. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 percent of the crop yield in the country valued at Rs. 1500 crores was lost every year due to ravages of insects, pests and plant diseases;

(b) whether some new plant diseases have also been recorded recently from various parts of the country;

(c) whether the measures so far taken to prevent pests and plant diseases have not produced any appreciable impact on crop production; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and steps proposed to be taken during the Fifth Plan to introduce an effective plant protection system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) No precise estimates of the loss on account of damage of crops due to pests and diseases are available. However, it has been estimated that roughly 15 to 20 percent damage occurs from plant pests and diseases, and during storage.

(b) The introduction of high yielding varieties of foodgrains and the intensive cultivation of these crops have led to reports of new plant diseases, which have been recorded in the last few years.

(c) No, Sir. The various measures taken by the Central and State Governments for popularising plant protection have made a definite impact on saving the crops from pests and diseases.

(d) A number of steps have been taken in the past for improving plant protection coverage which will be intensified in the fifth plan. One of the important steps is the establishment

of pest Surveillance. Forecasting and warning service which will provide farmers with adequate information at the appropriate time of the likely pest build up and measures to control it. The distribution arrangements of pesticide will be strengthened so that plant protection chemicals will be available to the farmers near their places. Extension efforts to educate the farmers in taking effective remedial measures to protect crops are being strength.

**"Story of a Secular Sanskrit Scholar"
Published in the 'Motherland'**

7785. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in "The Motherland" dated the 30th March, 1973 under the caption "Story of a Secular Sanskrit Scholar".

(b) since how long the post of Deputy Director in the Department is on ad-hoc basis; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to this news item. The post of Deputy Director was created in 1970 and pending finalisation of the recruitment rules etc., the appointment was made on deputation basis of an officer of this Ministry for one year, which was subsequently extended.

On finalisation of the recruitment rules, a candidate selected on regular basis has now been appointed. There is nothing to react on the story in the news item.

Vacancies of Copy-Holders in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

7786. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a waiting list of about 52 candidates against 10 vacancies of copy-holders was notified on the 28th December, 1972 in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government issued orders to cancel such a long waiting list after filling up the required number of posts of copy-holder; and

(c) if no orders for cancellation were issued the reasons for cancellation of Waiting List by Press Authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). Yes, the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchange was however 17 and not 10.

(b). Yes. The orders were issued by the Head of the Department.

(c). Does not arise.

Allotment of 160 type II quarters at Minto Road New Delhi

7787. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4871 on the 26th March, 1973 regarding change of accommodation from various colonies of New Delhi to Minto Road area and state:

(b) whether 160-type II quarters are nearest to the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi and organisations of this Press have approached the Government to allot these quarters to Press employees; and

(b) if so, when these quarters are likely to be allotted to the Press employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These quarters cannot be allotted exclusively to Press employees as 60 of them have been placed at the disposal of the Department of Health and the remaining 100 will be given in change to persons occupying quarters in the same area that are required to be demolished.

Co-ordination body between Ministries of Agriculture, Planning and Irrigation in view of acute shortage of Foodgrains

7788. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any co-ordination body between the Ministry of Agriculture, Planning and Irrigation has been formed in view of the acute shortage of Foodgrains in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of the body and the specific works carried out by them; and

(c) if not, whether such proposals can be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). The Government have not set up any formal coordination body. However, a small group of officials representing the Cabinet Secretariat, the Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Department of Food and Department of Agriculture, has been constituted to assist the Committee of Secretaries of the Cabinet in coordination, evaluation and formulation of programme to deal with the situation arising from the insufficient

monsoon of 1972. This Group held meetings from time to time to monitor the progress of the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme launched in different States for increasing the production of rabi and summer crops during 1972-73, on the basis of reports received from the State Governments, tour notes of Area Officers designated for different States and other available information. The results of deliberations of this Group were presented to the Committee of Secretaries for review and direction.

(c) Does not arise.

Control on Marketing Division of Fertiliser Corporation of India by Ministry of Agriculture

7789. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the marketing division of the Fertiliser Corporation of India is being looked after by the Ministry of Agriculture;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any employee has been affected for the recent change of the Administration thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The Fertiliser Corporation of India including its Marketing Division is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

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

Central Prohibition Committee Meeting held in Delhi

7790. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Prohibition Committee met in New Delhi on 23rd March, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether Delhi and Gujarat were only States who were in favour of total prohibition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Central Prohibition Committee met on 24th March, 1973 and not on 23rd March, 1973. Three non-official members, the Delhi Administration and the Gujarat State advocated total prohibition while the others felt that enforcement of total prohibition would not be possible in the near future.

Orthopaedic Centre Building lying vacant

7791. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Social Welfare had sanctioned an orthopaedic centre whose building has been renovated at a cost of Rs. 60,000 for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped;

(b) if so, whether this centre lies vacant even after its completion for several months, if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure the efficient working of the centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) While the Indo-Pakistan war in December, 1971 was continuing, the Department of Social Welfare had contemplated establishing a rehabilitation centre for those disabled by enemy action. The centre was to be temporarily located in a suitable part of the building of the

Kasturba Niketan Home for the displaced women and the building of this Home was renovated for this purpose. But the centre was not organised as the enemy action lasted for a short period and the needy persons were taken care of under the existing facilities of the Ministry of Defence.

(b) No new or separate centre was raised as such. The renovations carried out to the Kasturba Niketan Home will serve the inmates of this Home.

(c) Does not arise.

High yielding variety of wheat evolved by Vivekananda Agriculture Research Institute

7792. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of high yielding varieties of wheat have been evolved by the Vivekananda Agricultural Research Laboratory;

(b) if so, whether this research will increase yield three times in hill areas; and

(c) whether a number of other varieties of wheat have also been evolved, if so, the facts relating to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Some wheat varieties were produced in the past by the Vivekananda Agricultural Research Laboratory. Of these varieties like VL 78, VL 404 were distributed to the cultivators by the Laboratory based on the tests conducted by the Laboratory on its farm. Some of these strains are now in the All-India Coordinated trials.

(b) Some of the strains produced at Vivekananda Laboratory are claimed to increase yield three times in the hill areas. This may be so when compared to the local varieties grown

by the farmers which on an average give about 10 quintals per hectare. The new strains, if given necessary inputs, should be capable to give much higher yields than the local varieties.

(c) Names of some of the other promising strains in various stages of testing at the Vivekananda Laboratory, Almora are: VL Numbers 427, 425, B21, B61, No. 602, No. 579 No. 759 VL528, VL422, VL428 etc. These strains are to be tested extensively in different areas of the hills before they are released.

News item captioned "Riddle of Empty Bags in wheat godowns" in the Hindustan Times dt. 27-3-73

7793. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press Report in Hindustan Times dated 27th March, 1973 under the heading "Riddle of empty bags in wheat godowns;

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

(c) whether Government have started raids in various parts of the country to find out the foodgrains dumped in the godowns; and

(d) if so, whether Government have decided to have country wide raids for the godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have taken a serious view of the matter and has directed the Central Warehousing Corporation to submit an enquiry report at an early date. The Central Warehousing Corporation has already placed the officer who is reported to

have made the purchase under suspension and has also ordered an enquiry into the incident.

(c) and (d). As per standing orders in the Corporation periodical physical verification of stocks is done. Watch and ward arrangements are provided in the godowns round the clock. All incoming and outgoing stocks are checked at the gate and gate pass system is in vogue. The Corporation has been asked to strictly enforce these measures and also take immediate steps to strengthen the security measures in respect of all godowns.

Proposals to set up a Committee to suggest methods for construction of National Highway etc. According to specifications.

7794. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has decided to set up a Committee to suggest methods for ensuring the construction of National Highways and other roads according to the specifications and designs;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to be set up and who will be its members; and

(c) whether State Governments will be represented in the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has already been set up with the following composition:—

(1) Director General (Road Development) and Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Shipping and Transport *Chairman*

- (2) A representative of National Committee on Science and Technology. Member
- (3) A representative of Central Road Research Institute. Member
- (4) Chief Engineers of two States. Members
- (5) A representative of the Transport Division of the Planning Commission. Member

The Committee will be serviced by a whole-time Secretary.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Reasons for fall in price of Foodgrains

7795. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of foodgrains have started falling in various States;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this fall; and

(c) whether this fall is due to the increasing production of foodgrains or taking over of foodgrains trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) Prices of some of the important cereals, particularly wheat, gram and maize have started falling in some States.

(b) and (c). The fall in prices is due to a number of factors viz., commencement of arrivals of the new crop in the market, expected promising harvest of wheat, unloading of the stocks of foodgrains by trade, take-over of wholesale trade and the ceiling fixed for the stocks to be held by the retailers.

Opposition by All India Farmers' Federation to take over Foodgrains trade

7796. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Farmer's Federation had decided not to co-operate with the Government on the takeover of the foodgrains trade;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the Federation has imposed certain conditions for taking over the foodgrains trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (c). A report appearing in the newspaper about the All India Farmer's Federation launching a movement against the scheme for the take over of wholesale trade in wheat and persuading the farmers not to sell their produce to Government unless the procurement price was raised, has come to the notice of Government. The Government is determined to implement the policy of takeover of wholesale trade. The procurement price for wheat which was announced earlier at Rs. 76/- per quintal will continue to remain in force for the current rabi season. However, in the context of the take-over of wholesale trade Government has decided to fix the procurement price at Rs. 82/- per quintal for certain superior varieties of wheat during the current rabi season.

Request from National Seeds Corporation for prerelease Multiplication Programme

7797. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation has requested the Government

to grant annually some amount to enable the Corporation to carry out pre-release Multiplication Programme of important varieties; and

(b) if so, action proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request of the Corporation is under examination of the Government of India.

Restructuring the capital base of National Seeds Corporations

7798. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation has requested the Government for restructuring of Corporations capital base to compensate the Corporation for the losses incurred due to production of Foundation Seed of Sorghum and Maize in the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 to match the targets set by Central Government; and

(b) if so, state the Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request of the Corporation is being examined in consultation with the Bureau of Public Enterprises and Department of Company Affairs.

Committee on grievances of employees of National Seeds Corporation

7799. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed a Committee to go into the

grievances of the Employees of the National Seeds Corporation;

(b) if so, the progress of the Committee and whether an assurance was given by the Minister to appoint this Committee in the year 1970; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in appointing the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A small committee has been set up in July, 1972 under the Chairmanship of a Member of Parliament on the basis of an assurance given on the floor of Rajya Sabha on the 9th June, 1971. The delay in setting up the Committee was because several changes became necessary in the nomination of the Chairman. The Report of the Committee is expected shortly.

Outstanding due of National Seeds Corporation

7800. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the National Seed Corporation outstanding against the State Governments and private parties and sundry debtors as on 31st May, 1971;

(b) the reasons for outstanding such huge amount; and

(c) action taken against the officers responsible for the creation of such arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The outstanding dues against the State Governments and private parties as on 31st March 1971 are as follows:

State Governments	Rs. 130.11 lakhs
Private Parties	Rs. 72.52 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Credit sales were made by the N.S.C. to the State Governments, since some of them had difficulties in making advance payments. The National Seeds Corporation growers are also supplied stocks on credit basis and recovery is made at the time of procurement of seed. In view of this the question of taking action against any officials for supply of seeds on credit does not arise. However, the Corporation is making strenuous efforts to recover the outstanding dues and a total sum of Rs. 130.04 lakhs (Rs. 76.84 lakhs from the State Governments and Rs. 53.20 lakhs from the private parties) has been recovered till 31st December, 1972.

Central aid to Rajasthan for inoculation Machine-Shearing, Cross-breeding of Sheep

7801. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that nearly two million sheep migrate from Rajasthan to the adjoining areas of the neighbouring States in search of fodder and water and that these sheep may carry diseases to and fro;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating some national scheme, as in the case of cattle, for providing inoculation to immunise these sheep from catching and spreading diseases; and

(c) whether the Government of Rajasthan have requested the Centre for financial assistance for extension activities such as inoculation, machine shearing, and cross-breeding and if so, the response of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Govt. are aware that Sheep-owners of Rajasthan do migrate seasonally with their flocks in search of grazing and water.

(b) State Governments have been taking measures for protection of sheep and other livestock against various seasonal diseases particularly when they are migrating. So far, the programme of the eradication of Rinderpest disease of cattle has been taken up on national basis. Special schemes for mass drenching of sheep are also in operation in some States. There is a proposal for taking up a programme of eradication of more diseases of livestock under the Fifth Plan.

(c) The Central Government has been assisting the Govt. of Rajasthan in import of exotic sheep for undertaking cross-breeding programme for sheep. Assistance is also being given under the Plan for improvement of veterinary facilities, machines shearing of sheep and other sheep development programme. The State Government has proposed development of fodder reserve areas for migratory sheep in Jaisalmer district under the Drought Prone Areas Programme with an outlay of Rs. 125.57 lakh in 5 years. The proposal has been accepted in principle.

Exploitation of fish resources in Indian Ocean

7802. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of increase in the production of fish in India during the last 25 years has been very much below the world production during the same period;

(b) whether an assessment has shown that the Indian Ocean is a very potential source for harvesting fish compared to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans;

(c) the reason why India has not been able to take advantage of exploiting the vast resources of the

Indian Ocean while countries like Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are reaping a good harvest of fish from there; and

(d) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken to develop the marine fish sources that are so economical and nutritive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The rate of increase in fish production in India during the last 21 years, for which reasonably reliable data is available is 145 per cent which works out to an annual growth rate of 4.4 per cent as against an increase by 195 per cent in world fisheries, representing a growth rate of 5.5 per cent for the same period.

(b) According to assessment made by the FAO in the Indicative World Plan for 1968, the potential World fish production is estimated at 118.2 million tonnes, Atlantic Ocean accounting for Rs. 53.7 million tonnes (45.4 per cent) Pacific Ocean 55.5 million tonnes (47.0 per cent), Indian Ocean 7.3 million tonnes (6.2 per cent) and Mediterranean 1.7 million tonnes (1.4 per cent). However, primary production of Indian Ocean, particularly the Western Indian Ocean is higher than the average for Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

(c) At present India is accounting for 37.7 per cent of the Indian Ocean fishery and is the major fish producing country in the Region. The present production, however, is mainly based on exploitation of resources in the coastal and off shore areas. India is yet to develop distant fishing capabilities. The production from Indian Ocean by countries like Japan, South Korea and Taiwan is only 0.8, 0.2, and 0.3, million tonnes, forming 2.7, 0.8 and 1.1 per cent respectively of the total production of the Indian Ocean. However, some of these countries are landing large quantities of fish from outside the Indian Ocean.

(d) A substantial part of the Fisheries Plan outlay is devoted for the development of marine fisheries. The various measures taken by the Government to develop marine fisheries include exploration of resources and research on improvement of fishing craft and gear and processing techniques. Other measures undertaken include provision of landing and berthing facilities at selected centres of fishing, supply of fishery requisites, mechanisation of fishing crafts and providing financial assistance.

Supply of Adulterated Wheat at Fair Price Shops in Delhi

7803. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Patriot dated 26th March, 1973 that scrutiny of wheat sold at a fair price shop showed an impressive admixture of glass pieces, broken bangles, stones and other unidentifiable substances; and

(b) if so, the action taken against those responsible and steps proposed to ensure that the people do not get adulterated material from the fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration made inquiries from the concerned Circle Officer but the allegations made in the Newspaper were not substantiated. To ensure that the people do not get adulterated material from the fair price shops, the shopkeepers have already been asked to display the samples of foodgrains supplied to them by the Food Corporation of India at some conspicuous place and card holders can check the foodgrains before delivery is made to them.

Malaria in Phulbani District (Orissa)

7804. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in almost every village in Phulbani District (Orissa) people are suffering from Malaria fever; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) An upward trend of incidence of malaria in Phulbani District (Orissa) has been reported by the State Government.

(b) The following steps have been taken in general to check the incidence:—

1. 100 per cent Central subsidy is being given to the State Government for undertaking spray operations and surveillance in Attack and Consolidation phase areas;
2. Central subsidy is also being given for peripheral staff under the Basic Health Services Programme for intensive malaria vigilance activities to be carried out in Maintenance phase areas;
3. Adequate quantities of insecticides/anti-malaria drugs are being supplied for putting down the focal outbreaks;
4. Radical treatment is being given to all malaria cases detected.

Besides, the Government of India, on recommendations of the Special Survey Team that visited Orissa State, made further allotment of Rs. 25 lakhs

during 1972-73 out of which Rs. 20 lakhs was for anti-malaria operations for cyclone affected areas. This amount was allotted over and above the normal assistance given by the Government of India in connection with implementation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

नेहरू संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली

7805. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1972-73 में दिल्ली राजधानी में कितने-कितने व्यक्ति नेहरू संग्रहालय देखने गये ;

(ख) नेहरू संग्रहालय देखने वालों में कितने विदेशी थे ; और

(ग) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके विकास के लिये सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि रखी है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). 1972-73 के दौरान कुल 10,53,530 व्यक्तियों ने तीन मूर्ति हाउस, नई दिल्ली स्थित नेहरू संग्रहालय देखा। संग्रहालय को देखने वाले व्यक्तियों का भ्रमण से कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ग) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

गेहूं तथा चावल की नई किस्म

7806. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में गेहूं तथा चावल
की कौन-कौन सी किस्में निकाली गई हैं ;

(ख) उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ;
और

(ग) किस्मों का परीक्षण किन-किन
कृषि फार्मों में किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा
साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख).
पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान चावल और गेहूं
की नई विकसित की गई अधिक उपज देने
वाली किस्मों के नाम और उनकी विशेषताएँ
नीचे दी गई हैं :—

किस्म	पकने के दिन	अनाज की किस्म	अनुकूल नशीलता
चावल की किस्में			
बाला .	90-100	मोटा	वर्षा सिंचित ऊँची भूमि
कावेरी .	90-100	मध्यम मोटा	बहु फसली रोपण
कांची	110-120	मोटा	बहु-फसली खेती
करुणा	110-120	मोटा	बहु-फसली खेती (तमिलनाडु, कुसबाई मौसम)
अन्नपूर्णा	110-120	मोटा	प्रथम फसल, केरल
रत्ना .	110-120	बढ़िया	पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब
कृष्णा .	110-120	बढ़िया	बहु-फसली खेती
साबरमती .	110-120	बढ़िया	उत्तर-पश्चिमी मैदानी क्षेत्र
जमना .	110-120	बढ़िया	उत्तर-पश्चिमी मैदानी क्षेत्र
आई० आर० 20	120-130	बढ़िया	पूर्वी भारत
विजया	130-140	बढ़िया	साधारण खेती
गेहूं की किस्में . . .			
हीरा	130-140	प्रबीतारक्त	सिंचित, उत्तर-पश्चिमी मैदानी क्षेत्र
ए-9-30-1		प्रबीतारक्त	वर्षा से सिंचित, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र
नर्बदा-4		प्रबीतारक्त	वर्षा से सिंचित, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र

(ग) अखिल भारतीय समन्वित चावल विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 24 मुख्य केन्द्र हैं। ये केन्द्र हैं—कोयम्बटूर, अदधुराय, पट्टाम्बी, मार्लेह, हैदराबाद, मांझ्या, रायपुर, कटक, भुवनेश्वर, बिशराह, बर्द-वान, पटना, जोरहाट, बेंगबाल, अग्रतल्ला, फैजाबाद, नगीना, लुधियाना, जोगेन्द्र नगर, करनाल, नवगांव, कारजात, अन्ततनाग, और कोटा। इसके अन्तर्गत लगभग 80 उपकेन्द्र भी हैं। इसी प्रकार अखिल भारतीय समन्वित गेहूं विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 18 केन्द्र हैं। ये केन्द्र हैं :—भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली, भीवाली, पूसा, इन्दौर, विलिंगटन, लाहौर, घाटी, निफद, लुधियाना, पतनगर, पोंवार खेदा, दुर्गापुरा कानपुर ब्रीजापुर पटना कल्याणी, रुहेउ, धारवार, और महाबलेश्वर। चावल और गेहूं की कथित अधिक उत्पादन-शील किस्मों का इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रों में गहन परीक्षण करने के बाद उन्हें उनके सर्वोत्तम अनुकूल क्षेत्रों में (जैसा कि प्रत्येक के सामने दिया गया है) खेती के लिये निम्नित कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, इन किस्मों के विभिन्न राजकीय फार्मों और राज्यों के क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों में भी सम्बन्धित कृषि विभागों द्वारा परीक्षण किया गया है।

Unutilize Funds for Social Welfare Schemes

7807. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in

the 'Times of India' dated the 30th March, 1973 under the caption 'Funds for Social Welfare Schemes unutilised; and

(b) if so, in which circumstances the social welfare schemes formulated under the 'Garibi Hatao' programme under reference failed to get off the ground during the year and the reasons why the allocations were allowed to lapse?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is true that in respect of certain social welfare schemes, there was non-utilisation or under-utilisation of funds. The non-utilisation or under utilisation has to be appreciated against the background of difficulties which beset the planning and implementation of social welfare schemes. The schemes are executed by the State Governments and a variety of voluntary organisations. The scheme are characterised by diversity not only as to their size but also the detailed circumstances attending a particular situation. There are also difficulties due to the inaccessibility of areas, particularly the hilly areas, which slow down the pace of implementation. In the face of these conditions, a good deal of time and labour has to be spent in fashioning the individual pattern of schemes as would best suit a particular case. There is also the factor of capacity of State Governments and the voluntary organisations to implement schemes. Conditions of social distress continue to change and, therefore, the measures to be employed to meet a situation have to be assessed through the means of thorough data and research. Time is therefore, of the essence to give final shape to schemes to ensure that these would most economically bring full and precise benefit to alleviate social ills.

Notwithstanding the difficulties, however, certain major schemes were achieved last year which brought sizeable benefit to the people. For example, under the Nutrition Programme, the number of beneficiaries during the last year was about six times the figure in 1970-71 when this scheme was first started and more than one and a half time the figure 1971-72. Another instance of a substantial programme was of Family and Child Welfare where the number of projects went up by 34 in 1972-73.

Revision of Delhi Master Plan demanded at a Seminar

7808. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a seminar recently held in New Delhi revision of Delhi's Master Plan was unanimously demanded;

(b) whether Government of India have studied the report of the Seminar; and

(c) reaction of the Government of India thereon to various observations and suggestions made at the Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The seminar was unofficial and their recommendations are not known to the Government.

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

Big hike in prices of Industrial Raw Materials and Food Articles

7809. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a survey conducted by the Economic Times

and published in its issue of 25th March, 1973 saying that industrial raw materials are up by 32 per cent and food articles by 19.8 per cent over the last twelve months;

(b) whether Government have studied the implication of the survey; and

(c) reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c): Government has seen the report appearing in the Economic Times dated 25th March, 1973. The rise in prices has been mainly on account of the failure of pre-monsoon showers during April-May, 1972 in the Eastern States which adversely affected the summer and early/autum crops and the erratic and scanty monsoon rains during June-September, 1972 which damaged the kharif crops in several areas. Several steps were taken by the Government to check the rise in prices. A massive Emergency Agricultural Production Programme was launched for increasing the output of the rabi and summer crops. Further steps taken include: (a) strengthening of public distribution system and channelisation of all Government stocks through fair price shops, (b) introduction of control on wholesale and retail prices of wheat products and regulation of distribution of the same through fair price shops (c) effective implementation of regulatory laws currently in force, (d) curb on consumption of foodgrains by enforcement of the Guest Control Order, (e) intensification of procurement of foodgrains, (f) import of limited quantity of foodgrains from abroad, (g) tightening of control over bank advances against foodgrains and (h) taking over of wholesale trade in wheat from the current rabi season to ensure regular supplies to consumers at reasonable prices.

Assistance from Agricultural Refinance Corporation to Tamil Nadu

7810. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu obtained highest assistance from Agricultural Refinance Corporation as compared to other States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Nor, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Machinery for Purchasing Foodgrains Abroad

7811. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what is our machinery for purchasing foodgrains abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Purchase of foodgrains from other countries is organised with the help of India Supply Missions wherever they exist and in other cases, through other Government Missions.

Maintenance of Taj Mahal and Kutab Minar

7812. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the national monuments like Taj Mahal and Kutab Minar are loosing their life-span because of ill-maintenance;

(b) the yearly expenditure on the maintenance on the Taj Mahal and Kutab Minar separately for the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the main proposals under consideration to renovate them so that their life may be extended?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No. Sir. The Taj Mahal and the Qutab Minar are being maintained properly and all possible steps are being taken to keep them in a state of good repair.

(b) The yearly expenditure figures for the last three years, on their repairs and maintenance are:

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Taj Mahal	2,15,622	2,37,161	6,97,758
Qutab Minar	1,34,416	3,99,792	5,57,023

(c) Proposals for the conservation of these monuments during 1973-74 are as under:

Taj Mahal:—Replacing the damaged or worn out stones of the south-west minar, those of the marble-flooring of the raised platform, the causeway between the gateway and the mausoleum and of

the gateway building; repairing the pipe-lines of the fountains and repairing the dalans around the forecourt.

Qutab Minar:—Procurement and erection of a high tubular steel scaffolding for replacing the fractured stones of the veneering of the minar, after strengthening the core-masonry by grouting iron

clamps with those of a non-corrosive metal.

Repairs to the flooring of the courtyard of the tomb of Imam Zamin situated in the Qutb complex are also contemplated.

Central Schools in Bihar

7813. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central schools are in existence in the State of Bihar and at what places;

(b) whether there is a central school in Patna and if so, whether there is hostel arrangement in it and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether Government propose to open a Central School in the district of Saharsa and Dhanbad, Bihar and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) There are nine Central Schools in the State of Bihar located at the following places:—

1. Barauni.
2. Bokaro.
3. Dinapore Cantt.
4. Gaya.
5. Patna.
6. Ranchi.
7. Jawaharnagar.
8. Ramgarh Cantt.
9. Singharshi.

(b) There is a Central School in Patna but it does not have a hostel. Due to the paucity of funds, hostel facilities are at present provided in a limited number of Schools which have a larger number of children of transferable Defence employees.

(c) There is no proposal to open a Central School in Saharsa but a request received for opening a School at Dhanbad is under consideration.

कलकत्ता ट्रामवे वर्कर्स यूनियन का प्रतिनिधि मंडल

7814. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता ट्रामवे वर्कर्स यूनियन का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल उनसे गत 28 मार्च को मिला था और उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित बातों का उल्लेख किया गया है :

(1) कलकत्ता ट्रामवेज कम्पनी को उपलब्ध साधनों का उचित उपयोग करने के लिये इसका तुरन्त राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये ।

(2) कलकत्ता ट्रामवेज कम्पनी के प्रस्तावों को उसकी सेवाओं में सुधार के लिये, जिसमें नगर के अन्य क्षेत्रों तक ट्रामवे सेवाओं का विस्तार शामिल है, पांचवीं योजना में शामिल किया जाये ।

(3) कलकत्ता ट्रामवेज कम्पनी, कलकत्ता राज्य परिवहन निगम, तथा कलकत्ता में भूमिगत रेल परियोजना को प्रबन्ध और नियंत्रण की दृष्टि से एक ही प्राधिकरण के अधीन लाया जाये ; और

(4) कलकत्ता ट्रामवेज कम्पनी को पर्याप्त धन का आबंटन किया जाये ताकि इसकी सभी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन किया जाये और मरम्मत कार्य की चालू गति में रुकावट पैदा न हो ।

(ग) ये मुद्दाव मुख्यतः पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से सम्बन्धित हैं तथा इन्हें विचारार्थ उनको बता दी गई है । राज्य सरकार, जिसने कलकत्ता ट्रामवेज कम्पनी का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, इसके स्वामित्व खरीदने के प्रश्न पर जांच कर रही हैं ।

केन्द्रीय गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना में पटना टाउन को शामिल करना

7815. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री पटना टाउन के लिये केन्द्रीय गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना के बारे में 26 फरवरी, 1973 के अतार्याकित प्रश्न संख्या 956 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना की क्रियान्विति के लिए बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से धनराशि मांगी है और यदि हां, तो कितनी ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री मेहता) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Abolishing of post of Demonstrators and Conversion to Junior Lecturership

7816. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Demonstrators have been abolished all over India except the State of Bihar and converted to Junior lecturership;

(b) if so, the reasons of this discrimination;

(c) whether the State Government of Bihar have recommended to Centre for the adoption of the same pattern in the matter of Demonstrators and also agreed to pay the difference in expenditure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Central Government have no information in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

गत वर्ष महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों पर
शुरू किया गया कार्य

7817. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि क्या गत वर्ष और इस वर्ष
महाराष्ट्र में किसी राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर कार्य
शुरू किया गया और यदि हां, तो उसका नाम
क्या है और गत वर्ष उस पर कितना व्यय
किया गया और इस वर्ष कितना व्यय किये
जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० रामा) : महाराष्ट्र
की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के स्वीकृति कार्य प्रगति पर
हैं। वे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 3, 4, 6,
7, 9, 13, और 50 से सम्बन्धित हैं।
1972-73 में प्रारम्भ किये गये मूल कार्यों
तथा उससे पूर्व किये गये कार्यों पर और
उस वर्ष में चालू कार्यों पर लगभग
13.47 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किया गया है।
वर्ष 1973-74 में कार्यों के लिये 10.50
करोड़ रुपये तक की व्यवस्था की गई है।

अकाल के समय राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर कार्य
शुरू करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार का
अनुरोध

7818. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने
अकाल के समय किसी राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर
कार्य करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध
किया था और यदि हां, तो ऐसे राष्ट्रीय

राजपथों के नाम क्या हैं और किन राष्ट्रीय
राजपथों पर कार्य शुरू किया गया और यदि
नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० रामा) : जी
हां। राज्य सरकार ने बियावर-मीम खंड
(54/4 कि० मी० से 90/0 तक) को चौड़ा
करने के कार्य के लिए भारत सरकार से मंजूरी
मांगी और मार्च, 1973 में राज्य के मुख्य
इंजीनियर ने अकाल राहत उपायों के रूप में
इस परियोजना पर कार्य को शीघ्र शुरू करने
की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख किया। इस
कार्य के लिये स्वीकृति दी गई है और कार्य
पहले ही शुरू हो चुका है।

फरवरी, 1973 में, राज्य के मुख्य
इंजीनियर ने भारत सरकार के अनुमोदित
अजमेर, किशनगढ़ तथा बियावर के उपायों
के प्रारम्भिक अनुमान तथा सर्वेक्षण व्योरे
भेजे और यह बताया कि ये कार्य अकाल
पीड़ित मजदूरों को राहत प्रदान करेंगे। इन
सभी तीन उपायों के संरेखन अब अनुमोदित
कर दिये गये हैं और राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध
किया गया है कि वह मिट्टी कार्य, सामग्री
इकट्ठा करने, सी० डी० कार्यों आदि के लिये
अनुमान भेजे। राज्य सरकार से अभी तक
अपेक्षित अनुमान प्राप्त नहीं हुये हैं।

लोक सेवा समिति के 72वें प्रतिवेदन में बिये
गये सुझावों की क्रियान्विति

7819. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक लेखा समिति ने अपने 72वें प्रतिवेदन में भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद् को अधिक शक्तिशाली तथा प्रभावशाली बनाने के सुझाव दिये हैं और यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार कब तक इन सुझावों की क्रियान्वित कर देगी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बी ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [प्रचालक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L T—4856/73]

एशिया तथा सुदूरपूर्व के आर्थिक आयोग के अनुसार भारत में द्रुत कार्यक्रम का असफल होना

7820. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 19 मार्च, 1973 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में 'कृषि प्लान इन इण्डिया फ़ैल्ड—सेज इकानामिक कमीशन फ़ार एशिया एण्ड फ़ार ईस्ट' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिखाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार द्रुत कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित करने के लिए प्रयास करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी और अब तक व्यय की गई धनराशि से राज-

स्मान में पूरे किये गये उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० क्षिप्ते) : (क) जी हाँ। भारत सरकार को इस समाचार की जानकारी है।

(ख) एशिया तथा सुदूरपूर्व के लिये आर्थिक आयोग द्वारा "आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणों" में उल्लिखित कृषि सम्बन्धी विभिन्न समस्याओं और मामलों पर पहले से ही ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) ग्रामीण रोजगार की कृषि योजना में, जिसका उद्देश्य प्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार और स्थानीय किस्म की परिसम्पत्ति का सृजन करना है, श्रमप्रधान परियोजनायें शुरू करने का विचार है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषि तथा अन्य मूल सुविधाओं का सृजन किया जाएगा, हाथ में ली गई परियोजनाओं में लघु सिंचाई भूमि संरक्षण, वनरोपण, भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना, जलक्रांति को रोकने के उपाय और सड़कों का निर्माण शामिल है। लघु सिंचाई भूमि संरक्षण, आदि से सम्बन्धित कार्यों से उत्पादन में सीधी वृद्धि होती है, जबकि सड़क निर्माण से कृषि के लिये आदानों की प्राप्ति और कृषि उत्पादों के विपणन में सहायता मिलती है।

राजस्थान में शुरू किये गए कार्यक्रमों में, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, लघु सिंचाई और भूमि संरक्षण भी शामिल हैं। 1971-72 में 114.63 लाख और 1972-73 में 355 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई है। अलग अलग योजनाओं पर व्यय की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Cold Storage and Marketing facilities for Fish Imported from Bangladesh

7821. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Fisheries Corporation are importing greater quantity of fish from Bangladesh but due to lack of adequate cold storage facilities and also lack of proper sales organisation, the fish is rotting; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to build adequate cold storage facilities and sales mechanism in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) The quantity of import of fish from Bangladesh keeps on fluctuating depending on the supplies offered by the exporters. No cases of the imported fish rotting on account of lack of storage facilities or lack of sales organisation have been noticed.

(b) Steps are being taken to further streamline the retail marketing organisation of the corporation and for providing adequate cold storage facilities.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के ग्रहाते में एक भवन पर किसी गैर-शैक्षणिक संस्था का कब्जा

7822. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के ग्रहाते में एक भवन पर किसी गैर शैक्षणिक संस्था ने कब्जा कर रखा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस संस्था का नाम क्या है; और

(ग) भवन को उस संस्था के अधिकार से मुक्त कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नरेश हसन): (क) से (ग) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के कैम्पस में एक दो कमरे का भवन राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के अधिकार में है, उक्त भवन को खाली कराने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय ने भ्रदालत में दीवानी दावा दायर कर दिया है, दावा अभी तक भ्रदालत में विचाराधीन है ।

Separate Universities for Health Science

7823. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for separate University for Health Science in the country; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). A suggestion was made by the President, Medical Association of India in his Presidential address at the National Conference of Medical Education held in September, 1971 that in each State there should be a Medical University to which all medical colleges in the State should be affiliated. The idea underlying this suggestion is to have a unified control over all the affairs concerning medical colleges in a particular State and attached hospitals, and also to secure a uniformity in the standard of medical education and examination. This suggestion is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Selection of States for Development of Villages for increase in farm output and Rural Employment in States

7824. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected certain States for the development of villages as a test to secure an increase in farm output and rural employment; and

(b) if so, the names of States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राजेन बाबू तपेदिक अस्पताल, किंगजवे कैम्प, दिल्ली

7825. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

डा० हरि प्रसाद शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 20 मार्च, 1973 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित राजेन बाबू तपेदिक अस्पताल, किंगजवे कैम्प, दिल्ली के विषय में श्री बाबू राम वर्मा के पत्र की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्को) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस विषय पर छानबीन की जा रही है ।

387 LS—19

उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूँ की खरीद का मूल्य

7826. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूँ की खरीद का मूल्य 63.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह मूल्य निर्धारित करने से पूर्व उत्पादकों से कोई विचार-विमर्श भी हुआ था; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Production and Requirement of Sugar during current Year

7827. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI:
SHRI GENDA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the estimated production of sugar during the current year, State-wise and target achieved and the country's requirement during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): A statement showing State-wise the estimates of sugar production for the season 1972-73 and the actual production upto 7th April, 1973 is attached. The total production of sugar during the current season may on present trends even marginally exceed 37 lakh tonnes. The consumption requirements of sugar will be kept at about 36 lakh tonnes.

Statement

(Figure in 1000 tonnes)

Name of the State	Estimates of production (1972-73) i.e. till 30th Sept. 73	Actual Production upto 7th April, 73
Uttar Pradesh	1008	1177
Bihar	182	216
West Bangal	5	4
Assam	7	5
Haryana	69	80
Punjab	44	42
Rajasthan	12	15
Madhya Pradesh	34	28
Orissa	10	5
Andhra Pradesh	297	236
Gujarat	152	120
Maharashtra	1086	1023
Mysore	283	228
Kerala	27	15
Tamil Nadu	382	205
Pondicherry	20	18
All India (Total)	3618	3417

Declaration of Daman-Surat Road as National Highway

7828. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the matter of conversion of roads into National Highways Gujarat State is lacking behind; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not making Daman-Surat road into National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir. Only last year 270 kms. length of road in Gujarat from Gujarat/Rajasthan border to Samakhiali (via) Suigaon and Radhanpur had been declared as National Highway as a part of the Pathankot-Kandla route (National Highway No. 15), thus increasing the total kilometrage of National Highways in Gujarat from 1082 to 1352.

(b) Does not arise. There is no proposal from the State Government for a Daman-Surat National Highway.

Involving of Members of Parliament in Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Orissa

7829. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to involve the Members of Parliament in works proposed to be undertaken under crash programme for rural employment in the absence of M.L.As. in Orissa; and

(b) if so, nature of works and in what way Members of Parliament will be involved in those works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The participation of Members of Parliament for the successful implementation of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment has been solicited by the Government of India. Execution of the scheme has been entrusted to the State Governments. In certain States M.Ps. and M.L.As. are represented on the Coordination Committees constituted by those State Governments. However, the exact role played by M.Ps. and M.L.As. in the implementation of the scheme varies from State to State.

As regards the precise involvement of the M.Ps. in place of M.L.As. in Orissa, information is being obtained from the State Government. The information when received will be placed on the Table of the House.

Impact of Family Planning Programme among Harijans and Tribals in Orissa

7830. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the impact of Family Planning Programmes among Harijans and Tribals, with particular reference to Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): No study has been carried out recently either at the National level or in Orissa to assess the impact of Family Planning Programme especially among Harijans and Tribals. However, an all India survey carried out in 1969 showed that the Family Planning Programme had been accepted by all sections of the population including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, more or less, in the same proportion.

Another survey carried out recently in Orissa shows that 10—12 per cent of eligible couples sampled among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are currently practising family planning methods as against 12 per cent of the eligible couples in the general population in Orissa.

विधवाओं और बीमार व्यक्तियों को रिहायशी क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

7831. श्री श्याम सुन्दर महापात्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिहायशी क्वार्टरों का आवंटन करने के लिये आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार करते समय विधवा आवेदकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या बीमार व्यक्तियों को भी अन्य आवेदकों की तुलना में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ; और

(ग) इन श्रेणियों के कितने आवेदकों के आवेदन-पत्रों का निपटान करना है ?

संसदीय, कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) सामान्य पूल का वास दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली के पात्र कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के

लिए हैं। जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल से वास आवंटित किया गया था तथा जिनकी सेवाकाल के दौरान मृत्यु हो जाती है, उनकी विधवाओं को तदर्थ आवंटन किये जाते हैं यदि वे अन्य प्रकार से पात्र हों। जौ रक्षा कर्मचारी पाकिस्तान के पिछले आक्रमण में वीरगति को प्राप्त हुए थे उनकी विधवाओं को आवंटन करने के लिए सामान्य पूल से भी कुछ रिहायशी मकान रक्षा मन्त्रालय को सौंपे गए हैं।

(ख) सरकारी कर्मचारियों की गम्भीर बीमारी के मामलों में उनकी कठिनाई को कम करने के लिए कभी-कभी तदर्थ आवंटन किए जाते हैं।

(ग) एक स्वर्गवासी सरकारी कर्मचारी की विधवा के एक आवेदन पत्र का तथा बीमार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के 27 आवेदन पत्रों का निपटान अभी किया जाना है।

31 मार्च, 1973 से पूर्व गल्ले की खरीद आरम्भ करने वाले राज्य तथा उन पर किया गया व्यय

7832. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 31 मार्च, 1973 तक किन-किन राज्य ने गल्ले की खरीद शुरू कर दी थी और किन-किन राज्यों ने उस तिथि तक अपने अधीन कितना अन्नभण्डार जमा कर लिया था और उस मद में उन राज्यों ने कितना धन व्यय किया था ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : हालांकि रबी की अधिप्राप्ति अप्रैल में शुरू होती है फिर भी कुछ राज्यों में गेहूं की फसल की कटाई पहले ही शुरू हो जाती है।

31-3-1973 से पूर्व राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अधिप्राप्त गेहूं की कुल मात्रा इस प्रकार है:-

(मी० टन में)

मध्य प्रदेश	.	1000
महाराष्ट्र	.	445

अनुमान है कि अधिप्राप्त की गई मात्रा पर कुल खर्च मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग 8-1/2 लाख रुपये और महाराष्ट्र में लगभग 4 लाख रुपये होगा।

गेहूं की नई फसल के बाजार में आने से गेहूं के मूल्यों में उतार-चढ़ाव

7833. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गेहूं की नयी फसल के बाजार में आने से एक महीने के अन्दर गेहूं के भावों में कितना उतार-चढ़ाव हुआ है ; और

(ख) पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष गेहूं के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) मण्डियों में गेहूं की आमद शुरू होने से कुछ राज्यों में पिछले एक महीने में मूल्यों में गिरावट आई है। हरियाणा में यह गिरावट 4 रुपये से 26 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और पंजाब में 7 रुपये से 19 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और दिल्ली में 3 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में 23 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है।

(ख) गेहूं समेत खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार के 1972-73 के पक्के अनुमान चालू कृषि वर्ष की समाप्ति के बाद अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त 1973 में उपलब्ध होंगे। मौजूदा संकेतों के अनुसार, गेहूं की पैदावार में वृद्धि होने की आशा है।

**समाज कल्याण के लिए संस्थाओं को वित्तीय
सहायता**

7834. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रिय सरकार देश की कतिपय समाज कल्याण संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका आधार क्या है और गत दो वर्षों में देश में कौन सी 20 समाज कल्याण संस्थाओं को सर्वाधिक वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास उनके कार्यों का कोई विवरण भी पेश किया जाता है और क्या सरकार उनकी जांच भी करती है ; और

(घ) क्या गत दो वर्षों में किसी संस्था के असन्तोषप्रद कार्यों के कारण उसको मिलने वाला अनुदान बन्द कर दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विवरण पत्र जिसमें यह जानकारी दी गई है सभा पटल पर रखा है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया दिखिये संख्या एल०पी०-4857/73]

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Free Trade in Foodgrains

7835. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether free trade will be permitted to a certain extent after take-over of wholesale trade in foodgrains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to the scheme formulated by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments for the purpose of take-over of wholesale trade in wheat, private wholesale dealers in wheat will be banned. Retail dealers, however, will be permitted to operate under a system of licensing and/or registration to purchase and store wheat within the prescribed limits and sell the same only to the consumers at a price not exceeding the maximum retail price that may be fixed by the State Governments.

Students participation in Regional disturbance in Assam, Andhra and Orissa

7836. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in regional disturbance in Assam, Andhra, Orissa and other States students participations were noticed to be alarming;

(b) whether in recent political agitations also all over the country students took prominent parts;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any factual study regarding the matter if so, the findings thereabout;

(d) whether Government have outlined any policy and consequential programme to check growth of regionalism among the students and youths and strengthen the spirit of emotional integration among them through out the country; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines there about?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (e). Government are aware that some sections of student community have been involved in recent agitations and disturbances in some parts of the country. The participation of students in violent activities of regional or political character is a matter of serious concern to government. An analysis has been made some time ago of the available information regarding various incidents of student unrest during the current academic year. It had been found that nearly a third of the incidents of student unrest were related to demands for better academic facilities like posting of adequate qualified staff, admissions of students in particular courses, take over of mis-managed institutions by government, better transport, etc. Another third of the incidents were attributable to issues like claims of failed students, college union elections, protests against dismissed staff etc. The rest were instances of students taking up larger issues ranging from the domestic economic and other problems to international problems.

2. Government believe that through educational process right attitude could be developed to bring about a scientific temper and rejection of all parochial, regional and communal feelings. To this end, government have pursued various policies and programmes and would continue to develop newer activities in cooperation with the student and teaching community.

3. The Committee of Educationists and Student Leaders set up by this Ministry for the purpose of fighting communalism and regionalism in the academic campuses has since been reorganised. On the recommendations of this Committee, National Integration Samities were constituted in universities and in certain selected colleges to serve as forum for action against communalism and regionalism. The Committee of Educationists and Student Leaders would consider how to strengthen and reorganise these Samities in their next meeting.

4. The Central Government have already undertaken a crash programme of review of books prescribed in schools in order to find out to what extent the contents of books militate against socialism, secularism and democracy. The findings arising out of such scrutiny has been made available to all State Governments.

5. Exchange of youth from one state to another is again an important activity to promote better understanding and appreciation of the ways of life of different regions and government/University Grants Commission are financing such programmes. Books have been produced and would be produced in larger quantity in future to bring to the notice of readers the varied ways of life in different regions of India including their culture.

6. Government is also attempting to develop programmes for involving a larger number of youth both students and non-students in nation building activities and in solving of problems of the community around. During the summer months, a programme of youth against Famine is being implemented in which ultimately one lakh youth, both students and non-students would participate in the creation of community assets. Apart from the satisfaction derived from the creation of such assets which will bring them nearer to the rural community, they will also engage them-

selves in consultation with the community to solve some of the problems the community faces. Government believe that such activities will broaden the mind of the youth and to the extent possible would certainly wean them away from regional or parochial outlook.

Extension of Family Planning to various Populations

7837. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken statistical studies regarding extension of family planning in different population sectors in (i) urban (ii) rural (iii) slum (iv) tribal areas and (v) among the rural backward communities;

(b) if so, findings of the studies;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether such studies are essential for factual estimate of the result of the family planning programme as well as for maintaining eugenic qualities of the people of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (d). Some Surveys at the local and national levels have been undertaken to study the extent of knowledge, attitude and practice among the rural and urban couples as well as some broad socio-economic groups. These surveys reveal that, by and large, acceptance of the family planning programme is higher among socially and economically advanced population and in the urban areas. However, separate data pertaining to slum, tribal areas and rural backward communities have not been collected on a systematic basis.

The family planning programme is applicable to all sectors of population in the country. Keeping the present level of acceptance of the family planning programme in view, it is not considered necessary at present to carry out specific studies to assess the status of eugenic qualities of the people in the country.

Bumper Crop of Mustard Seeds

7838. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expects bumper crop of mustard seeds;

(b) if so, whether Government have factual estimates, State-wise, of higher production of mustard seeds;

(c) the effect of the Government estimated bumper crop of mustard seeds on price of seeds and oil; and

(d) the present position regarding rate of supply of mustard seeds to West Bengal, Assam and Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). According to available indications, the output of rapeseed and mustard crop during the current year seems to be quite satisfactory. However, firm estimates of production are not yet available.

(c) The prices of mustard seed and oil are influenced by their production as well as overall supply position of vegetable the production of kharif oilseeds as a result of drought conditions in several producing States this year, the prices of oilseeds and oils have been generally ruling firm. However, the rise in the case of mustard seed and oil is relatively much lower than that in the case of other edible oilseeds and oils.

(d) The distribution of mustard seed is not controlled. However, out-

of the imported rapeseed, an allotment of 2,000 tonnes per month is being made to West Bengal.

Legislation on Panchayat Raj in accordance with Bawlant Rai Mehta Committee

7839. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have not so far passed Panchayati Raj legislations in accordance with the recommendations of the Balwant Raj Mehta Committee on Democratic Decentralisation or enforced such legislations even after enacting the same long ago;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for enforcing the legislations and holding the elections thereunder in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHE RSINGH): (a) to (c). While the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee had recommended a pattern of three-tier Panchayati Raj system, the Conference of the Chief Ministers and State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj held at Madras in 1968, suggested that the option of two or three tier structure be left to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

Panchayati Raj is now under implementation in varying degrees having one, two or three-tier pattern in 19 States and 6 Union Territories. A few States and Union Territories like Nagaland, Meghalaya, L.M.A. Islands, Pondicherry and Mizoram have not so far introduced Panchayati Raj. However, in Nagaland they have their traditional tribal institutions viz., Area, Range and Tribal Councils for the purpose.

Though Panchayati Raj is a State subject, the Central Government have

been constantly urging upon the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the need of early implementation of the Panchayati Raj. It is not possible to indicate the time that would be taken by the State Governments to enact the Panchayati Raj legislation and hold elections thereunder. Yet, efforts are always taken to impress upon the State Governments the importance and necessity for early introduction of Panchayati Raj in the States.

Construction of D.D.A. Flats in Prashad Nagar, W.E.A., New Delhi

7840. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct D.D.A. flats in Prashad Nagar, W.E.A. area, New Delhi;

(b) the number and storeyes of flats to be constructed under each group; and

(c) the time by which they will be ready for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Category	No. of flats	No. of Storeys
1. Middle Income Group. . . .	304	4
2. Low Income Group. . . .	150	3
3. Janta. . . .	150	4

(c) It is likely to take more than a year.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग पूछताछ कार्यालय, फिरोजशाह रोड, नई दिल्ली के अन्तर्गत संसद सदस्यों की कोठियों में लगाये गये पदों और उनको दी गई कुसियां

7841. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग पूछताछ कार्यालय, फिरोजशाह रोड, नई दिल्ली के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कुछ संसद सदस्यों की कोठियों में लगाये गये पदों और उनको दी गई कुसियों की दशा इतनी खराब है कि उनको बदलने की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या उनके बदलने के बारे में यह भी कहा जाता है कि उनके पास ये स्टोक में नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री मेहता) : (क) जी नहीं। पदों तथा कुसियों की हालत खराब नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : फर्नीचर तथा साज-सामान पुराने डिजाइन के हैं। वित्तीय सक्षमता के कारण ऐसी मदों की खरीद पर लगी

वर्तमान रोक की वजह से उनको बदलने के अनुरोध स्वीकार नहीं किए जा सकते।

Quantity of Wheat Procured by the Wholesale Trading Agencies, F.C.I. and Co-operatives

7842. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat procured in each wheat-growing State by the State's wholesale trading agencies, F.C.I. and Cooperatives since the take over of wholesale trade in wheat and the State-wise figures thereof exclusive of central buffer stocks of wheat and also exclusive of the quantity procured by the States for their rationing purposes; and

(b) the broad outlines of the arrangements for the distribution of wheat to the retail traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) A statement indicating the total quantity of wheat procured by different procurement agencies in each wheat-growing State during the current rabi season is attached. The procured stock, on being received by the Central Government from the different procurement agencies, will form the Central stock from which the requirements of the States are going to be met.

(b) Retailers will be permitted to operate under a system of licensing where they will be free to purchase wheat from the open market for sale to the consumers, keeping the purchase, storage and sale within the limits that may be specified in the orders issued by the State Governments.

Statement showing quantities of wheat procured during the marketing season 1973-74 (w.e.f. 1-4-1973 onwards).

(Prepared on 21-4-73) (Figures in Tonnes)

Name of State	Quantity actually procured	Position upto
Assam	68	17-4-73
Bihar	412	18-4-73
Gujarat	3	16-4-73
Haryana	13,821	19-4-73
Madhya Pradesh	27,485	19-4-73
Punjab	18,641	19-4-73
Maharashtra	3,721	18-4-73
Rajasthan	213	20-4-73
Uttar Pradesh	11,624	20-4-73
West Bengal	30	15-4-73
Delhi	47	20-4-73
Chandigarh	11	18-4-73
TOTAL	76,076	

Alternative Route Alignment on NH-34 between Farakka and Dhulian in Murshidabad, West Bengal

7843. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present alignment of NH-34 has been seriously threatened by the erosion of Ganga down stream Farakka at places between Farakka and Dhulian in the Murshidabad District of West Bengal; and

(b) what steps, if any, the Government have taken to construct alternative route alignments for NH-34 in this region so as to remove the possibility of its erosion by the Ganga and interruption of road traffic on this important highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) The present temporary route of NH-34 in the Southern approach to Farakka Barrage road bridge, which

was the earlier Baniagram ferry approach, has been seriously threatened by the erosion by Ganga. The approach to this bridge along the permanent alignment is under construction well away from the river.

(b) To meet a likely situation of the existing temporary NH-34 route being disrupted by further erosion, till such time as permanent approach road gets constructed, an estimate has already been sanctioned for realigning the vulnerable stretch of the temporary route in a receded position.

Report of Survey of Marketing of Cashewnut in Mysore

7844. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has published its report regarding the Survey on marketing of cashewnut in the State of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the outlay and the covering area thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The report has not yet been published as the survey of marketing of cashewnut in Mysore is still in progress. The survey operation is being conducted in the districts of Kolar, South Kanara and North Kanara. An amount of Rs. 28,000 has so far been released to the State Government during 1972-73 and a provision of Rs. 39,000 has been made for the year 1973-74.

Establishment of University of Agricultural Science and a Technical University in Mysore

7845. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal was sent by the State of Mysore to the University

Grants Commission for the establishment of a University of Agricultural Sciences at Dharwar and a Technical University in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for the establishment of a Technical University is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

As regards the setting up of a University of Agricultural Sciences at Dharwar the proposal will be considered by the Commission in the light of the guidelines for the establishment of new universities, which are being prepared by the Commission. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

Development of Communications in Tribal Areas of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar

7846. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the level of development of communications in tribal areas of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar as compared to the general level in these States; and

(b) what has been the total mileage per hundred kms. of all weather roads in the districts of Koraput, Baster and Mandla in the year 1947, 1960 and 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Required information regarding Orissa and Madhya Pradesh is awaited from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due

course. The position regarding Bihar is, however, as under as indicated by the State Government:

(As on 31-3-72)

	per 100 sq. kilo- metres.	per lakh of popu- lation.
	km.	
(1) Level of road development in Tribal areas of Santhal Parganas and Chhotanagpur put together	6.70	37.2
(2) General level of road development in the State	8.56	26.2

Progress of Pilot Projects on Tribal Development during IV Plan

7847. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress of pilot projects for Tribal Development during IVth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): A statement showing the salient features of progress of the six pilot Tribal Development Projects is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4858/73].

Basis of Allocation for Pilot Tribal Development Projects

7848. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of the allocation of money for pilot projects for tribal development during Fourth Plan;

(b) whether the aim of these projects is mainly to develop Agro-economic condition of the people or the Area Development; and

(c) the number of blocks covered in each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There are six Tribal Development Projects taken up under a Central Sector Plan Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture. The projects are located in Madhya Pradesh (2), Orissa (2) Bihar (1) and Andhra Pradesh (1) and are administered by a Tribal Development Agency registered under the Registration of Societies Act. Each Project has an outlay of Rs. 1.5 crores for the Core Programme of Economic Development of tribals and Rs. 0.50 crores for arterial roads to open up the Project areas.

Funds are released as grants in aid by Government of India to the Agencies from time to time on the basis of progress made and the expenditure reported and keeping in view the requirement of funds for the different items of the programme.

(b) The aim is to develop the agro-economic condition of the identified tribal families and also to strengthen infrastructural facilities and institutions in the interest of the successful implementation of the programme of development under the Project.

(c) The number of blocks covered in each project area is indicated below:—

Name of the Project	No. of Blocks covered
(1) Srikakulam (A.P.) . . .	9
(2) Singhbhum(Bihar) . . .	4
(3) Dentewada (M.P.) . . .	4
(4) Konta, Baster District (M.P.)	3
(5) Ganiam (Orissa) . . .	8
(5) Koraput (Orissa). . .	10

Findings of Inquiry Committee on Water Supply Scheme of Public Health Engineering Organisation of Orissa

7849. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the findings of an inquiry committee, the Public Health Engineering Organisation of Orissa has committed gross errors in implementing water supply schemes;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken any action on the report; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is awaited from the State Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rent Charged from the Government Employees

7850. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to fix the rents for Government built quarters and charge the same rents from the Government employees instead of rents being charged against their respective pay scales; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. The present formula of charging an allottee 10

per cent of his emoluments (7-1/2 per cent where the emoluments including dearness pay are less than Rs. 220 per month) is more beneficial to him than charging him the standard licence fee which may, in some cases, exceed the prescribed percentage.

Construction and Allotment of Quarters to Central Government Employees

7851. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the types of different Government quarters constructed or being constructed for allotment to Central Government employees in the country at different places;

(b) the covered up areas in the above mentioned quarters; and

(c) the rents being charged for each type of quarters from the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed at the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Construction of Quarters for Class IV and Class III in Delhi during Fifth Plan

7852. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of quarters likely to be constructed for Class IV and Class III employees in Delhi during the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether these quarters will be situated near the place of work; and

(c) if so, whether any master plan has been chalked out and if so, the salient features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Class III and Class IV employees are generally entitled to type I to type III quarters. Subject to availability of funds, the intention is to construct 28265 units of type I-type III quarters in the Fifth Five Year Plan so as to achieve 75 per cent satisfaction in Delhi.

(b) Subject to availability of land, efforts are made to construct quarters as near the place of work as possible.

(c) Not yet.

Suggestion for take over of distribution of Fertiliser by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation

7853. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a top level conference of co-operative policy makers suggested on 28th March, 1973 to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation to take over the distribution of fertilisers produced by the public sector factories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Conference of Co-operative Policy Makers had, *inter alia*, recommended that the entire indigenous production of nitrogenous, phosphatic and complex fertilisers should be taken over by cooperatives for distribution. They also recommended that the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation should play a dominant role in the distribution of fertilisers by the co-operative network;

The recommendations of the Conference will be examined by the Government. A decision will be taken by the Government on the recommendations after such examination.

Agency/Institution for testing Food-grains imported in India

7854. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any agency of its own or any other institution or have appointed any authority for testing foodgrains imported in India; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not making such appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes Sir. Government has a laboratory of its own for testing the imported foodgrains.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CONTROVERSY OVER EXPORT OF SHIVALIK FOSSILS TO U.S.A.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I call the attention of the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported controversy over export of Shivalik fossils to U.S.A.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): A joint collaborative programme of study and search of earliest Hominids in the Siwalik Hills (North India) between the Punjab University, Chandigarh

and the Yale University, Peabody Museum, U.S.A. was approved initially for a period of two years in 1967. The work on the project started in March, March, 1968. Owing to serious differences that arose during the operation of the project between the American field team and the Indian team, the project was suspended by the Vice-Chancellor Punjab University in April, 1969. In December, 1969 the Syndicate of the University decided that the project may be continued independently by the University's Department of Anthropology within the resources of the University. In August, 1972, it was agreed that the project may be assisted through grants-in-aid by the Anthropological Survey of India. An Advisory Committee was also set up for the project.

Prof. Simens of Yale University visited Chandigarh in May, 1972 to negotiate for the sharing of the fossils with the Punjab University. During the course of discussions he was requested to clarify certain points. He assured that he would consult the appropriate authorities in the United States, in this connection. No further reference has been received by the Punjab University so far from Prof Simons

According to the Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, it could not be said for certain but it is likely that casts of some important fossils may have been prepared and sent to U.S.A. during the period the original fossils were in the custody of the Yale University team. Government has no information whether any fossils have been actually taken out of India.

Under the Antiquities and Art Treasurers Act, 1972, a specific provision exists that it shall not be lawful for any person other than the Central Government or any authority or agency authorised by the Central Government in this behalf to export any antiquity, which, *inter-alia*, includes any article or object or thing illustrative of Science in bygone ages.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Minister has clarified that it shall not be lawful to export any item of antiquity or any item of art value.

I have information that in one of the very old and ancient temples of South India, in the State of Mysore, that is, in Halebedu, Belur, precious articles of art and carving and sculpture, through a particular racket, are being exported first to Nepal and thereafter they are taken out of that country. Sir, I understand that this is confined to the export of fossils and it may not be out of context here if I mention that besides the fossils the paintings have been stolen from the Chandigarh Museum. Budha's statues have been stolen from the Bombay museum and as on April 1972, 150 idols had been removed from all over the country. In this country there is no such market for these items of antiquity. The common man or even the art dealer will not know what exactly fossils are, the value of the idols and the antiquated art. Under the circumstances, since both the fossils and the fossil casts are of extreme importance from the point of view of further scientific research in order to find out and know the ancestry or the pre-history of man, how do we coordinate so that the scientific objects which the western acquisitive society would be too keen to acquire and possess do not leave our country and what is it we are trying to do in an ancient country like ours? How are we to protect them? Today it may not be important from our point of view, but from the point of scientific investigations and from the point of view of our cultural advancement, if we part company with an art treasure or a fossil treasure, we may not be able to reclaim it at any time. I do understand that the world scientific community is shrinking and we are becoming a global village. But since we have accepted the codes of conduct in a civilised scientific society and have a culture of our own how

does our Ministry of Education and Culture assure to this country that the past heritage of our culture as well as the present assets which we create through the scientific investigation by our well-known scientists are preserved? In this behalf I would say that the statement made by Dr. Sharma is very categorical—as it has appeared on the 18th April—that the Yale university as well as the West German scientists are very keen to take over these fossils and transport them. Will the hon. Minister assure us that such sort of exploitation of our country does not take place? What are the measures he has devised in this behalf?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as Shivalik fossils are concerned, I have made enquiries from all possible sources and I have been assured that no fossils are missing. No fossil can be taken out of the country except with the permission of the Government of India in view of the law which this House and the other House have been pleased to make only last year and I had stated on that occasion what the policy of the Government in this regard was going to be. We do not want that these objects should be taken away. As regards casts, we are quite willing to send out casts and to get casts from other places, because casts are not covered by the Act which has been passed by Parliament.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : ग्रन्थश्रमहोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के लिए, और खास तौर से हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए, यह एक गर्व की बात होगी कि पचास लाख से ग्रस्सी लाख वर्ष पुराने फ़ासिलिज का एक बड़ा फ़्रील्ड म्यूजियम हिमाचल प्रदेश में साकेती में बनने जा रहा है। गवर्नमेंट ने उस के लिए जमीन एक्वायर करली है और मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ स्टील एंड माइन्स ने उस के लिए 45,000 रुपये की स्वीकृत दे दी है।

[श्री मूलबन्ध भाग]

यह ख़ाशी की बात है कि हमारे प्रोफ़ेसर साहब इतने मुढ़ हृदय के व्यक्ति हैं कि वह यह नहीं चाहते कि हमारी किसी यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कोई गलत बात कही जाये या कोई आक्षेप किया जाये। लेकिन उचित यही है कि अगर पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी में कोई गोल-माल हुआ है, तो उस को इस सदन के सामने रखा जाये।

इंडियन एसोसिएशन आफ़ दि फ़िजी-कल एन्थ्रोपोजिस्ट्स के सक्टेरी, डा० अभिमन्यु शर्मा, ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि बड़ी भारी तादाद में फ़ासिलज और अन्य बहुमूल्य वस्तुएँ चोरी कर के यू० एस० ए० की एम्बेसी में रखी गईं। डा० अभिमन्यु शर्मा ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह मैं आप की सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ :

"He regretted that certain fossils were stolen away and these were taken to the U.S. Embassy."

उन्होंने आगे कहा :

"Dr. Abhimanyu Sharma, Secretary of the Indian Association of Physical Anthropologists today demanded a similar step against U.S. scientists wanting to explore the Shivaliks."

वैस्ट जर्मन साइंटिस्ट्स के साथ जो बीस साल का एग्रीमेंट हुआ उस के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है :

"He revealed that the West German team had been asked to go back after it had made a collaboration agreement for a major 20-year research project...."

13 मई, 1972 के एक अखबार में बताया गया है कि अमरीकनो ने इस सम्बन्ध में पृथ्वीजीत सिंह की सहायता ली, जो पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टोरकीपर था और जो यूनिवर्सिटी के रजिस्ट्रार, जगजीत सिंह, का जड़का है। अखबार में कहा गया है :

"...in fact, is now in a position to disclose that some fossils were actually taken from Chandigarh to the U.S. Embassy's premises in New Delhi. The fossils were returned only after the Punjab University's Department had lodged a strong protest with the U.S. authorities."

पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी और येल यूनिवर्सिटी आपस में कोलैबोरेशन कर के रिसर्च कर रहे थे। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कांफ्रेंस हुई, उसमें यह निर्णय लिया गया :

"The Conference notes with regret that there is not enough active co-operation between scholars in various institutions. This had detrimental effect on the quality of work carried out and has also led to an avoidable duplication of research which a country like India with limited resources can ill afford."

The Conference urges the institutions concerned to take better advantage of the existing facilities for exchange of visiting scholars under the UGC scheme of visiting professors and scholars.

The Conference wishes to emphasise that collaboration should not be confined to universities but should include all organisations carrying on anthropological and sociological research.

It notes with regret that there is very little communication between university departments and the Government research institutions both at the all-India and the State level and it stresses the need to take the necessary steps to exchange personnel on a temporary basis between the universities and Government research organisations."

इस निर्णय के अनुसार वैस्ट जर्मनी के साइंटिस्ट्स को बुलाया गया। लेकिन जब वे यहाँ आये, तो उन का सारा सामान

सीड एक्स्पर्ट कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट में ही पड़ा रहा और उनको वापिस धेज दिया गया ।

इस बारे में झगड़ा यह हुआ है कि पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी और येल यूनिवर्सिटी ने मिल कर रिसर्च का काम किया और बाद में बंगाल की एशियाटिक सोसायटी ने येल यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर सिमन्ज को इनाम दिया। इस पर पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी ने प्रोटेस्ट किया कि काम तो हम दोनों ने किया है, केवल उस व्यक्ति को इनाम क्यों मिल रहा है ।

इस बारे में समाचार पत्र में कहा गया है :

"Dr. Sharma released a resolution adopted by his Association viewing with 'serious concern the award of the Annadale Medal to Dr. E. L. Simons of Yale University' by the Asiatic Society of Bengal' on the basis of the joint research by the teams of Punjab and Yale Universities. It 'registers its strongest protest with the Asiatic Society of Bengal' as its action was 'likely to do irreparable damage to the national interests.'"

जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, बड़ी तादाद में शिवालिक फ़ॉसिल्स चोरी हुए और उन्हें एमेरिकन एम्बेसी में ले जाया गया । यह बात डा० अभिमन्यु शर्मा ने कही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन का यह स्टेटमेंट गलत है । पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टोरकीपर पृथ्वीजीत सिंह की सहायता से यह सब कुछ हुआ । वह पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के रजिस्ट्रार का लड़का है और उसका एक भाई भ्रमरीका में है । मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर बड़ा गोलमोल है और उन्होंने स्थिति को स्पष्ट नहीं किया है ।

बंकी महोदय ने कहा है कि जब एन्टि-क्विटीज एक्ट के अधीन रजिज बनाए जायेंगे तब यह एक्ट लागू होगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस एक्ट के तहत कोई केस रजिस्टर किया गया है ।

387 LS—8

शिवालिक के फ़ॉसिल्स के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान के सब प्रख़बारों में ख़बरें छपी हैं । 13 मई, 1972 के एक प्रख़बार में बताया गया है :

"Prithi, no wonder, was treated by the Yale workers as their chum. They reserved their insults for other Indian workers. Strangely the fossils were taken to Delhi by the Americans when Prithi was in charge of the Store".

उस को हटा दिया गया है । पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी में जो इनवैल्युएबल फ़ॉसिल्स और दूसरी चीज़ें थी, उन की चोरी हुई । (ध्वषधान) प्रो० पाराशर कहते हैं कि विद्या के मन्दिरों में चोरी होने लगी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पंजाब गर्वनमेंट या एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बारे में कोई इन्क्वायरी की है ।

तो मेरे कुछ स्पेसिफ़िक क्वेश्चनस हैं । पहला क्वेश्चन तो यह है कि जो आप के शिवालिका के फ़ॉसाइल हैं . . . (ध्वषधान) उन का क्या वहां पर कोई वाच एंड वाइर्स कोई पहरा गर्वनमेंट ने रखा है । जीवावशेष कहिए

श्री मधु सिमये (बांकां) : मेरा कहने का मतलब यह था कि जब आप हिन्दी में बोला करिए तो फ़ॉसाइल न कहा कहिएगा । जीवावशेष कहिये ।

श्री मूल खन्ड डागा : जीवावशेष कहिए । ठीक कह रहे हैं माननीय सदस्य ।

तो जीवावशेष जो 50 लाख, 80 लाख साल पुराने थे उन का कोई फ़ील्ड म्यूजियम सरकार या एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट बनाने जा रहा है ?

क्या यह जीवावशेष जब चोरी गए या जब पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी की से ख़बरें प्रख़बारों में निकलीं तो एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई इन्क्वायरी की, उन की कोई जांच करवाई ?

[श्री मूलचन्द डान्ना]

भ्राज जो भी ऐन्बोपोलाजिस्ट्स हैं जो जीवावशेष की जाँच करने वाले हैं, उन के लिए भारत सरकार या शिक्षा विभाग कितनी धनराशि खर्च करती है ?

ऐन्टिक्विटी ऐक्ट के नीचे कोई ध्राप ने रूल्स बनाए हैं क्या और रूल्स बनाने से पहले क्या ध्राप ने कोई केस रजिस्टर किया है ?

डा० अभिमन्यु शर्मा ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, वह ध्राप के गवर्नमेंट के एम्पलाई हैं, उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ध्राप ने कोई एक्न्वायरी इन्स्टीट्यूट की ? डा० अभिमन्यु शर्मा ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा है कि हमारे ऐसे जीवावशेष चोरी गए हैं और चोरी से वह कितनी ही कीमत के अमेरिका में चले गए हैं। तो उन की क्या कोमत थी, उस के लिए क्या ध्राप ने कोई इन्वेस्टीगेशन करवाया है या नहीं और नहीं करवाया है तो नहीं करवाने का क्या कारण था ?

"Under the Antiquities Bill, specific provision

ध्राप ने यह जो बिल का हवाला दिया है अपने जवाब में उस ऐन्टिक्विटी बिल के अन्तर्गत ध्राप के कौन से मजिस्ट्रेट ने कब कोई एक्न्वायरी की है ?

दूसरा ध्राप ने उत्तर दिया है :

"During the period the original fossils were in the custody of...."

एक ध्राप ने बात कही है ढंग से कि यह येल यूनिवर्सिटी कुछ जीवावशेष ले गई। क्यों ले गई ? जब वह इन्वेस्टीगेशन कर रहा था तो ध्राप के कोलेबोरेशन से कोई ऐसा समझौता हुआ था कि यू०एस०ए० के साइंटिस्ट जो एक्न्वायरी करेंगे वह कुछ अवशेष ले जाएंगे ? क्या वह जीवावशेष ले जाने के आधिकारी थे ध्राप के एपीमेंट के अनुसार ?

प्रो० एस० नुबल हसन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजारिश यह है कि जिस चीज के ऊपर माननीय सदस्य को सब से ज्यादा परेशानी है वह यह है कि फ़ासिल्स चोरी हो गए। मैं इस सिलसिले में 9 अप्रैल की चिट्ठी की एक सतर पढ़ने की ध्राप से इजाजत चाहता हूँ जो डा० एस० धारा० के चोपड़ा हैंड ध्राफ दि डिपार्टमेंट ध्राफ ऐन्बोपोलाजी, पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी, जो को-डायरेक्टर थे उन्होंने मुझे लिखी है। उस में उन्होंने यह कहा है :

"Having failed to achieve their sinister motive of stealing fossils" etc.

तो वाईस चांसलर का भी यही बयान है और जो को-डायरेक्टर इस प्रोजेक्ट के थे डा० चोपड़ा उन का भी यह बयान है कि कोई फ़ासिल्स चोरी नहीं हुए। इसलिए इस में कोई मजिद कार्यवाही करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं मालूम होती। अगर कोई विशेष, स्पेसिफिक इतला कि फलां फ़ासिल चोरी हुआ और उन लोगों में से जिन्होंने कि वहां पर काम किया था उन की तरफ से आए, वह बयान करें तो मैं जरूर इस सिलसिले में जो भी मुनासिब कार्यवाही है वह करूंगा।

दूसरा सवाल यह पूछा गया कि कितनी धनराशि गवर्नमेंट इस सिलसिले में इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए दे रही है ? तो इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि इस साल हम ने 75 हजार रुपया ऐन्बोपोलाजिकल सर्वे ध्राफ इंडिया की तरफ से इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए दिया है और यह भी इंतजाम किया है कि हमने वाईस-चांसलर से दरखास्त की थी और उन्होंने यह मंजूर किया है कि वह एक कमेटी बनाए जिस कमेटी में मुख्यतः लोग जो ज्योलाजिकल सर्वे ध्राफ इंडिया, ऐन्बोपोलाजिकल सर्वे ध्राफ इंडिया और आर्कैलाजिकल सर्वे ध्राफ इंडिया के हैं, यह सब लोग इस के सिलसिले में मशबिरा

वें और इस सिलसिले में जो माली सहायता की जरूरत हो वह सारी सहायता पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के जरूरी काम में इनको पहुंचाएं।

तीसरी चीज खास तौर पर ऐंटिक्विटी ऐक्ट और आर्च ट्रेजर्स ऐक्ट के एन्फोर्समेंट के संबंध में कही। इसके निफाज के लिए कानून में जो रुस्त है वह बन रहें हैं। लेकिन इसकी जो स्पिरिट है उसके ऊपर गवर्नमेंट भ्रमल कर रही है। यानी इजाजत देने के सिलसिले में जो बातें गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से मैंने सदन में भर्ज की थी उन्हीं उसूलों के ऊपर इजाजत दी जाती है। उसके अलावा किसी को इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जाती।

जो समझौता हुआ था शुरू में पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी और येल यूनिवर्सिटी के बीच में उस समझौते में यह खासचीज थी कि जो खास खास अहमियत के फासिलस हैं वह तो पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी में रहेंगे। लेकिन बाज किस्म के जो डूप्लीकेट्स हैं वह दिए जा सकते हैं येल यूनिवर्सिटी को। और इसी की बातचीत के सिलसिले में प्रोफेसर साइमन पार साल मई में पंजाब आए थे और उसमें करेस्पॉन्डेंस शुरू हुई। लेकिन कोई फासिल हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर उस वक्त तक नहीं भेजा जा सकता जब तक कि भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति उसमें न हो जाय और भारत सरकार की जो पालिसी इस सिलसिले में है वह मैं आप से भर्ज कर चुका हूँ। मैं सिर्फ एक बात यह भर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि एशियाटिक सोसाइटी हमारे देश की बड़ी प्रसिद्ध एक संस्था है जिस में माने हुए स्कालर्स शरीक होते हैं और उन्होंने जो फैसला किया वह फैसला करने का उनको अधिकार था। उस में गवर्नमेंट को किसी किस्म का दखल नहीं देना चाहिए और न यह मुनासिब होगा कि गवर्नमेंट उसमें कोई दखल दे। यह उनकी जजमेंट थी, एक स्कालरली जजमेंट थी। उससे इन्तलाफ मुमकिन है कि हो। लेकिन बहरहाल उनकी इंटेंसिटी और उन

की इंडिपेंडेंट एकेडमिक जजमेंट पर कम से कम मैं कोई एतराज करने को तैयार नहीं हूँ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I share the anxiety that has been expressed by Dr. Abhimanyu Sharma, Secretary of the Indian Association for Physical Anthropology, but I am sorry to remark that I cannot appreciate the unscholarly statement that has been made by a scholar regarding the award that has been given to Dr. Simons by the Asiatic Society, Bengal. Why it is so, I shall say afterwards.

The Geological Survey of India, since 1950, have been trying to collect fossils in our country, but the importance of fossils has not yet been understood. It is interesting that fossils in Shivalik had given the clue to the origin of the Himalayas, the clue to the giraffe which is extinct in India and extant in Africa that giraffe originated in India and the Shivalik fossil give us an idea about that. Similarly that horse first originated in North America, but it had migrated to other countries also. Fossils give an idea of the drift of different continents, the origin of the different hills and the migration of flora and fauna. In our country the Shivalik region comprises the area from Punjab to NEFA and the whole area is a treasure house giving clues to the origin of Indian sub-continent, its flora and fauna. It is for that reason that I say that I share the anxiety. Geological Survey of India said that original fossils are not allowed to be removed but plaster casts are allowed to be taken outside, as also the photographs. But it has been pointed out that this is not foolproof. According to the Palaeontological Department of the Geological Survey of India, there is ground for apprehension. There is wanton destruction of priceless fossils in different areas of our country and also the removal of fossils from our country, because of lack of proper legal measures. In

[Shri Samar Guba]

America, you know, there are 231 national museums where the people can go and see how the fossils of the flora and fauna are kept there. That is not so in our country although it may be possible to do so. A mere Antiquity and Treasures Act is not enough to check removal or destruction of fossils. Ordinary people have no idea as to how they can be protected from being destroyed. I, of course, share the anxiety expressed by the hon. Minister. I think a point has been raised here and the hon. Minister has replied to it although it is not much important. But, from the point of view of culture and for the development of history, that is very important. Prof. Simons was given an award by the Asiatic Society of Calcutta because he is a scholar in palaeontology science. A scholar whenever or wherever he is born belongs to all ages and to all communities of the world. A scholar does not belong to a specific age or country. I do not know whether anybody knows that Prof. Simons is a very erudite scholar and that the Asiatic Society has not done anything wrong by conferring on him the award. One important point was raised here and so I want to know whether in the palaeontology science, any international collaboration is going on or not. In 1964, for the first time, in Delhi, the Geological Survey of India had that type of international collaboration in the Asian soil. For example, in the UNESCO such a kind of international collaboration is there. We are also getting many things from America and West Germany. Such an international collaboration and understanding must be there for gaining knowledge of the development of flora and fauna through this science. Some apprehension has been expressed by some innocent people. And so, I want to know whether there is any discrimination made against the West German Scientists. Also I want to know whether any

discrimination should at all be made against Scientists coming from any part of the world to India to study the fossils and who want to help us in understanding the development in Indian fossils. The only point is this: how to prevent these prized fossils not being removed from here? My second point is whether these fossils can be saved from being destroyed. I have already said that the Antiquity and Treasures Act is not enough. Certain suggestions were made in this regard. I want to know whether the Government is going to bring about a law for preservation of the fossils areas, particularly the Shivalik and other fossil areas. What are they going to do in this regard? We want to develop field museums particularly in the Shivalik areas. Regarding this, I have got with me some details but I do not want to deal with them here. I think Shri M. Roy Choudhury who is the head of the Department of Palaeontology of the Geological Survey of India has also made some concrete suggestions. I want to know whether any discrimination has been made between USA and West German Scientists and whether these fossils have been wantonly destroyed or are being destroyed, and whether the Government is going to bring about a law for the preservation of these fossils. My further question is this. Are we going to open a national parks in the Shivalik and other areas as has been done in other countries? Is there any international collaboration for developing the Science of Palaeontology in India and has the Government got anything in mind in this regard?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The first question was whether any discrimination has been made against a West German scholar in the study of fossils. To the best of my knowledge, no West German scholar had expressed any desire to undertake the study of fossils. Therefore, I am not aware of any discrimination having been made. The question that the fossil wealth of Shivaliks and other

parts of India should be saved is certainly a point with which I am sure no member of this House would disagree. Perhaps the hon. member is aware that apart from the Punjab University in Chandigarh, the Geological Survey of India, the Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany and various other organisations are deeply interested in ensuring that the fossil wealth of India is saved from destruction. Various archaeologists have been working at various institutions and they are attempting to collect all these fossils. They are setting up where necessary university museums or site museums or institutional museums. Most of these organisations have been receiving support from public funds. I do not think it would be proper to set up yet another national museum for fossils alone because if any fossils can be brought to the national museum...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I said, national parks in different areas as is done in other countries.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: About national parks, it is not for my ministry to make any comments. In regard to research work and collection, the Ministry of Education is giving full support and other ministries which are concerned with geological survey like the Ministry of Steel and Mines or the Department of Science and Technology in regard to some of the other scientific institutions—all these ministries have been giving support to anthropologists, geologists and archaeologists to collect fossils and study the fossil wealth, so that these are properly catalogued and preserved. To the best of my knowledge, no misuse has been reported to me, but if any specific case is brought to my notice, I shall certainly look into the matter.

As regards the general question of international collaboration, the broad

pattern has always been that plaster casts are exchanged—nobody sends out the original fossils—and facilities are given to various scholars from foreign countries to come and study any fossils which are available in any museum. That way there has been no difficulty created by India to foreign scholars.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): The Minister has repeatedly said that no fossils have been exported or taken out of the country. I want to know whether any register of the fossil finds has been maintained either by Government or by any other institutions. If there is no such register, how can he say with such definiteness that no fossils have been taken away from the country?

The American craze for ancient treasures is well known. It happens with anybody who becomes very rich in a very short period. Our concern is this that, like many other ancient treasures in this country, the fossils have been neglected so far. I want to know whether the fossil finds are registered with any institution in this country—with the Anthropological Survey of India or any university or any other agency of Government or not. Secondly, as in the case of social sciences where foreign scholars who are doing research are required to register themselves with the Council of Social Sciences of the Government. I want to know whether foreign scholars doing research in fossils are registered with any agency of the Government. I also want to know whether Government is going to make any enquiry into the fossil finds which are there, about the extent of fossils in the country etc., and if so, what steps the Government propose to take.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As far as the registration of fossils is concerned, it is the normal practice in

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

any excavation or field work in archaeology or anthropology that whatever materials or objects are found are immediately registered in a register which the field team always maintains, giving details like the place from which it has been found and certain other technical details. The hon. Member asked how I could make a definite statement that nothing has gone out. May I, with your permission, read out one sentence from the statement, which reads:

"Government has no information whether any fossils have been actually taken out of India."

I go by the information that has been given by the Vice-Chancellor and by the co-director who was collaborating with the American team in the work of exploration, and nobody can say that this Indian co-director was in any way in league with any foreign group. In fact, he has been very careful in ensuring that nothing of interest or of value to the expedition or exploration goes out. Therefore, in my opinion the question of making further enquiries does not arise. Until I have some specific information, it would not be proper for me to start any enquiry.

So far as foreign researchers are concerned, a procedure has been prescribed by the Government of India that whenever any foreign researcher comes the relevant academic authority is always consulted, and it is on the advice given by the proper academic authority that the Ministry of Education makes the recommendation that he should be given permission to come and make studies here.

I have already given the reply to the last point raised by my hon. friend that within the means available the universities and other institutions

have been supported and are being encouraged to undertake extensive survey and exploration of the fossils.

12.45 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE IN MAHARASHTRA

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

I have received two notices of the following adjournment motions. One is from S/Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, S. M. Banerjee and Shyamnandan Mishra, and the motion is:

"To discuss the explosive situation arising out of the failure of the Central Government to maintain adequate supply of wheat and other foodgrains to the drought hit State of Maharashtra leading to serious food riots in many cities.

The other is from Shri Madhu Limaye and the motion is:

"The failure of the Centre to enforce the norms laid down in regard to declaration of famine and scarcity areas, and organisation of appropriate relief measures in Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Mysore, Rajasthan and other States resulting in wide-spread shortages of foodgrains, acute distress, hunger, discontent and shooting of unarmed people by the police such as was witnessed in Sinner in Maharashtra.

It is almost the same....(Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर) : मेरा निवेदन है कि महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न भागों और देश के अन्य हिस्सों में भी धन के अभाव से जो गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है उस पर इस सदन को विचार करना चाहिए और विचार करने का तरीका एक ही है कि आप हमारा काम रोको प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करें ? यह मामला महत्वपूर्ण है । अन्न के अभाव को लेकर दंगे हो रहे हैं, लोग दुकानें लूट रहे हैं और सरकार रोटी देने के बजाय गोली दे रही है । मैंने आप से निवेदन किया कि महाराष्ट्र अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं और महाराष्ट्र में अन्न की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 26 लाख टन अनाज मांगा था लेकिन केन्द्र ने केवल 14 या 15 लाख टन दिया । हम लोग महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री से मिले थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे यहां अनाज पैदा नहीं हुआ, यदि केन्द्र अनाज नहीं देगा तो हम लोगों को खाने के लिए कहां से अनाज दे सकते हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार दावा कर रही है कि हरियाणा, पंजाब में बड़े पैमाने पर अनाज वसूल हो रहा है । वह अनाज अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में क्यों नहीं पहुंचाया जाता है ? यह सरकार की दूसरी विफलता है ।

तीसरी विफलता यह है कि अगर अनाज बाहर से मंगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है तो उसमें विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है ? जब सरकार ने व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया तो फिर व्यापारियों को दोष देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । हर व्यक्ति को पर्याप्त मात्रा में और उचित कीमत पर अनाज देने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है । (ध्वजबान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों प्रस्तावों में बाव एक ही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कालिग अटेंशन मोशन एडमिट कर रहे हैं लेकिन उससे काम नहीं चलेगा । हम सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं और उसका आप हमें काम रोको प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करके मौका दीजिए ।

श्री बसंत साठे (अकोला) : आप होलसेल डीलर्स का साथ दे रहे हैं । कन्डेम करने का अधिकार आपको तब तक प्राप्त होता जब इसको कामियाब करने की आप कोशिश करते । (ध्वजबान)

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, if there is any question of law and order, it is a State matter.

So far as the question of food shortage is concerned, we have discussed it a number of times in the House and we have even discussed it during the Debate on the Ministry's Demands on Food & Agriculture only three days back.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPADEE: But this is a recent occurrence.

अध्यक्ष जी, कृषि मंत्रालय का मांगों पर चर्चा खतम हो गई ! अब अगर लोग भूख में मरे तो क्या हम लोग चर्चा नहीं ठाढ़ेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह लाएण्ड आर्डर का प्रश्न है जो स्टेट का मसला है ।

It relates to law and order of the State; it does not relate to us.

If it is a question of shortage of food, we have discussed it a number of times.

However, I am prepared to give you one minute each.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): On a point of order, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Lámaye is raising a point of order. It must get precedence over everything else.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The situation has been pretty disturbing for quite a few days. There seems to be no light down the tunnel.

The Government does not tell us about the exact stock position, and about the supply position. The procurement position also does not seem to be hopeful. In the meantime, people have begun dying and two starvation deaths of Adivasis have been reported this morning, and in Maharashtra there have been food riots all over, in many parts. I ask you.... (Interruptions). Is this the discipline they want to establish in the House? I ask you: what are we doing to attract these remarks from them? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to you all that certain decorum should be maintained. Please sit down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह बात नहीं करने दोगे ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have you condemned the hoarders? On the one side you take the side of the hoarders and on the other you talk in the name of the people..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please do not interrupt him. After all they have given their motions. Let me listen to them.... (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप अपनी बात कहिये, हम अपनी बात कहेंगे। मगर वह टोका टाकी नहीं चलेगी। गलत बात कौन है इस का फैसला कौन करेगा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस आर्डर में नोटिस आये है उसी आर्डर में बुला रहा हूँ। आप को भी सुन लूंगा।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are not able to protect me from these persons.... (Interruptions).

My submission is that the situation is so serious that the House must immediately proceed to discuss it. There can be no justification for delaying a discussion of this important matter and of this grave situation. I would, therefore, crave your indulgence for permitting us to discuss the subject right now.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मोचता था कि यह तर्क करने की ओर बहम करने की जगह है। लेकिन आज मुझे नया सबक मिल रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, तर्क किया था, गाली नहीं (व्यवधान)... अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानता हूँ कि स्थगन प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार करना या न करना आप के विवेक की बात है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष का विवेक भी नियमों से निश्चित होता है, तय होता है। इसलिए मैं आशय पर नहीं बोलूंगा, मैं केवल यह अर्ज करना चाहूंगा.....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvatu-puzha): I am challenging his right to speak on the Motion which he has given. I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have examined everything. There is no point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Before taking oath he must not enter upon the duties as a Member. He took oath only today. He gave notice before he took oath. He should not exercise his duty as a Member before taking oath.

MR. SPEAKER: I have examined it. The Member can give notice. It is only after the oath that he has given notice. Please resume your seat.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले स्पीकर कौन है इस का निर्णय हो । अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कह रहा था कि मैं यह जानता हूँ कि स्थगन प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करना या न करना आप के विवेक की बात है । लेकिन अध्यक्ष का विवेक भी नियमों में मर्यादित होता है, तय होता है । इसलिये मैं आशय पर नहीं बोलूंगा, मैं केवल यह अर्ज करूंगा कि मेरा जो स्थगन प्रस्ताव है नियम के अनुसार कैसा है ? यदि आप को मेरी बात जंचे तो उस के ऊपर पुनर्विचार करें, नहीं जंचे तो ठुकरा दीजिये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पोंडंट आफ आर्डर क्या है ? अगर आप अपने प्रस्ताव पर कहना चाहते हैं तो अलग बात है, लेकिन पोंडंट आफ आर्डर इस वक्त क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं माननीय स्टीफन ने जो अधिकार के बारे में कहा कि मुझे अधिकार नहीं है, उस बात को साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे नोटिस देने का अधिकार है कि नहीं . . . (व्यवधान) आप को अक्ल नहीं है तो बैठ जाइये । आप अध्यक्ष नहीं हैं जो तय करें । कल इंदिरा माई की कृपा हो जायेगी तो आप भी बने जाइयेंगे । . . (व्यवधान न

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पाइंट आफ आर्डर तो नहीं है, आप का सबमिशन जरूर है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1965-66 में (व्यवधान)
13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे बार बार निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आप ऐसा मत कीजिये, मुझे उनकी सुन लेने दीजिये ।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दो मिनट उन को सुनना चाहता हूँ । आप ने इतना समय जाया कर दिया, इतने में तो मैं उन को सुन लेता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1965-66 में यहाँ जो बहस हुई उस के फलस्वरूप उस समय के खाद्य मंत्री श्री मुन्नङ्गप्पम ने केन्द्र में यह निर्देश दिया था कि जिन इलाकों में फसल 75 प्रतिशत, रुपये में 12 आना मारी गयी है, उस इलाके को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित करना चाहिये । केन्द्र में निर्देश गया है । अगर माननीय मुन्नङ्गप्पम, हमारे पुराने मित्र मदन में होते तो वह कहते, इस बात को कोई काट नहीं सकता । 75 प्रतिशत फसल यदि मारी जाती है तो उस इलाके को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित किया जायगा, यह केन्द्र का निर्देश है ।

खाद्य का वितरण संविधान की दो धाराओं में नियंत्रित होता है । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 302, जिसमें अन्तर्राज्यीय व्यापार को नियंत्रित करने का अधिकार पार्लियामेंट को दिया गया है । यह राज्य का मामला नहीं है । अनुच्छेद 302 को देखिये । आप पायेंगे कि पार्लियामेंट को अधिकार दिया गया है कि अन्तर्राज्यीय व्यापार को वह नियंत्रित करे । और खाद्य यह अन्तर्राज्यीय व्यापार का विषय है, उस के बिना ठीक वितरण नहीं होगा ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि खाद्यान्न विदेश से मंगाया जाता है और अनुसूची 7 की केन्द्रिय फेसिस्त में यदि देखेंगे तो आप की पंता चलेगा कि आयात निर्यात व्यापार

Trade & Commerce with foreign countries; Import & Export across customs frontier; Definition of customs frontier.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिये आयात का काम भी केन्द्रीय सरकार और पार्लियामेंट के अधीन आता है। इसलिये जो विषय मैंने उठाया है अकाल के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो निर्देश हैं उन का पालन माननीय शिन्दे और माननीय फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने नहीं करवाया है। दूसरे खाद्य वितरण का विषय केन्द्र के अधीन आता है। खाद्य वितरण ठीक से नहीं किया गया, और चूँकि आयात करने का काम भी यही करते हैं, इन की यह जिम्मेदारी है। जो गोली चली इन की गलत नीतियों का केवल नतीजा मात्र है। मैं नतीजे पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, जो कारण हैं असफलता के वह मैं बता रहा हूँ, और यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की असफलता है।

इसलिये मैंने साबित किया है कि यह जो स्थगन प्रस्ताव है वह नियम के अनुकूल है, आप मेहरबानी कर के इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। यदि आज निर्णय नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो कल दीजिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): In my adjournment motion, I have raised the question of Government's failure because of inadequate supply of foodgrains to the State of Maharashtra. This has resulted in demonstration and the police have killed four persons and injured about 25 persons.

The other day when this question was raised, I said that there was a serious situation in Nagpur, Kamptee and Malegaon. Those leaders who were condemning the conspiracy between the hoarders and the bureaucrats have been arrested under the DIR. I was surprised to learn this. I had presided over a meeting on the 17th and the meeting was addressed by me and another leader. We were surprised to learn that one Mr. Ganguli and another one Mr. Deshkar had been arrested. This is surprising. Actually, the shops were not

looted, but they had unearthed nearly 30 to 40 bags of wheat. Then, the commissioner came there, and unfortunately, instead of seizing the stocks, he arrested those persons. This is a matter of shame.

My submission is only this that this is a fit case for adjournment motion, and a fit case to censure the Central Government on an adjournment motion on two counts, firstly, inadequate supply of foodgrains and secondly failure to ensure the issue of necessary directives to the State Government in view of the famine conditions in the State of Maharashtra.

I would like to impress on the hon. Minister and my other hon. friends that there is a deep-rooted conspiracy between the hoarders and the bureaucrats, or *nagarsheths* and *naukar-shahis*. They are united together to sabotage the policy of foodgrains take-over. Instead of being shot down, those hoarders are still at large. The people wanted food, but they got bullets, while those who were hoarding are still at large. I would request Government to release those arrested and to see that these hoarders are arrested immediately. Otherwise

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell him that I do realise that this is a very important matter. I quite appreciate that it is an important matter, but on this very subject, in this very session, we had a number of discussions and short-duration discussions also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it, Mr. Piloo Mody. You can raise it at some other time, not now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not part of the motion which is before me now.

That is not involved in the motion before me. So, why is he raising it now? His name is also not there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप फंसला देने में जल्दी मत कीजिये । हम ने इस सबाल पर पहले चर्चा कर ली है इसलिये स्थगन प्रस्ताव मंजूर न किया जाय यह तर्क गले के नीचे नहीं उतरेगा । जो घटनायें घटी हैं वे नयी घटी हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस हाउस में दो, तीन दफा इस पर और ड्राउट पर बहस हो चुकी है । अभी दो दिन हुए ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स पर डिस्कशन हुआ ।

और अगर आप चाहते हैं कि ला ऐंड ग्राइंडर पर डिस्कशन हो तो वह स्टेट का मसला है । हर पहलू पर दो दिन पहले बहस कर चुके हैं इसलिये यह मसला ऐडजर्न-मेंट का विषय कैसे हो सकता है ?

But I can allow the calling-attention motion, which I have already allowed. I am very sorry that I cannot give my consent to the adjournment motion. This has been discussed a number of times.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस पर पहले चर्चा हो चुकी है, तो फिर कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस की भी क्या जरूरत है ? आप ने फासिलज पर चर्चा करने के लिए एक घंटा दे दिया, लेकिन जब लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, गोलियां चल रही हैं और देश में अराजकता फैल रही है, तो आप उस के बारे में स्थगन प्रस्ताव की अनुमति नहीं देते हैं ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Human beings have to be reduced to fossils and then it would be discussed here !

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Under this benign Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raj Bahadur.

13.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL INLAND WATER TRANSPORT CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4847/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHR ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Fertilizer (Control) First Amendment Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 176(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973.
- (ii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

G.S.R. 187(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1973.

- (iii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 193(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4848/73].

RE. GURU GOBIND SINGH MEDICAL COLLEGE, FARIDABAD

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I informed you about the Faridabad Medical College that the Minister should be asked to make a statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We would also like to have a statement. It has appeared in the press that some agreement has been reached. What is the agreement reached? We are very eager to know.

MR. SPEAKER: In the midst of another business, this cannot be raised. माननीय सदस्य मुनासिब वक्त पर खड़े हों।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (गवालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि लड़के भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। कहीं किसी की हालत खराब न हो जाये।

SHRI PILOO MODY: You were good enough to call a meeting which had to be postponed to a later date. In that connection, I phoned up your Secretary to ask that now that it seems that the Chief Minister of Punjab and our great friend, Shri Satpal Kapur and others have combined to

pull this institution out of the rut, it is only fair that at the earliest possible opportunity there should be a statement by the Minister concerned so that those boys can give up their agitation and strike. I think we owe it to them that we do this with a certain degree of urgency and in an expeditious manner. That was why I got in touch with you on Saturday. Unfortunately, you yourself were in Chandigarh and, therefore, I could not speak to you.

I think you should call upon the Minister today at the earliest possible opportunity to come and make a statement here.

MR. SPEAKER: The position is that, as you know, I kept you informed about it. I was in touch with the Minister. Ultimately, when you were insistent, I met the leaders of representative organisations, foundations, SGPC, Singh Sabhas and Vice-Chancellors; I also talked to both the Chief Ministers. Then, as you know, I had called a meeting to which you were also invited, with Shri Sathe, Shri Satpal Kapur and all others. I had fixed the meeting on the 24th.

In the meanwhile, I had already posted the letters. Shri Sathe rang me up to say that there was a UNI report that some understanding had been reached. I was together, at lunch the same day with the Punjab Chief Minister, and Shri Satpal and all others. I was not told anything about it. I was only used for this purpose all right throughout.

When I contacted Shri Khadilkar, he confirmed that there has been some understanding with the Punjab Chief Minister. I think you met in the afternoon.

Then Shri Khadilkar told me—I got it confirmed from him personally—that there is some understanding.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Then why not ask him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I think I will be asking him to make a statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As you know, the discussion which you allowed is only postponed.

MR. SPEAKER: After reading this, Shri Khadilkar suggested that I should postpone that meeting, which I have done.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you very much. When is he going to make the statement (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now go through the formal business.

13.15 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Eighty first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on para 51 of Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for the year 1970-71 Union Government (Civil)—relating to Overseas Communication Services—Ministry of Communications.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA (Bareilly): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law re-

gulating certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities, transactions indirectly affecting foreign and the import and export of currency and bullion, for the conservation of the foreign exchange resources of the country and the proper utilisation thereof in the interests of the economic development of the country.

(ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: I beg to lay on the Table the record of evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities, transactions indirectly affecting foreign exchange and the import and export of currency and bullion, for the conservation of the foreign exchange resources of the country and the proper utilisation thereof in the interests of the economic development of the country.

13.16 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): On behalf of Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 23-4-73.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

13.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) REPORTED MURDER OF SHRI SURAJ NARAIN SINGH, SOCIALIST LEADER OF BIHAR.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, all of you. I have not invited the attention of the House to that subject, because it is a question relating to law and order. Of course, he was a labour leader, but the question relates to law and order. Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I want to draw your attention and the attention of this hon. House through you to the dastardly murder, barbarous murder,—and I should use the word which I use with all sense of responsibility,—which amounts to political murder, of a front-rank freedom-fighter, to use the words of Shri Jaiprakash Narayan, a veteran socialist leader, who devoted all his life from his younger days to the last breath of his life, to the cause of Indian freedom and socialism. Such a person, a person who has completely dedicated himself and has sacrificed his life, has been murdered in broad daylight by the police and as a result of conspiracy, about which I will say afterwards, in the Congress regime. Another leader, Shri Hemant Kumar Bose who was also a front-rank leader, was killed. I can understand that he was killed by Naxalites, but here, Shri Suraj Narain is reported to have been on a fast and he was dragged out of his room and the police opened fire on him; he was brutally and barbarously assaulted by lathis. He was lathi-charged, and he complained that he had a bullet shot, but according to the doctor's report, he died as a result of lathi-charge. If he died of a lathi-charge, it is most brutal, because he was beaten to death, a man of standing, a man of national stature. It is sad to note that such a man should have been beaten to death that way.

This is not the first instance. Two months before, two socialist workers were dragged out from bus and killed in Deori area. On the 30th November, seven CPI workers in Madhubani area in Bihar, were also brutally killed.

There is another point. The Chief Minister of Bihar, just a day before the assault of Shri Suraj Narain Singh, visited the place and he met the manager there—

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go into such details.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Now, Sir, tomorrow anything might happen to any of our colleagues; anything may happen to any leader of any party either in the political or in the industrial field. It may happen to any leader of any party; it may happen to the leader of the Congress Party also. It was a cold blooded murder of a political leader. He was an MLA from 1957 onwards, almost an unbroken period of membership of legislature and an undisputed leader of the people of Bihar—a man of his sacrifice, a man of his standing and dedication, a patriot, if he could be murdered for a political purpose, we ask that there should be a judicial enquiry, not an enquiry by the Bihar Government because there is alleged complicity of the Chief Minister. There should be a judicial enquiry instituted by the Central Government. I also demand that the Government should make a statement about the tragic circumstances, brutal circumstances in which a political leader Shri Suraj Babu's eminence was politically murdered..

.. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब का तो नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री श्रीगुरुदास झा (जय नगर) : प्राप इजाजत दीजिए तो मैं बोल् ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं सभी को कैसे दे दूँ ?.... (अवधान).... इस का मतलब है 377 में ऐसे ही चलना है तो मैं किसी को भी इजाजत न दूँ।.. (अवधान) .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The shock of the entire House must be recorded, as also the desire of the House that those who were responsible for this murder should be put behind the prison bars immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know that Mr. Hazra is there, Mr. Jha is there. But I allowed one of you and that should be enough. I have called the hon. Minister. May I tell you that I am not allowing 377 as a brief debate; it was not meant to be used like that but that is the practice which is evolving. It is just one Member out of so many who want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister. A speech cannot be allowed; that is wrong. The hon. Minister.... (Interruptions) I have not allowed any Member; I have called the hon. Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted anyone. I have permitted only the Minister. I cannot allow a debate for anything that has happened in the State. If I allow that to-day, it will have to be done every time. I do not want to set a precedent like that. I have accepted the first one and so the hon. Member has been allowed to invite the attention of the Government. This is not a controversial matter. The Minister concerned will reply to him.

एक दिन इजाजत दूंगा तो रोज यही करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं नहीं दे रहा हूँ।

"If I allow, how can this be carried forward?

मैंने उन का नाम भी ले लिया कि उन की

तरफ से भी, अटेंशन इनवाइट करने का माया है। इस में डिबेट की तो कोई बात नहीं है। मैंने उनका नाम भी लिया।
What else could I do?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): This is a state matter. Ordinarily I would not have anything to say on this because this is a state subject. But, it so happens that I have got a piece of information with me which I thought, I should place before the house. That is that the Home Minister has been in touch with the Chief Minister on this particular matter and the Chief Minister informed him that he was going to institute any inquiry, or he might have instituted by now a judicial inquiry. This is not an administrative inquiry but a judicial inquiry. This piece of information I want to bring before the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Phool Chand Verma brought to my notice this issue only this morning. He may send it to me. I shall see it and then I shall allow it to be raised tomorrow.

आप का प्रिविलेज का है। मैंने अभी देखा नहीं है। मैं देख लूंगा।

(ii) ARREST OF SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM AND OTHERS

SHRI G. VISWANATHAM (Wandiwash): On 21st April, Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham, a former member of Lok Sabha and seven others have been arrested at Visakhapatnam. In Andhra area, which is under President's rule very often nowadays Section 144 Cr.P.C. is promulgated and opposition leaders are successfully prevented from holding meetings and rallies. I condemn this arrest strongly and I request the Government to

[Shri G. Viswanatham]

release immediately Mr. Viswanatham and the others and give an assurance that they will not unnecessarily impose section 144 Cr.P.C. which suppresses the democratic rights of the opposition.

13.33 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—
contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 28 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted. Members present in the House and desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions which they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 28—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,57,77,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 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, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose on behalf of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry. The Report submitted by the Ministry is full of a complacent attitude and it has in my opinion undermined the danger to our independent foreign policy from the United States imperialism. The year before last the prestige of India went up

when the freedom struggle was going on in Bangladesh. After certain vacillations and drift, the Government of India took the correct decision to fight out the Pakistani horses, though after lakhs of people were already butchered. After that the entire nation stood behind the Government, India's prestige went up and India was at the height of its glory. After that what happened? Every time we are surrendering to United States imperialism. Love-calls had been going out from our Foreign Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, were rejected by the rulers of the United States, which is a shame to us. It is their consistent policy to perpetuate tensions and conflicts in our sub-continent. We are over-looking that danger.

After the glorious war we did another good thing, namely, the conclusion of the Simla Agreement which started on a sound principle, the principle of bilateralism. At that time, barring certain reactionaries inside our country and outside in countries of the world like imperialists, all the progressive people of India and outside all over the world hailed that agreement. We said at that time that if the question of the prisoners of war was not solved, the Simla Agreement could not be implemented. A very illuminating article was published by the *Times of India* at that time on this point. There also the External Affairs Ministry vacillated and drifted for a long time and that enabled our enemies, the reactionaries inside India and outside in the world over, to have a campaign against India. The Pakistani rulers decided to send out a batch of women to campaign against India on this issue and a number of trade unions sent their representatives to the international forum. All this happened because of our policy of vacillation and drift in the matter. Only a few days ago a correct decision was taken to have simultaneous

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

repatriation of Bengalis from Pakistan and Pakistani prisoners of war from India and Bangladesh, excluding 195 prisoners of war against whom the Bangladesh Government want to proceed on war crimes. We think this is a correct decision and if the Pakistan Government reject it, they will be exposed before the bar of international opinion, progressive opinion.

13.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This policy of vacillation and drift on the part of the External Affairs Ministry is still going on. In Asia, in Africa, in the Arab world our prestige has gone down during the period under review. In regard to Ceylon, Burma and Cambodia, good relations are yet to be established. A few days ago when our External Affairs Minister went to Burma, there was some talk regarding a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. In Cambodia our Government is not recognising or helping the union of the National Government of Cambodia led by Prince Sihanouk.

In regard to China we are taking the correct stand, though a very bold initiative could have been taken by our Government. We know that there will be no danger from socialist countries to India. Some parties from here and outside club together China and U.S.A. in the same bracket. From some imperialist countries India faces danger but not a single socialist country is dangerous for India's economy or development or its pursuance of an independent foreign policy. This we should remember. A socialist country will never harm our country if we pursue an independent progressive role in our foreign policy.

In the African countries too our prestige is going down. In Uganda and other places they put Indians as being synonymous with Indian exploiting businessmen. Our people love the African people. Exploitation

is really going on by some of our businessmen there.

In the Arab world also we are now isolated. During this period you have seen the Bengazi Resolution. They have taken a resolution for a campaign against India.

With regard to Sikkim, we have commitments regarding defence, external affairs and communications. We should not have sent our Army to defend the reactionary Chogyal Regime. We should have been with the people who are hankering for progressive reforms. We want that the British legacy of the status of an Indian protectorate in Sikkim should be ended. Sikkim should be made an independent, sovereign democratic nation and there should be cordial and brotherly relations with India. This should be done.

From all this one can say that the performance of the Indian Government or the External Affairs Ministry smacks of a tendency of expansionism. This should be stopped. This should be prevented as also vacillation in our dealing with other countries. Coupled with this there is the sale of arms to other countries. We do not want to sell arms to other countries. Arms are sold for what? To repress their own people as well as to fight with other countries. Some time ago Minister Shri V. C. Shukla admitted in Lok Sabha that we sell arms to certain countries and coupled with that there is the export of capital. With all this one can say that there is a tendency growing for expansionism. I will come to the question of the United State later on. Everybody knows the external policy of the country is the reflection of its internal economy, internal policy. Our economy is tied with the chariot wheel of America's crisis ridden economy. In our own report you have admitted—India believes that there need be no conflict of basic interests between her and the USA. What is the basic interest of an imperialist country? But India claims to be socialist and pro-

[Shri Saroj Mukherjee]

gressive and has got independent policy, and hence there should be conflict of basic interests with imperialist countries. Whereas in the case of the Soviet Union you have written India's co-operation and understanding with the Soviet Union will continue to be a basic feature of India's foreign policy. Understanding and co-operation with the Soviet Union—a Socialist country—is a basic feature of Socialist policy but with the interests of American imperialism, there is no basic contradiction. It comes out of the statement in the report that you are with the imperialist interests and not with the socialist interests. We say your policy is playing between the two camps—the camp of imperialism and the camp of socialism. We are having trade, co-operation, treaty, etc. with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to bargain for more economic aid and more help from imperialists, preferably the United State of America. You know, what for? This is the bargaining power you have. From 1950 to 1973, a period of very good relations with the USA has been followed by a period of estranged relations. This is going on in a cyclic order, but the basic thing remains that you are attached to the United States, American interests, imperialist interests. This is a dangerous game—'Chanakya Nitti' and playing on the differences but you are vacillating and you are drifting and at the end you will be in a soup. The entire country will be under US domination if you go on like this. You are utilising the differences between the two camps; you are utilising the differences between the Soviet Union and China. All these things are good for temporary purposes. But in the long run, it will tell upon the economic health, the political development of our country. Therefore, you should end such a policy which bring economic ruination.

Two days ago, two top persons from America came here, Mr. Kenneth Rusk and Mr. Joseph Sisco—they are tour-

ing round this region. What did they say? Mr. Joseph Sisco said:

"U.S. would be concerned if any-one major power achieved dominance in the area. We would be concerned about any policy that would be a new threat to the integrity of Pakistan. The U.S. has a constructive role to play in that area. Actually, I do not think that any other major power could take our place there. This is a substantial U.S. position on the sub-continent."

With this purpose they have come here.

Our Foreign Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh, on 30th November, sent a love-call there. They dropped their anti-CIA campaign, as a result of which the U.S.A. also said that blocked aid to India would be released. They announced the release of the communication equipment which India had ordered from U.S.A. But after a few days, what happened? The news came that arms were being supplied to Pakistan.

Again, in the same report, our Foreign Minister said, "It will create difficulties to achieve peace in the sub-continent." It is true. But again, you are surrendering to U.S. imperialism. Our Finance Minister went there. What did he say? He said:

"Have-nots have been ignored. We deplore the attitude of affluent nations which produces highly unfavourable effect on developing economies, on the purchasing power of their resources, on the problem of external debt, servicing, etc.

Therefore, we are heading towards economic dependence.

This is what the *Statesman* editorial says:

"There now remains the residual problem of what should be done with the Rs. 2400 crores of outstanding rupee liabilities on PL 480 account.... As Dr. B. R. Shenoy

points out, these funds do not represent real resources and any disbursements of rupees against these securities is purely inflationary. That is a foreign Government is empowered to create money and aggravate domestic inflation, albeit with the Indian Government's permission, is a fantastic anachronism that needs to be removed."

Coming to the economic situation, there has been the currency crisis in America. There has been a 10 per cent devaluation of dollar—it is the second in 14 months. We have seen the emergence of the European Economic Community with Britain entering it. Their economic power has been far more than that of U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Japan. In respect of "Bloc of 9", its imports in 1971 amounted to 171 billion dollars, and its exports in 1971 amounted to 312 billion dollars. As against that, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Japan totalled 78 billion dollars in respect of imports, and in respect of exports also the same feature is revealed. The figures for 1972 will also be like this. Therefore, this currency crisis and economic crisis of U.S.A. is being put on the shoulders of India and the Indian Government is crying for a moratorium on wages, increase in productivity and linking it with wages. All the burden of the world capitalist crisis is being imposed on an Indian worker. This should be stopped.

We are getting milo mixed with datura, rotten milk powder and this economic fiasco. You are heading towards it. It must be ended. You have seen Ambassador Moynihan's statement. What did he say? The main problem is to increase volume of trade with India. That means they will inflict all their burden on India. The Statesman's editorial of the 18th April rightly said "Ambassador Moynihan's statement that any nation which enjoys a surplus in its trade with the U.S.A. must provide equal access to its markets for Ame-

rican products, is to be strongly resisted." They say, we want to increase the volume of trade. That is our problem. Indian and U.S. volume of trade should be increased. That means more burden on us. Therefore, from this economic field our foreign policy is being dictated. We demand that this should be ended.

Last of all, my point is this. If you want to pursue your progressive independent policy, you must immediately give recognition to Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and recognise the Government of National Union of Cambodia. You must quit the Commonwealth. Now the situation is very favourable for us. There is a detente in Europe, there is detente between two hostile camps and the most outstanding victory of the people of the world is the victory of Vietnamese people. Americans have been forced to retreat. War has been ended but still South Vietnam is getting money—150 million dollars upto June 1973 to carry on their war in Vietnam. It is a victory for the people—on outstanding victory. We must liquidate our vacillation and carry forward with our independent, progressive Policy.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: In spite of all that has been said by my friend opposite, I think we can look back to the year that we have left behind with a fair amount of satisfaction so far as our foreign policy is concerned. Not only there has been improvement in the field of foreign affairs and fruitful and decisive settlement of matters which are of interest to this country, but also our foreign policy has helped to a great measure in the achievement of the broader goal of creating a healthy and peaceful climate in this sub-continent. The foreign policy that, we have pursued so long has also been vindicated by the events which have followed the year 1971.

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

Sir, it is not for the first time that our foreign policy has been criticised in this House as being vacillating, as was done by my friend who preceded me. During the life-time of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and also afterwards criticism was levelled against our foreign policy—that it is a vacillating policy, that it has left us friendless and defenceless and often the foreign policies of other countries were eulogized. But, let us see the effect of the foreign policy of other nations. There was a time when Pakistan's foreign policy was openly acclaimed by my rightist friends. But what their policy has led them to? Not only has it led to the dismemberment of that country, but we have also seen that they have undergone a complete and in glorious defeat in our hands in the 14-days war.

What about America. The emphasis of American foreign policy so long was anti-communism and their self-imposed duty of containment of Communism in Asia. But, what we see of their policy today? They are not only embracing Mao but we see today also that they are following the foot-steps of the Communist regime, thus exhibiting a complete hypocrisy of the Policy.

About China, so much has been said by my friend opposite. They profess to be the greatest lovers of the under-dogs of the world and the bitterest enemies of the colonial powers. But what do we see today? China has not only embraced Kissinger, but in South-East Asia and Bangla Desh, unfortunately and tragically, it has sided with the oppressors and not with the oppressed. And, after the event of Bangla Desh and South-East Asia, for my Marxist friends to say that China being a Communist country will never do any harm to India is to live in a make-believe world.

Compared to all this, our policy of non-alignment has stood the test of time. Not only it has stood the test

of time but it has tremendously proved to be successful. No doubt there have been minor adjustments and readjustments here and there which I do not call vacillations because adjustments and readjustments are necessary on occasions, to meet the changing needs of internal, regional and international environments. But it must be said to the credit of our policy that the broad principles have prevailed with a remarkable clarity even till now.

Coming to the question of our policy in more concrete terms, there has been one very significant development in the international situation since we discussed the international situation on the last occasion in this House towards the end of last year. That is the signing of the Treaty on Vietnam. The Vietnam Treaty and the emergence of Bangla Desh have not only changed the geo-politic map of this sub-continent but it has also changed to a great extent the balance of power here. These facts must be taken into account and lessons must be learnt from the lessons of Vietnam. What are the lessons of Vietnam? The lessons of Vietnam are, in my opinion, the lessons of failure of the two great powers like the USA and China who have exhibited always a marked tendency to direct the political development of the smaller States. The French could not control Vietnam. However hard they tried, the mighty USA could not perpetuate a particular ruling elite there. The lessons of Vietnam have been that however small and poor a State may be, particularly, in Asia, in the ultimate analysis, it is the internal considerations and not external forces, that decide and determine the political character of a State. What is the strength of Vietnam, this under-developed nation, with its short-statured people. With that strength they could fight the American imperialism? The strength of Vietnam lies in the nationalism of its people, in the patriotism of its people and in their practical competence and valour exhibited by its people. Another lesson of the Vietnam war is

that massive external help from even a most powerful nation could not thwart the nationalistic appeal of a country, however small and however undeveloped it may be. These issues have been finally, fully and irrevocably settled and that external encouragement, whatever it may be, cannot subjugate the political aspirations of a State. We must learn lessons from it. On the basis of these backgrounds, we must improve our relations today in South-East Asia which I consider is the most important territory from our foreign affairs point of view. I do not consider even China or USA of that great importance as I consider our relations with the South-East Asia. After all, we should take note of the fact that after Vietnam there may be a reluctance on the new part of the USA to intervene in the South-East Asia in the same scale and magnitude with which they intervened in Vietnam. But if we think or if somebody thinks that their intervention in South-East Asia has come to a stop, we will be living in a utopian world. Only the form and characteristic of intervention of America in South-East Asia has changed and in fact, America is trying to make inroads even into our own country in a different context to-day. We must guard ourselves against this dangerous policy of USA.

One fortunate thing that has happened is that our image has grown in the eyes of the third world to-day after the 1971 victory. We must at the same time remember that we must act with great caution while dealing with the nations of the South-East Asia because the nations in South-East Asia to-day are in a great doldrums because of the self-contradictory and erratic policies pursued by China, the fast-sinking image and influence of the USA and the uncharted destiny of Japan and, let us admit it, to a certain extent the hesitation on their part to us because of our enormity in size. These facts must be taken into account and the primary task before our Ministry will be to create intra-regional relation-

ship in the South-East Asia in a more healthy basis so that an atmosphere of friendship and co-operation in this region may be created between our country and other countries.

14 hrs.

I hope our policy makers will remember that after the experience with USA, it is only those nations which are helpful and cooperative which will have an abiding influence in this region. The tendency towards expansionism or political dominance will have a disastrous effect. We must take note of this fact. China and USA are creating a war psychosis in this region. For this atmosphere creating a friendly atmosphere devoid of expansionism or any sort of dominance is not of course an easy task. Our Marxist friends made certain remarks to the effect that India was showing a tendency of expansionism. I can understand this because they are doing it deliberately in order to promote the interests of China and to create a bad image of our country in south-east Asia. In doing so they are doing the greatest disservice to this country. Any patriotic Indian wanting peace in this subcontinent should not make such allegations. We should go all out to foster cooperation in this region and to develop mutual friendly relations in this region. There should be a healthy rational aid policy in this region. This should be based on technical and personnel support. As the Prime Minister has rightly stated at the Asian Trade Union Seminar the opportunity for fruitful exchange of information among south-east Asian countries must be explored. We should help particularly the smaller and weaker nations. We should make an attempt to arrive at an agreement or convention to guarantee the sovereignty and independence and territorial integrity of nations of South-east Asia.

China and USA should be made to realise this that in spite of diver-

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami] ties among nations, on one thing all are united, namely, their revulsion to foreign dominance and interference. It is very heartening to note that our relations with S.E. Asia are becoming much better every day. We are having a very healthy relationship with Bangla Desh. The Indo Bangla Desh agreement, by delinking the humanitarian problems from other problems affords an opportunity for creation of a peaceful atmosphere in this region. I hail the agreement. The ball is now in the court of Mr. Bhutto, and he has to respond to it. In the past our experience with President Bhutto has been one of disappointment. Even to this agreement he has shown a dichard attitude when he says, because crimes were committed in Pakistan and the persons involved were citizens of Pakistan, so, the trial can be only in Pakistan and not in Bangla Desh. There cannot be a more absurd logic than this. It is the Bangla Desh people who suffered due to Pakistani crimes. Who else but they can go into these war crimes? History has precedents about these things. Czechoslovakia and Austria were at the time of the II World War, part of Germany, but the II World War Trial was held at Nuremberg. Pakistani politicians have not been able to get rid of external influence from America and also their internal military regime, and, being influenced by these factors, have shown attitudes which are immature, insincere and unfortunately hypocritic. It is very heartening that the world opinion, including the opinion recently expressed here by a French intellectual have hailed this joint Indo-Bangla Desh declaration and on my part will keep my fingers across and hope for the best response from Pakistan.

The relationship with U.S.A. has been a matter of great disappointment. We wanted to have the best of relationship with America not, because this country cannot live and prosper without America's aid but the

basic philosophy of our country is to have friendly relationship with all countries. It is a matter of deep indignation for us today that America has helped Pakistan in the race of armaments. Only on my part I will say that America by their action is not only betraying the peace in this world; not only betraying people of Asia but they are betraying to a great extent their own people and their own youths.

It is a very healthy and happy sign that our relationship with Soviet Russia is growing everyday. But it appears it has unnerved the forces who are hostile to world peace and forces who are hostile to us. A cloud has been sought to be created on this relationship by some interested powers outside and some of their stooges here. Let us remind these people—people who are hostile to us—that Indo-Soviet relationship is built on such a strong edifice that nobody can move it an inch. Our treaty relationship with Soviet Union is bilateral and solely intended to preserve peace in this sub-continent by preventing foreign influence but it imposes no obligation on us to be sub-servant to the interests of the Soviet Union whether it be in Asia or elsewhere. As I have no time at my disposal, I shall now touch only some points. I feel if we want successfully implement and continue our foreign policy it is necessary to evolve immediate measures by which our economy can arrive at a stage of take-off. The second point which I want to touch is that the Foreign Ministry with the consultation of the Petroleum Ministry must evolve an oil policy because unless there be a progressive oil policy in this country the entire external relationship of this country may be in jeopardy.

Before I conclude I want to say a word about this Report. This Report seems to be written in a casual

manner. I will give three illustrations. If you look to the paragraph in South East Asia you will find that you have barely given a catalogue of visits and counter-visits. Then look to the most important sentence at page 10:

"India's consistent approach on relations with Pakistan, despite the outbreak of war in December, 1971 resulting from Pakistan's aggression, was that if Pakistan showed willingness to live in peace with India, India would respond in full measure to establish mutually beneficial and friendly relations."

This gives an impression that we are asking Pakistan to take the initiative and we are only to respond but the fact is otherwise. It is we who have taken the initiative.

I conclude by saying that we are passing through a critical time and we should not take anything for granted because the foreign policy of a country cannot be based on black and white of exclusive colours but should be sophisticated enough to take in a whole gamut of shades.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a good job that this debate follows upon our joint declaration with Bangla Desh and a pledge that we have given that India and Bangla Desh will work together to establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent. Every valid consideration, politic as well as humanitarian was incorporated in our joint declaration. The repatriation of civilian internees who are Bangla Desh nationals in Pakistan, and Pakistan's nationals in Bangla Desh simultaneously with Pakistani prisoners of war, barring those wanted for trial in Bangla Desh as war criminals are required under the declaration to be freed. Not only Pakistan but also its friends in many countries including India have on purpose blacked out the fact that while

Pakistani prisoners of war have been kept under humane conditions and at very great cost to ourselves, following in every particular the Geneva Convention, Bangla Desh civilian internees have been made to suffer inhuman living conditions which have been vouched for by independent foreign observers. What the unpredictable President of Pakistan has really in mind remains, however, still to be found out, more accurately, it is what the people behind him, those by no means unknown backers of Pakistan want, whose intentions require to be found out.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bhutto has responded rather equivocally and with a certain amount of malevolence. To him, Bangla Desh as a sovereign State recognised today by more than a hundred other States is not a reality. His pledge which he has repeatedly given at Simla and elsewhere that he would recognise Bangla Desh remains unfulfilled. With arrogant gumption, the new Pakistan Constitution envisages Bangla Desh as a part of its territory and wishes away a glorious and successful liberation struggle which is a shining part of contemporary history.

Even so, the terms of the joint declaration are so reasonable and so fundamentally generous that Mr. Bhutto cannot reject it out of hand altogether and that is a good thing. He is asking, and it is a good thing in his case, for further discussion. For a serpentine and slippery operator of his type, it is something of a positive, if minimally positive response.

What we have to do, I submit is that making sure of Dacca's complete concurrence, we should take up the thread of talks for implementation of the Simla agreement. Bhutto with the crude variety of craft in which he is proficient goes on repeating that he wishes to observe the Simla agreement in letter and in spirit, and the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

joint declaration has now put him on his trial. India and Bangladesh together have taken a principled stand which no amount of motivated attack can tarnish in the eyes of honest people anywhere. It is good that, as my hon. friend Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami also has said, the conscience of Europe, in so far as it exists, has spoken through the voice of Monsieur Andre Malraux, and our foreign office should follow up the situation with the dignity and the determination not to be put off by the blackmailing manoeuvres of Mr. Bhutto and his patrons.

This country must also face up to the continuous and recently accentuated crisis created by the U.S. resumption of arms aid to Pakistan, accompanied as it has been, by Peking's policy of arms supply to the same country.

There are also such phenomena as the patent likelihood of further lethal assistance through the instrumentality of countries like Iran. There can be no manner of doubt that these goings-on are meant to bolster up the hawks in Pakistan who thrive themselves and please their masters by keeping up a warlike atmosphere in our sub-continent. Our one and only Field Marshal who in his Burra Saheb talk in Britain was utterly unbecoming of an Indian national, reminded me of a British general who is described as "invincible in defeat but insufferable in victory." At least, he is insufferable when he speaks in *mufti*. He has reminded us, at any rate, of the fact that Pakistan continues to be battle-ready as she always has been. It is a pity that this country still has to live with this menace planted by the British in 1971 as a time bomb intended against India, its rulers even today unreconciled to a peaceful sub-continental understanding. India's obligation, however, remains, the obligation for working for peace, concord and understanding, the obligation of building solidarity with Bangladesh as

well as with Pakistan, and also to promote, to the extent that we can, Pakistan's relations with Bangladesh on the basis of amity and understanding.

I find it very significant that both Bhutto and Nixon spoke on the same day, 15 March, about India emerging as a dominant power. This they did in an effort to provide and alibi for fresh supplies of US arms to Pakistan. Bhutto talked about India's pretensions to being a dominant power while Nixon spoke even more explicitly. I quote:

"After the war which broke Pakistan in half, India's superiority is so enormous that the possibility of Pakistan being a threat to India is absurd".

Variations of the same theme have come from the team of Rush and Sisco and all that tribe, and variations of the same theme have also been heard in vicious tones from China.

This simplistic and mischievous logic flies in the face of history and fact. It was Pakistan, not India, which in the last 25 years has repeatedly committed aggression on us. It says US imperialism, with its teeth broken and its prestige humbled in Vietnam, to keep up armed tension between our two countries so that we can fall a prey to its political and economic policies of domination.

In tune with Washington—for that is the irony of world history today—People's China talks of India's dominance over Bangladesh and Pakistan being menaced by India's strength. Happily, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his Bangladesh which went on a general election lately have firmly repudiated this calumny, but the calumny goes on being repeated in the hope that mud, if thrown often enough, will stick to a certain extent.

All talk about India's superiority and new accretion to her strength, whoever makes it, should be viewed with the utmost misgiving. It may sound flattering to some people in India, and Big-Money press may gloat over it, but saner elements must regard such references not as a compliment but as part of a dangerous game to feed a complex in our neighbours that India has a so-called hegemonistic role.

Twentyfour years ago, in 1949, Jawaharlal Nehru had warned:

"Some people talk rather loosely, if I may say so, rather foolishly, of India becoming the leader of this or the leader of that or the leader of Asia. Now, I do not like that at all. It is a bad approach, this business of leadership".

At the same time, Jawaharlal Nehru added that India might be saddled with a certain responsibility which is special. I quote his words:

"India realises it and other countries realise it also. The responsibility is not necessarily for leadership but taking the initiative sometimes and helping others to co-operate".

These words have a profound validity today. This country is not to play the role of a big brother scaring away smaller brothers, but we are a big country on which some historic responsibilities and duties have devolved and, therefore, we have to take certain initiatives. For example, in regard to peace in Asia and peace in as much of the world as we can help to bring peace to India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have almost completed fifteen minutes. (*Interruptions*) You started at 2.04; now, it is 2.20.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: India should do nothing that lends itself to

the impression that we are throwing our weight about.

In this context, it is important that the Prime Minister is going to Ceylon. It is good that the Minister of External Affairs went to Burma and to the Gulf States and certain other countries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry; you have started at 2.09. It was my mistake.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We must be ready even to bend a little backwards in relation to our neighbouring countries to ensure good will and friendliness.

In Sikkim, something has happened to which the country surely must give its attention. It is a difficult and delicate area where India has to be friends with the popular and democratic forces and, at the same time, beware of our enemies' intrigues. So far, the response of both the Chogyal and the people to the steps taken by Government is an adequate vindication of India's role and intentions. China, of course, has butted in with certain mischievous insinuations, and the Americans have been busy because fishing in troubled waters is an American speciality.

I find, for example, that the Political Officer in the United States Consulate General in Calcutta, Mr. Peter Burleigh, went to Gangtok on the 17th and 18th February. He also recently visited Assam and Orissa and Hazaribagh at strategic points of time perhaps with a certain very special intention. I find also that in the Calcutta Consulate-General of the United States, there is a Vice-Consul called Mr. Charles Coudert who is mentioned in a book by Dr. Julius Marter called *Who is in the CIA*, wherein a lot of particulars are given about this very unsavoury customer.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Jawaharlal Nehru had laid the foundations of that great and unique friendship with the Soviet Union which is at the basis of the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation. This is a model on the basis of which we have to proceed further and we have already got a similar treaty with Bangladesh. We are trying to secure a peace zone in the Indian Ocean area, and in regard to the question of Asian peace, we ought to go ahead and take certain initiatives. We should go and in a friendly fashion remind Peking that China had in 1955 herself proposed a collective peace pact in Asia and the Pacific.

It may be too much to expect China to change her tone of hostility to the Soviet Union and to India at the present moment but an Asian and peace and security understanding necessarily requires the consent of China which has been emphasised by the Soviet Union, and China can be reminded of what she herself wanted in 1955. We can go ahead in order to really and truly secure a peace zone in the Indian ocean region and the whole continent of Asia.

Meanwhile, there is neither reason nor sense in the trepidation we seem to exhibit before the United States in particular and we say nothing, for example, about its continuing black-guardry in Indo-China where it is trying desperately to undo the results of the glorious victory of heroic Vietnam, where it is propping up reaction that is doomed in Cambodia and Laos where it is keeping its vile armament strength intact on sea and land in Southeast Asia. Not a word has been heard from India about the full implementation of the Vietnam peace agreement. Government shies away also from recognition which we demand of the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam already recognised by more than 30 countries; displaying a pusillanimity

in regard to this question, we only made a verbal protest to the United States when our embassy in Hanoi was damaged, but the United States Government made no response to it, as was stated in answer to a question in this House.

The Prime Minister makes a very good point against the United States' infamy in Vietnam at the One Asia conference held in Delhi. But sorrowfully in contrast with the conduct of the Swedish Prime Minister who got himself in trouble with the United States, she took back her words, and she told, of all people, the editor of the magazine called the *Forbes Magazine*, which is a special magazine of American big business, in its 4th March issue, that "there was no conflict of interest" between India and the United States.

Such gestures are coming with a peculiar frequency. I notice for example that after the assassination of American and Belgian diplomats in Khartoum by people obviously misguided but turned desperate by the cruel tragedy of the Palestinian problem, our Prime Minister expressed her shock to President Nixon but nothing as far as is known was conveyed to Belgium Government's sorrow even is so nicely selective.

Only the other day the Rush-Sisco team came here to meet not only their counterparts who are there in plenty in our South Block but also the Prime Minister whose doors are wide open for such gentry from a particular country.

It can only be fear of American reaction which stops us giving diplomatic recognition to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a country which is a shining exemplar of self-reliance and national self-respect. Countries like Mauritius and Malagasy recognise North Korea but somehow we hold our hand. Perhaps we are in fear for many reasons, among them

being the PL 480 fund accumulation—the total amount payable from us being Rs. 2468 crores. Something has got to be done about it. It is to be completely frozen or a moratorium should be put on it till India reaches a stage of stable growth and surplus budgets. Even Mr. L. K. Jha towards whom in a drunken moment Mr. Kissinger tilted the other day in Washington had said that the most useful role for these PL 480 funds was to have no role at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I will need a few more minutes; otherwise there is no point in political parties taking part on the foreign affairs debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wish the House were more realistic in allotting time.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I shall finish in two or three minutes; I shall finish as quickly as I can.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can take three more minutes.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Influences such as these make a shambles of our foreign economic policies. I am glad Mr. Goswami also referred to it. Mr. Moynihan, the American Ambassador made a speech in Bombay before our business people which is a very bad pointer for the future of Indo-American trade. We find that unlike Chile which has taken over copper, we go slow, we hesitate to take over foreign oil interests. That is why we find open allegations in our Press that a Planning Commission Member formerly employed by the scandal-generating Bechtel firm has accomplices in high places to connive and put fertiliser operation largely in hands when we can take them over easily.

Foreign policy needs to be conducted with more courage and a sense of perspective, a feeling about the rapidly changing world and our role in it, that is to say, with a spirit and a certain ideological orientation so that the world knows our stand, that we are on the side of peace and socialism, so that the world does not doubt our bona fides.

This is not done because of a wooden administration. Our embassies are sad, often ineffective establishments. In London our High Commission is more a mausoleum than a live organisation. Information Officers are badly recruited and few find congenial conditions for effective work. Last year I was in Sofia. Our Ambassador with his vivid cultural and human interests made himself immensely respected. His poem on Dimitrov won the heart of the Bulgarian people. But for some reason which I cannot fathom I find him transferred to Guyana. I am not sure if we have Embassies which are adequate in countries specially important to us, like Chile or Tanzania, not to mention others nearer home.

Big money propaganda in Press, Parliament and outside goes on; the new orchestration is: love United States, love Pakistan, love China—all in the name of 'maturer relations', of objective analysis, and most laughably, in the name of compassion, of peace, of geo-political wisdom. So prepared publicity is given to all kinds of things like what I have already referred to, Kissinger tilt towards L. K. Jha.

Let us remember that on the contrary if arms supplies make a decisive change in relation between countries the Pentagon would rule the world. But, to-day, the United States is driven to licking its Viet Nam wounds and manoeuvring in order to carry on in a different fashion. If Government, therefore, pursues radical policies at all, mobilises the enthusiasm of our

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

people as Government did at a point of time when the Seventh Fleet of the United States was prowling in Indian waters, when Government had given a new assurance to our people about a new texture of foreign policy as well as the economic organisation, we can bring together our people in a position of strength which alone would lend our foreign policy a character and the potentiality which it deserves.

With these words, I would point out that there are many lacunae, many weaknesses and many deficiencies still in our foreign policy and pusillanimity in the face of the U.S. imperialists which stand as a disgrace which, another we shake the better it will be for our country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wish the House had allotted a more realistic amount of time so that this tussle between the Chair and the speakers can be avoided to a great extent.

Now, I have some bad news for the speakers from the Congress benches. There is a request from the Whip that they should confine themselves to ten minutes.

Dr. Austin.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the recent international developments have, in a way, given rise to the hopes of men of goodwill, the world over, that a new period of relaxation in the international field is emerging. No country would be more happy in this new turn of developments in the international fields than India, committed as it has been to the pursuit of peace, amity and concord among nations. Various bilateral understandings amongst even hitherto warring powers and their political leaders are proofs to the fact that they have taken a more flexible attitudes in their international relations. They seem prepared to react

with flexible responses. The affairs of the nations show a tendency to be guided keeping in view the best interests of humanity as a whole.

The recent Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation has been a model in this line. The understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States as a result of summit talks and with U.S. and China with China and Japan and the Berlin Agreements and the understanding between Moscow and the Federal Republic of Germany have all contributed to relaxation of tensions and comparative normalisation of relations. So, an approach to the problems of world issues in a spirit of tolerance and understanding are clearly discernible. I preface my observations touching on these healthy trends one sees in the international field because observers of the international scene feel that countries tend to stress bilateral relations de-emphasising power bloc considerations. In place of bi-polarised world they see the emergence of a multi-polarised world.

Immediately after independence India's foreign policy leaders visualised such developments. India did not believe in power-blocs. It advocated principles of peaceful co-existence. Later, these cardinal principles of India's foreign policy had been formalised in the five principles of co-existence, commonly known as "Panch Sheel". At that time - big powers' minds were obsessed with power-bloc objectives global hegemonic outlooks - and so these ideas were rejected as irrelevant and naive. Even against this background we pursued an independent foreign policy, meeting every issue on merits no matter what the approach of this country or that country was to any particular issue.

Since the Chair has given me a warning, I do not want to go into the details of the problem. Shall we come to more concrete aspects of our foreign policy? In our quest to build durable

peace in our sub-continent, one sees an abiding concern and commitment to the concept of peace as a whole. Although Pakistan had repeatedly attacked us, we exercised great restraint in our dealings with Pakistan, extending always the hand of friendship. In the same way, in our relations with our neighbouring countries, although we had reason to be antagonistic or develop a hostile policy, never once we considered a Government or a country as our enemy. This attitude has been based on one of the outstanding principles of our foreign policy. It is no fault of ours that we are a big country. The concept of the colossus of the south perhaps obsessed the people of Nepal, in spite of the historic and various other bonds which bind both Nepal and India. In spite of the fact that Nepal had tried to balance between China and India and tried to build up some relations with China, India has been consistently following the policy of cultivating Nepal. Today after the recent visit of our Prime Minister, the bonds of friendship between these two countries have become all the more strengthened. In the same way, later this month our Prime Minister proposes to visit Sri Lanka, which again has gone to China fearing the colossus of the north. We are trying to allay the fears and create an impression that as far as India's pursuit of foreign policy is concerned, we are not dominated by geo-political considerations or considerations of hegemony. I am sure the ensuing visit of our Prime Minister will pave the way for better understanding between Sri Lanka and our country.

The situation in regard to Bangladesh has been referred to by many friends who have spoken before me. I do not want to go into details of that issue. We have passed through difficult times and we have supported the cause of that country at grave risk. At a time when India was trying hard to create an infrastructure for economic self-reliance, forgetting

our domestic commitments, we had gone in a big way, which no other country in the world has so far done, to help liberate the people of Bangladesh for Pakistani military despotism. We know the political implications of our commitment. With a hostile China and a hostile America, we went to help them, because the history of India and of the Indian National Congress, which fought for the freedom of our country, has always been to go to the rescue of the people in distress, the people in agony whose liberty is trampled upon.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Why don't you go to Tibet?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I will come to that a little later.

I prefaced my observations with reference to this general relaxation of tension in the international field. But I do not think the developments taking place beyond the western borders of India and in western Asia are in tune with the general tenor of relaxation and detente. In today's *Times of India* there is a reproduction of an interview which the *New York Times* correspondent, Mr Sulzberger had with the Shah of Iran. It says that the shah of Iran is unduly concerned over the prospect of the dismemberment of Pakistan and he takes unto himself the duty of preserving

Pakistan. Then he goes beyond this and says that he will have to enter into the field if such things take place. This observation of the Shah of Iran has to be related to the supply by the U.S.A. of over two billion dollars worth of military hardware to that country. As everyone knows, Iran has no enemies around except a little bit of conflict that had arisen between Iran and Iraq recently, which was patched up. The resumption of military aid to Pakistan by the U.S.A. is again a pointer which makes one think

[Dr. Henry Austin]

whether these steps are in tune with the detente in the international scene. So, we have got to be a little alert. Our foreign policy has got to be articulate, taking into account these developments, because these developments do not augur well for the security of this country.

Coming to the Simla Agreement, everyone hoped that the President of Pakistan would come forward in a big way towards implementing the Simla Agreement. Then again the reluctance of Pakistan to accept the peace offer,—the joint declaration of India and Bangladesh expressing their readiness to solve the humanitarian problems concerning the Prisoners of War Issue has also to be related to the emerging situation. But I may say that our foreign policy seems pretty conscious of these developments in Western Asia and Pakistan. The recent visit of our Foreign Minister to the Gulf countries and the increasing effort made to cultivate the countries of Western Asia will have a healthy impact in evolving a correct policy in that region.

The meeting of the Military leaders of the Arab countries now being held in Cairo has got to be watched in the context of the continued provocation created in a big way by Israel. A new situation has emerged in West Asia because of the Israeli planes attack on Lebanon killing several persons. This has alerted Arab Countries and today military leaders of about 18 Arab countries are meeting in Cairo. The Arab world will not remain a silent spectator when continuous provocations take place at the instance of certain imperial powers. There again we have got to watch the situation carefully.

In an examination of our foreign policy we find that its pursuit has been based on certain limited objectives

as well as long-range considerations. The limited objective is to ensure durable peace in South Asia. Towards that end we are cultivating friendship with Nepal, Ceylon and Bangladesh. Our approach to the remaining country in the region namely, Pakistan would have been also more fruitful if that country succeeded in extricating itself from international conspiracies of imperial powers.

In pursuit of our long-range objectives, we consistently stand in the vanguard for peace and friendship among nations. Another point at issue is our relationship with China. My hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, referred to the situation in Tibet. In spite of provocations, our policy has been to have a re-approachment with China on terms beneficial to both countries. We are not going to be involved in any conspiracy. We do not want India and China to remain hostile countries. There again we have expressed our willingness to be friendly with China and I am sure China will also see its way to build up healthy relations with us.

To be brief, the pursuit of our foreign policy has been on right lines. It is sufficiently flexible and responsive to specific situations and, at the same time, consistently steadfast to the basic postulates of our foreign policy, laid down by the architect of our foreign policy, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. I am sure that if we continuously pursue this foreign policy, it will create conditions where, just as we have entered into a treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union, extending the area of peace, we will be able to enter into similar arrangements with other countries as well, thereby contributing to further strengthening and consolidating peace, co-operation and friendship among nations, and thus ensuring a secure, just and affluent world.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before going into the details of our foreign policy, let me quote two or three sentences from the Report of the External Affairs Ministry:

"The year under review witnessed a wider acceptance of the principle of non-alignment as endorsed at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned countries held at Guyana. . . . It was gratifying to note that in the communiques issued following President Nixon's visit to China as well as his visit to the Soviet Union, the five principles of Panch Sheel found reference in one form or another."

Again it says:

"India's own contribution towards peace has been widely welcomed and acknowledged."

If you are going to believe this statement, you should come to the irresistible conclusion that India's diplomacy is successful and it is the best in the whole world. But what is the reality? What is our influence and our status in international affairs?

It was Shri Nehru who was said to be the architect of our foreign policy. He said, "We may have acted well or badly on the international stage, but, we are not frankly speaking influential enough to affect international President Nixon's visit to China as events very much". That was said by Shri Nehru in 1948.

The position remains almost the same. Now recent Report from the United Nations says: "India is finding it difficult to make her presence felt in the U.N. Lobbies". This is our foreign policy. This foreign policy in all these years has been bankrupt, sterile and static. Our foreign policy

lacks dynamism and imagination and our foreign policy makers suffer from inertia. They do no act. They only react.

We assure the world that we are really non-aligned even after the Indo-Soviet Treaty. We forget the changing world. When the United States bombers are dropping tonnes of bombs on Hanoi and other cities President Nixon is given a warm welcome in Kremlin; China is calling President Nixon an imperialist and he is given a warm welcome in Peking; the two Germanys are coming together and the two Koreas are coming closer. I want to ask the Government what is the relevance of non-alignment no-a-days? I would like to quote one of the authorities on non-alignment. Shri K. P. S. Menon said, "Non-alignment as an emollient of the cold war ceased to have any relevance because one did not know with whom to non-align oneself." In this context it would be better to the warning given by the ex-Foreign Minister Shri Chagla. He said, "it is always a mistake for a country to put all its eggs in one basket. We ought to survey the situation and see where our interests lie, where our friendship should be, not permanently but for the time being."

We talk of Panch Sheel day in and day out and try to discover this Panch Sheel in Nixon's communique. This is what the originator of the Panch Sheel said about it.

"Where is Panch Sheel? It cannot be worked in the present international situation. It has become merely a slogan."

This is what Pandit Nehru said once when he was in Nepal. We are harping on this old slogan. Now-a-days our policy should be realistic, flexible and up-to-date. Leave this old slogan.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

What is our policy in Asia? Our diplomacy has been a failure and it is the most ineffective as far as Asia is concerned. There are many reasons, may be the main reason is our hostility with our neighbours. China and Pakistan. Another reason is that our policy towards South East Asian countries has not paid good dividends. Another important point which I would like to express is about the wrong posting of diplomats particularly in South East Asia. One of our senior journalists has written.

"Indian diplomats posted in Asian countries and in particular in South East Asia are not always men of calibre. The best ones seek and get European postings. While European and American capitals are rated "A" Asian capitals are considered C & D."

This is what Mr. Kuldip Nayar has written.

As far as our nearest neighbours like Nepal and Sri Lanka are concerned, we wish our friendship should be strengthened. I understand that our Prime Minister is going to visit Sri Lanka in a day or two. I hope the main issue will be the implementation of the Shastri-Birmao Pact of 1964. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that fears have been expressed by the so-called Stateless persons in Sri Lanka that their future may be bargained away or jettisoned by the Indian Prime Minister in a fit of generosity towards a small neighbour country.

Again, we have been demanding that in countries like Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Singapore, to understand and appreciate the problems of the people of Indian origin, Tamil-knowing diplomats should be posted. The Government should consider it.

Coming to Pakistan, after a long time, after many years, democracy has returned to that country and we wish

them well. The recent gesture or the offer by India and Bangladesh on repatriation should be considered a very fair offer. I think Pakistan should be wise enough to accept this offer. This is a package deal. Once Mr. Bhutto was quoted as saying:

"The prisoners of war issue is the main hurdle and Kashmir is the hurdle of all hurdles."

If he is going to accept this offer, at least the main hurdle will be solved and removed. As far as Kashmir is concerned, we have shown the world that bilaterally this problem can be solved. The delineation of the line of control has proved that problems can be solved between Pakistan and India bilaterally. As a preliminary step, I think both the countries should resume over-flights and also other channels of communication.

Again, I would like to point out that diplomatic relationship should be immediately re-established.

On the Kashmir issue which is supposed to be the hurdle of all hurdles. I want both the countries to take realities into consideration and find a lasting solution. Otherwise, there will be no real solution to the Indo-Pak issue.

Now, let me come to our relationship with China and the Soviet Union. The ideological quarrels between the two leading countries of the socialist camp are going on in the international arena. So long as China and Russia are hostile towards each other, our relationship with one will automatically have repercussions on the other. The Soviet Union has given its fullest support to us when we were in trouble. It is our good friend. But China is perturbed at the implementation of the Indo-Soviet Treaty and, particularly, they smell a rat in clause 9 of the Indo-Soviet Treaty. They fear that the Soviet Union may attack China

from the west and ask India which is a partner in the Treaty to attack the same country from another side on some pretext or other. There is no harm in taking an initiative to disabuse these unfounded fears to the extent possible. Since there is a change in China's attitude which I find from the Report is now for the better, we should go in to seek normalisation of our relations with China.

I think, Mr. Chagla is correct when he says:

"It is a mistake to rely on friendship with one power. Russia has stood by us and we are grateful to Russia for that. But there is no permanent friendship in international affairs. This friendship may last so long as there is confrontation between Russia and China. The confrontation can easily change into ping pong matches and handshakes."

Sir, war is over in Vietnam. The United States has drained about rupees 81 thousand crores. And, finally, after burning its fingers, it has now left Vietnam.

The country which has lost its image badly in Indo-China is not South Vietnam, nor even the United States. But it is India. We have suffered irreparable damage for our omission and commissions because of the Government of India's policies. India had been playing a major role in Indo-China from 1954. India also acted as the Chairman of the International Control Commission. But, what is the position now?

After the Paris Conference India has not been included even as a Member of the International Supervisory Committee because of the policy of the Government of India. While India raised its relations with North Vietnam at Embassy level—which we welcome—, it completely ignored South

Vietnam. As a consequence we had to shift our headquarters from Saigon. Whereas, the other two countries—Poland and Canada—were allowed to function from Saigon. India has given room for a charge of partiality between two Vietnams and that is one of the major reasons why India has been excluded from the new Supervisory Committee.

Sir, let me now come to the question of West Asia. The situation of No War and No Peace continues there. The super powers have not helped to find a solution in that area. Attacks and terrorism are continuing irrespective of the fact whether it is by Arab Guerillas or Israeli Commandos or whether the scene of activity is Munich, Lod Airport, Khartoum or Beirut. Killings are going on, which is not going to solve the fundamental problem. What is our contribution to this immediate problem? We have been repeating that the cause of Arabs is just and that Israel is the aggressor. But, we have not so far taken any concrete steps to break the stalemate. There is a change now in the Israeli attitude. We found recently evidence in the newspapers. Even though Israel is armed to the teeth, it knows its limitations. With all the preparations of war the Arabs are aware of their weaknesses. India should play a constructive major role in bringing these parties to the table. We alone cannot do it. We also should persuade super powers to help us in this. This necessarily means that we must have our diplomatic relations with Arabs as well as the Israelis. At present we do not have diplomatic relations with Israel. We should have diplomatic relations at least at the level of Consul-General at Tel Aviv or Jerusalem so that we can understand the other point also.

Sir, here I would like to say that in spite of all our unstinted support to the Arabs, none of them came to our help when we needed it. It is

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

unfortunate that of the 96 countries that recognised Bangla Desh, only four are from this region. I think Government of India should not allow India to be taken for granted.

Now, I would like to say something in regard to our policy regarding diplomatic relations—which seems to be a policy of untouchability. Whether it is Israel or North Korea, we practice this apartheid policy. I want the Government to take a comprehensive view of this policy.

Sir, the United States must note that all of us in this country and in this House have unanimously condemned its rearming Pakistan. Now, there seems to be a change for the better. Even though White House has damaged friendly relations, the public opinion and the opinion of Parliament in the U.S. are in favour of good relations with our country. United States should desist from rearming Pakistan and we should get an assurance from the United States Government that their arms given to Iran will not be passed on to Pakistan.

We should go in for a pragmatic relationship as far as the USA is concerned.

15 hrs.

Bangla Desh has been blocked from entering into the United Nations by the Chinese veto. It is unfortunate that China which was itself kept out of the United Nations by the American veto should itself use veto against Bangla Desh. Now the time has come for all countries to think of a thorough change in the structure and working of the Security Council of the United Nations because the system of veto where one country can hold the entire world to ransom is creating havoc and I think it should be removed.

Now, as the last point, I would like to mention that the third world countries must come together and we should take the initiative in this. The

Guatemala session of the Latin American Parliament has passed a unanimous resolution asking for a preparatory committee to make a study of the problem of Africa, Asia and Latin America. This is a great initiative and we should take the offer which is given by the South American countries and India should be one of the countries foremost to formulate policies so that all the third world countries can come together and solve the international problems.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur): What strikes me as amazing in these annual debates on External Affairs is that while the world is changing very fast, the approach and the analysis of the Opposition still recedes to 1948. They are still debating non-alignment and all the rest of it. The speeches are full of adjectives and there is hardly any analysis of the events. I would like to put some facts before the House to see what the world is like.

On the 10th of April, President Nixon in a message to the Congress on trade asked for the most favoured nation's treatment to be extended to the Soviet Union. At the same time, he asked for trade barriers being raised against Japan. Japan is to invest huge amounts of money on Siberian oil. China does not want American absence from South East Asia. The United States is going to invest 3.5 billion dollars on Russian gas and the Soviet Union is selling Uranium fuel to West Germany.

This is the world that we find today in the face of which the old concepts, the old ideological considerations and the old approaches are completely meaningless.

I must congratulate the Government for the flexibility it has shown in its approach to the world problems and the boldness and the decisiveness that has marked our actions. We have shown to the world that decisions

concerning the interests of the country will be taken by us in terms of our national interests. Neither the Seventh Fleet nor dollars nor food-aid is going to stand in our way at all.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The initiative taken in Simla by us and the recent proposals to Pakistan have been welcomed the world over. No third power was responsible for this and it is this boldness of approach it is this positiveness and it is this pragmatism that has been marking the policy of my Government.

There is talk about Pakistan. But we should remember that Pakistan to-day is not the Pakistan as we knew it over the years and the greatest disservice that we would be doing to our country and to Pakistan is to keep on equating Pakistan with India. The sooner we disabuse our minds of this, the sooner we make it clear to our people that Pakistan to-day is not going to be equated with India no matter how hard the USA tries the better it will be. One result of this fanciful approach was that Pakistan collapsed and it is not the same Pakistan as it was earlier. When Pakistan becomes a pawn in the hands of the super powers or when Pakistan is playing the game of the United States or the Chinese, certainly, it is a matter of concern for us and it is here that we have to look at the two billion dollar arms sale to Iran. The interest that the United States is taking in the Persian Gulf is going to affect this country far more than the interest that it took in the Indo Chinese war. There is an energy crisis and every kind of diplomacy is going to be employed in the West Asian countries, in order to corner oil resources, and millions and millions of dollars will flow into the hands of autocrats and unstable rulers. What we are going to witness is not something which is very easy to foresee. It is going to be very difficult; there is going to be great

pressure by the United States, by the huge cartels and monopolists. Today the idea of the United States seems to be to use Pakistan as a flank of its own West Asia policy. This will be disastrous to Pakistan. We hope that it will learn from past experience and not allow itself to be treated in this fashion.

Some of our friends here talked about equi-distant. But they seem to forget one thing. We cannot be equi-distance with powers which act adversely to us and powers which act friendly to us. People gave us lectures about non-alignment having been lost because of the Indo-Soviet treaty. Wherefrom has this criticism come? It comes from those people who criticise our country, who criticise my party and this Government for not joining with the United States of America. India has decided to exercise its sovereignty and it has decided to seek a peace which would be in its national interest. There was no uproar when between 1962 and 1965 we received 82 million dollars worth of arms from the U.S. and Americans supervised the deployment. In the late fifties we signed an agreement for 16 million tonnes of food grains from the USA. No voice was raised then of India becoming over-dependant upon the USA.

Historically we have seen this. Whether it is a question of Kashmir, whether it is a question of Goa or Bangladesh, the Soviet Union has consistently stood with us. No tangible reason has been given by these people why we should not be on the friendliest of terms with a country which has consistently stood by us and stood with us; facts prove this. We have received millions of dollars worth of arms from the Soviet Union not to mention all the other help which we have got in the matter of manufacture of heavy electricals and many other industries like steel and basic industries which are very vital for our country. With reference to our naval dockyard, with reference to our heavy

[Shri Sant Bux Singh]

industries and also steel, heavy electricals and machine tools, the Soviet Union has helped us tremendously. We seek the friendship of Soviet Union not because it adjoins us, not because our ideologies are common, but because there is a certain mutuality of interest. It is not in the interest of the Soviet Union to make a satellite of India. That would serve no purpose. Soviet Union wants India as much as we want the Soviet Union today. On this mutuality of interest we should come closer and closer with the Soviet Union not only in terms of our foreign policy but I would be bold to say even on economic matters. Those people who criticise us for getting closer to the Soviet Union do so because they do not have the facts clear, because they have been brought up on western books written by western intellectuals and western newspapers. Consequently, those people do not think of national interests, but think in terms of their prejudices. There is yet another set of people who quite often come between the great friendship of the Indian people and the Soviet people. These are the people who forget that it is national interest that joins India and Soviet Union. People who make it party group or coterie interest are not being national and there must be many in the Soviet Union who would be saying: "God save us from such of our friends in India."

Sir, we should not debate these points any longer. In West Asia, South East Asia and at several other places our interests will be found to be common with those of the Soviet Union. The havoc that is going to be played in the Indian ocean is yet another thing because of which we will further need to ally with the progressive and socialist forces in the world. We must ever be keen on our relationship with our neighbours. We must ever be vigilant about people who want to disrupt the economy and we must see to it that we produce a policy which is consistent with the aims of the people of this country;

that is, we march towards the path of socialism and not towards the path of reaction and monopoly.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
सभापति जी, गतवर्ष के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय घटना-चक्र और उसके सम्बन्ध में भारत की नीति पर जब हम विचार करते हैं तो हमारे हृदय में संतोष और खेद की मिली जुनी भावनाएं उठती हैं। संतोष इसलिए कि हमने बंगलादेश की मुक्ति के महासंग्राम में अपना योगदान देकर भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में ऊंचा उठाया। खेद इसलिए उत्पन्न होता है कि हम उस प्रतिष्ठा को कायम नहीं रख पा रहे हैं।

विदेश मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"भारत यह अनुभव करता है कि अगर भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में स्थाई शांति लानी है तो पाकिस्तान को नयी स्थिति की यथार्थता को स्वीकार करके स्वतन्त्र और प्रभुसत्ता सम्पन्न बंगलादेश को मान्यता प्रदान करनी चाहिए। ऐसा करने से उन युद्धबंदियों की वापसी के प्रश्न को हल करने में सहायता मिलेगी जिन्होंने भारत और बंगलादेश की संयुक्त कमान के समक्ष समर्पण किया था।"

स्पष्ट है कि जब यह रिपोर्ट लिखी गई तो भारत सरकार यह चाहती थी कि पहले पाकिस्तान बंगला देश को मान्यता दे और फिर युद्धबंदियों की रिहाई के बारे में चर्चा हो। लेकिन हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने एक न्यू इनीशिएटिव लिया है,—वह मुझे क्षमा करेंगे यह न्यू इनीशिएटिव नहीं है—यह न्यू सरेन्डर है, यह नया समर्पण है। प्राज पेंकेज डील की बात कही जा रही है। भारत और पाकिस्तान के युद्ध के दिनों में श्री पेंकेज डील की बात कही गई थी। शिमला के शिखर सम्मेलन के पूर्व

इस बात पर बल दिया गया था कि सारे प्रश्न एकमुश्त हल होंगे और टुकड़ों में सबालों को हल करने की पाकिस्तान की चाल में भारत नहीं फंसेगा। लेकिन शिखर पर बैठकर हमने ऐसा समझौता किया, जिसे पैकेज डील नहीं कहा जा सकता, जो पीसमील समझौता था, हमने अनेक सबालों को अनिर्णीत छोड़ दिया और आज युद्धबंदियों के सबाल पर पैकेज डील की बात कही जा रही है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगलादेश की मान्यता का क्या होगा? यह ठीक है कि प्रश्न मानवीय है लेकिन प्रश्न क्या केवल हमारे लिए मानवीय है, पाकिस्तान के लिए मानवीय नहीं है? शिमला में पाकिस्तान अपनी भूमि ले गया, हम पाकिस्तान से कश्मीर की भूमि वापिस नहीं ले सके। यहां तक कि हमने छम्ब के क्षेत्र को भी मुक्त करने की मांग नहीं रखी। हम चाहते तो कह सकते थे कि छम्ब का क्षेत्र हम तब खाली करेंगे, छम्ब का क्षेत्र हम तब आपके पास रहने देंगे जब आप भारत के पास बिस्केनेक का एरिया छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हो जाएं। लेकिन शांति की मृगमयीचिका में फंसकर हमने पाकिस्तान के पक्ष का समझौता कर लिया। और अब पाकिस्तान युद्धबंदियों को लेने जा रहा है। मुझे डर है कि पाकिस्तान यह भी पैकेज डील नहीं मानेगा। वह स्पष्टीकरण मांग रहा है, भुट्टो साहब का भाषण सन्देह पैदा करने वाला है। हमें इस सबाल पर पाकिस्तान से द्विपक्षीय वार्ता करने से इन्कार कर देना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान की चाल है कि बंगलादेश को अलग रखकर हमसे बात करे। यह हमारे और बंगलादेश की मित्रता के सम्बन्धों को मजबूत करने में सहायक नहीं होगा। जो भी स्पष्टीकरण मांगने है वह पत्र-व्यवहार द्वारा मांगे जा सकते हैं लेकिन नये पैकेज डील पर कोई चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए। और अगर पाकिस्तान चर्चा करना चाहता है तो बंगलादेश को मान्यता देकर बंगलादेश

के प्रतिनिधि के साथ भी चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हो।

स्वायं शांति की कामना से हमने शिमला समझौता किया था, अब सरकारी प्रवक्ता चेतावनी दे रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान से खतरा टला नहीं है, पाकिस्तान शस्त्र संग्रह कर रहा है, सुरक्षा पर अपना व्यय बढ़ा रहा है, पाकिस्तान के इरादे अच्छे नहीं हैं। भुट्टो साहब का मूल्यांकन हमारे मित्र श्री मोदी क्या करते हैं, उसके आधार पर नहीं होना चाहिए, भुट्टो साहब मोदी साहब के मित्र हो सकते हैं लेकिन भुट्टो साहब पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति भी हैं। व्यक्तिगत मित्रता और राष्ट्रीय हित, इन दोनों को हमें मिलाने की भूल नहीं करनी चाहिए। जबतक भुट्टो साहब चीन और अमरीका के जुगल से पाकिस्तान को निकालने का निश्चय नहीं करते और इस भूखण्ड में विश्व की शक्तियों के हस्तक्षेप को रोकने के लिए कटिबद्ध नहीं होते तबतक स्वायं शांति की हमारी कामना कभी पूर्ण नहीं होगी इसके लिए पाकिस्तान के दृष्टिकोण में बुनियादी परिवर्तन आवश्यक है। उस बुनियादी परिवर्तन के कोई संकेत नहीं मिल रहे हैं। दूसरी ओर संकेत ऐसे मिल रहे हैं कि अब ईरान को इस भूखण्ड में एक सामरिक शक्ति के रूप में खड़ा किया जा रहा है जिससे वह इन देशों से सम्बन्धित समुद्र पर अपना प्रभाव जमा सके और वह अमरीका का खेल इस क्षेत्र में खेल सके। अमरीका से जो यह आश्वासन मांगा जा रहा है कि तुम्हारे हथियार ईरान के रास्ते पाकिस्तान नहीं जायेंगे कोई अर्थ नहीं रहेगा, अमरीका ने हमें आश्वासन दिया था कि उसके शस्त्र हमारे विरुद्ध प्रयुक्त नहीं होंगे उस आश्वासन का कोई मूल्य नहीं रहा। ईरान क्या करेगा उसके बारे में अमरीका के आश्वासन की कोई कीमत नहीं है। हथियार जो देता है उसकी मंशा क्या है उसका इतना महत्व नहीं है, जो हथियार लेता है उसकी नीयत क्या है इसका हमें ध्यान

[श्री प्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

रखना होगा। मुझे भय है पाकिस्तान अधिक से अधिक अपने को पश्चिम एशिया की शक्तियों के साथ जोड़ेगा और ईरान के साथ उसके घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध बनेंगे और फिर वह सारे भूखण्ड को प्रभावित करने का प्रयत्न करेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में भारत के साथ तनाव बनाए रखने की उसकी नीति उसे लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकती है।

कुछ हमारे मित्र कहते हैं पाकिस्तान में लोकतंत्र आ गया है, हमें पाकिस्तान में लोकतंत्र को बढ़ाने में सहायता करनी चाहिए। कुछ पाकिस्तानी पत्रकार भी आये थे, उनसे मिलने का मुझे मौका मिला, वह भी इसी आशय की बात कर रहे थे। मैंने उनसे भी पूछा और अपने उन मित्रों से भी पूछना चाहता हूँ जो लोकतंत्र का दुहाई देते हैं, क्या हमें पाकिस्तान के घरेलू मामलों में दखल देना चाहिए? पाकिस्तान में लोकतंत्र है या नहीं, यह पाकिस्तान का घरेलू मामला है। और केवल वहाँ लोकतंत्र है इसलिये पाकिस्तान भारत विरोधी रवैया नहीं अपनायेगा, इस भ्रम में किसी को रहना नहीं चाहिये। अगर पाकिस्तान के अपने हितों की व्याख्या यह है कि भारत के साथ तनाव बनाये रखने में उसका लाभ है तो वहाँ सत्ता का स्वरूप कुछ भी है, हमारे साथ उसका संघर्ष चलेगा। लोकतंत्र के नाम पर/हम कुछ नई मुविधायें देने, कुछ नये समर्पण पाकिस्तान के करने के लिए तैयार हों यह हमारे भी हित में नहीं होगा।

सभापति जी, इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि अमरीका के साथ हमारा कोई बुनियादी संघर्ष नहीं है। जो भी संघर्ष पैदा होता है वह किसी तीसरे देश के बारे में अमरीका और भारत द्वारा अपनायी गई नीति को लेकर होता है। इस विश्लेषण से मैं एक सीमा तक सहमत हूँ। लेकिन इसका एक पहलू और भी है। क्या दुनिया की महा शक्तियाँ सम्मूच यह चाहती हैं कि भारत एक बड़ी शक्ति के

रूप में उभरे? हमारा भूखण्ड, हमारा जनबल हमारे प्राकृतिक साधन, इस विश्व के भाग में हमारी सामरिक स्थिति, हमें इस बात का भवसर और चुनौती देती है कि हम एक स्वतंत्र शक्ति केन्द्र के रूप में प्रकट हों। आज विश्व केवल दो गुटों में बंटा नहीं है। सोवियत रूस, अमरीका, चीन, पश्चिमी यूरोप और जापान, पांच शक्ति केन्द्र उभर रहे हैं। इन शक्ति केन्द्रों में भारत की भी गणना होनी चाहिये। हमारी शक्ति पड़ोसियों को भयभीत करने के लिये नहीं होगी, हमारी शक्ति, पड़ोसियों को सहायता देने के लिये होगी। प्राचीन काल से आतताइयों का दमन और साधुओं का संरक्षण यह हमारा मिशन रहा है। भविष्य में भी भारत इसी मिशन का निर्वाह करना चाहता है। हम एक शक्ति केन्द्र के रूप में उभरें यह हमारी विदेश नीति का राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य होना चाहिये। अमरीका इस बात को पसन्द नहीं करता। सोवियत रूस भी पूरी तरह से पसन्द करता है, इसके बारे में मुझे मन्देह है।

सभापति जी, सोवियत रूस के साथ हमारे मित्रता के सम्बन्ध हैं। कठिनाई में सोवियत रूस ने हमारा साथ दिया है। हम एक संधि के बन्धन में बंधे हैं। उस संधि में यह भी कहा गया था कि सोवियत रूस हमारे आंतरिक मामलों में दखल नहीं देगा। लेकिन सोवियत रूस का भारत के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप चल रहा है। ताजा उदाहरण है 19 से 22 दिसम्बर तक मास्को में सोवियत रूस की स्थापना की 50वीं वर्षगांठ हुई, वह एक राजकीय समारोह था, भारत उसमें निमंत्रित किया गया था। भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व हमारे महामहिम उप-राष्ट्रपति और माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने किया। उस अवसर पर भारत और रूस की मित्रता की जो घोषणायें की गयीं उन से किसी का विरोध नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन उस अवसर पर भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के चेयरमैन, श्री डांगे को भारत के उप-राष्ट्रपति के समक्ष बिठाना और उनका भाषण कराना, यह तो

परोक्ष रूप से यह मान लेना है कि सोवियत रूस की दृष्टि में भारत सरकार और भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी एक ही दर्जे में हैं ।

उस समय डाँगे साहब ने जो भाषण दिया वह और भी आपत्तिजनक था । डाँगे साहब ने केरल की संयुक्त सरकार का हवाला दिया और सोवियत रूस से कहा कि आप भारत की ऐसी मदद करिये जिससे हिन्दुस्तान में टर्म्स-मसख-की, केरल के डाँचे पर चलने वाली सरकार नई दिल्ली में कायम हो सके । क्या यह सोवियत रूस को भारत के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने का खुला निमन्त्रण नहीं है ? क्या सोवियत रूस ने भारत के उप-राष्ट्रपति और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के चेयरमैन को एक ही दर्जे पर रख कर भारत सरकार की अवहेलना नहीं की ? सारे भारत का अपमान नहीं किया ? वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध रखें और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हमारे मित्र मास्को के निर्देश पर चलें, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अमरीका में ऐसी स्थिति होती कि भारत के उप-राष्ट्रपति और हिन्दुस्तान की किसी एक पार्टी के नेता को एक ही मंच पर बैठा कर उस नेता से यह कहलवाया जाता है कि अमरीका हमें ऐसी मदद दे जिस से कि भारत में लोकतांत्रिक शक्तियों का एक संयुक्त शासन स्थापित हो सके, तो भारत की स्वाभिमानी जनता की प्रतिक्रिया क्या होगी ? हम अमरीका के इस तरह के हस्तक्षेप को कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं करते, और सोवियत रूस का यह हस्तक्षेप भी बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन विदेश मंत्री कहते हैं कि हमें आपत्ति नहीं है । यह तो हमारी लोकतन्त्रप्रियता का प्रदर्शन है । यह लोकतन्त्र-प्रियता का प्रदर्शन नहीं है, यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमारी दुर्बलता का और दयनीय स्थिति का विज्ञापन है ।

सभापति जी, आज गुट निरपेक्षता की बातें करने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है । जो देश अमरीका से अनाज पर निर्भर रहने की स्थिति में आ गया है

और उस अनाज के साथ घूँसा आ रहा है, और जो देश अपनी रखा की आवश्यकता सोवियत रूस से पूरी करता है, वह सच्चे अर्थों में स्वतंत्र विदेश नीति का अवलम्बन नहीं कर सकता । हमें अपनी सीमाओं को स्वीकार करना चाहिये और उन सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत विदेश नीति का निर्धारण कर भारत की औद्योगिक और सैनिक शक्ति को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । औद्योगिक दृष्टि से समुन्नत और सैनिक दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर भारत ही सच्चे अर्थों में एक स्वतंत्र विदेश नीति का अवलम्बन कर सकता है ।

सभापति जी, भारत अभी तक ब्रिटिश राष्ट्र मंडल का सदस्य है । राष्ट्रमंडल की पहले भी अधिक उपयोगिता नहीं थी, जो कुछ थी वह यूरोपीय साम्राज्य बाजार के निर्माण के समय समाप्त हो गयी । अब ब्रिटिश राष्ट्रमंडल में हम रहें इस बात की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । हमें ब्रिटिश राष्ट्रमंडल की सदस्यता को छोड़ देना चाहिए ।

अरब देशों के प्रति भी हमें अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए । अरब भारत की मित्रता को एक तरफ़ा मान कर नहीं चल सकते हैं । हम यह आवाज उठाते रहे हैं कि इजराइल द्वारा अधिकृत अरब भूभाग मुक्त होना चाहिए । लेकिन किसी अरब देश ने नहीं कहा कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा अधिकृत कश्मीर का भूभाग या चीन द्वारा अधिकृत अक्सई चीन का हिस्सा भी मुक्त होना चाहिए । हमारी नीति सम-सहयोग के आधार पर निर्धारित हो । अगर अरब देश हमारे और पाकिस्तान के, हमारे और चीन के साथ मित्र हो सकते हैं तो हम अरबों और इजराइल के एक साथ मित्र क्यों नहीं हो सकते हैं ? इजराइल को हम ने मान्यता दी है लेकिन हमने कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं किये । क्यों नहीं किये यह मैं समझने में असमर्थ हूँ ।

[श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने में हमें किसी देश के साथ भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए। चीनों कोरियाओं के साथ हम कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करें, उत्तर वियतनाम के साथ हम ने किये, दक्षिण वियतनाम के साथ भी करें, इजराइल के साथ भी करें। जो देश विश्व के मान-चित्त पर वर्तमान हैं और जहां उन को निवृत्ति करने वाली प्रभावी सरकार चल रही है, कूटनीतिक मान्यता प्रदान करने में कोई कठिनाई पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

समापति जी इस विवाद में सिक्किम की भी चर्चा की गई है। हमारे मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मित्र यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं वह चीन के प्रति तो बड़े नरम हैं लेकिन सिक्किम के बारे में कहते हैं कि भारत ने सेना भेज कर बड़ी गलती की। सिक्किम के और हमारे जो सम्बन्ध हैं उनके अन्तर्गत हम सिक्किम के आग्रह पर सेना भेजने के लिये बंधे हुए थे। सेना भेज कर हम ने अपने दायित्व का पालन किया है। सिक्किम में हमारी विस्तारवादी आकांक्षाएँ हों, इसका प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता है लेकिन अगर हमारे मार्क्सिस्ट मित्र कहते हैं कि सिक्किम को आजादी देनी चाहिये तो इसमें से यह ध्वनि निकलती है मानो हम ने सिक्किम को गुलाम बना कर रखा है। उनका भाषण हमारे विरुद्ध हमारे पड़ोसी चीन द्वारा प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है। भारत के साथ सिक्किम के क्या सम्बन्ध हों यह सिक्किम तय करे। हमें सिक्किम पर कोई चीज थोपनी नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात स्पष्ट है कि जब लोकतंत्र की लहरें उठ रही हैं, तो सिक्किम उनसे अछूता नहीं रह सकता है। सिक्किम एक सांविधानिक राजतंत्र के रूप में चले, अगर ऐसी परिस्थिति वहां पैदा हो सके, तो हमें उस पर प्रसन्नता होगी।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वन एशिया सम्मेलन में जो भाषण दिया, उस का यहां उल्लेख किया गया है। जो भाषण उन्होंने दिया था, वह ठीक था। मैं जानता हूँ कि उनके मन में

रंगभेद की भावना नहीं थी। लेकिन क्या कोई इस बात से इन्कार कर सकता है कि अमरीका ने एटम बम जापान पर ही गिराया? अमरीका यूरोप के किसी भी गोरे देश पर एटम बम गिराने का साहस नहीं कर सकता था। केवल एशिया को ही इस प्रकार के विनाशक शस्त्रों के उपयोग की एक प्रयोगशाला समझा जाता है। या तो प्रधान मंत्री वन एशिया सम्मेलन में कुछ कहती नहीं, और अगर कह दिया था, तो हिम्मत के साथ उस पर खड़े रहना चाहिए था।

लेकिन फिर मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम अमरीका के दबाव में हैं, हम रूस के दबाव में हैं और फिर भी हम गुट-निर्पेक्ष नीति पर चलने का दावा करते हैं। हमें अपनी विदेश नीति अधिक तेजस्वी, अधिक लचीली, अधिक व्यवहारवादी और राष्ट्रीय हितों का संरक्षण और संवर्द्धन करने वाली बनानी होगी। आज हमारी विदेश नीति में कभी तेजस्विता का अभाव हो जाता है, कभी लचीलेपन का अभाव हो जाता है और इसी कारण गत वर्ष संसार में हम ने जो कीर्ति कमाई थी, हम उसे कायम नहीं रख सके। यदि विदेश नीति के निर्धारण में, और उसके संचालन में, आवश्यक परिवर्तन कर के हम राष्ट्रीय हितों का संरक्षण कर सके और विश्व-शान्ति के निर्माण में योगदान दे सके, तभी हमारी विदेश नीति सफल मानी जायेगी। आज की स्थिति में उसे सफल नहीं कहा जा सकता।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I rise to support the demands for grants of this Ministry and in supporting, to compliment the Ministry of External Affairs for the way in which the affairs of this country in the external field were being conducted in the course of the last year. In retrospect I honestly feel that enough has happened in the last year which should give us, as a self-respecting country, satisfaction. The policies we have been adumbrating have been accepted on a global basis and stand vindicated.

My friend Mr. Viswanathan said that the prestige of the country had gone down and that in the United Nations we were not able to pull sufficient weight and also that our foreign policy lacked the backbone. Whether we are able to pull sufficient weight in the portals of the United Nations, is one thing. But I would ask one question: what is the yard stick by which you judge whether the foreign policy is correct or not? That we pull some weight in the United Nations—is that to be the sole yardstick? Should we go about as a big power with all the world following us, is that the yardstick? Or is it to be the yardstick that the stand you are taking in the international affairs matter by matter and country by country stands vindicated? My submission is that when we approach the question of evaluation of foreign policy, the yardstick we have to adopt is not the measure of the so called influence that you are wielding but the measure of acceptance of the policy which we have been following up in the international affairs, that is, in essence, what we mean by the principle of non-alignment. Non-alignment does not mean non-cooperation with any other country. It does not mean that you are not going to pull your weight with some other country. Non-alignment simply means that you reserve your right of sovereignty in your own affairs and in taking your own stand with reference to different matters that are coming up on the international front and the thrust that you are taking up. The correct test is whether that stand has been accepted or not by the international community when time goes by.

Judging the whole scene from these standards, I feel that India has got sufficient scope and sufficient justification to feel satisfied because, whatever stand India has been taking in the international problems now stand vindicated one by one—whether it be on Vietnam or whether it be on Korea or whether it be on German Federation or whether it be in the matter of lessening of tension or ad-

mission of China in the United Nations or whether it be the principle of co-existence or whether it be aggressive aspects of the block politics. In all these matters, when we look back, we find that last year is a year in which many of these stands have been vindicated. It is in that respect that I say that although at a time when we were ploughing that lonely furrow, with respect to certain areas, we find that in the international policies the other countries are compelled to take up the stand that we have been taking. That bloc politics is now going out; that confrontation is now lessening and it is certainly a matter of satisfaction for us that Shri Nixon had to go to Peking, he had to go to Moscow and agreements had to be worked out and the two Germanies had to come together. And a four-power agreement had to be evolved and the Viet Nam confrontation had to be called off.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Is that all because of India?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not saying that this is because of India but I am saying that the stand we took with respect of all these issues to-day stands vindicated. It is one thing to say that it is because of India and it is yet another thing to say that the stand we took in the international politics has been proved to be correct. It may or may not be because of India. But, certainly it is a matter of satisfaction that the position we took stands vindicated to-day whether it be because of us or whether it be in spite of us. But, I do submit that we also contributed in a big measure. We had been asking for the admission of China year after year to the United Nations. We contributed to the building up of the international opinion. We were campaigning against the Viet Nam war. I do submit that our country continued for the cessation of confrontation in Viet Nam. We did contribute to the building up of the international opinion on Korea. After all whatever

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

contribution you can make in the international arena it is only upto the extent upto which you can evolve the international opinion. You cannot do that either by your atom bombs or by your arms. It is by the building up of the international opinion that you can spare the international policy and the fate of the international current. Therefore, I say that in the course of these years, we have been making our contribution by building up international opinion. It is this that ultimately necessitated or compelled the powers to come to the line which we have been advocating. It is there I submit that we have proved to the world that our foreign policy is proved to be a complete success. There we have got a sufficient satisfaction. It was said here that in the portals of the United Nations we do not count for anything. But I humbly beg to differ from that evaluation. Times have changed. There was a time when India was free and African countries were in bondage. Then India by her very presence could exhume dynamism in the international fields, in the portals of the United Nations. Since then the African countries have emerged as free and sovereign. They are independent, sovereign countries. A large number of such independent sovereign countries, there are in the United Nations. Therefore, the same demonstrative sort of influence which you might perhaps have been able to exert sometime back, you may not be able to do now. But the question is whether in the portals of the UN you are able to get the stand you are taking accepted by the international community. I want to ask, when the Bangladesh confrontation began, where were we? What was our position in the UN? We were struggling to get our position accepted. We had to go from country to country to get acceptance of our position. Today may be Bangladesh has not got admission into the UN. But the Security Council has accepted the position, and excepting for a veto, Bangladesh

would have been admitted. When the real tussle began in the General Assembly, what happened? Is it not a real diplomatic victory that we could get the General Assembly accept the resolution not by a division but unanimously recommending to the Security Council that Bangladesh be admitted? Have we not covered a long distance in the last 18 months? From a point where Bangladesh was a moot proposition and could not be accepted as a sovereign country, we have travelled so far that the General Assembly recommended the admission of Bangladesh to the Security Council. Is it not a real victory? In my view, the way we have managed things in the UN is really admirable.

In the election to the International Court, we put up our candidate. There was a real tussle and our candidate won with the largest number of votes, excepting one. Could you say we are not wielding any influence, that we are without friends in the UN and we have estranged and been put in isolation in the international forum? Let us not be unrealistic when we make an evaluation. Let us be charitable to ourselves. Charitable you be to others, but let us be charitable to ourselves also. If you do so, you will have to acknowledge that the foreign policy of this country has proved itself to be a correct foreign policy, which is being evolved by an independent country. Mr. Vajpayee said, we are not able to evolve an independent foreign policy. May I ask him in all humility, can you give an instance where you can say that this is not an independent decision and an alternative decision could have been taken? To evaluate as to whether the policy we are pursuing is independent or not, the method is to point out one action and say, this is not in the interests of our country and this is not the stand we would have taken if we are a real sovereign country. I would challenge the opposition to point out a single step where we have been following the dictates of some other country. It does not benefit even the leader of an

opposition party to portray a picture in which you announce to the world that we are not a sovereign country but an appendage of some other country. If there is some justification for it, all right. If not, it will be the most ruinous sort of stand to take in its relationship to the welfare of our country. So, taken altogether, we have sufficient ground for satisfaction about the foreign policy we have been pursuing.

Mr. Vajpayee said that the new initiative we have taken in the sub-continent is against the interests of the country. When the Simla Agreement was signed, he said it. Now he says it again. I can only sympathise with the deliberate attempt on his part not to understand the implications of the initiative we have taken. The cease-fire took place and the prisoners-of-war are with us. The Geneva Convention says, prisoners-of-war have got to be returned. But our reply is that the Prisoners-of-war surrendered to the united command and, therefore, except after discussion with Bangladesh and India, the prisoners-of-war could not be returned. We are taking this stand. Now he says that the prisoners-of-war should not be returned before recognition. I am looking at it from another perspective. The General Assembly of the United Nations have taken a decision that Bangladesh must be admitted to the United Nations. A recommendation to the Security Council to that effect has already been made. Along with that there is another resolution that the prisoners-of-war must be returned. If Bangladesh insists that nothing should be done except after discussion, of course we have no alternative. But if Bangladesh is prepared to de-link with the issue why should we be stubborn about it? The admission of Bangladesh is now in the hands of the United Nations itself. Therefore, we are attempting to de-link it from the prisoners-of-war issue.

The humanitarian problem is not only one. There is the humanitarian

problem with regard to the prisoners-of-war. There is another humanitarian problem with regard to the Bengalis in Pakistan. There is a third humanitarian problem with regard to the Pakistanis in Bangladesh. Are we to allow these humanitarian problems to remain there and are we to use these human beings as hostages for the purpose of recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan? Now that a majority of members of the United Nations have accepted and recognised Bangladesh, recognition by Pakistan is only a matter of time. It is in their interest to de-link it, as has been done by Bangladesh.

If anything, we have to congratulate the External Affairs Minister for this initiative he has taken whereby he has put Pakistan in the dock. We have found how Pakistan has been put in the dock. Pakistan has now come out with another argument that the moment the hostilities are over the prisoners-of-war must be returned. What do they mean by hostility? Are the hostilities over? I am afraid, the hostilities are not over. The cease-fire has taken place but the hostilities are not over because the basic causes of the war are still there. One basic cause was the demand of Bangladesh for their own national identity and, therefore, their sovereignty and existence. That has got to be satisfied. Until that is satisfied the seeds of hostility will certainly remain. Therefore, the argument of Mr. Bhutto that because the hostilities are over, the prisoners-of-war must be returned under the Geneva Convention unilaterally and without any discussion is a position which cannot pass muster. Now the Geneva Convention will be observed, the prisoners-of-war will be returned to Pakistan and the Pakistani prisoners in Bangladesh will be returned to Pakistan when the Bengalis are returned to Bangladesh. Unless Mr. Bhutto agrees to this, he will find it difficult at the bar of international opinion to justify his stand. For this supreme strategic and diplomatic move I must congratulate the External Affairs Minister. As

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

far as recognition is concerned, that is a different matter. All the powers of the sub-continent have recognised Bangladesh; so also the largest number of members of the United Nations. How long can Pakistan remain with eyes completely shut to the hard reality of the existence of Bangladesh? Time will compel Mr. Bhutto to recognise Bangladesh. If Mr. Bhutto will not recognise Bangladesh, Bangladesh will not recognise Mr. Bhutto. That is a problem between them and we will leave it at that. Therefore, this is a major stroke that we have achieved.

There is one point which I would like to emphasize and that is our relationship with the countries of Africa and South America. Our relationship with Africa has been consistently good. Even when Africa was under imperialist rule we had intimate relations with the African countries. No country had identified itself with the hopes and aspirations for independence, sovereignty and liberation from racial discrimination of the African countries than India. In fact, Mahatma Gandhi started his political struggle from Africa. Even today Africa is under the heels of neo-colonialism. Racial suppression is continuing there. When I went to the United Nations it was a matter of pride for me to find that India is still completely leading that section of the United Nations which is fighting against apartheid in Africa.

I was really proud to note the contribution that was made by a member of our Embassy Mr. Barkat Ahmed as the Rapporteur of a Committee which was dealing with Apartheid. Nevertheless, I have my doubts whether we are sufficiently getting emotionally integrated and moulded into the problems of African nations. There is neo-colonialism going on. We have got to get completely emotionally integrated with them and we will have to give them a feeling that we are completely with them. It is not money that they need. It is emo-

tional sympathy and support that the African countries need. Let us remember it is not only Soviet Union, it is not only America, it is not only China, that counts in the world. It is the re-emerging continent into the consciousness of their rights, it is the re-emerging continent into a struggle to re-establish themselves, that is going to count. We have got to evolve a policy whereby we will be part and parcel of the great continent and will be completely emotionally with them.

In conclusion, I do congratulate the External Affairs Ministry for the way they have been piloting the affairs of this country, for the magnificent stroke of diplomacy that has put Pakistan on the wrong side and for the way we have been able to take a stand that has been vindicated by the international community from time to time.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to project India's image abroad properly in all the matters in international politics (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a bold, healthy and popular policy which reflects internationally India's honour and dignity (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for further initiative and earnestness on the part of the

Ministry to develop good neighbourly relations with Pakistan. (9)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for quick and impressive steps to break the existing thaw and bring about friendly relations With People's Republic of China (10)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Indian Embassies and Consulates' activities in other countries in respect of publicity and other programmes (11)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to immediately recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and cut all relation with Saigon Regime. (12)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise the Government of National Union led by Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia. (13)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to guide properly and in time the offices, charge-d'affairs and ambassadors of our country in foreign lands by keeping very regular contact with them from India. (14)]

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continuing defaults in the working of our Embassies and High Commissions abroad. (15)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of closer links with countries like Chile and Cuba. (16)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Role of foreign policy as an instrument for countering deprivations on Indian economy by foreign oil companies. (17)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ways and means of consolidating India's friendship and fraternity with Bangladesh. (18)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having full diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. (19)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Problems arising out of recent Anglo-U.S. build-up in the Indian Ocean thus preventing its emergence as a zone of peace. (20)]

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Problems arising out of the situation in Indo-China and continuing neo-imperialist designs in the region. (21)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[India's role in the task of accomplishing security and peace in Asia. (22)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ways and means of overcoming the intransigence of Pakistan in regard to implementation of the Simla Agreement. (23)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Role of the United States, China and certain other Powers in aggravating sub-continental problems to the detriment particularly of India. (24)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[India's relationship with the United States and dangers latent in present policies. (25)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Situation lately arisen in Sikkim and Government's action in relation thereto. (26)]

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Ahmedabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to constantly evaluate and implement an imaginative,

realistic and fruitful foreign policy of India. (27)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to keep India genuinely non-aligned as between the two super power blocks of East and West. (28)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to follow an independent foreign policy in tune with the national interest and security. (29)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to play a more effective role in the United Nations and its specialised agencies for the promotion of peace and development and all round progress in the present day world. (30)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide leadership and fresh initiatives to the Commonwealth of Nations. (31)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to promote and cement better relations with the developing and newly independent countries particularly in the continents of Africa and Latin America. (32)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to produce a meaningful friendship and partnership with a number of neighbouring

and countries in Asia more especially in South East Asia, on the basis of equality and mutual interest, benefit and respect. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to drastically reduce the number of both Indians and non-Indians in employment in various embassies, high commissions and consulates of India located all over the world. (34)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to build-up good, well-knit, bold and efficient external publicity units in India's embassies and missions with a view to creating a correct and proper image of India abroad. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for taking a firm, positive and definite stand in regard to the implementation of the Simla Agreement. (36)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide immediate relief and help to Indians who have been thrown out of Uganda. (37)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take concrete measures to start a diplomatic dialogue with the People's Republic of China. (38)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for resumption of a vigorous, free and mutually respectful diplomatic relationship between India and the U.S.A. (39)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishing a full Indian diplomatic mission in Israel and a similar Israeli one in New Delhi. (40)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for looking after the Indians who are being forced out of Fiji and other areas and regions of the World. (41)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for severely cutting the reckless expenses and luxurious ways of living in our diplomatic embassies abroad. (42)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for cementing further friendship with the Government and people of the Republic of Bangladesh, so that the ideals of democracy, socialism, secularism and freedom can be strengthened on the sub-continent of India. (43)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for taking all necessary steps to keep the Indian Ocean as a zone of undisturbed and positive peace. (44)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to support all peoples and places fighting against colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism, totalitarianism and apartheid pursued by various governments or establishments. (45)]

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to sympathise with appreciate and support the natural and democratic urges and agitations of freedom-loving and peace-loving people of Sikkim. (46).]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in consonance with the basic tenets of peaceful co-existence which forms the matrix of our Foreign Policy, India has throughout accepted and followed the principles of Panch Sheel.

Jawaharlal Nehru was passionately devoted to internationalism and we remember him being associated with International Assemblies fighting against all forms of colonialism, racialism and imperialism.

For him, as, for us all India was not to be relegated to the position of being a mere hanger-on to any one country or group of nations but imbibing the ideals of Gandhiji we were to be a nation destined to bring moral and ethical values to bear in our relations with the international world.

Our policy of non-alignment has been of extreme importance to us and beneficial, for we had seen the settlement of differences amongst nations and the alleviation and easing of politically dangerous situations

In Panditji's own words:

"The policy India has sought to pursue is not a negative or neutral policy. It is a positive and vital policy that flows from our struggle for freedom. When man's liberty or peace is in danger, we cannot or shall not be neutral. Neutrality then would be a betrayal of what we have fought for and stand for".

Further, in 1947, he said:

"We have sought to avoid foreign entanglement by not joining one block for the other. We propose to keep friendship with other countries unless they themselves create difficulties...."

Non-alignment as a philosophy allows judgment of individual events, each on their merits while leaving complete freedom of action to each country keeping in view its own national self-interest.

But in the seventies, Sir, we face new challenges and new obligations. We find that political independence is incomplete without economic emancipation. Further, militant economic alliances dominate global trade.

The determination of the quality and quantity of foreign aid from developed countries to the less developed nations has to be evaluated, for the majority of the weaker underdeveloped countries are at the mercy of forces often beyond their control or liking. Therefore, countries which have the same common problems of abysmal poverty and economic disparities must endeavour to cooperate with each other as far as possible for their development and must reduce their dependence on developed countries.

In the words of Pdesident Nyerere of Tanzania:—

"We shall never be really free while our economic weakness and our economic aspirations force us to our knees as supplicants or scavengers of the world's wealth. Separately, that is, and will remain, our position. We shall beg or wheedle our way towards a little development here and a little investment there all on terms determined by others. But together or even in groups we are much less weak."

These are the new challenges that we are facing in the Seventies—for no longer can one quarter of humanity live in the flamboyance of opulence, while millions starve for a grain of food and a drop of water.

With our conduct being consistent with our professions, we are still to-day trying to continue retaining friendly relations with powerful nations. In spite of the arms aid to Pakistan, we are endeavouring to sustain our efforts in continuing our good relations with the USA.

Curiously enough, the founding fathers of the American Constitution had in fact demonstrated their belief in the concept that we to-day hold dear, for, when they were confronted with the spectacle of warring nations in Europe trying to import their own feuds and rivalries into the United States of America in the late 18th century and early 19th century, Thomas Jefferson in 1793 announced at the height of the Anglo-French conflict:

"We were in a state of peace with all belligerent powers in Europe."

Coming to the Far East, in accordance with our principles, once again, India had all along tenaciously, persistently and consistently fought for the admission of China to the United Nations. Even now we have demonstrated our desire, readiness and willingness to normalise our relations with China.

It is no use other nation casting aspersions on India's philosophy of a peace-loving way of life by trying to coerce us and subjugate us into accepting the dictates of major global powers. It is soul-destroying to see efforts to achieve precisely this by dubious means—sometimes vicious—at other times insidious—but at all times obvious.

We see around us policies of unscrupulous stalling to achieve gran-

diose aims of territorial claims by mighty nations, and shameful manoeuvrings in the forum of the United Nations against newly independent countries by the so-called revolutionary powers of this era.

Must foreign policy rest entirely on expediency? There is of course one school of thought which believes in precisely that. Quick results might be achieved at the expense of sweeping away all ethical and moral considerations at great human cost and misery.

Coming to our own sub-continent, our contribution to peace has been consistent with our own sense of values. It was India who took the initiative in her attempt to brush away all veils of suspicion and apprehension between Pakistan and our country, after the cessation of the last war—with the definite aim of bringing to an end the politics of confrontation.

Ours was a sincere effort to begin afresh in creating an atmosphere of peace and mutual co-operation. It is only through sympathy, mutuality and tranquility that we in this sub-continent can deal with the common problems of devastating poverty, and gross under-development and massive over-population. Without the solution of these common problems, no country in this sub-continent will reach the point of take-off to assume its rightful place in the international world on terms of sovereign equality and dignity—and the world will be poorer for that. It is India's sincere belief that left to ourselves, it is possible for all the three countries in this sub-continent to live in peace and harmony with each other and strive towards our goal of prosperity and development in the shortest possible time.

Again India has taken the initiative to resolve the humanitarian problems of the Pakistani prisoners-of-war and for the simultaneous solution of the allied problems such as the repatriation of the Bengalis still in Pakistan and the Pakistanis in Bangla Desh.

[Shrimati Maya Ray]

16 hrs.

Our actions are overt evidence of the fact that there is no desire to be rigid or inflexible. Pakistan today is no longer obliged to recognise Bangla Desh as a precondition to securing the release of the Prisoners of War.

At the same time, Sir, it has to be noted that Bangla Desh has not moved away from its previous stand that it would negotiate only if Pakistan accorded recognition, and, if I may say so, for the ultimate solution of all problems, this is something which is inevitable.

After the ravages of a brutal war, both India and Bangla Desh have by this Joint Declaration shown their complete sincerity and earnestness to evolve a solution to the outstanding human problems that come inevitably in the wake of such events.

The deep desire and the unalloyed anxiety for such solution has been consistent with our past conduct, namely, to offer every opportunity to the Government of Pakistan to meet us half-way in this process.

Also, this Joint Declaration has demonstrated that the two Governments have shown dignity, maturity and utmost sagacity in their extreme concern to iron out the humanitarian problems involving the health and happiness of millions of people of this sub-continent.

What, after all, is the position now? There are, on the one hand, a large number of non-Bengalis in Bangla Desh who have declared their allegiance to Pakistan. Bangla Desh is ready to repatriate them to Pakistan. Is Pakistan unwilling to take them back?

On the other hand there are an equally large number of Bengalis in detention in Pakistan. Surely, their return is equally imperative. Is there

not a far stronger case for the immediate return of all civilians confined in alien countries, as a result of war, than for that of soldiers, who, after all, have to anticipate the possibility of such detention, because it is their profession?

What possible human consideration can there be to prevent a peaceful exchange of such groups of unfortunate people? Both morally and legally, not to allow such exchange, is reprehensible.

I venture to say that only an utterly immature Government would reject this Indo-Bangla Desh Proposal for the solution of this great problem, arising out of the 1971 conflict.

These proposals are eminently reasonable, palpably just and remarkably generous as well as being genuinely constructive in their approach.

India has to consider the views of Bangla Desh in this whole issue, not only because the prisoners surrendered to the Joint Command of India and Bangla Desh, but, mainly because there are amongst the prisoners, officers and men who had committed heinous crimes against the people of Bangla Desh.

Bangla Desh is entitled to require such persons to be tried publicly, and, if found guilty, to be punished.

These trials are justifiably to be held to expose the brutality let loose against Bangla Desh.

Do not those of us who have lived through and survived the last great war in Europe, have memories of similar atrocities perpetrated against the Jewish race in the West? Do we not remember the Nuremberg trials held in the West after the last war?

Therefore, what is there for anyone to object to, in respect of a similar pattern of behaviour here in the East?

It is in the light of this background that there has been an attempt by India and Bangla Desh to separate the purely humanitarian aspects of the problem from the political and other aspects. There is before us an uncomplicated offer of a bilateral deal.

Pakistan has been harping on the humanitarian aspect of the Prisoners of War problem. The Joint Declaration is positive, undiluted, evidence of our earnestness in throwing open the portals for normal relations. The settlement of any problem can only be reached by negotiation on an equal footing and Pakistan's response to this gesture will be an acid test of the sincerity of their frequent professions. With these words I support the demands and grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present position of India to my mind on the international map is a tragedy of 550 million people of India. Political will and drive are lacking in the conduct of international affairs and everything seems to be going on with bureaucratic steam. It lacks vision, it lacks elements of growth and adaptability and while every important country seems to be in the midst of fundamental transitions—Mr. Nixon can bring America up-to-date; Mr. Brezhnev can bring Russia up-to-date, —Mrs. Gandhi's India presents a static and petrified picture. That is as a result of the conduct of the international affairs in this country, the way in which it is being done.

Therefore, I am tempted to say that Mrs. Gandhi seems to be looking into the last year's time-table in order to catch the train to destination. Therefore, India has become almost a non-country in international affairs. Where would we be reckoned with in the world—I ask my hon. friends on the other side—if we do not matter at all in South East Asia. After nearly 17 years of peace-keeping role in Indo-China, today we are wanted neither

by South Vietnam which we scorned, nor by North Vietnam which we embraced. We were left out of the Paris Conference on Vietnam. Certainly, India had much greater interests and responsibilities than Britain, Poland and Hungary in the region. Yet India did not find a place in the Paris Conference. Not only that, India was also excluded from the new International Commission for Control and Supervision.

Where do we find ourselves in the power balance of the world today? What is India's position on the global power map and is that position in keeping with the size and population of the country. It is clear that we are not among the power centres that have emerged or are emerging. The new balance is constituted by five power centres—United States, USSR, Western Europe, China and Japan. In other words, the emerging pattern is a five-power balance.

I agree with the view that India cannot settle down to being a second-rate country in international affairs. India's role is not that of a middle or middling power. Either India becomes a major power in the next 10—15 years or she will face a menacing situation of tremendous external pressures and internal turmoil and disarray. That is the position which we must realise. But at the moment India does not seem to be even on the periphery of this power balance that has emerged or is steadily emerging in the world.

In the world today a country has to be a nuclear power or an economic giant in order to be a major power or an independent decision-making centre. But the sad position is that we have neither great economic strength nor we are a nuclear power. Our economic position even amongst the developing countries is indeed very pathetic. We have got a population, amongst developing countries, of the order of one-third of the total population of these countries, but our output is only one-seventh of the development countries. So, we can play

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

neither the game of power-politics, nor the game of power-economic. We cannot play any one of these games.

Among the four Powers, three Powers belong to Asia, and the fourth Power is also directly involved in the affairs of Asia. It is also to be noted—and it is indeed a matter of greater significance, which ought to be noted with the greatest concern in this country—that the Soviet Union is being pushed into a situation of relative isolation in the power balance that is emerging in the world. Similarly, except for the Soviet Union, we have the power-centres, all of them, against us. Thus, both the Soviet Union and India are facing a situation of relative isolation in the present power configuration of the world.

The ties between the Soviet Union and India have to be viewed in this international setting. While India has to steer clear of over-dependence upon the Soviet Union, the realities or the compulsions created by the present international situation cannot be ignored. Nevertheless, it must be said that dependence on the Soviet Union may now be crossing the permissible limit, and the test of our diplomacy lies in surmounting the constraints on our present situation which limit our manoeuvrability and make our non-alignment less credible. It is also remarkable that the present power balance is more favourable to China and Pakistan than to us. If Pakistan and China can turn the present power balance to their advantage, why can India also not do so? This is the most important question to which the Ministry of External Affairs and the Members of Parliament must address themselves.

Coming to South-East Asia, the crucial question is: What kind of equilibrium is going to be brought about amongst the four great Powers? It is possible that in South-East Asia,

we may have the same kind of division as exists in Europe. Just as you have got Russian Europe and Western Europe, it may well be that in South-East Asia also we may have what you might call, though you may not call it so at the moment, the Chinese part, the non-Chinese part or you call it in a general way, the communist part and the non-communist part. That might be in the crucible at the present moment. In the communist part, the two communist powers might be competing for supremacy, while in the non-communist part the United States and Japan would try to make a big thrust. And this position might be liked even by China that in the non-communist part, Japan and the United States might retain their hold and predominance.

Japan has already become an economic giant. It is already an economic super-power and it can no longer remain a political pygmy. This is the position which comes out of all our analysis of the present situation in clear profile. Japan's share in South-East Asia's import was of the order of 25 per cent in 1970, and it is expected to go up to 40 per cent in 1980. Recently, I got a figure that the Japanese exports in South-East Asia amounted to about 10,000 million dollars. So, we can imagine the tremendous surplus and consequently the tremendous economic leverage that Japan would have in South-East Asia and the tremendous dependence that this region would have on Japan. Further, the new defence programme of Japan is going to make it the fourth military power in the world, if you exclude the nuclear powers. If you include the nuclear powers, Japan would soon come to acquire the position of the seventh military power in the world. It is this tremendous economic power and potentiality of Japan that have made both China and the USSR woo Japan so eagerly, to get it closer to them. It has also to be realised that Japan's growing interest lies in the Indian Ocean. Much of the raw materials for Japan

pass through the Indian Ocean, and Japan is going to make a big thrust in this area. That was what was hinted at by the former Defence Secretary of the US only recently.

This is the position, namely, that Japan and China are going to play a big role in South East Asia, particularly in Vietnam. In Vietnam, the reconstruction of that country would require much resources which may not be internally available in that area and they may have to come either from the US or the USSR or from Japan. But it does appear to me that there is a great opportunity for the countries which can show some enterprise, which can bring themselves to muster some resources for this purpose. Japan is going to have a tremendous opportunity for the reconstruction of Vietnam and so is the opportunity for India. There is a great economic opportunity for India for the reconstruction of this area. China has indeed a direct stake in this area; she is also going to make a direct impact on the situation with all the resources that she can command. When China could have a trade of 500 million dollars with the East European countries, it is certainly going to have trade of a much bigger amount with South East Asia. That is what its interest in that area demands.

Now it appears to me that if you go into the present economic situation in India, you will come to the conclusion that India is not equipped for the role South East Asia demands at the present moment. With the present dynamic drive to zero rate of growth, this country cannot expect to make any impact on the South East Asian situation.

Coming to Indo-China, it is quite clear that the situation there is very much disturbing; particularly the conditions in Cambodia are of grave concern. It is feared that there might be a relapse into the situation that existed before the settlement in Vietnam. The capital is surrounded; it is

a most a beleaguered city and it is difficult to see how Geg. Lon Nol can withstand the pressure much longer. Reports indicate that the fighting is done by the Cambodian communists and by the supporters of Prince Sihanouk. The US must resist being drawn into the Cambodian quagmire, after all the bitter experience it had in Vietnam. I think, therefore, that a dialogue between the United States and Prince Sihanouk is called for in the present situation. But we have also to consider and generally we did think in those terms in the past when India did matter in international affairs—whether we can along with some other countries take the initiative in holding a South East Asian Security Conference. So, my concrete suggestion would be that we should take the initiative in the matter of convening a south-east Asian security conference.

In west Asia, or the middle east, we should be watchful of the proclivities of Iran more than those of Pakistan. In many ways, Pakistan might act as a proxy for Iran. Iran is being helped substantially both by the United States and the USSR, and it might soon blossom into a substantial middle power. The desire for access to oil-bearing areas as well as the strategic areas in the Arabian Sea and the Mediterranean can result in an orientation of policies towards Iran. Moreover, it is likely that Iran might build its strength in the Indian Ocean too. And with Pakistan's close relations with Iran we have to be indeed very vigilant so far as the moves of Iran are concerned.

Now, since my time is up, I would like to say a few words about the way in which our ambassadors are chosen, because earlier I had made a reference to the bureaucratic method by which these things are done in the South Block. I would like to say that in the balance, the ratio between the officials and the non-officials among the ambassadors in our country is extremely adverse to non-officials. Recently, one

[Shri Shyamundan Mishra]

instance came to my notice which I would like to place before the House, and that is indeed very disturbing. One person who is going to be appointed as High Commissioner of our country is currently facing an enquiry commission. The charges that have been made by an hon. Member of the legislature belonging to the communist party—I would also like this matter to be checked—were brought to my notice. That person is facing charges and yet he had been appointed to an important post as that of the High Commissioner.

Now, lastly—it may not be the last point as I want to make one further point also—the Prime Minister recently spoke of the political parties having external alliance. I think it is not in keeping with the dignity of the position of the Prime Minister that such remarks are made. May I say, with all responsibility and without any fear of contradiction, that there are only two parties in the country which have got external allies, and one of them is the ruling party. (*Interruptions*) No other party has got any external alliance. May I say also, with all the emphasis at my command, that it is not this policy, approach or the attitude of the Prime Minister which can bring a measure of unity behind the foreign policy. Therefore, the Prime Minister presents an extremely pathetic and miserable figure on the international scene. This is not the kind of statement which can rally the whole country behind her policy.

Lastly, may I say that one department of Ministry of External Affairs which seems to be meagrely financed, one section which seems to be putting up a kind of window-dressing over the whole thing in such a manner so as to make the conduct of foreign affairs look very attractive, is the external publicity section.

Only one minute and I have done. It is trying to put up a very attractive veneer on the whole thing. May I say that thereby also I imply

a commendation of that section in the External Affairs Ministry but it seems that that section is not so fully equipped with adequate resources.

Finally, in the joint declaration by India and Bangladesh seems to be encountering some difficulties. They are bound to encounter some difficulties. But may I say that the Simla spirit has to be infused there. And if we want to make good in international affairs, if we want to present a picture of strength on the international scene, then we have to be more active than Pakistan in bringing about a settlement in the Indian sub-continent. Without a settlement in the Indian sub-continent, the whole *raison d'être* of India as a country of importance and strength would vanish.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
How do you do it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
How do you do it? That is the question. May I say that this joint declaration is indeed very fair and reasonable. But I am really sorry why so much time should have been taken by the Government of India in taking an initiative in this matter. Pakistan did have some interest in delaying this matter, because the release of POWs might have a disruptive influence over Pakistan. But India should not have taken so much time in coming to a decision of the kind as it has finally done, because there was a measure of support to Pakistan on the basis of the Geneva Convention and there was the humanitarian problem, which was very much before the International community. Even so I should say that India has now shown some kind of a statesmanship, though late, and we hope that that would be reciprocated by Pakistan. But the main problem, which this declaration has to encounter, is how to save the lives of Bengalis in Pakistan if Pakistan takes the retaliatory measures as a result of action taken against those P.O.Ws., who had taken

part in the criminal acts. That is going to be the rock on which it might founder. There is the humanitarian problem with which we must grapple .. (Interruptions) Since this problem has been sliced into small dimensions, I hope, realisation would dawn on all the parties concerned to settle other problems also in future. With these words may I say that the External Affairs Ministry must show a record in the years to come, of which we can feel proud as Indians and hold our heads high, not as a middle on middling power but as a major power emerging in the international scene.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of External Affairs and while doing so, I wish to congratulate the Captain and the Crew for having piloted the External Affairs department through difficult times very successfully during the last year. I congratulate the Minister for the good report that the Ministry has submitted although they have had to cover a vast canvas.

16.30 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY in the Chair]

The last Speaker Shri Shyamanda Mishra was unhappy about India's foreign policy. He said that the picture presented by Shrimati Indira Gandhi's India was petrified. Probably he was thinking of his own petrified party, that is, the Cong.(O). He was thinking of his party but he described the country in those terms. He tried to find fault with the recent joint declaration. This joint declaration has taken the winds out the sails of the Pakistan propaganda efforts to malign India on the international forum. Both Bangladesh and India jointly decided to send back all the 93,000 POWs except 195 who were charged with genocide and other heinous crimes and said that they were prepared to deal with the humanitarian problems. They also said: let us agree to have the

Bengalis in Pakistan repatriated and the Pakistani citizens in Bangladesh sent back. Can you really find fault with this package deal. He says that we have delayed this decision. He knows fully well that it is only after the elections in Bangladesh that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Government would take a positive turn on this matter and Mujibur's Government has succeeded in dealing with this problem which was a very ticklish and sensitive one as far as Bangladesh is concerned. Therefore, instead of complimenting both Bangladesh and Government of India on having taken this decision, Shri Mishraji wants to find fault with them. Unfortunately, again, there is another point which he was obsessed with: India was not a sixth power in this world. Five powers are there and he said that India was not emerging as a power in this region. He says that either we can be economically a big power or a nuclear power. He further says that India's power has been weakened altogether. He knows that India's foreign policy right from the beginning has been against any power-mongering in this world. We never wanted to be a power to deal with any of the countries either in this continent or anywhere. We have never talked of wanting to be a nuclear power or a big brother to these smaller neighbours of ours. In fact our role has been a role of friendship, cooperation that we want to generate in this world of peace. And that is what we have been standing by now, Sir, after the emergence of Bangladesh in this sub-continent and our victory as a supporter and champion of peace in this sub-continent. We have our own role in this entire continent of Asia and in fact, I would go to the extent of saying that India has a positive role in Afro-Asia and in regard to economic growth to cover all those countries. We ourselves are struggling as a developing country. Therefore, let us not try to think

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

in terms of this role, or go on talking about depending on the economic power of others. But, we can have mutual assistance among all these countries. In the South-Asian countries we should try to develop together without having to depend on any big power. That itself is a positive role that we may have to play. In this, whatever role the countries like Japan and others can play we would welcome them as our close friends. As far as the attitude towards our policy relating to Pakistan is concerned, as I said, we have taken a stand by this joint declaration. Now the ball is in the other court—in Pakistan's court—if they cannot utilise that, what can India do? I would submit that there is a snag when they asked for a delegation to come from India to clarify the package deal. There is a snag in this because this is the package deal given by both Bangladesh and India and therefore, India alone cannot take any final decision.

As regards this package deal, I submit that India must not lose an opportunity of sending its envoy or its representative. There is nothing to be lost thereby. What is wanted is to clarify the package deal. That is all. Whatever decision has to be taken regarding the exchange of P.O.Ws, ultimately the whole question has got to be solved. The release of P.O.Ws from India and the Bengalis from Pakistan, will have to be solved by India and Pakistan by Bangladesh joining hands in this whole deal.

Therefore, we are not going to be wanting diplomatically in this matter. As far as my friend Shri Vajpayee is concerned, I was surprised to hear him in the same tune as Shri Mishra. He said....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I spoke before him,

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I said 'tune'. I think that the tune can be earlier also. I shall quote:

“भारत एक शक्ति के केन्द्र के रूप में उभरे, यह राष्ट्र की विदेश नीति का लक्ष्य होना चाहिए।”

Again he also wants that India should concentrate on emerging as a power centre. I know his attitude; he wants India to go nuclear. The moment we try to do it, our whole objective of economic revival and taking all the countries in Afro-Asia with us will be defecated and we will also become a party to the power game in this world. That mistake India should never make. If you emerge as a power by your own growth, just as the sun is rising, nobody can point a finger at you. That is the attitude we have to take.

He says, India has not got an independent policy:

“गुट निरपेक्ष नीति नहीं है।
क्योंकि अनाज पर निर्भर राष्ट्र है।”

Mr. Vajpayee saying this is really sad for a person who is full of pride for his nation. We have not got it as a gift. We have paid for every iota of grain we have obtained.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
We have paid for dhatura also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Having paid for it, what is the harm in accepting it? Which country in the world faced with difficulties of drought is not purchasing food? China, Russia and even Japan are purchasing food from other countries. Do you mean to say the moment you purchase grain from somewhere you become subservient? We had the guts to tell the world that we are not going to toe the line of any other country....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Except the Soviet Union.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Not even the Soviet Union. With Soviet Union, our policy is mutual friendship. Throughout this period, it has been proved that this policy has paid us dividends. They have never let us down. I am surprised that Mr. Vajpayee should have tried to deride our country for this policy of friendship towards the Soviet Union.

Coming to America, our policy is friendship towards all but friendship based on mutuality, without any strings attached and without any sense of subservience to any other country. How did we prove this? Recently when the United States gave arms to Iran, we made no secret of our indignation as far as dumping of arms in the sub-continent is concerned. These are obsolete arms in America—12 billion dollars worth of arms. What can Iran do with it? Even Pakistan could not use those Sabre jets and Patton tanks. Therefore, this policy of America of enslaving the smaller countries by dumping their obsolete arms there is most detrimental. It is really a policy of the famous Ugly American. I do not understand why this Dulles' philosophy is still continuing in this region, although they seem to have given up this policy of containing communism by force of arms as far as China is concerned, after they have had a licking in Vietnam. By dumping arms on smaller countries, they are trying to create other areas of conflict. Mr. Vajpayee was right when he said that this whole sub-continent is being made a practising ground as it were for this arms racket. This must be condemned strongly. If America gives up this policy and play a positive role by helping the developing countries to stand on their own feet and develop themselves economically, we have nothing against America.

We are right when we say that there are certain basic common policies, so far as democracy is concerned, even with America. Therefore, as far as the American people are concerned, there is nothing against them. We definitely like to have friendly relations. The same applies to China. It has been categorically and positively stated in this Report that India would always be willing to normalise its relations with China in spite of our different attitudes on disputed issues. Bearing that in mind, we are quite willing to normalise our relations. But we cannot be over-enthusiastic, as some people would like us. I am really surprised that these very people who up till now were saying "let us not have any truck with China" have suddenly started saying "well, why do we not have a second look and why do we not have better relations with China?". This sudden change is because USA and China have become friends. Therefore, I would submit that we are following an independent policy.

Our foreign policy has always been consistent. We want to be friendly with all. The interest of our country and peace in the world are always kept supreme by us. As far as our foreign policy is concerned, the Government under the leadership of the Prime Minister and Sardar Swaran Singh have really succeeded in piloting this foreign policy in a very successful manner, in a very creditable manner of which India can be justly proud.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, we are still preoccupied with our relations with Pakistan. I was among those who had welcomed the Simla Agreement. Although I had a number of reservations, I expressed the hope that that Agreement would be a hostage to the *bona fides* of Mr. Bhutto despite his long hostile record

[Shri Frank Anthony]

to India. Large sections of our people had hoped, and continued to hope, for some kind of breakthrough in these 27 years of confrontation with Pakistan. But let us face the facts. Since the Simla Agreement Mr. Bhutto's actions and his statements have moved away from at least the spirit of the Simla Agreement. Some people have sought to explain it away on the ground of some kind of inner compulsions or political pressures. Whatever it may be, the stark and unhappy fact today is that the spirit of the Simla Agreement is largely petrified, if not completely extinguished.

May I say with respect to the Prime Minister that it is unfortunate that the practice initiated by Jawaharlal Nehru, strengthened by Shastri, has not been continued of consultation with the Opposition Groups. I suppose each Prime Minister has his or her way of functioning according to his or her particular style.

Immediately after the Simla Agreement I had been asked by the press what my very humble reaction was, and while I welcomed it, I said that if we had been consulted, I very respectfully would have suggested a different order of priorities. In my respectful view, India's supreme decisive advantage was the territory that we had occupied and, in my view, it should have been the last condition of the Simla Agreement. The return of that territory should have been made squarely based on the acceptance by Mr. Bhutto of the realities in Kashmir. Now in regard to the actual line of control it is only a provisional acceptance. Neither side has given up its original position, and the original position of Pakistan continues to be a plebiscite in Kashmir.

So far as our retention of prisoners of war is concerned, it has never been any kind of an asset. On the other hand, it has exposed us legally,

psychologically, because of the Geneva Convention, the obligation to return the prisoners of war on the cessation of hostilities. It has exposed us to not a little criticism that we have been trading in human misery.

Let us realise that Mr. Bhutto is a first-class political acrobat. He has got counter-weights in this matter of prisoners of war. He has got, at a conservative estimate, 200,000 Bengali civilians; he has got, at a conservative estimate, 30,000 former Bengali members of the Pakistani armed forces. He is going to use these counter-weights, whatever we say. Bangladesh has said that they are going to have a trial of prisoners of war, perfectly permissible under international law and according to legal precedents. But you can expect Mr. Bhutto to do this. For one Pakistani who is tried, Mr. Bhutto will try two Bengalis; for one Pakistani who is sentenced to life imprisonment, he will send two Bengalis to life imprisonment for treason. So, we are likely to see a kind of competition in trials and a kind of competition in giving savage sentences.

I am looking at the facts. Now, India has offered Mr. Bhutto this package deal. Western countries, some of whom are not unduly friendly to us, have taken it eminently reasonable offer, indeed a generous offer. Here again, I do not want to misjudge Mr. Bhutto, I think, the chances are that Mr. Bhutto's penchant for political acrobats will get the better of his tendencies to any statesmanship.

Here, I have a very respectful suggestion to make to the Government of India. Don't get us to a position where Mr. Bhutto gets the ball back into our court, whatever acrobatics he is likely to indulge in. My suggestion is that if Mr. Bhutto does not accept this package deal, apart from handing over the prisoners of war who will be

tried for all kinds of heinous offences. Let us hand back to Bangladesh at least half the number of prisoners of war. Let them go to Bangladesh. Some people have treated the joint control as a fiction. Let us make it a fact. Let us hand back half of them to Bangladesh. They had surrendered to the joint command. There are several former Pakistani cantonments, Jessore for instance, and we may help to feed them. If Mr. Bhutto does not accept this package deal, let us hand back half the number of prisoners of war to be kept in custody in Bangladesh. I know, sooner or later, Mr. Bhutto has to come to terms with realities and the prisoners of war will be back. But my fear is—I hope, it does not become a reality—that once the prisoners of war go back, then whole Kashmir issue will be resurrected. We will be back to square one on Kashmir. That is a reality and a fact that we are going to face.

As I said, the supreme advantage that we had was the territory occupied by us. It never makes the same impact psychologically. Israel has held a lot of territory. Nobody has made an undue amount of noise about it. But we have abandoned that. Once the prisoners of war go back, we will be back to square one on Kashmir.

The Prime Minister's thesis appears to be that this doctrine of balance of power is outmoded. With great respect, I must say, the balance of power doctrine is as old as history itself. The major powers today subscribe to it and they will continue to subscribe to it. Whatever thesis we may propound in this country, every move on the international chess-board today is conditioned by real politik—this global power struggle. What did we see in Indo-China? Russia and China looking on silently while the USA was savagely bombing North Vietnam. Cynically they even feted Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger while it was going on. What was the reason? It was a game where this whole doctrine was at

play, Russia wanting to ensure that China does not achieve any hegemony in Indo-China and China wanting equally to ensure that Russia does not achieve hegemony in that area, so both playing into the hands of America and allowing America a massive military presence in that area—Thailand, Cambodia and Laos. And, another probably lesser motive, because it is all the time part of this strategy between these major powers, was that they probably did not want North Vietnam to emerge with a certain amount of hegemony in this area because there is a feeling that North Vietnam might develop into another variant of Titoism.

So, whatever the Prime Minister might think of this doctrine of balance of power, it is going to be applied with a vengeance to this sub-continent and we are going to have to live with it, and I hope our foreign policy is going to be adapted to it.

I know this word of India being a dominant power has some kind of odious connotation, but India has an inherent right to primacy in this area. It inheres in her size, in her potential, in her crucial geo-strategic position the position of primacy, and because of that we are going to be in the vortex of this game of balance of power.

There is no thaw in our relations with China. Personally, I would like to see some kind of thaw. But unlike us, the Chinese are supreme pragmatists. So, before any thaw, the Chinese will want some kind of a move from India on Aksai Chin and the McMahon Line ...

SHRI PILOO MODY: And the Indo-Soviet Treaty.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: To a certain extent, yes. My own feeling is that we are not emotionally conditioned to make any move with regard to Aksai Chin and the McMahon line. Another Chinese motive is that from

[Shri Frank Anthony]

the old Chinese imperialist tradition inherited, they seem to think that this area is a part of their sphere of influence and that is why, as my friend referred to the Indo-Soviet Treaty, they are using it as an additional argument. Because they are not going to allow Russia to increase its sphere of influence in this area, and that is why we are going to see the Chinese give increasing assistance and encouragement to Pakistan. There was some report—I do not know whether the Minister will tell us whether it was right or not—that there was some kind of a secret military pact entered into Pakistan. Then Tikka Khan was there, there was an open declaration of support by the Chinese leaders for Pakistan's stand on Kashmir, that is for a plebiscite. And China misses no opportunity to embarrass India; everyday, almost, we read reports of military assistance and hardware to Mizo rebels, Naga rebels, and I am quite certain—we do not know what position they have adopted—that they would fish in sensitive areas—Sikkim, Bhutan and Nepal. And I am very happy that the Prime Minister went to Nepal, because I read reports which were quite disquieting, and I do not know to what extent they were true that certain elements, extremist elements in Nepal were exporting not only subversion but also arms not only to India but to Bangla Desh. I was, therefore, very happy that the Prime Minister went to Nepal.

In this global policy the Americans are not going to be disinterested spectators. Who are the two main contenders in this game of global power struggle? The Russians and the Americans. Both are building bases, carrying out spheres of influence, one against the other, Russia also against the Chinese. I read this. Mr. Nixon not long ago has avoided this doctrine. He has accepted it as part of his foreign policy thesis, the doctrine of balance of power because, according to Mr. Nixon, the alternative to a balance of power is an imbalance of power, and

according to Mr. Nixon, an imbalance of power can easily escalate into war. That seems to be the main thesis of Mr. Nixon. And, America has the resources. We see them. It is extraordinary whom they are helping. Sri Lanka; secretly, Burma; then Malaysia and Singapore; they have got massive bases; Thailand, Australia and the Philippines. It is a little amusing—probably it amuses a cynic more than anybody else—just look at the assistance they are giving to the Russians. The Indian disciples of the Russians abuse Mr. Swaran Singh even if he talks politely to the Americans. But look at the Russians today. They are getting aid. They are getting huge amount of subsidised grain from America. They are having more and more projects in collaboration with American business-men, projects like, oil, fertilizers, automobiles, etc. They are doing all these things and yet there are disciples in this country who immediately begin to abuse the Prime Minister for trying to be friendly with America. And, I was a little interested to see this that Sheikh Mujibur Rehman the other day paid a tribute to the two main benefactors of Bangladesh. He named America first. The assistance of this kind can be given only by a country like America—massive economic assistance, and therefore, he said, benefactor number one is America. And, benefactor number two is India.

What I am trying to show is this: America is going to have its own policy towards Pakistan whatever we may say because she is also engaged in this game of balance of power with Russia. Here I want to sound a note of respectful warning. We dare not become too dependent on any country, whether it is Russia or America. My own fear is this that more and more, because of the communist comrades controlling—I won't say manipulating—the levers of economic power, they are going to edge us into the Russian Orb. The Prime Minister is not on the scene, she is not in charge of the economic

ministries, because she knows where she is. These communist comrades in the Government will have edged this country into positions where they will have dovetailed not only our economy, they will have dovetailed our defence, not only with Russia, but with the Comecon countries. That is my real fear and I do not know what is the significance of this Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. I do not know whether it savours of some kind of a Comecon technology; but we take our cue so easily from the Russians.

I remember reading an account of the Press foundation asking the Government to join the one Asia Assembly. The communists on this side and the communists on that side did not want Government to join. So the Government practically said, it would not join. But, as soon as they heard that the Russians and the East European satellites were going to participate, they joined with alacrity.

I want to end on this note: Let us have no illusions about Russia or America. None of them is going to share the latest secrets with us. As far as I am aware—I don't know whether the Minister is going to admit it or not,—we wanted quite rightly the MiG 23 and they gave us a flat no. They do not trust us one bit with their latest techniques and items of technology.

About Indo-Soviet Treaty I read a very knowledgeable article, a heavily-documented one,—there is no reason not to believe it,—showing how this rupee-trade agreement with Russia is weighted entirely in favour of Russians. 80 per cent of our traditional items, foreign-exchange earners, have now been diverted to the rupee-trade agreements and the trade is being switched by the Russians to earn foreign exchange. As Mr. Mishra said, in the ultimate analysis, it will be our economic strength that will decide

what position we have in the international sphere. Japan has shown that she is being wooed by all the dominant powers. But we have this lesson to learn from Japan: Japan is being restrained by America from going unclear because they had liaison. My fear is that the more we move into the Russian sphere of influence they will completely inhibit us from exercising our nuclear options at any time. Many years ago, long before Mr. Vajpayee had come in this House, I had made a request to the then Prime Minister that India should exercise her nuclear options. That was the time when we were 10 years ahead of China so far as nuclear know-how and capacity was concerned. We were ten years ahead and now we are ten years behind.

17 hrs.

I want to end on this note that, I am afraid, by putting increasingly all our eggs into the Russian basket when at some time sense dawns on this country we may not be able to abandon this vegetarian ahimsa complex that has made us abandon our most powerful instrument. I want to say finally that had we exercised our nuclear options when we asked Jawahar Lal Nehru, there would have been no war with Pakistan, and we would never have been exposed, as Shri Mishra pointed out, to this humiliating spectacle. Thirteen countries were invited to this peace conference on Vietnam, and among them were eight European countries without a glimmer of any interest but we were not even invited. North Viet Nam does not bother; so-called Russian friends do not bother, because when it comes to brass tacks, each country is pursuing its own interest; each one is going to do what it feels to be in its own interest so far as the doctrine of balance of power is concerned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, already a very

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

wide spectrum of topics has been covered by the hon. Members and many points have been raised by them both in appreciation of our foreign policy and the working of the Ministry as well as in criticism of our policy and the working of the Ministry. On behalf of the Ministry I wish to thank all those Members who have said kind things about us, kind things about our policy, and also those hon. Members who have made very valuable and constructive suggestions for the better working of the same. We are passing through a period of time when very significant changes are taking place on the international scene. Hon. Members have already referred to those changes. The configuration of world forces is changing; the bipolar world has already changed into a multipolar world; the days of balance of power and political domination, in spite of what Mr. Anthony has said, said, are also coming to an end, and the very basis of relationship between countries is changing from a basis of domination and leadership to a basis of friendship and equality. These trends and developments are not only very welcome, but I would say they are a clear vindication of the policy which India has been pursuing since our Independence. Our policy is based on the fundamental principles of Panch Sheel and it has been clearly vindicated by the present developments. India has never sought leadership or domination of any country. In fact the very word domination is repugnant to us and we expect and hope that no other country in the world behaves in that approach. We want to have friendly relations with all countries in the world based on equality and friendship. Our policy of non-alignment enables us to do this. It enables us to follow a path, which enables us to achieve stability and peace in the world. Stability and peace in the world are something for which non-aligned countries and developing countries of the world are hungry and they want it badly so that they can

be left alone in order to develop their own economic strength and to develop industrially. A great deal of criticism of our policy of non-alignment has of late died down. Many erstwhile critics of this policy have now veered round to the view that despite the changes in the world, despite changes in circumstances, this policy has still some relevance and validity. But there are still some critics in our country. In one group of such critics, we have people like Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri G. Viswanathan who maintain that whereas the policy of non-alignment is really valid and is a good policy, however, India is not adhering to it properly. They accept this policy but their main criticism is that we are deviating from it and that we are not adhering to it sincerely. To them, all that I can say is that their entire contention is wrong, and I would like to ask them if they can give one example anywhere or on any occasion on which India has taken a policy decision which is against our national interest or we have taken a decision under the influence of a foreign power. We are absolutely independent in taking decisions, in our judgment we are adhering to the principles of non-alignment very strictly.

There is still another group of critics who maintain and ask the question as to why India is still sticking to the policy of non-alignment when the very circumstances under which this policy was enunciated have changed, when the big powers are giving up the policy of confrontation and tension and are trying to come closer to each other and are striving to reach *detente* and understanding amongst themselves. In these circumstances they maintain that this policy of non-alignment has no relevance. To these critics, all that I can say is that they base their arguments on this presumption that non-alignment is something which owes its origin or *raison d'être* to the division of the world into two power blocs of the forties and fifties. They are basing their contention entirely on wrong

promises. It is true that the division of the world into two power blocs was responsible to a certain extent in bringing about this policy of non-alignment, because at that time, developing countries and the economically backward countries were most reluctant to be drawn into the vortex of big power rivalry and they wanted to be left alone and follow a policy of their own. But the real essence of non-alignment lies in the urge and aspirations of the developing countries to follow their own policies, their own political and economic and social policies according to their own genius and according to their own requirements. That is the real essence. It is not a question of the world being divided into so many blocs and that is why we have got to do it. In the present context or nowadays, even the smallest country in the world will not tolerate any kind of domination from a big power. We have the glaring example before us of Viet Nam. Nobody could keep Viet Nam down. Even the biggest power in the world tried its very best to subdue Vietnam, but their will and their aspirations and their strong desire to be independent overcame all these difficulties, and they refused to cow down before this big power.

This feeling of nationalism in its broader sense and not in its connotation of chauvinism is something which is gaining strength. It will be very difficult for any big power to suppress this urge and these aspirations of the smaller powers and the backward powers. No power on earth can suppress this national urge or will of the Third World.

The House is aware and hon. Members know that the classical colonialism and imperialism of the old days is now giving place to a new-colonialism and imperialism of economic domination. It is not very obvious but it is a fact that it is more dangerous than the classical type of colonialism and imperialism. It is also a fact that this

understanding and detente between the big powers can also lead to the carving out of the world into spheres of influence, which would not be in the interests of smaller powers or non-aligned countries. The non-aligned group of countries is aware of these trends and these developments, and they will see to it, I am sure, that they do not succumb to this kind of pressure or this kind of strategy which is now being evolved by the so-called big powers.

We also fully realise that so long as there are conflicting pulls and pressures of bigger countries on smaller countries, the need for non-alignment will remain, and it is in our interest to strengthen this movement so that the bigger powers are not able to weaken it or to erode it by their subtle machinations.

The Third Summit Conference of non-aligned countries which took place at Lusaka in 1970 was an event of far-reaching significance. For the first time in a conference of non-aligned countries, the idea of economic and technical collaboration amongst the developing countries and the non-aligned countries was mooted there. It was done in order to safeguard and to see that the smaller countries did not come under the domination of big powers. It is true that political domination is coming to an end, but economic domination can be equally bad. The whole idea was mooted so that the smaller countries may not come under the influence and domination of bigger powers and they may be encouraged to bring about economic co-operation among themselves and to become self-reliant through mutual co-operation.

We are looking forward to the next meeting of non-aligned countries which will take place in Algiers. I am sure that attention will again be focussed on the theme of economic co-operation among the non-aligned countries and the deliberations of this

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh] conference will throw some light on some concrete and important steps which might be taken by the developing countries in order to achieve this very laudable objective.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What has happened in three years?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There is, if I may say so, need for *garibi hatao* at the international level also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Having failed in India, they were exporting it.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: If you are to prevent any kind of conflict between the haves and have-nots, if you want to avoid any tension and confrontation between these countries which can be called 'haves' and these countries which may be termed 'have-nots', we have to have this co-operation, and dehelp each other to achieve economic development. That alone will achieve the objective and nothing else.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The world does not owe it to us: we have to do it ourselves.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Since the emphasis these days is on economic co-operation, I should like to say that we have attached great importance to it and have taken certain steps in order to give more economic content to our policy, and we are giving more importance to the economic aspect of our foreign policy. It is our firm belief that international stability and well being of humanity can best be achieved through an effective system of international economic co-operation and by establishing economic and commercial contacts and by promoting collaboration in industrial and technical ventures with our immediate neighbours as well as with all the developing countries in the world. I am happy to say that as a result of the various steps the Ministry has taken in that direction,

a number of initiatives we have taken in that direction, there is now visible a growing awareness among the countries of Asia and Africa about the competence and ability of this country to be a provider of technical knowhow and expertise, training opportunities to people from these countries, and consultancy service, preparation of survey and feasibility reports, etc. We have also taken keen interest in the activities of such multilateral organisations as the Colombo Plan, ECAFE and SCAAP (Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan). Through our participation in the activities of these organisations and through our bilateral contacts with a large number of countries, we have given a real meaning to our friendship with these countries, specially through economic collaboration with our neighbouring countries like Shri Lanka, Mauritius, Afghanistan and Bhutan, to name just a few of them. Some idea of the magnitude of our assistance to the developing countries, friendly countries, can be had from the fact that under our ITEC programme alone Rs. 80 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore are being spent by us every year in order to promote various schemes under this programme. This, however, does not include direct economic assistance to a large number of friendly countries which is quite substantial. For instance, under the Colombo Plan alone, upto the end of 1971-72, we have given assistance to the tune of Rs. 85.83 crores; under the SCAAP, this assistance is of the order of Rs. 82 lakhs upto 1971-72. India has also advanced loans to a large number of countries to enable them to purchase Indian goods as well as Indian services. The amount outstanding as loans to various countries at the end of 1971-72 is of the order of Rs. 65.63 crores.

We have also sent a large number of exports to developing countries in order to assist them in their developmental programmes. About 150

people are working abroad and they have done an extremely good job. Wherever they have gone, they have earned a good reputation for themselves and laurels for our country also.

From this, it will be seen that in spite of our difficulties at home, despite our own limitations, we have done everything possible to share our experience, our resources, with a large number of countries, and we have done everything possible to help them in their very difficult task of economic and industrial development. I must say that this approach to our foreign policy has already paid some very handsome dividends inasmuch as it has greatly increased the goodwill, friendship and trade between ourselves and a large number of countries in Africa and Asia.

Our greatest activity in the field of economic co-operation is in the continent of Africa. We are more than willing to share our experience with them, and to render all possible assistance to them in their own efforts to develop their countries as fast as possible. The House knows fully well that we have many common things between ourselves and the countries in Africa. They have passed through an era of colonial domination and exploitation and so have we. So, we know what their difficulties are; and I think they can gain a great deal from our experience which we are very willing to share with them. We have very patiently and assiduously established contacts with a large number of countries in Africa at the industrial and commercial level and we are ever anxious to proceed further to generate greater mutual economic activity with the countries of Africa.

In this connection, I would like to mention that a large number of joint ventures have been settled by Indian entrepreneurs in several countries of Africa in such wide-ranging

industrial fields as textiles, sugar, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and forest-based industries. We have also provided assistance through grant of scholarships to African students by providing training facilities in India to their technical hands and by making available to them our technicians experts, teachers and doctors.

Now, a few words about the struggle of our African brethren against imperialism, racialism and colonialism, to which a reference was made by Mr. Stephen. So far, we have on every conceivable occasion, always spoken in support of their struggle in Africa. We have supported them morally as well as materially and I will go so far as to say that it is really a shame that, in the stage of human understanding and human advancement, when man has achieved the feat of reaching the moon, there should be some countries which are still living as in the 16th and 17th centuries and following the obnoxious and outdated policies of that age also, policies of brutal suppression and racial discrimination and to keep people in perpetual bondage against their wishes. We have always condemned such policies and we will continue to condemn them, we condemn the regimes which follow such policies.

It is our resolve that we should stand fast by our African brethren and give them all possible help, material support, in their own fight against injustice, tyranny and brutal suppression of human rights.

A word about the African Organisation of Unity, the OAU. We are very happy to note that the OAU, despite the challenges it is faced with, has been able to maintain its integrity and unity and it is playing a very useful and effective role of harmonising and reconciling the different viewpoints and aspirations of a large number of people in the continent of Africa.

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

In the political field, our relations with the countries of Africa are also very close. There have been a number of exchanges of visits of dignitaries both from India to Africa and from Africa to India. Our President last year paid a visit to Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zambia, and our Foreign Minister went to the west African countries. From the African side, President Mobutu paid a visit to our country as well as the first Vice-President of Tanzania who came here a short while ago. As a result of these exchanges, a number of mutually advantageous agreements and understanding have been reached to give a new dimension to our traditional ties with the countries of Africa.

Now, something happened last year about which we are all very sorry, and that is, the development in Uganda. The House is fully aware of the unhappy and unfortunate development which took place last year in Uganda. We are also sorry about the shocking events. As hon. Members know, thousands of people were made to leave that country under conditions of humiliation, under tension, and for no fault of their own. We took up their cause with the local government, but unfortunately we were unsuccessful in our efforts to make things easy for them, but we made all possible arrangements to evacuate our own nationals from Uganda, to provide them with all the facilities and concessions and to give them all possible assistance in settling down in this country. The question of the assets left behind in that country is still not being resolved. We have informed the House on earlier occasions that we have taken up this matter, on a number of occasions. So far we have not succeeded, and we have always been told that it was not their intention to confiscate property without compensation. They have not yet been able to evolve any formula or to carry out the evaluation of this property. They did not refuse to pay compensation

but at the same time they have not been able to spell out any concrete policy in this regard. As late as a few days back, our High Commissioner met their head of State President Amin, and raised this question with him. President Amin gave a sympathetic hearing and he promised that he would look into this matter and expedite the question of evaluation and payment of compensation.

The General question of the people of Indian origin in Africa had been agitating the minds of the hon. Members in this House for quite some time past. In this connection I should like to say that practically all the independent African countries have now resorted to a policy of africanisation or nationalisation of their Commerce Industry and means of production. This is a policy with which we cannot have any quarrel because we ourselves have gone through that phase and we have tried to take over control of our economy and means of production. When African countries adopt this policy, it is true, that non-nationals in those countries do suffer. But it is inevitable. Our only effort is to see that when they carry out this policy it should be done in a manner which would not hurt the interests of these people unduly and they should be given time to wind up their business properly and leave the country in an orderly phased manner. We have been trying our best to bring about this kind of understanding between the countries concerned and the people of Indian origin there. We are happy to note that a large number of African leaders have made public statements that the policy of Africanisation would be implemented gradually and in an orderly manner. The hon. Members know that recently there were some developments in Zambia which caused a great deal of hardship to that friendly country. Their life line, their main outlet to the outside world passes through Rhodesia, and it was closed by the

Ian Smith regime, as a result of which the people of that country suffered a great deal economically and otherwise. This matter was taken up by the Security Council and a resolution was passed to give all possible help to Zambia to develop one or two alternative routs. We fully supported that resolution. Zambia is now in the front line of the battle, fighting for the cause of human dignity and equality. Not only India but all countries of the world should give their moral and material support to Zambia in this fight.

It will not be out of place here if I say something about the vast expanse of water which lies between the continent of Africa and the continent of Asia, that is the Indian ocean, to which some reference was made by hon. Members. A great deal of anxiety had been shown by a large number of countries particularly littoral countries in this area. Our policy has been enunciated on a number of occasions. We are for keeping this area as an area of peace and free from big power rivalries... (*Interruptions*). There is no justification for the presence of big powers in this area. We feel that left to themselves the countries of the region will be able to find a *modus vivendi* for the problem. This matter was taken up in the Lusaka conference of non-aligned countries and a resolution was passed in 1970 which was followed up by the General Assembly resolutions of 1971 which declare the Indian ocean has an area of peace.

Now, Sir, we agree that each nation has got a right to move in in international water. But there is a distinction between moving in and in their declaring it as a swimming pool. These waters should be free for mercantile navigation. But their permanent presence in it is not called for. We can only appeal to the big powers that they can certainly use these waters for their *bonafide* needs or their legitimate needs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But what about Soviet Russia?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have not given them any facility. Whatever facility is available to others, we have given the same to the Soviet Union. There is no other facility given to anyone. I agree that these are considered to be difficult questions. And they cannot be satisfactorily solved unless there is a serious dialogue and discussion among the big powers. Whatever you may like to have, in this connection, unless the big powers are seized of the matter and they discuss it, it is not possible to achieve anything. We are in touch with likeminded countries and we are taking all possible steps to bring about a favourable situation and to mobilize world opinion in this field. The bigger powers would also have to listen to the viewpoints of smaller countries also.

Now, the hon. Member, Shri Mishraji mentioned about the Commonwealth question. This has been raised on a number of occasions before. It is true that ever since U.K. chose to join the E.C.M. our commercial interests have suffered a great deal. Despite all that I may say and this is our considered view that great advantages can even now be achieved by our association with the Commonwealth of Nations. I can assure the hon. Members that if we find that this organisation is useless, then we will have to think of leaving this organisation. Till such time, there is no reason for us to leave this organisation. We feel that at present there is need for a great deal of cooperation between us and the other countries. You know, we exchange our ideas in the matter of education, in technical and so many other fields. And we feel that it is a useful organisation and it is not the time for us to leave this organisation. But, as soon as we feel that it is time for us to leave, we

[Shri Surandra Pal Singh]
shall leave that. So long as it serves our national purpose we should not leave it.

In the end, I would like to say a few words about the people of Indian origin in Fiji. I wish to say something about this because this question was raised in the House on a day on which it could not be taken up and no reply could be given on behalf of Government. So, with your permission, I would say a few words about Fiji also. Some apprehension was shown by a large number of Members of this House and also by the people outside the country that things are not well in Fiji and that something has to be done. They said that something has happened against the interests of those Indians who are living in Fiji. Those apprehensions were based on a remark which was made by the organising secretary of the National Federation Party of Fiji. It is reported that the Indians in Fiji have been receiving veiled threats from the Indigenous Fijians that they would get the same treatment at their hands as the Indians got at the hands of Ugandans. We took up this matter with our High Commission. We asked him to find out if there was any change in the policy of the Fiji Government towards the Indian community. But, we have been informed by our High Commission that there is no basis at all for any such apprehension in this regard. There is no change in the policy of the Government towards the Indians. All Fijian leaders, particularly, the Prime Minister, are dedicated to the task of achieving complete racial harmony and integration. All Fijians, irrespective of race, colour and religion have equal rights under their Constitution. So, it would be quite irrational and illogical to compare the Uganda development with the situation in Fiji. There is an obvious difference. In Uganda, the people of Indian origin or a majority of them were foreign nationals, who had not acquired the Ugandan nationality

whereas the Indian in Fiji have acquired the Fijian nationality and so they have got equal rights. There is no tension there and everything is going on very well.

In this connection I may say that the Fijian Prime Minister and other leaders openly deplored these happenings in Uganda, and offered to take some of the expellees from Uganda, into Fiji. They would never have made such an offer if they harboured any anti-India feelings.

17.29 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER—in the Chair]

Whatever apprehension has been there in this regard it is not based on facts. We have never received any complaints.

With these few words, I would like to end my intervention.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Sir, after having subjected myself to the torture of having to listen to this debate for so long, not only the minister's intervention but also the others who spoke before him, except for a few leading lights from whom a few accidental words did come out, I am really at a loss to participate in this debate at all. There was a time when the debate on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry used to evoke a certain amount of interest and enthusiasm not only in the House but in the country as a whole. I find that that position no longer exist today. Nobody cares a hoot as to what this ministry is doing. Nobody either abroad or in this country cares as to what our foreign relations are. It has become a completely lack lustre affair. Let us evaluate it by the two acid tests that are well known: Who are your friends today? Nobody knows who

will help you today? Nobody knows. We live from moment to moment, from crisis to crisis, from event to event and in the sum total, we support the Minister for External Affairs, the Minister of State and also a very large department and many legations abroad, all of whom, I am sure, are having a very good time, which I think they deserve by virtue of the fact that they belong to this ministry.

What is the acid test? Can we say that India has a great many friends abroad? Ultimately we will be judged only by our performance at home. And, our performance at home is wretched. We have demonstrated to the whole world our total incapacity to be able to handle our own affairs. This is the exact impression they carry abroad in every single country of the world. I cannot think of a single country including the Soviet Union where they do not have contempt for us and our Government. I wish, Sir, you understood a little bit of Russian. I certainly wish that Comrade Swaran Singh also knows a little bit of Russian. If he did, he would find that when these people talk amongst themselves in what contemptuous terms they talk about us.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: How do you know?

SHRI PILOO MODY: He does not realise that my CIA friends tell me that, not to speak of the KGB friends I have. The fact of the matter is, we have become contemptible because we cannot manage our own affairs. I know Mr. Vajpayee is terribly hurt when I say it because he wants to feel nothing but the best for our country, which I also want, but I want it in substance, not in feeling. This is our only difference of opinion. He thinks by merely asserting that a thing should be so, it happens that way. But it is not so. It is only after we have learnt to behave responsibly that it will be so.

For instance, the Minister of State said that we have made a strong protest to President Amin about valuation and compensation of property to these people. This coming from a Government that does not believe in property, a Government which does not believe in valuation and in paying compensation? If I were President Amin, I would have said, "If you have article 31C in your country, I have many more such articles in my own." This is the reply I would have given to this Government. Yet, the minister says it with a straight face. This is what surprises me. And, he expects that others will also believe it! This is the credibility gap between what they think of themselves and what others think of them. If you travel anywhere abroad or even talk to the foreigners who come to our country, you find the same refrain: "India is a nice place. There is Taj Mahal"....

AN HON. MEMBER: Moti Mahal also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The entire country is being supported by the Taj Mahal on the one hand and Moti Mahal on the other. This is the sum and substance of what we can provide.

I think it is a terrible thing because we are a very rich country, we are a very great country, we have all the assets and perquisites, all the knowledge, talent, expertise, everything that you want to have in this country except the capacity to put it together, except the capacity to govern ourselves intelligently. This is the only thing that is lacking. Then, what is the point of talking of foreign policy?

We have signed the Indo-Soviet Treaty. Every member of this House has got up to chant like a parrot what a great deal of good this treaty has done to us. I have no doubt that in our relationship with the Soviet Union we have been fortunate enough to be placed in a position by circumstances where we can demand certain

[Shri Piloo Mody]

things from the Soviet Union and get them. This is a matter of circumstance, not a matter of signature. As a matter of fact, after Mr. Kissinger's visit to Peking, I told the Prime Minister in the presence of many of my comrades over here "I hope you realise that as a result of this visit, what options have opened up for this country". I said that we are now in a position to demand anything we want from the Soviet Union. Because, all these years we have suffered from an unequal relationship and this visit of Kissinger to Peking has given us an opportunity to rectify that imbalance. We are now in a position even to turn round to the Soviet Union and tell them "you take care of China when we are involved in Bangladesh". But they did not do that, because there was no appreciation of the fact that Kissinger went to Peking to scare the Russians, not to scare the Indians and it was the Soviet Union that was isolated as a result of Kissinger's visit. Therefore, it was the Soviet Union which started wanting us more than we had wanted them. Instead of this realisation, we panicked and we sent Shri D. P. Dhar to Moscow. He came back with the treaty, not only the treaty but with a Hindi translation of the treaty that was done by the Russians in Moscow and not the Indians in Delhi, and it was hastily signed by a Minister appointed Plenipotentiary who—well, I let that pass. This is the real situation. Now we have parrot after parrot getting up and saying what a great thing.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Member after Member.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am sorry, I appreciate the correction. Now Member after Member get up and say what a great thing we did.

Has anybody in this House analysed what the Soviet Union gained as a result of the Indo-Soviet Treaty. Has anybody analysed it or said a word about it? When they talk about

other countries you find member after member getting up and saying "yes, we may have received this benefit, but such and such country has benefited more than us as a result of this"—except when it comes to the Soviet Union. This is the dark area about which nobody may speak. What is it that the Soviets have got out of this Indo-Soviet Treaty? For one thing it has exclusively stopped all other countries from flirting with us. There was a very pertinent letter that our friend Col. Gaddafi of Libya wrote to the Prime Minister, a very uncouth, a very rude letter but in substance what he had written is your answer to the Indo-Soviet Treaty. I recommend to the hon. Minister that he goes and re-reads it. He will find the restrictive parameters of the Indo-Soviet Treaty. It makes it difficult for other members of the international community to get in contact with us.

Take the Chinese. Everybody wants to be friendly with the Chinese all on a sudden. Why? Because each wants to be a little Kissinger in himself. So here you have little Kissingers, all advocating "let us get together with China". Everyone wants to get together with China, like Kissinger. But they do not realise what China thinks of us. The Chinese will have nothing to do with us what time the Indo-Soviet Treaty is still in existence. At the same time, do you realise what the Indo-Soviet Treaty does to the Soviet Union? It helps the Soviet Union in its doctrine of the containment of China.

Today, it is the avowed policy of Soviet Union to contain China. It is its principle enemy and the Indo-Soviet Treaty helps in furthering that policy. That is why the Chinese will not talk to you till there is the Indo-Soviet Treaty in existence. This is the reality. Who will explain this reality to people believe only in fiction.

Some people say, we are interested in America. Let me explain about America. As far as India is concerned, India's relationship with America is worse than the Soviet Union's relationship with America. Are these gentlemen aware of it? Today, the Soviet Union enjoys a better relationship with United States than India who has spoilt its relationship because of the Soviet Union.

So much has been said about Pakistan. We can only operate in areas in which circumstances present themselves. With the liberation of Bangladesh, for which the Indian Army has to be congratulated for their victories in Bangladesh nobody ever thinks that the Indian Army liberated Bangladesh; they only think that the Indian National Congress did it—a certain situation has emerged in our sub-continent on which we should capitalise. You talk about dividends. But you must know how to capitalise before you expect any dividends. How do we capitalise? The Simla Summit was a step in the right direction. But what happened thereafter? My hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has his own side of the story. Somebody over here may have a different side of the story. But the fact of the matter is that we are one of the parties involved and one of the parties that could not live up to or fructify an agreement that we have made, an agreement that was patently unrealisable because, on the one hand, we agreed to discuss everything bilaterally, and, on the other hand, we had a trilateral obligation which we had to fulfil. This is a sort of squaring of the hole which only our External Affairs Ministry can do.

I must say, for the first time in my life, I compliment Sardar Swarn Singh for having done a reasonably good job of presenting a package deal which my hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, does not like. The package deal has several advantages. It has been sugar-coated sufficiently

in a manner in which it might be acceptable to Mr. Bhutto. It is something that has been arrived at in consultation with Mr. Mujib. Therefore, I welcome this initiative that has been taken. But, I hope, as soon as the three parties agree to doing this that they will waste no time in mutual recriminations and put it through.

I am glad that considering the resolution that we passed at Madras, the External Affairs Ministry has acted with a great deal of alacrity and supplied the package deal soon thereafter.

We have always maintained that relations of India should not only be commented around the Indian sub-continent, that is, South-East Asia, but should expand to our neighbours. Take, for instance, Nepal. It is a patent example of Indian inaptitude. Here, we have a country with whom we have enjoyed our relationship which is more than brotherly. But by our moral self-righteousness or smug behaviour over a period of time we have so disillusioned the Nepalese against us that there came a point when it was even a matter of breaking relations with them.

I would suggest to the External Affairs Minister to go and visit Nepal. Nepal finally turned and asked the Chinese to help them. The Chinese built roads for Nepal. The Indians built roads for Nepal and sooner or later Indian roads and the Chinese roads have to meet and that will be a meeting of real tragedy, shoddily built roads on this side and beautifully built roads on the other side! It is a permanent reminder to the Nepalese that next time you want anything to be done, ask the Chinese and not the Indians.

They have asked for certain trade concessions. After all Nepal is a land-locked country, a backward country, tucked away in the mountains. We should treat them as much as friends with generosity. They want

[Shri Piloo Mody]

certain trading concessions. They want to be able to import a few things and then quietly sell them in India. What is wrong with it? When you have acknowledged that something like Rs. 500 crores worth of smuggling is taking place at our international frontiers, what is wrong with a few rupees dribbling in through Nepal? And, in any case they have not succeeded in stopping it. Why is this attitude then? Accept it as part of your trade deal. It will make the Nepalese very happy and you would have stopped this confrontation which has been going on for the last 3 or 4 years. Now, Sardar Swaran Singh thinks that our Prime Minister will go to Nepal and everything will be washed away, but, not in the manner in which he thinks.

Therefore, I talked at some length about Nepal, because it was a very typical case. Whether it is the case of Ceylon or Burma or the countries in West Asia—take Iran for instance. Here is another example. Iran has been Pakistan's closed friend all these years. We had an admirable opportunity of short-circuiting that relationship if only the Government of India had acceded to the Mithapur project. The Shah of Iran was so interested in the Mithapur project because it dove-tailed his Shahpur project into the Mithapur project in a manner where the whole package was such a neat and was beneficial to Iran and also to India that it would have been something that could have permanently cemented relations between Iran and India, by passing Pakistan whose relationship with Iran is of such great consequence and threat to us. But they did nothing. We shied away from the Mithapur project. Then the Shah said, 'You can go to hell. Whether you make it or not, I will continue with my project.'

This is the manner in which our country operates. At that moment, the External Affairs Ministry should have come down like a tonne of bricks on the head of whichever

Ministry it was, including the Prime Minister's, for stopping this project, because it was required in the vital interests of the country. But who is bothered about the vital interests of the country? We are only bothered in India, either about the vital interests of our own pocket or the vital interests of the Soviet Union. I find very little evidence of anybody who is thinking on a national scale, on a scale on matters which will benefit this country. In fact, the whole basis of foreign policy, that is, enlightened national self-interest no longer exists and that is why I started off by saying that this debate is rather irrelevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhatia—not here.

Shri B. N. Shastri.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The time at my disposal is very short. Therefore, I shall confine myself only to the neighbouring countries. Our immediate neighbours are Sri Lanka, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan and China. Except Pakistan and China, our relations with the neighbouring countries have been good and cordial.

I have heard the speech of the previous speaker, Mr. Piloo Mody. He has criticised our foreign policy and he has said this debate is irrelevant. But I would like to say that our foreign policy is based on our own national interest, not in the interest of any other country. Along with our national interest, we have to consider about peace in this sub-continent and the freedom of movement of all nations in the Indian Ocean and mutual cooperation on economic matters. Non-alignment is a policy which has a posture in relation to the two big powers. It has nothing to do with neutrality; it is not a synonym of passivity; non-alignment is a policy of self-confidence and independence formulated by

Pandit Nehru and subsequently followed. It is this policy which guided us to conclude the Indo Soviet Treaty. It is not in the interest of the Soviet Union that Indo Soviet Treaty has been concluded. It is in the mutual interest. It is equally beneficial to the Soviet Union and to our country. Therefore the criticism made against Indo Soviet Treaty is wholly irrelevant totally unfounded.

It is known to every intelligent person in this country that Russia had been and is with us through thick and thin. From Goa to Bangla Desh issue, it is the Government of USSR which stood by India and which supported the views of India and therefore it is not for the sake of Soviet Union that our relation with USA is not cordial. In respect of whatever India is going to support, USA stands in the way and that is something which is creating disturbances and difficulties in our relations with our neighbouring countries. For example, when India supported the cause of the suffering humanity in the erstwhile East Pakistan, USSR supported that cause but USA sent their Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean. This indicates the attitude of the USSR to India and the USA to India. Therefore it is clear as to who is our friend and who is not. We are friendly and trying to be with all countries; our policy has been emphatically declared and emphasised by the Prime Minister on various occasions. Our Prime Minister has made it clear in the past. She asserted:

"Our doors are open dialogue with any country in the world on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other."

Mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity is the basis of our policy. Our relation with China is not good. Why? Chinese foreign policy is the reflection of its own domestic policy. Similarly, our foreign policy reflects our own domestic po-

licy. China believes in changes, changes by violence and violent methods and she is committed to perpetual revolution and she wants to export those violent methods to the neighbouring countries; those violent methods have been imported into this country which has been creating disturbances here. It is known to all while there was erstwhile East Pakistan that region was made a field of guirella activities by the Chinese.

So far as Pakistan is concerned since its inception there is anti-India feeling and tirade against India. The rulers there want to live upto the imagination of the people on the anti-India campaign. When Pakistan attacked India in 1965 after that attack there was Tashkent Treaty. It was concluded at the initiative of Soviet Russia. It was expected by all that after that Treaty Pakistan would realise the reality and had learnt a lesson that she would learn the folly of armed hostility with India. But that expectation has been belied. Pakistan attacked India in 1971 and after serious of hostility there is Simla pact. Somebody criticised it that Simla pact is a surrender. But I would like to say it is an improvement of the Tashkent pact because Tashkent pact was concluded at the initiative of a third power but this Simla pact was a bilateral agreement. Therefore, it is a definite improvement and it is not a surrender. Again this package deal was considered as a surrender and it was criticised that we surrendered our land. It was in consistency with our policy that India has no territorial ambition of any country far less of Pakistan. Therefore, our Government did not demand any portion or did not want to retain any portion occupied during the period of hostility.

The joint offer made by India with Bangla Desh to Pakistan is also criticised as a surrender. May, I ask had it been a surrender to Pakistan why Pakistan took so much of time to accept it or reject it. Has it been

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

a surrender they would have been pleased or glad to accept it but why they are hesitant? It simply proves it is not a surrender but it is a rather significant offer by the Government of India and the Bangla Desh. Recently there is some happening, some revolt, in our neighbouring country whose external defence is vested with India, that is, the Himalayan State of Sikkim. There the people revolted against the ruler and the ruler and the people alike sought the help of the Government of India for restoration of law and order there. Sir, it has been criticised and it has been also pointed out that India has interfered with the internal policy, internal problem, of that small state. It is not interference. It is in the interests of that country; it is in the interests of the neighbouring countries that India had to take that position and restored law and order there. It is significant that steps taken by India are to the satisfaction, of course, to the ruler and the people alike.

Since my time is up I would like to conclude by saying a few words, that is, regarding performance of our diplomatic missions abroad. I from my own experience and from other reports can say that the performance of some of our diplomatic missions abroad is not as satisfactory as it should be. It is rather regrettable that some of the personnel of diplomatic missions lack knowledge of Indian culture and heritage. They do not know what India is and who they represent. I would like to suggest that instead of behaving like minis-mughals of bygone days they should

represent India as the Indian citizen of modern age, the concept of the Government and hope and aspiration of the people.

18 hrs.

I hope the hon. Minister will take note of this position and instruct the personnel in the diplomatic mission in a befitting manner so that they can project the image of India properly. They should understand what the policy the Government of India are following and what the relation of the Government of India is with the countries abroad.

The hon. Minister Shri Surendra Pal Singh may term it as a subjective analysis, as I heard him saying on a previous occasion, but I would like to assert that there is nothing in the world purely and solely as objective analysis. Every analysis is bound to be subjective to some extent. Therefore, this criticism should not be ignored simply as subjective.

With these words, I support the Demand.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Puri): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. Now, we are to take up the half-an-hour discussion. But Shri Laxminarain Pandeya is not here. So, the House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April, 24, 1973/Vaisakha 4, 1895 (Saka).