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Sravana 9, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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29LSS/72—1.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

FIFTH LOK SABHA

A

Achal Singh, Shri (Agra)
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao (Gulbarga)
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed (Baramulla)
Agarwal, Shri Virendra (Moradabad)
Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna (Mahasamund)
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram (Tikamgarh)
Ahmed, Shri F.A. (Barpeta)
Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Tiruttani)
Ambedekar, Shri (Firozabad)
Anand Singh, Shri (Gonda)
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Gudivada)
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman (Unnao)
Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-
Indians)
Appalanaidu, Shri (Anakapalli)
Arvind Netam, Shri (Kanker)
Austin, Dr. Henry (Ernakulam)
Awadhesh Chandra Singh, Shri (Farrukhabad)
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur)
Aziz Imam, Shri (Mirzapur)

B

Babu Singh, Shri (Surguja)
Badal, Shri Gurdas Singh (Fazilka)
Bade, Shri R. V. (Khargone)
Bahuguna, Shri H. N. (Allahabad)
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar (Amethi)
Balakirshnan, Shri K. (Ambalapuzha)
BalaKrishniah, Shri T. (Tirupathi)
Baladhandayutham, Shri (Coimbatore)
Banamali Babu, Shri (Sambalpur)
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh (Bhilwara)
Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur)
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul (New Delhi)
Barman, Shri R. N. (Balurghat)
Barua, Shri Bedabrata (Kaliabor)
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar)
Basappa, Shri K. (Chitradurga)
Basumatari, Shri D. (Kokrajhar)
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal (Kota)
Bewar, Shri S.C. (Dumka)
Bhagat, Shri B.R. (Shahabad)
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L. (East Delhi)

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri (Jhabua)
Bhandare, Shri R. D. (Bombay Central)
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath (Ajmer)
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati (Addor)
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal (Amritsar)
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen (Serampore)
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish (Ghatal)
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P. (Uluberia)
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu (Giridih)
Bhaura, Shri B.S. (Bhatinda)
Bheeshmadev, Shri M. (Nagarkurnool)
Bhuvarahan, Shri G. (Mettur)
Birender Singh Rao, Shri (Mahendragarh)
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh (Almora)
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy (Diamond Harbour)
Brahman, Shri Rattanlal (Darjeeling)
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami Hamirpur)
Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri (Jhalawar)
Buta Singh, Shri (Rupar)

C

Chakleshwar Singh, Shri (Mathura)
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Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri (Jehanabad)
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal (Durg)
Chandrappan, Shri C.K. (Telicherry)
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T.V.
(Shimoga)
Chandrika Prasad, Shri (Ballia)
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath (Burdwan)
Chaturvedi, Shri Roshan Lal (Etah)
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh (Mandvi)
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh (Hoshang-
bad)
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar (Gaya)
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib (Berhampore)
Chavan, Shri D. . (Karad)
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao (Satara)
Chavda, Shri K. S. (Patan)
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath (Delhi Sadar)
Chellachen i, Shri A. M. (Tenkasi)
Chhotey Lal, Shri (Chail)
Chhutten Lal, Shri (Sawai Madhopur)

C
Chinwaraji, Shri C. K. (Tiruppattur)
Chittibabu, Shri C. (Chingleput)
Choudhari, Shri B.E. (Bijapur)
Choudhury, Shri Moinul I aque (Dhubri)
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh (Dhar)

D

Daga, Shri M. C. (Pali)
Dalbir Singh, Shri (Sirsia)
Dalip Singh, Shri (Outer Delhi)
Damani, Shri S. R. (Sholapur)
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu (Rajapur)
Darbara Singh, Shri (Hoshiarpur)
Das, Shri Anadi Charan (Jaipur)
Das, Shri Dharnidhar (Mangaldai)
Das, Shri R.P. (Krishnagar)
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas (Mysore)
Daschowdhury, Shri B.K. (Cooch Behar)
Deh, Shri Dasaratha (Tripura East)
Deiveekan, Shri (Kallakurichi)
Deo, Shri P.K. (Kalahandi)
Deo, Shri R.R. Singh (Bolangir)
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh (Bankura)
Desai, Shri C. C. (Sabarkantha)
Desai, Shri D.D. (Kaira)
Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat)
Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati)
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S. (Parabhanji)
Dhamankar, Shri (Bhiwandi)
Dhandapani, Shri C. T. (Dharapuram)
Dharangaj Singh, Shri (Shahabad)
Dharia, Shri Mohan (Poona)
Dhillon, Dr. G. S. (Taran Taran)
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant (Nagpur)
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad (Basti)
Dinesh Singh, Shri (Pratapgarh)
Dixit, Shri G. C. (Khandwa)
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra (Sitapur)
Dodu, Shri Hiralal (Banswara)
Dube, Shri J.P. (Bhandara)
Dumada, Shri L. K. (Dahanu)
Durairasu, Shri A. (Perambalur)
Dutta, Shri Biren (Tripura West)
Dwivedi, Shri Nagashwar (Machhlisahr)

E

Engli, Shri Biren (Diphu)

G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao (Baroda)
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira (Rae Bareli)

Ganesh, Shri K. R. (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)
Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Mohanlalganj)
Gangadeb, Shri P. (Angul)
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh (Ludhiana)
Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat)
Gavit, Shri T. H. (Nandurbar) *
Gayatri Devi of Jaipur, Shrimati (Jaipur)
Genda Singh, Shri (Padiauna)
George, Shri A. C. (Mukundapuram)
George, Shri Varkey (Kottayam)
Ghosh, Shri P. K. (Ranchi)
Gill, Shri Mohinder (Ferozepur)
Giri, Shri S. B. (Warangal)
Giri, Shri V. Shanker (Damoh)
Godara, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar)
Godofrey, Shrimati M. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians)
Goenka, Shri R. N. (Vidisha)
Gogoi, Shri Tarun (Jorhat)
Gohain, Shri C. C. (Nominated—North East Frontier Trade of Assam)
Gokhale, Shri H. R. (Bombay—North-West)
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Gopal, Shri K. (Karur)
Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Palghat)
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh (Nabdwip)
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra (Gauhati)
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb (Sangli)
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Gowda, Shri Pampan (Raichur)
Gowder, Shri J. M. (Nilgiris)
Guha, Shri Samar (Contai)
Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Alipore)

H

Haldar, Shri Madhuryya (Mathurapur)
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Hanumanthaiya, Shri K. (Bangalore)
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri (Pupri)
Hari Singh, Shri (Khurja)
Hashim, Shri M. M. (Secunderabad)
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan (Arabnagar)

I

Ishaque, Shri A. K. M. (Bashirhat)

J

Jadeja, Shri D.P. (Jamnagar)
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K. (Kanakapura)

(iii)

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sahasram)
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md. (Kishanganj)
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Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V. (Sivakasi)
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Jha, Shri Chiranjib (Saharsa)
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Jhunjhunwala, Shri Bishwanath (Chittorgarh)
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Joshi, Shri Popatlal M. (Banaskantha)
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Chandni Chowk)

K

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Kadam, Shri Dattajirao (Hatkangale)
Kadam, Shri J. G. (Wardha)
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Kotrashetti, Shri A.K. (Belgaum)

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Krishnan, Shri G.Y. (Kolar)
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Kushok Bakula, Shri (Ladakh)

L

Lakkappa, Shri K. (Tumkur)
Lakshmanan, Shri T. S. (Sriperumbudur)
Lakshminathanamma, Shrimati T. (Khammam)
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R. (Tindivanam)
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Lambodar Balyar, Shri (Bastar)
Laskar, Shri Nihar (Karimganj)
Lutfal Haque, Shri (Jangipur)

M

Madhukar, Shri K. M. (Kesaria)
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Majhi, Shri Kumar (Keonjhar)
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Mallanna, Shri K. (Madhugiri)
Mallikarjun, Shri (Medak)
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Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad (Samastipur)
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Martand Singh of Rewa, Shri (Rewa)
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Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Motihari)
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Mishra, Shri L. N. (Darbhanga)
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan (Begusarai)
Misra, Shri S. N. (Kannauj)
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Modi, Shri Shrikrishan (Sikar)
Mody Shri Piloo (Godhra)
Mohammad Ismail, Shri (Barrackpore)
Mohammad Tahir, Shri (Purnea)
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri (Siwan)
Mohan Swarup, Shri (Pilibhit)
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Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder (Balasore)
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Murthy, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram)
Muruganantham, Shri S. A. (Tirunelveli)
Muthuswamy, Shri M. (Tiruchengode)

N

Nahata, Shri Amrit (Barmer)
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Nair, Shri N. Sreekanth (Quilon)
Nanda, Shri G. L. (Kaithal)
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Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala (Kaisarganj)
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh (Garhwal)
Nimbalkar, Shri (Kolhapur)

O

Oraon, Shri Kartik (Lohardaga)
Oraon, Shri Tuna (Jalpaiguri)

P

Pahadia, Shri Jagannath (Hindaun)
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Palodkar, Shri Manikaro (Aurangabad)
Panda, Shri D. K. (Bhanjanagar)

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Pandey, Shri Sudhakar (Chandauli)
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar (Salempur)
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Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Bhubaneswar)
Pant, Shri K. C. (Nainital)
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Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand (Hamirpur)
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal (Surendranagar)
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai (Dohad)
Partap Singh, Shri (Simla)
Parthasarathy, Shri P. (Rajampet)
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat (Rosera)
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Patel, Shri H. M. (Dhandhuka)
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Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe (Kopargaon)
Patil, Shri Krishnarao (Jalgaon)
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Patnaik, Shri J. B. (Cuttack)
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Prabodh Chandra, Shri (Gurdaspur)
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah (Sahhdol)
Pardhani, Shri K. (Nowrangpur)
Parthy, Shri M. S. (Singhbhum)

Q

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R

Radhakrishnan, Shri S. (Cuddalore)
Raghu Ramalal, Shri K. (Guntur)
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Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur)
Rajangam, Shri M. (Dindigul)
Rajdeo Singh, Shri (Jaunpur)

Raju, Shri M. T. (Narasapur)
Raju, Shri P. V. G. (Visakhapatnam)
Ram, Shri Tulmohan (Araria)
Ram Deo Singh, Shri (Maharajganj)
Ram Dhan, Shri (Lalganj)
Ram Prakash, Shri (Ambala)
Ram Sewak, Ch. (Jalaun)
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon)
Ram Swarup, Shri (Robe:tsganj)
Ramji Ram, Shri (Akbarpur)
Ramkanwar, Shri (Tonk)
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri (Chapra)
Ramsingh Bhai, Shri (Indore)
Rana, Shri M. B. (Broach)
Ranabahadur Singh, Shri (Sidhi)
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Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Mahbubnagar)
Rao, Shri Jagannath (Chatrapur)
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Rao, Shri K. Narayana (Bobili)
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi (Kakinada)
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayana (Karamnagar)
Rao, Shri Nageshwara (Machilipatnam)
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada (Angole)
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama (Rajamundry)
Rao, Shri Rajagopal (Srikakulam)
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja (Bellary)
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh (Raigarh)
Raut, Shri Bhola (Bagaha)
Ravi, Shri Vayalar (Chirayinkil)
Ray, Shrimati Maya (Raiganj)
Reddi, Shri P. Antony (Anantapur)
Reddy, Shri B. N. (Niryalguda)
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami (Kurnool)
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna (Nalgonda)
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal (Nizamabad)
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa (Hindpur)
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga (Adilabad)
Reddy, Shri P. Barasimha (Chittoor)
Reddy, Shri P. V. (Kavali)
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah)
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das (Jhansi)
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila (Bilhaur)
Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Deoria)
Roy, Dr. Saradish (Bolpur)
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri (Bara Banki)

S

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur)
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar (Vishnupur)
Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhuj)
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj (Dehra Dun)
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Kozhikode)
Saksena, Prof. S. L. (Maharajganj)
Salve, Shri N. K. P. (Betul)
Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk)
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque (Amroha)
Saminathan, Shri P. A. (Gobichettipalayam)
Sanghi, Shri N. K. (Jalore)
Sangliana, Shri (Mizoram)
Sankata Prasad, Dr. (Misrikh)
Sant Bux Singh, Shri (Fatehpur)
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar (Joynagar)
Sathe ShriVasant (Akola)
Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly)
Satpathy, Shri Devendra (Dhenkanal)
Satyanarayana, Shri B. (Parvathipuram)
Savant, Shri Shankerrao (Kolaba)
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati (Anola)
Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands)

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)
Scindia of Gwalior, Shrimati V. R. (Bhind)
Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta—North-West)
Sen, Dr. Ranen (Barasat)
Sen, Shri Robin (Asansol)
Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de (Marmagao)
Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrapur)
Shiezyan, Shri (Kumbakmoan)
Shafee, Shri A. (Chanda)
Shafquat Jung, Shri (Kairana)
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut)
Shallani, Shri Chandra (Hathras)
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh (Kasganj)
Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur)
Shamim, Shri S. A. (Sringar)
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri (Chatra)
Shannkar Dev, Shri (Bidar)
Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi)
Sharma, Shri A. P. (Buxar)
Sharma, Dr. H. P. (Alwar)
Sharma, Shri Madoram (Karnal)
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)
Sharma, Shri R. N. (Dhanbad)
Sharma, Shri R. R. (Banda)
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)
Shashi Bhushan, Shri (South Delhi)
Shastry, Shri Biswanarayan (Lakhimpur)
Shastry, Shri Raja Ram (Varanasi)
Shastry, Shri Ramanand (Bijnor)
Shastry, Shri Ramavtar (Patna)

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikaramganj)
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)
Shenoy, Shri P. R. (Udipi)
Sher Singh Prof. (Jhajjar)
Shetty, Shti K. K. (Mangalore)
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)
Shiva Chandika, Shri (Banka)
Shivappa, Shri N. (Hassan)
Shivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)
Shukla, Shri B. R. (Bahrain)
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)
Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar)
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)
Singh, Shri D. N. (Hajipur)
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Phulpur)
Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffarpur)
Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)
Sivaswamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)
Sohan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh (Jamshedpur)
Solanki, Shri Pavisinsingh (Anand)
Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)
Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)
Sonar, Dr. A. G. (Ramtek)
Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)
Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)
Subravelu, Shri (Mayuram)
Sudarsanam, Shri M. (Narasaraopet)
Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)
Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)
Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)
Swran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)
Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh (Sangrur)
Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts)

T

Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)
Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)

Tewari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)
Tiwari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)
Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)
Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanathapuram)
Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Bilaspur)
Tiwarey, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)
Tiwari, Shri K. N. (Bettiah)
Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)
Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)
Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)
Ulganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)
Veciriah, Shri K. (Kudukkottai)
Vekaria, Shri (Junagadh)
Venkatasubaiyah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)
Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)
Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Nawada)
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Chandigarh)
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpet)
Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Nandi)
Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wardiawali)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)
Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)
Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)
Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)
Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad (Khagaria)
Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

Z

Zu fiqar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

LOK SABHA

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Dr. G. S. Dhillon

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. G. Swell

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Shri R. D. Bhandare
Shri N. K. P. Salve
Shrimati Sheila Kaul
Dr. Saradish Roy
Shri Era Sezhiyan

V

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shakdher

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XVII

First Day of the Fifth Session
of the Fifth Lok Sabha

No. 1

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LOK SABHA

Monday, July 31, 1972 Sravana 9,

1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shrimati Maya Ray (Raiganj)

Shri Ram Singh Bhai (Indore)

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of some of our esteemed friends during the inter-session period.

All of us were deeply shocked to learn of the sudden and premature demise of His Majesty King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk of Bhutan on the 21st July, 1972 at Nairobi at the age of 43.

Under his wise guidance and able leadership, Bhutan made very good progress in all fields. He was a true patriot and a sincere friend of India. By his affection and good-will for India he had endeared himself to the people of India. In his death Bhutan, has lost a great leader and India a great friend. We share the grief of the people of Bhutan and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our sorrow to his esteemed son, His Majesty King Jigme Singye Wangchuk, the Queen Mother, other members of the royal family, the Government and the people of Bhutan.

I have also the sad duty of referring to the passing away of Shri Indulal Yajnik, Shri Gulam Mohamad Bakshi and Shri Ram-ananda Das.

Shri Yanjik was a sitting Member of this House from Ahmedabad constituency of Gujarat. He had been a Member of the Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1957-70. He passed away at Ahmedabad on the 17th July, 1972 at the age of 81 after agonising and prolonged illness. Shri Yajnik was a noted champion of the underprivileged. He was a fearless and forthright person and was totally dedicated to the cause of the nation. He took keen interest in the deliberations of this House. Whenever he spoke, he was heard with attention. All sections of the House held him in high esteem. He spoke with objectivity and only on such matters on which he felt deeply. He will be remembered for his gentlemanliness and amiability.

Shri Ghulam Mohamad Bakshi was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha from Srinagar constituency of Jammu and Kashmir during the years 1967-70. Earlier he had been a Member of the State Legislative Assembly from 1951 to 1967 and the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir during the years 1953-63. He passed away on the 15th July, 1972 at Srinagar at the age of 63.

Bakshi Sahib, as we used to call him, was an eminent leader, a great organiser and an able administrator. He took charge of the administration of the sensitive State of Jammu and Kashmir at a time when the political situation there was complicated and highly explosive.

But by his courage, hard work and able public relationship, he gave stability and peace to the State and was responsible for its progress in many fields. He was a shining example of secularism and his services to the cause of the nation's unity would always be remembered. Through the vicissitudes of his political life he was firm and unflinching in his devotion to the cause of national integration. He was one of our veteran freedom fighters. He took active part in the debates in the House and made important contributions on many difficult subjects. He made friends with all Members in the House.

Shri Ramnanda Das was a Member of the first Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 representing Barrackpore constituency of West Bengal. He passed away at Calcutta on the 16th July, 1972 at the age of 59. He was a social worker and trade union leader. He represented India in ILO Conferences, at San Francisco in 1948 and at Geneva in 1951. He made useful contributions to the debates in the House.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of India are profoundly grieved at the sudden and untimely demise of His Majesty King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk of Bhutan.

He was a man of vision and outstanding qualities. He had wide intellectual interests and a deep concern for the welfare of his people. It is due to his sagacity, his drive and dynamism that Bhutan, tucked away in the high Himalayas, could leap over several centuries and enter the new age.

It was a privilege for India to co-operate with him in his mission of modernising Bhutan and building a humane social order there.

It is tragic that death should claim him when he was still in his early forties. A great and good friend of India, a man of great charm and deep humanity, has passed away. We offer our sincere condolences to the present King, the Queen-mother, the Royal Mother and other members of the Royal family and to the people of Bhutan.

To His Majesty King Jigme Singye Wangchuk, who inherits his father's throne and mission, I offer good wishes, friendship and our hand of co-operation. May Bhutan prosper and may Indo-Bhutanese friendship continue to be close.

In the course of this session of Parliament, our minds will go back to many incidents from the great saga of our Independence movement and we shall pay tribute to those who fought and sacrificed for freedom. The colleagues whose death we mourn today, Shri Indulal Yajnik, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad and Shri Ramanand Das belonged to this band. Their lives were dedicated to Swaraj and the uplift of our people.

Shri Yajnik was an uncompromising champion of the downtrodden. By his simplicity, single-mindedness of purpose and force of character, he left a mark on the life of Gujarat. He was a veteran of our fight for Independence; he was also an educationist, a trade union leader and an author. He combined thought and action. Although ripe in years, he was active in public life to the very last. The country has lost a remarkable mass leader.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad was a familiar figure to us all in Parliament and all over the country. From an early age, he was involved in a democratic movement of Jammu and Kashmir from its very inception and made a place for himself by his amazing ability to organise and to establish a good rapport with all sections of people

As Head of the State Government for 10 years, he infused dynamism into the administration and did much for its economic development. He was respected because of his unflinching commitment to secularism, national strength and national unity. His death will be mourned by a large number of colleagues and friends.

Shri Ramananda Das served the Scheduled Castes people and also the industrial workers of West Bengal with dedication. Many trade union organisations such as those of the tannery workers, coal miners and dock workers and hospital workers received guidance from him.

I request you to convey our most sincere sympathy and condolences to the families of these departed members.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : On behalf of my party, I share the grief expressed here at the premature demise of the ruler of Bhutan Jigme Dorji Wangchuk and request you to convey our grief to the bereaved family.

I also express grief at the death of one of the great patriots, Shri Indulal Yajnik who was not only a great patriot but also a freedom fighter and consistent anti-imperialist. He always held radical, left views. It was at a time when there were anti-fascist struggles and civil war was going on in Spain when he visited Europe. He was greatly inspired by the freedom fighters of the anti-fascist struggle and he held consistently views against fascism and imperialism. He was always a champion of the cause of the down-trodden. He took a lead in organising peasants for the kisan sabha. During that period he was in association with the Communist Party of India, serving the cause of the down-trodden and the millions of the masses. He was also a great leader of the Mahagujarat movement and a great public figure. Though he subsequently joined the Congress, he still held patriotic, radical leftist views and that is why we express our great sorrow at his loss.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad came into prominence from a very poor family and it was due to his inborn merit and qualities that he rose to prominence and became a leader of the Kashmir National Conference. He was one of the topmost leaders of the Quit Kashmir movement. He was also for some time Prime Minister of Kashmir and had a good record of public life. I express my sorrow at the demise of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad.

Shri Ramanand Das was a social worker. I do not know much of him. Still the loss of Ramanand Das is a loss for all social workers. I express our grief at his demise.

I request you to convey our grief to the bereaved families.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : On behalf of our party, I associate myself with the sentiments of sorrow already expressed in this House. Shri Indulal Yajnik whom we shall miss particularly was a remarkable person, gifted with unusual talents and a man of courage and character. He was of the type, if I may put it, of the Congressmen of the old days. And I say this because it may not be known to many people that Shri Indulal Yajnik had come into the closest possible contact with Gandhiji in the old days, but that did not deter him, when he came to find out his differences with Gandhiji, to part company, and this has been related in a two-volume book which he wrote more than 30 years ago, which is now a bibliographical rarity and ought to be reprinted by those who are incharge of the Gandhi publications and that sort of thing. He was a man who was imbued with the finest traditions of the Indian freedom movement, and that is why he did not hesitate to associate himself with the trade union struggle of his people. That is why he was one of the pioneers of the All India Kisan Organisation. That is why he came later to be the undoubtedly leader of the Maha Gujarat Movement. That is why when he thought that perhaps the Congress might adopt better methods for the benefit of the people, he re-joined the Congress. Here was a man

whose voice we shall miss in this House, inspite of his age, we shall miss his presence so much in this House. It was unfortunate that he was stricken and was lying not dead but dying, but his spirit which is fearless and courageous could never allow him lying in that condition for long, and that has relieved him of the posture in which he was put by fate, but we shall miss him in this House. If he was here, his voice would have been stridently heard in regard to the issues which are confronting our people, and even though he has died full of years and honours, it is a matter of sorrow indeed for us that he is no longer in our company.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed was another remarkable character whom I had the privilege of coming to know in 1952 at fairly close quarters, and what struck me about him was not only the fact that, like some other people in Kashmir, he came into contact with the movement of the people there for freedom early in his life, but the fact of a luminous humanity shining in whatever he did. In his political life, he went through ups and downs of various sorts. One might form differing judgements in regard to what he did or did not do. At this particular moment I would like to say what was said by a character in a Somerset Maugham novel, namely that there is one job that I do not care for, and that is God's job on judgment day. We are not here to pronounce judgments on the work done by political figures, but there was about Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed a shining humanity, and he could clasp a man to his heart with a kind of easy generosity which sprang naturally out of certain springs of humanity, which has certainly made a tremendous impression. Here was a man who belonged with the people, who felt one with the entire population of the country. Here was a man who might have made mistakes from time to time, but who at the same time was loved dearly by those who had come to know him. And that is why, inspite of whatever political evaluation we might make, because he was a stridently political character, as a human being, as a person on the political stage of this country, he would be

remembered for a long time and his memory would be dearly cherished by those who had come to know him.

I had known Mr. Ramananda Das also because I was in the First Lok Sabha when he was a Member, and he had made himself a distinguished figure in so far as questions relating to labour and conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were concerned. I found him also an extremely amiable personality who was continuing his active work, as far as I know, in West Bengal and his absence surely would be felt in those spheres where he had made his contribution.

The Maharaja of Bhutan was, we learn, a friend of India, and it is a matter of sorrow that he has passed away, and it is only appropriate that the Parliament of India expresses its sympathy and grief at his death.

I wish you, Sir, to convey to the families concerned the condolences of our party and also the condolences of the entire Parliament.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : On behalf of my party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister and Leader of the House and you, Sir, and other leaders of parties at the sudden demise of the King of Bhutan. Mr. Indulal Yajnik, who was noted for his simplicity, honesty, integrity and nobility; and secondly of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed who was noted for his administrative talent; and thirdly of Shri Ramanand Das whom I did not know personally. On behalf of my party, I request you to convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of these departed souls.

श्री भूटान विहारी भाजपेडी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, जन्म और मृत्यु के कागारों के बीच में बहने वाली जीवनधारा जब अचानक रुक जाती है तो एक गहरा आशात लगता है। भूटान नरेश और बबली गुलाम मोहम्मद अकस्मात् हमारे बीच में से उठ गये, मारों बिना बादल बिजली गिर पड़ी।

भारत के एक मित्र के रूप में, हिमालय के एक पुत्र के रूप में, भूटान नरेश ने इस भूखण्ड

में अपने देश की स्वाधीनता के लिये, अपनी सीमाओं की असुरक्षा के लिये, जो प्रवर्तन किये, वे स्मरणीय रहेंगे। 1962 के दिनों में जब हमारी उत्तरी सीमा संकटावन्ध थी और हमारा एक पड़ीसी हमारे लिये एक गम्भीर चुनौती बन कर बढ़ा था, भूटान के नरेश ने न केवल अपनी स्वाधीनता कायम रखी, भारत के साथ मिलता के सम्बन्धों को भी सुदृढ़ किया। इस के लिये भारत की जनता उन्हें कभी नहीं भूलेगी।

बवणी गुलाम मौहम्मद हमार बीव में नहीं रहे। वह पक्के राष्ट्रवादी थे, एक "मर्द-मैर्ड", भैदान के मंद, दृढ़ प्रशासक, सच्चे मित्र थे। उन का अध्याव हम में से अनेकों के लिये एक व्यक्तिगत जनि है। 1953 में जब उन के कुछ साथी पथ से विचलित हो गये, व्यक्तिगत महत्वाकांक्षा का निकार हो गया कर काश्मीर के भारत में पूर्ण विलय का विरोध करने लगे, बवणी गुलाम मौहम्मद अंडिग चट्टान की तरह से बढ़े रहे। उन के बीवन में अनेकों उत्तार-बढ़ाव आये, मगर राष्ट्र के प्रति उन की जिन्दा में कभी किसी प्रकार की डगमगाहट पैदा नहीं हुई। जो भी उन के व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क में आया वही उन के गुणों का स्मरण करेगा। अमी जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता प० प्रेम नाथ ढोगरा के निघन से धतियत हुई थी, अब बवणी साहब के देहावसान ने वहां के सामाजिक जीवन में एक ऐसी रिक्ता भर दी है जिस का पूरा होना मुश्किल दिखाई देता है।

मैं श्री रामानन्द दास की मृत्यु पर भी अपनी ओर से और अपने दल की ओर से शोक प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि ममी दिवंगत भारतीयों को जान्ति प्रदान करें।

ओ स्वयम भन्दन विद्य : (वृगुसराय) अध्यक्ष महां-दय, एक तरह से हमारी यह संस्था, हमारी संसद भौत के करिलते के साथ से अपने कार्य को प्रारम्भ करती है। यह हमारे लिये बड़े दुख की बात है। लेकिन डिन्डी का काटोवार यूंही चलता रहता है और यह जानवार सत्था भी उस में अपना काम करती रहती है। मैं इन दिवंगत भारतीयों के प्रति अपने दल की तरफ से अद्वाजली भूषित करता हूँ और उन के परिवार के साथ इस दुख की बड़ी में संवेदना जाहिर करता हूँ।

इन में से कुछ को बहुत नजदीक से जानने का भौका मिला था। उन के कामों को भी बहुत अच्छी तरह से देखने और समझने का भौका मिला था और कुछ की तो व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी हमारे ऊपर बड़ी कृपा रहती थी। लेकिन आज इस समय में कुछ के बारे में कम कह—यह मेरी समझ में मुनासिब नहीं मालूम होता। इस लिये मैं इतना ही कह कर सन्तोष करूँगा कि आज हम सभी इन महापुरुषों के जाने के बाद बहत दुःख अनुभव करते हैं और उन के सभी मित्रों और उन के परिवार के सदस्यों के प्रति अपनी संवेदना व्यक्त करते हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of every session it is a painful ritual to remember some of our departed friends and to pay homage to them.

The passing away of Jigme Dorji, the King of Bhutan, is a great loss to India. He was a sincere friend of India. He played a prominent part in the Sino-Indian conflict and he was always on the side of India. He is responsible for the present position of progress in Bhutan. His country has lost a great leader and we a great friend. I, along with the Swatantra Party, mourn his loss.

Coming to Indulal Yajnik, I had the privilege of knowing him since 1957 when both of us came to this House. He came on the Mahagujarat Parishad ticket. He was freedom fighter and a patriot to the very core of his heart. Though he was an old man, the spirit of youth dominated him. He always took up the cause of the underdogs in this House. He was a personal friend of mine. I mourn his loss.

Coming to Bakshi Saheb, I had the privilege of meeting him in the last Lok Sabha, But I had an opportunity to go through his activities. At a very difficult period of India's history he steered the destiny of Kashmir with ability, determination and patriotism. We shall be missing him at a time when we badly need him.

I do not know Shri Ramananda Das but I have come to know from my friends that he was freedom fighter and a social worker. On behalf of the Swatantra Party, I offer my condolences to the members of the bereaved family and associate myself with the sentiments expressed by other hon. Members.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : Sir, on behalf of the Socialist Party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed in this House on the sad demise of His Highness Jigme Dorji, Shri Indulal Yajnik, Bakshi Ghulam Mohamad and Shri Ramananda. I also express my condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

His 'Highness Jigme Dorji was a symbol of modernism. He worked for the development and progress of his country and brought it to modern age. On many crucial occasions Bhutan stood by India. He was also the symbol of Indo-Bhutanese friendship. It should be remembered that Bhutan was the second country to give recognition to Bangladesh. I hope the new King will also follow the footsteps of his father and Indo-Bhutanese friendship will continue to strengthen.

Shri Indulal Yajnik was a stalwart among the freedom-fighters in this country. I wish that he should have lived a few more days so that we could have had the occasion to offer him our national honour at the time of the celebration of the 25th year of our freedom. Shri Indulal Yajnik was one of the non-conformists among the freedom fighters of our country. He was a close associate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and one of the pioneers in the kisan movement in India. He joined the anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh which was held under the leadership of Netaji. He was one of the founder members of the Left Consolidation Committee which was formed by Netaji. He was also a founder member of the Forward Block which was founded by Netaji.

Shri Indulal Yajnik was the leader of the Maha-Gujarat Samiti. At the same time, we should also remember that he was so great that he extended his support to the Samyukta Maharashtra movement. He brought about friendship and amity between the people of Gujarat and Maharashtra at a time when high tension was running between the people of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Shri Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad lived as a true Indian and he died as a true Indian. He stood the test of his commitment to nationalism and secularism at a very crucial stage and, at that crucial stage, he courageously took the leadership of Kashmir in support of its complete integration with India. He was also one of the founder-members of the People's Movement for the democratic rights of the people. I had occasion to know him because for some time he joined our socialist fraternity. He showed not only his political wisdom but also largeness of his heart, not only for Kashmir but for the whole of India.

Shri Ramananda Das whom also I knew was not only one of the leaders of the backward community but also of the most down-trodden community and the Harijans. He was one of those who fought for the cause of the down-trodden people in the country.

I express my deep sorrow and pay my respect and homage to these freedom fighters of our country. On behalf of my party, I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) : Sir, I desire to associate my party with the sentiments of grief and sorrow expressed by you and the Prime Minister at the sad demise of the King of Bhutan and our colleagues in Parliament, Shri Indulal Yajnik, Shri Ghulam Mohammad Bakshi and Shri Ramananda Das.

The King of Bhutan was a friend of our country and all of us associate ourselves with the grief through which the people of Bhutan are passing today.

I had the good fortune to have had close association with Shri Indulal Yajnik. Really, he was a man of great stature, nobility and integrity of character. He served the country in many capacities, particularly, in the State of Gujarat.

As all of us are aware, Shri Ghulam Mohamad Bakshi served the country in various capacities and, particularly, he tried to improve the conditions of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

I am told Shri Ramananda Das was a member of the First Lok Sabha and that he tried his best to improve the educational and cultural standards of Scheduled Castes people in the country.

I express my grief at the passing away of the great sons of India and I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Sir, on behalf of my Group, I join in the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister and other hon. Members of the House on the passing away of our friends and wish to convey to their families our condolences and prayers for the departed souls.

प्र० एस० एस० ससेना (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन सायियों का आकर्षित निधन हुआ है उन के प्रति मैं अपनी हार्दिक सम्बोदना प्रकट करता हूँ। श्री इंदुलाल याजिक को मैं बहुत दिनों से जानता था। उन की देश-सेवा बहुत ऊँची थी। वह अपने दंग के निराने नेता थे। वह हमेशा स्वतंत्र विचार के पादी थे और गरीबों के लिए वह हमेशा इसाफ चाहते थे उन का दिन उन के लिए तहपता था। उन की मृत्यु से हम सब लोगों को बहुत दुःख हुआ है। बहुत दिनों से मूँह रहे थे कि वह बीमार हैं। हमें दुःख है कि वह अब नहीं रहे।

बवशी गुलाम मोहम्मद को भी मैं बहुत दिनों से जानता था। वह सचमूच देश के एक बहुत ही महान नेता थे। मैं उन्हें काशीर का रफी प्रदमद किरदार कहता था। वह बड़े प्रचले ऐड-

मिनिस्ट्रेटर थे। देश भक्ति में उन का स्थान किसी से कम नहीं था।

रामानंद जी पहली लोक सभा में ऐरे साथी थे। वह बहुत जबरंस्त पिछड़ी जातियों के समर्थक थे। उन की मृत्यु से हमें बहुत दुःख पहुँचा है।

किंग ग्राफ भूटान हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े दोस्त थे और हमें बहुत दुःख है कि वह आज नहीं रहे। उन्होंने बहुत संकटकाल में हमारा साथ दिया।

मैं सभी दिवंगत आत्माओं के प्रति अपनी अदानी अप्रित करता हूँ और मैं जाहांगा कि उन के कुटुंबों तक हमारी सम्बोदना पहुँचा थी जाय।

श्री कृशोक बालकुला (लहाव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मृत्यु जीवन का धर्म है। मृत्यु अवश्यकात्मकी है। मनुष्य असंबव को संभव बना सकता है किन्तु कूर काल के सामने उस की भक्ति भी कुठित हो जाती है। उम दिन जब यह मुना कि बवशी गुलाम मोहम्मद जी का एकांक सदैव के लिए वियोग हो गया है तो मन व्यथा से भर उठा।

बवशी गुलाम मोहम्मद का व्यक्तित्व अतुलनीय था। वह कुलग प्रशासक, गुण प्राह्ल, निर्भीक, निरभिमानी और उच्च कोटि के देश भक्त थे। उन्होंने काशीर और भारत के ममन्ध दृक करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। प्रजातंत्र और धर्म निरपेक्षा में उन्हें घटू विवाह था। काशीर को राष्ट्रीय मरिता में प्रवाहित करने का श्रेय उन्हें ही प्राप्त है।

बवशी गुलाम मोहम्मद माहसी व्यक्ति थे। उन्हें सदैव जनना के हित की बिना रहती थी। लहाव के प्रति उनका दृष्टिकोण उदार था। उन्होंने लहाव की जनता पर प्रेम का प्रगाढ़ प्रमाद प्रवाहित किया था। लहाव के विकास के लिए उन्होंने प्रनेक योजनाएं बनाई थीं।

सन् 1953 से 1964 तक काशीर राज्य में उन के सहयोगी के स्प में काम करने का मुझे सीधार्थ मिला है। यद्यपि प्रनेक इवासरों पर मेरा उन से मतभेद हुआ किन्तु मुझे यह स्ती-कार करने में कोई सकोच नहीं है कि वह मुश्योद्य और निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति थे। उन्होंने कषी

पराजय स्वीकार नहीं की। वह उच्च भादर, सरल स्वभाव और राष्ट्रीय एकता के प्रतीक थे।

इस अवसर पर मैं स्वर्णीय बज्जी साहब और भव्य दिवंगत सदस्यों के प्रति अद्वाजली भूषित करता हूँ और उन के चित्त की शांति के लिए विषयरत्न से प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I associate myself with the sentiments of grief and sorrow that have been expressed in this House by the Leader of the House and by yourself at the sad demise of His Highness the King of Bhutan, Shri Indulal Yajnik, Shri Ghulam Mohamad Bakshi and Shri Ramananda Das.

I have only to add that I had the privilege of working very closely with Shri Indulal Yajnik in the kisan movement, in the trade union movement and also in this House. He was the leader of the United Progressive Group in the Third Lok Sabha, and he was the easiest man to get along with and to work with. I pay my humble tributes to his memory and to the memory of the other hon. leaders who have passed away.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a shortwhile.

11.40 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

MR SPEAKER: The Prime Minister will now introduce the new Ministers to the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI): I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the

House my new colleagues, Shri T. A. Pal, Minister of Railways and Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister of Planning.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Drinking Water in Sector 'D' of D. I. Z. Area, New Delhi.

***1. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of drinking water is being made in Sector 'D' of D. I. Z. Area, New Delhi only for 90 minutes in 24 hours and that too is being staggered;

(b) when was the supply made for 9 hours as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1711 on the 3rd April, 1972; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for submitting wrong information?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) For better distribution of water, the newly constructed quarters in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area have been divided into two groups. Water is being pumped in three shifts in these two groups and the total hours of pumping depend on the availability of water in the underground tank which is fed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee's mains. Hours of pumping vary from day to day depending on the availability of water.

(b) The average daily pumping duration for the period 15th January to 14th March, 1972 was 8 hours and 46 minutes i.e. about 9 hours per day as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1711.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री सत्याल क्षेत्र: स्पीकर साहेब, मन्त्री जी ने जो भाज जवाब दिया है और जो 3 अंत्रियों को जवाब दिया गया था उसमें फर्क है। भाज जो टोटल फिर बताई गई है वह तकरीबन 6 घण्टे बनती है और जो उस बत्ते टोटल फिर बताई

गई थी वह तकरीबन 9 घंटे बनती है तो मोहकमे की तरफ से किस ने विस्तीर्ण किया है, वह कौन-सा अधिकारी है विपाटमेन्ट का जिसने हाउस को विस्तीर्ण किया है? इस बात की इच्छायरी होनी चाहिए।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित: इसमें कोई गलत खबर नहीं दी गई है। उम तारीख को, 14 या 15 तारीख को जो हालत थी उसकी बिना पर बताया गया था। उसमें लिखा था कि मेन्स में जितना पानी होता है उसके अधीन सप्लाई दी जाती है। असल में यह काफी बदलता रहता है। जब गर्मी का मौसम आता है तो पानी भी मेन्स में कम होता है और खर्च भी ज्यादा होता है। उसके हिसाब से हमने फोरंस निकलवाई है, उसमें 8 घंटे 37 मिनट और 8 घंटे 55 मिनट 15-2-72 से 14-3-72 तक, फिर 15 मार्च से 14 अप्रैल तक 6 घंटे 23 मिनट और 15-4-72 से 14-5-72 तक 5 घंटे 30 मिनट। यहां तक कि कम से कम 4 घंटे 11 मिनट तक ही जाता है लेकिन उमके बाद 15 जुलाई से फिर 5 घंटे 5 मिनट हुआ है। तो यह पानी के हिसाब से घटता बढ़ता रहता है। इसमें जानबूझ कर कोई गलत खबर देने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है।

श्री जस्तपाल कपूर: क्या मन्त्री जी बता सकेंगे कि बास तौर पर इस एरिया में और मारी दिल्ली में जो पानी की दिक्कत है वह कितने माल में दूर की जा सकती है?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित: मारे शहर के लिए तो कहना बहुत मुश्किल है लेकिन इस एरिया में हमने एक और अन्डरग्राउन्ड टैक 30 हजार मैलन का बढ़ाया है, पहले 30 हजार का एक था। एक और बर्टरहैंड टैक 40 हजार का बढ़ाया है। इससे इस एरिया में पानी की आगे जबर मुश्किल होगी। लेकिन जहां तक मारी दिल्ली और नदी दिल्ली का मम्बन्ध है, मुकालिफ टाइम पर मुकालिफ किस्म की मेन्स बनी है लेकिन जबसे मास्टर प्लान बना है तबसे एक तरीके से काम चल रहा है। हम यहां के लिए सोच रहे हैं और दूसरी जगहों के लिए भी कि ट्र्यूबवेस्ट नगाए जायें और उमकी मौजीम बना रहे हैं।

HOUSES FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION IN GUJARAT

*2. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

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

(a) whether leading architects have offered to contribute their services for providing houses for the economically weaker section in Gujarat at the cost of Rs. 1500 to 3500 per tenement; and

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission and Housing and Urban Development Corporation have agreed to help and extend the experiment to other States?

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

Leading Architects from the country were invited to attend the work-shop on low cost housing sponsored by Gujarat Housing Board at Baroda in June, 1972. They discussed the question of evolving suitable designs for low cost housing. Thereafter a panel of 7 architects has been appointed to go into the matter further. Each architect has been assigned a city. The architects have been shown the land in each city. It is proposed to cover 7 cities having a population exceeding 1 lakh, the cities being Ahmedabad, Baroda, Nadiad, Rajkot, Surat, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar. The panel is yet to submit the designs and the report.

(b) As the report of the panel is yet to be received by the Government of Gujarat, the question does not arise.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : May I know from the hon. Minister as to what are the other States of the country which have followed the example of Gujarat State in this matter?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : After we get the report and designs, the Ministry will examine these things. If

the cost is lower, if the designs are better, certainly, we shall adopt them in other States in cooperation with the States concerned, because, this work will have to be done in the States.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Rs. 200 crores of fund has been provided to build houses for the weaker sections of our society. Now, as the State Governments have no funds at their disposal, will the Central Government think of providing funds from their revolving Fund of Rs. 200 crores?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : This revolving fund is about Rs. 50 crores or so and it will go on revolving and increasing and it will take a long time to become Rs. 200 crores. Under the Fourth Plan, already this Fund has been increased by about Rs. 30 crores. I think in the next Plan, the budgetary provision would be larger. But, after all, the responsibility for housing must continue to rest with the States. The main responsibility is theirs.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the hon. Minister enlighten whether such facilities are being extended to Orissa? If so the provisions in respect of Central Aid may also be stated by the hon. Minister.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : All the States are being treated on an equal footing. Of course, Orissa State will also be considered.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : While evolving the scheme to provide cheaper houses for the weaker sections of our society, may I know, Sir, whether Government will also keep in view the availability of local materials which are already available, and whether they will make use of them to suit the local conditions, in the light of the experience we had regarding the pre-fabricated housing scheme.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : Locally available building materials should be used in preference to cement and steel

and such other materials which do not reach in time due to transport and other difficulties. The attention of the State Governments has been drawn to this aspect. So far as the Central Government is concerned, we are also considering that. But I may state for the information of the hon. Member that even in respect of the manufacture of bricks, sometimes, difficulties are being experienced.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः भाष्यक महोदय, मैं आपके भाष्यम से मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कम कीमत के मकान बनाने की योजना है इस सम्बन्ध में क्या इस बात का सर्वे किया गया है कि सारे देश में कितने मकानों की आवश्यकता है और उनकी बनाने में कम से कम कितना पैसा लगेगा? क्या एक लाख से कम आवादी वाले शहरों में मकान बनाने का सरकार का इरादा है तथा यह कार्य कब से प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षितः श्रीमन्, प्रारम्भ तो बहुत पहले से है। अब भी काम चल रहा है। करोड़ 9 करोड़ के फ्लैट्स या रेजीडेंशियल यूनिट्स की जरूरत होगी। लेकिन प्राज्ञ का यह अनुमान है जो कि यह बढ़ भी सकता है आगे। किस तेजी से हम मकान आगे बना सकेंगे उस के आधार पर ही यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह काम कितने समय में पूरा हो जायेगा? इसलिए भर्मी भविष्य की कल्पना निश्चित रूप से बताना हमारे लिए सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः यह कम कीमत भविष्यत लागत के जो मकान बन रहे हैं तो वह कितनी कीमत के बनायेंगे?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षितः शहर में यह कम लागत वाले कोई 10,000 रुपये के बनेंगे जबकि गांव और छोटी जगहों में कोई 3,000 के बनेंगे।

SYSTEM OF PURCHASE OF PULSES ETC. BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA:

***3. DR. SARADISH ROY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India followed the practice of not bidding

for the first three lots in the commercial purchase of grams and pulses in the current season and purchased only after the third bid; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this system of purchase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) : This procedure was introduced by the Food Corporation of India with effect from the 20th May, 1972. This was intended to enable the mandi officers of the Corporation to make purchases at the market rate, after taking into consideration the bids for the first three lots. When instances came to the notice of the Corporation that the bidding for the first three lots were being deliberately manipulated by interested parties, the Food Corporation issued revised instructions to the mandi officers authorizing them to bid for the first three lots.

DR. SARADISH ROY : May I know whether prior to issuing such orders, the Food Corporation of India issued an order for not to purchase of stock from the mandis as a result of which the unscrupulous traders took the advantage to lower prices and cheated the farmer, and subsequently when the rates were more than Rs. 115, these orders were issued as a result of which the unscrupulous traders could make profits by offering the same stocks to the Food Corporation of India? May I know whether this is a fact, and if so, who issued the orders which gave advantage to the unscrupulous traders and resulted in a loss to the Food Corporation of India?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I have already stated in my answer that this system was found to be defective. Of course, hon. Members will appreciate that the Corporation of India is an autonomous body. They had resorted to this method at first but now they have rectified it. We ourselves in our Ministry will go into this matter and see that the normal practices are followed in such matters.

DR. SARADISH ROY : My questions have not been fully answered. I wanted to know who issued the orders which gave advantage to the unscrupulous traders and resulted in loss to the Food Corporation of India. The food Corporation of India has lost lakhs of rupees due to the increased rates of grams and pulses from less than Rs. 100 to about Rs. 115 to Rs. 117. May I know what steps are going to be taken against the officials who had issued such orders?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Obviously, the orders were issued from the headquarters of the food Corporation of India. I have got with me here some figures which indicate that as a result of this procedure, the purchase prices were relatively a little higher; when the procedure was changed, the prices were at a relatively lower level. As I have said, Government themselves are seized of the matter and we shall go into this matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know whether with regard to the purchase of pulses by the Food Corporation of India, the normal rules governing the issue of tenders and scrutiny of quotations received on the basis of tenders are observed or not, and whether any cases have been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister where, for instance, a tender of Rs. 122 per quintal was offered by a particular firm, namely Messrs. Netram Amarsingh, and this was accepted by the corporation and its chairman, despite the fact that there was a pending quotation from another firm for Rs. 114, which was Rs. 8 lower? May I know whether it is a fact that this purchase was made at a price which was Rs. 8 higher than the lower price which was offered, and as a result of that, the corporation had to incur heavy losses?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The Government are going to inquire into these matters. If something is found out, naturally Government would take stern action irrespective of anybody being involved in this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who is going to conduct the inquiry and how long will it take?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The CBI is being entrusted with this and it will be inquiring into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि दालों की खरीद में घोटाले के साथ साथ फूड कारपोरेशन ने मस्टंड भायल की जो खरीद की है उस के बारे में भी अप्टाचार और पक्षपात का आरोप लगाया गया है? क्या यह सच है कि जब यह आरोप हुवि भंती महोदय को दिये गये तो उन्होंने फूड कारपोरेशन के बेयरबैन को कर्मेंट्स के लिए भेज दिया? क्या सी भी आई को यह कहा गया है कि जिन कर्मचारियों ने सार्वजनिक रूप से यह आरोप लगाये हैं उन के पक्ष में प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करने के लिए उन्हें प्रवत्तर दिया जायगा?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I do not consider anything wrong if when personal allegations are made against anybody, facts are sought to be ascertained from him. What is wrong in referring the documents to the person concerned? It does not mean that Government will not then take an independent view of the case. As we know, allegations are inquired into by independent authorities.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE : What about the latter part of my question? Definite allegations have been made by the employees of the FCI. A memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister. Will they be given an opportunity to produce evidence in support of those allegations?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : If a *prima facie* case is established, Government would explore all possible avenues to find out the facts pertaining to all concerned and take appropriate action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Our Union in Kanpur had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister. Has it been consi-

dered? They have levelled serious charges therein.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I do not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have been trying to catch your eye for a long time. You will allow me to say that a former Congress Minister has been thieving in the Food Corporation of India and making money for party funds. You are trying to shut me out. That is all I say. You are trying to protect him because he had been your colleague.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Names are not to be mentioned here. It will not be recorded. He may say Chairman of such and such body. That is enough.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Instead of considering the allegations made by the employees, they are transferring them, just because they have unearthed a corruption case.

MR. SPEAKER : Too many members are catching my eye.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly allow a discussion under rule 193. If the state is clean, allow us a discussion under rule 193 so that we can do the washing properly with a very good detergent on the floor of the House. We know how a person** has been making money. It is a matter of shame.

MR. SPEAKER : He can say 'Chairman'. Names are not to be mentioned. It will not be recorded.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता लेकिन यह घबराय कहना चाहूंगा कि जिन फ़ाइलों में गढ़बड़ी की सामग्री है घब उन्हें कारपोरेशन के हैंड-बाटर में बुला कर गढ़बड़ किया गया है। आप सी भी आई को कहिये कि सारी फ़ाइलें घपने कर्त्त्व में ने हैं।

**Not recorded.

Several Hon. Members rose—

MR SPEAKER : Order, order, I would have allowed more questions, but it is already two minutes up, and Members do not understand that the time is already up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Please do not mention the time, because, Sir, I have been trying to catch your eyes from the very beginning.

MR. SPEAKER : I was deliberately avoiding my eyes from you. I was deliberately doing it. I wanted to lend my eyes to others also.

Now, Mr. Banerjee, for the Call Attention.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report regarding Shipbuilding Yard at Haldia

*4. **SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY** :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has received the expert report that large size ship building yard should be constructed at Haldia; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a)

No, Sir. The Working Group which had been appointed by the Government has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Large Scale Sale and Transfer of Land Before Imposition of Ceiling

*5. **SHRI A.K. GOPALAN** :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is large-scale sale and transfer of

lands in many States as evidenced by the enormous increase in the sale of non-judicial stamp paper; and

(b) if so, whether Government are satisfied that the Legislations on ceiling to be passed or passed by the States contain adequate safeguards to prevent last-minute transfer of lands by sufficient retrospective effect being given to the legislations?

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

(b) The question relating to giving retrospective effect to the reduced level of ceiling was placed before the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 23rd July, 1972 for advice. The Conference has unanimously decided that the amended ceiling laws should be given retrospective effect from a date not later than 24th January, 1971. This decision will be formally conveyed to all the State Governments as a guideline.

Levy Price of Sugar and Recommendation of Agricultural Rices Commission for Increase in Sugarcane Price

*6. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY** :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed revised levy prices for sugar ex-factory for different zones and if so, the main features thereof;

(b) whether Government are also considering the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission for enhancing the price of sugar-cane supplied to factories for the season 1972-73; and

(c) the other steps proposed to ensure adequate sugar production during the ensuing season and uniform price of sugar throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The ex-factory prices for levy sugar for different zones have been fixed under the Essential Commodities Act on the basis of the cost schedules and subsequent escalations recommended by the Tariff Commission, and also having regard to

- (i) The minimum price fixed for sugar-cane by the Central Government under this section;
- (ii) the manufacturing cost of sugar;
- (iii) the duty or tax, if any, paid or payable thereon; and
- (iv) the securing of a reasonable return on the capital employed in the business of manufacturing sugar.

(b) Yes, Sir, while determining the minimum price for sugarcane payable by factories for 1972-73, the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission along with the views of the sugar industry, cane growers, State Governments and other interests concerned will be taken into consideration.

(c) The policy in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

Report of the Committee to Study Effects of Oral Contraceptive Pill

***7. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH :**

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

(a) whether the Committee set up by Government to study the effects of the oral contraceptive pill has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its recommendations and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in library. See No. LT-31 80/72]

Setting-Up of Land Banks in States

***8. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :**

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

(a) whether the Centre has asked the State Governments to create "Land Banks" by acquisition of urban land on the basis of well formulated Master Plan for Housing as well as other facilities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). An inter-disciplinary Seminar on the Evolution of a National Policy on Housing and Urban Development held at New Delhi in April, 1972, recommended socialisation of urbanisable land within the Master Plan limits of cities and towns, so that the benefit of appreciation in land values resulting from urbanisation and development works undertaken by Civic authorities accrues to the community as a whole and not to private individuals. The recommendations of the Seminar were forwarded to the State Governments for consideration and suitable action. The matter was further discussed in the Housing Ministers Conference held at New Delhi on the 12th and 13th July, 1972 and the Conference has also endorsed a policy for the socialisation of all urbanisable land.

Setting Up of Youth Centres Named Jawaharlal Nehru

***9. SHRI R. P. DAS :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up Youth Centres named after Jawaharlal Nehru all over India;

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

(c) whether there are already Youth Centres functioning under the name of Nehru Youth Centres run by the Congress Party and if so, whether the new Centres are modelled after them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c) : Government of India propose to establish Nehru Yuval Kendras in 100 districts during the 25th year of Indian independence and propose to complete establishment of such centres in the remaining districts by the end of the fourth plan.

These Yuval Kendras are primarily designed to organise out-of-school education for all sections of youth in the age-group of 15—25 and will also provide facilities for their creative activities through participation in arts, sports and utilization of their leisure time and social service programmes.

It is understood that there is a centre known as Jawaharlal Nehru Youth Centre functioning in Delhi, but the concept of Nehru Yuval Kendra has not been developed on the model of any youth centre existing in the country.

Inclusion of Bovis, Voddars, Lambaris, Korachas in List of Scheduled Tribes

*10. **SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Mysore has approached the Central Government to include Bovis, Voddars, Lambaris and Korachas in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government towards the suggestion of State Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The Government of Mysore

have recently suggested the inclusion of Bovis, Voddars and Lambaris in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The matter is under consideration. Delhi University Teachers Association's opposition to change in set-up of Delhi University

*11. **SHRISUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi University Teachers' Association has opposed the change made in the set-up of Delhi University; and

(b) If so, whether in view of this, Government propose to reconsider its decision?

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

(b) The proposed changes in the set-up of Delhi University have been made by adding new statutes or amending existing statutes by the Executive Council of Delhi University with the approval of the Visitor. It is therefore for the Delhi University authorities to consider this matter.

Increase in the cost of Mustard Oil

*12. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cost of mustard oil has gone up in the last two months;

(b) if so, the reasons for the increase; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to bring down the price of mustard oil?

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

(b) The increase is mainly seasonal; delayed and erratic monsoons during the

current season so far have also been contributory factor.

(c) The supplies are being supplemented by releases of imported rape-seed from stocks held by the State Trading Corporation. Efforts are also being made to arrange for the import of 90,000 to 1 lakh tonnes of reseeded.

Increase in Freight rates on all Coastal Cargoes

*13. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian shipowners have recently increased the freight rates on all coastal cargoes;

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

(c) whether the Director General of Shipping took any initiative in this regard and if so, salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) to (c) : The Indian Coastal Conference announced on 5th April, 1972 a general increase of Rs. 2.50 per freight tonne on all cargo excepting food-grains effective from 20th April, 1972. The increase was stated to meet the additional expenditure on account of increased emoluments of ship's officers and bonus to seamen. The D.G. Shipping informed the Conference that the general increase cannot be agreed to unless the Conference made out a case on the basis of the financial results of coastal operation. The Conference has deferred the imposition of the increase till 31st August, 1972. The Conference have also submitted detailed accounts on the basis on which it has asked for an increase of 59.3% in the existing freight rates. The report of the D.G. Shipping in the matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

Behaviour of Doctors in Delhi Hospitals with victims of car Accident.

*14. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report that the doctors in the leading hospitals in Delhi behaved in a very cruel manner with the victims of a car accident who were taken by Police at night for first-aid and treatment on the night between June, 30 and 1st July ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to ensure that such incidents would not take place in future ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The attention of the Government has been drawn to a press report regarding victims of a car accident taken by the Police to Safdarjang Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences on the night between June 30 and July 1, 1972.

On the night between June 30 and July 1, 1972 ten casualty cases involved in a car accident were brought to the Safdarjang Hospital in a police van. It is reported that generally accident cases on the eastern side of the Mehrauli Road are taken by the police to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital and those on the western side of the Road to the Safdarjang Hospital. For this reason, it appears that these cases were taken to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital from the Safdarjang Hospital. The 10 victims of the accident were taken by the police to the Casualty Department of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital at about 11.15 P.M. The Press report has stated that the accident took place at 11.00 P.M.

by 11.15 P.M. the patients had been taken to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Therefore, undue delay does not seem to have occurred. The specialists on call duty were immediately summoned to the Casualty Department and arrangements were made for treatment and admission of all the cases. Six senior specialists of the Institute along with residential staff were personally present looking after the treatment of the patients. Out of these 10 cases, 7 were seriously injured and 3 had minor injuries. Two of the patients had to be operated upon. Of the 10 patients 2 subsequently died, 6 were discharged and 2 are still under treatment at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital. The doctors on duty acted promptly and sympathetically.

However, the conclusion of the enquiry was that the Casualty Medical Officer at the Safdarjung Hospital should have attended to the cases immediately when they were brought to the Safdarjung Hospital. Therefore, a warning has been given to him. Instructions have also been issued to all the medical officers that cases requiring emergent treatment must be attended to irrespective of area demarcation made by the police. The Government have further impressed upon the authorities of all the hospitals in Delhi that cases of emergency treatment due to accidents should immediately be attended to by the doctors on duty irrespective of other procedural formalities that may be involved in cases of such accidents.

Steps to accelerate progress of Small Farmers Development Scheme

*15. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Small Farmers Development Scheme has not made any satisfactory progress in the first three years of the Fourth Plan, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to accelerate the progress of the scheme in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The SFDA Scheme is a pilot experiment being implemented in 46 selected project areas. Most of these projects were sanctioned during 1970-71 and programme implementation had become effective in 1971-72 only. There were several administrative and organisational problems in the initial stages. The mid-term appraisal of the IV Plan has referred to the difficulties and problems faced in implementing these programmes.

(b) The tempo of progress has picked up in 1971-72 and is expected to be accelerated in the remaining years of the IV Plan.

(c) The progress of the scheme is being reviewed, from time to time, in conjunction with the State Governments, in Seminars and meetings at the State level, in the Ministry and the Planning Commission. Orders and instructions allowing flexibility to the agencies to implement programmes have been issued. State Government have also been advised to provide the necessary support for the programmes of the agencies.

Talks on Indo-Egypt cooperation in Agriculture

*16. SHRI E.V. VIKHE PATIL : SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Egypt talks were held in the month of June, 1972, to promote co-operation between the two countries in the field of Agriculture and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in library See No. LT-3187/72]*

Manufacture of Ghee at D.M.S. Dairy and its Testing

*17. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some sort of fat or other foreign matter is being used at present by the Delhi Milk Scheme in the manufacture of Ghee; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Ghee is being got tested at some Government approved Laboratory and if so, when such a test was made; and

(c) the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No Sir, The Ghee manufactured by Delhi Scheme is from pure cow or buffalor milk fat or a combination of both.

(b) and (c). The Ghee manufactured by Delhi Milk Scheme is being regularly tested by the Quality Control Laboratory of Delhi Milk Scheme, which is a well equipped Laboratory manned by experienced Scientists. Only such ghee as conforms to the prescribed quality standards is released for sale.

Death due to Heat Wave and Sun Stroke

*18. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :**
SHRI ISWAR CHAUDHRY :

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

(a) the number of heat wave and Sun stroke deaths during the last three months, State-wise;

(b) whether heat wave death should be attributed mainly to inadequacy of drinking water supply, if not, the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) what preventive measures, if any, have been or are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

30 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि तथा ५ एकड़ या इससे कम सिविल भूमि के स्वामित्व वाले किसानों के राज्यवार प्रबक्ष प्रयुक्त छांकड़ ।

19 श्री धोंकार लाल बरवा :

धों हरी सिंह

क्या कृषि मंत्री ४५ बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में 30 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि और ५ एकड़ या इससे कम सिविल भूमि के स्वामित्व वाले किसानों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) ऐसे किसानों की ओसतन वार्षिक आय तथा गुद लाभ कितना-कितना है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब पौ० शिंदे): (क) सन 1960-61 में 30 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि और ५ एकड़ से कम भूमि स्वामित्व वाले किसानों की अनुमानित संख्या प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। सिविल भूमि सम्बन्धी सूचना अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण

16 राउण्ड जूलाई 1960-जून, 1961

30 एकड़ से अधिक प्रौद्योगिकी 5 एकड़ से कम भूमि स्वामित्व वाले परिवारों की अनुमानित संख्या
(000) तथा कुल परिवारों भू-स्वामित्वपन वाले से उनकी प्रतिशतता

राज्य	30 एकड़ से अधिक		5 एकड़ से कम	
	परिवार (000)	प्रतिशतता	परिवार (000)	प्रतिशतता
1	2	3	4	5
सम्पूर्ण भारत	1535	2.21	52491	75.52
आश्व प्रदेश	131	2.20	4690	78.91
असम	7	0.34	1727	88.58
बिहार	56	0.71	1125	83.04
गुजरात	127	4.83	1620	61.60
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	3	0.63	377	79.03
केरल	12	0.47	2427	94.65
मध्य प्रदेश	282	5.18	2976	54.67
नगरिनाहू	27	0.44	5205	88.84
महाराष्ट्र	283	5.94	2938	61.43
मैसूर	131	3.89	2215	65.79
उडीसा	22	0.74	2328	78.46
द्वादश प्रौद्योगिकी	95	2.75	2444	71.40
राजस्थान	252	8.47	1506	50.62
उत्तर प्रदेश	102	0.73	11,120	79.24
पश्चिम बंगाल	4	0.09	40.30	86.43

Inland Water Transport service between India and Bangladesh

V of the Trade Agreement dated 28 March 1972 has been proposed and is under the consideration of the Government of Bangladesh.

*20. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inland Water Transport service between India and Bangladesh via Assam has since been started :

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the latest position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c) . A protocol in terms of Article

Pilot Project for Multiple Cropping in States during 1971-72.

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the broad outlines of the 53 pilot projects for multiple cropping launched so far in various States and Union Territories in 1971-72.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : A list of 53 Pilot Projects launched within the country

is laid on the Table of the House] *Placed in Library. See No. LT-3182/72*. These Projects have been selected on the basis of such criteria as availability of adequate irrigation and drainage facilities, existence of strong service institutions like the cooperatives, commercial banks, input supplying and distribution institutions etc. and existence of suitable infrastructure needed for balanced agriculture growth.

The Pilot Projects are designed to demonstrate the various components of realistic multiple cropping programme in terms of organisation, physical inputs, financial resources, technical support and infrastructure like marketing, processing, storage, roads and other communication facilities. In each Block an integrated action programme is formulated, consisting of adaptive trials, scientific demonstration, training programmes and well organised extension support and efforts stream-lined input supplies and credit services, marketing services and allied activities. As a result of multiple-cropping, it will be possible to increase production not only of foodgrains including pulses, but also cash crops, vegetables, fruits, fodder, etc.

Cure for Leucoderma

3. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that Dr. James Williams, a private medical practitioner has developed a cure for Leucoderma;

(b) if so, whether any details have been obtained by Government; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (Shri A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Priority for warehousing in the Plans

4. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any priority for warehousing in the plans of the States;

(b) whether any State Government had approached the Centre in this respect: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Government considers it desirable that high priority be given to promotion of warehousing and storage facilities especially in the heavy surplus regions of the country. In so far as the State plans are concerned it is primarily for the State Government concerned to accord due priority within the State plans.

(b) and (c) . Funds required by the State Warehousing Corporations for promotion of warehousing activities are provided by the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government concerned on a matching basis. The funds required by the Central Warehousing Corporation for this purpose are made available by the Government of India for distribution to the various States Warehousing Corporations according to agreed needs. The State Governments do not normally approach the Central directly in this regard.

Collection of Water and Electricity Charge from residents of Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi

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

(a) whether water and electricity charges are collected by Estate Office from the residents of Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the basis on which the amount is calculated, and

(c) whether there is no arrangement for monthly reading of the meters; if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The charges for consumption of water and electricity in each suite are calculated on the basis of meter reading at the following rates :—

(1) *Water*

(i) Water supply : Re. 2.00 per thousand gallons.

(ii) Meter rent : Rs. 1.00 per month.

(2) *Electricity*

(i) Domestic supply : 24 paise per unit.

(ii) Power supply : 13 paise per unit.

(iii) Meter rent : 50 paise per month per metre.

(c) Arrangements for monthly reading of meters/sub-meters for water and electricity exist.

Confirmation of Employees in Field Units of NCERT

6. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1967 the National Council of Educational Research and Training established three Field Units as the regional offices at Hyderabad, Bikaner and Shillong;

(b) whether fresh staff was appointed by the Selection Committee appointed by the NCERT; if so, their numbers; and

(c) whether all the employees of these Field Units have not been confirmed even after five years of service; and if so, the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. These Field Units were however abolished with effect from 30-6-1970 (afternoon) and the offices of Field Advisers,

NCERT were set up in these three stations. The office at Bikaner has since been shifted to Jaipur.

(b) and (c). Six persons under Class I and 20 persons under Class III & IV were appointed afresh. But the entire old staff was absorbed in these new offices or other offices of the NCERT. The Field Offices being temporary establishments, the incumbents cannot be declared permanent. However, orders have already been issued that such of the employees who have been in continuous service for more than 3 years should be declared quasi-permanent, in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Opening of Model Schools

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

(a) whether proposal to start Model Schools all over the country under the supervision of the Central Government has since been finalised.

(b) if so, whether such schools would be located only at the District Headquarters or whether some other places may also be considered for finding sites for such schools:

(c) the agency responsible for the selection of such sites; and

(d) whether the Members of Lok Sabha from the area concerned would also be associated in the selection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV)

(a) to (d). The proposal for establishing adequate number of model primary schools at the rate of one per block and model secondary schools at the rate of one per district is still in the formulation stage. A final decision will be taken after consulting the Central Advisory Board of Education.

Declaration of Roads as National Highways for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74.

8. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to select new roads in the country for adoption as "National Highways" in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74.

(b) if so, the names of the roads, with length in kilometres, Statewise, which are proposed to be taken up; and

(c) whether any preference is sought to be given to the Hilly and Backward States in the country for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) On the basis of provision made for declaring New National Highways in the Fourth Plan, several roads totalling to about 4819 Kilometres had already been declared as National Highways during 1971-72. Therefore, there is no proposal now to select any further roads for adoption as National Highways in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74.

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

Census Report on Family Planning

9. SHRI BISHWANTH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Indian Express* dated the 21st June, 1972 that final census figures for 1971 reveal that the rate of India's population is rising steadily and that the family planning programmes have made little dent on population explosion; and

(b) the State-wise growth rate of population and the amount spent for family planning in each for the period under review?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: (a) Yes. The Government is aware of the news item which appeared in the *Indian Express* on 21st June, 1972. The population growth in India during 1961-71 was 24.80% as against 21.64% during 1951-61. The Registrar General has still to work out the birth rate during 1961-71 and hence it is not possible to decide on this basis whether the family planning programme has had any impact on population growth. A total of 7.4 million births are estimated to have been averted up to March, 1971 by the Family Planning Programme.

(b) The State-wise growth rate of population during 1961-71 and the amount spent on family planning during 1961-71 are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise Population Growth Rates and Expenditure on Family Planning Programme during 1961-71

States	Percent Growth Rate	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	20.90	1393.1
2. Assam . . .	34.71	203.5
3. Bihar . . .	21.31	686.4
4. Gujarat . . .	29.39	994.8
5. Haryana . . .	32.23	295.2*
6. Himachal Pradesh . . .	23.04	N.A.
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	29.65	104.2
8. Kerala . . .	26.29	976.0
9. Madhya Pradesh . . .	28.67	1317.5
10. Maharashtra . . .	27.45	1559.0
11. Manipur . . .	37.53	N.A.
12. Meghalaya . . .	31.50	4.3**
13. Mysore . . .	24.22	819.7
14. Nagaland . . .	39.88	N.A.
15. Orissa . . .	25.05	805.3
16. Punjab . . .	21.70	573.0
17. Rajasthan . . .	27.83	778.9

1	2	3	4
18. Tamil Nadu	.	22.30	970.8
19. Tripura	.	36.28	N.A.
20. Uttar Pradesh	.	19.79	1955.0
21. West Bengal	.	26.87	864.4

N.A. —Not available.

- * —The expenditure figures are for the period 1966-67 to 1970-71. The figures for the earlier period (1961-62 to 1965-66) are included in Punjab).
- ** —The expenditure figures are for the year 1970-71 only. The figures for the earlier period (1961-1970) are included in the State of Assam.
- *** —The expenditure figures are for the period 1966-67 to 1970-71. The figures for the earlier period (1961-66) are not available.

Elimination of Examination in first and Second Year By Delhi University

10. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi has taken a decision that there will be no examination in the first and second year and it will be held only in the final year;

(b) if so, the justifications for introducing such a procedure for automatic promotion which will lead to heavy elimination at the final stage; and

(c) whether similar practice is obtained in any other University in India and whether before taking this decision the University Grants Commission was consulted and whether the standard of education will be affected adversely?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION: SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No final decision in this regard has been taken by the University.

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

Intimation from Maharashtra Government to Scrap Prohibition

11. SHRI BISHWANATH JHANJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has intimated their decision to the Centre to scrap prohibition in their State;
- (b) whether any other State has intimated similar decision to the Centre and if so, their names; and
- (c) how much of the Central assistance that is now being given to the State Government for meeting the loss on account of prohibition will be saved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a): and (b). No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Seniority of Teachers of Constituent Colleges in Delhi University

12. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of University Grants Commission that the teachers of the Constituent Colleges of Delhi University who joined the Delhi University service are not given seniority for their period of service in the colleges; if so, the reasons therefore;

(b) the number of teachers who have joined the University from the Constituent Colleges and are affected thereby at present; and

(c) the steps the University Grants Commission are contemplating to give seniority to these teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) University Grants Commission has no information in this regard. However, the seniority of teachers of Delhi University is determined in accordance with the Statutes of the University and the principles laid down thereunder by the Executive Council from time to time.

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

Introduction of Subject of Operational Research in M.A./M.Sc. In Post-Graduate Evening Institute of Delhi University

13. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subject of Operational Research has not been introduced in M.A./M.Sc. in the Post-Graduate Evening Institute of Delhi University, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the subject of Operational Research is applied in industry, Defence and applied sciences; and whether there is a heavy demand from Business Executive and other personnel working in public and private sector in Delhi for the introduction of the subject in the Evening Institute; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The subject of operational research is one of the optional papers in the courses of study for the M.A./M.Sc. examination in Mathematics in the Post-graduate Evening Institute. However, there is no provision for training students for the M.A./M.Sc. examinations in Operational Research at the Evening Institute; the reason is that practically all the applicants are absorbed in the day classes.

(b) and (c). Techniques and principles of operational Research can be usefully

applied to certain problems of industry, defence sciences and in some applied sciences also, but in India the techniques of Operational Research are being used to a very limited extent. The University is not aware of any heavy demand from Business executives and other personnel working in public and private sector in Delhi for the introduction of the subject in the Evening Institute.

Appointment of Readers in Mathematics in Post-Graduate Evening Institute of Delhi University

14. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the University Grants Commission that those teachers who have done Ph. D. in Operational Research have been appointed recently as Readers in Mathematics in the Post-Graduate Evening Institute of Delhi University.

(b) whether teachers with Ph. D. in Operational Research are not appointed as Readers in Mathematics in the Morning classes of the University; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by University Grants Commission to ensure uniformity in such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has no information in this regard. The Delhi University has, however, clarified that it is incorrect to say that teachers with a Ph.D. degree in Operational Research have been recently appointed Readers in Mathematics in the Post-Graduate Evening Institute of the University. The University has further clarified that no person with the M.A./M.Sc. degree in Operational Research and a Ph.D. degree in one of the

subjects belonging to the 'area' described as Operational Research, is appointed as a Reader in Mathematics in the morning/evening classes.

(c) Does not arise.

Graduates Employed as Conductors in D.T.C. and their Medical Examination

15. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING and TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation have recently recruited some Graduates as Conductors, if so, the number called for interview, selected and appointed.

(b) whether these unemployed Graduates were subjected to a gruelling experience of harassment at the hands of medical authorities when they went for a medical examination because their medical test was postponed for some other dates only after waiting till 5 P.M. on such days; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to avoid inconvenience to people involved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes. 323 graduates were called for interview for the post of conductors and 176 have been selected. Out of the latter, appointment letters are being sent to 45 persons who have passed the Training Test.

(b) The Medical Board of the Delhi Transport Corporation generally examine about twenty candidates in the afternoon daily. However, as a larger number of candidates were called for medical test on one day, those in excess of twenty were asked to appear for the medical test on other days.

(c) It has been ensured that in future only such number of candidates is called for medical examination as can be conveniently attended to by the Medical Board.

Scheme of sending requisition of fines: through Letters to Traffic offenders.

16. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of indiscriminate challans by Delhi Traffic Police for violation of traffic rules, a large number of cases about one lakh are still pending disposal in courts of Delhi, because the Magistrates keep on changing very frequently;

(b) the steps being taken to dispose of these cases expeditiously;

(c) whether more mobile Magistrate's courts are being set up in Delhi to apprehend and try traffic offenders on the spot; and

(d) whether Government are considering to reintroduce the earlier scheme of sending requisition of fines through letters from Traffic Police by a certain date to all traffics, offenders, as was the practice earlier in Delhi; and if so, the date by which this is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BHADUR):

(a) The Delhi Administration have reported that it is not correct that challans are made indiscriminately by the Delhi Traffic Police for violations of traffic rules.

(b) Four regular traffic courts are functioning at Kashmere Gate to deal with such cases. Besides, 90,000 pending traffic cases have been entrusted to eighteen judicial Courts at Tis Hazari.

(c) This matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(d) The powers to compound offences rest with the Courts under Section 130 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. It is therefore for the Courts to intimate the amount of fine to be remitted by an offender through Money-order—who instead of appearing in Court in person, has the option to remit the amount of fine to the Court

by Money order, after pleading guilty for the offence.

Setting up of Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University at Warrangal, Andhra Pradesh

17. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have approved a scheme to set up a Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University at Warrangal in Andhra Pradesh by the end of this year; if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(b) whether any existing colleges of the Universities already functioning in Andhra Pradesh will also be affiliated to this new University; and

(c) if not, the manner in which new University will function and types of subjects proposed to be started thereat?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The scheme of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the establishment of a Technological University at Warrangal is still under the consideration of the University Grants Commission. The State Government has not indicated so far any particular name for the University.

According to the scheme, the proposed University will incorporate all engineering colleges in the State as constituent units, give them academic autonomy to prescribe new curricula, evolve and develop new teaching methods and establish closer liaison with industry. It also seeks to bring about innovations and creativity in engineering education through a variety of programmes.

(b) and (c). Although the original scheme visualised that the new Technological University should include all the engineering colleges in the State, the State Government has subsequently clarified that three engineering colleges directly under the administrative control of universities in the State will not be brought under the Technological

University. According to this clarification, the Technological University will comprise five engineering colleges in the State which are at present only affiliated to universities.

World Health Organisation's Assistance for Eradication of Malaria

18. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take help from the World Health Organisation to eradicate the causes of Malaria;

(b) if so, the nature of help rendered to India in this regard so far; and

(c) further steps Government propose to take to combat Malaria eradication work in the country with the help of World Health Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UAMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) The technical experts of the Government of India in the National Malaria Eradication Programme and the State Malaria Organisations have the competence to go into the problems of eradication of malaria.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation of Bharat Sadhu Samaj on Ceiling on Land

19. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary of Bharat Sadhu Samaj has urged the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers of the States that Ceiling on land meant individual holdings and land owned by the Muthus, Mosques, Temples and Churches should not be covered by the proposed legislation; and

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

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

(b) The question relating to exemption in favour of religious, charitable and educational trusts was placed before the Chief Ministers' Conference on 23rd July, 1972 for advice. The Conference has unanimously decided that the State Governments may in their discretion grant exemption from ceiling in case of religious, charitable and educational trusts of a public nature. This decision will be formally conveyed to all the State Governments as a guideline.

Imparting Compulsory Primary Education in Madhya Pradesh

20. **SHRI MARTAND SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have decided to impart compulsory primary education throughout the State;

(b) if so, the time by which the implementation of this scheme is expected to be carried out; and

(c) Whether Central Government have also extended its financial cooperation to meet the expenses regarding this crash programme, and the amount of money to be incurred 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) to (c). While Madhya Pradesh Primary Education Act 1961 which provides for compulsory primary education is already in force, the State Government has, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Conference of Education Secretaries and Directors of Education held in New Delhi on 4th and 5th May, 1972, prepared a comprehensive plan for the State of Madhya Pradesh for the universalisation of

Primary Education for the age-group 6-11 by 1975-76 and for the age group 11-14 by 1980-81.

The proposed plan of Madhya Pradesh will be considered in consultation with the Planning Commission and the State Government representatives.

Officers' Association under Ministry of Agriculture

21. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Officers' Association under his Ministry such as—Food Corporation of India Executive Employees Officers' Association;

(b) whether such Officers' Association under his Ministry have been recognised by the Management and the Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNSAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) At present there are 17 Associations/Unions functioning in the Food Corporation of India.

(b) None of these Associations/Unions have been formally recognised so far.

(c) The reasons for non-recognition are:

(1) The policy of the Corporation is to encourage one recognised union for one industry;

(2) It is an accepted policy of the Corporation that recognition should be given to the most representative registered Trade Union whose membership is open to all grades and is not restricted to any particular sectional interest.

(3) The bulk of the employees of the Food Corporation of India is comprised of "Food transferees" who still continue to be Central

Government employees till they are formally transferred in terms of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1968.

Employment created in Assam under Crash Programme and Allocation therefor

22. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total number of unemployed persons given employment through Crash Programme in Assam during 1971-72 and the amount sanctioned and amount spent during this period and the total amount sanctioned for 1972-73 district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): The number of persons employed and the period of their employment varies from project to project. Information in regard to employment is, therefore, collected in terms of mandays. The Government of Assam have reported employment of the order of 19.80 lakh mandays during the year 1971-72. The corresponding expenditure reported is Rs. 81.49 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 107.04 lakhs was sanctioned for the State as against the allocation of Rs. 112.50 lakhs. The amount of allocation for the year 1972-73 to the Government of Assam @ Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district is Rs. 125 lakhs.

Employment Provided under Crash Programme for Rural Employment and Allocations therefor

23. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people given employment through Crash Programme in 1971-72 and the amount sanctioned and amount spent in that period, State-wise; and

(b) total amount sanctioned for the year 1972-73 to implement the Crash programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The number of labour-

ers employed and the period of their employment varies from project to project. Information in regard to the employment generated is, therefore, collected in terms of man-days. A statement showing the allocation of funds, administrative approvals issued, expenditure incurred and employment generated, during 1971-72 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT-3183/72].

(b) The outlay provided for the year 1972-73 is Rs. 49,965 crores, out of which a sum of Rs. 48,465 crores has been allocated among various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. A statement showing the amount of allocations to different States and Union Territories is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library see No. LT-3183/72] one-fourth of this amount representing the first quarterly instalment was released to the States in April, 1972.

A sum of Rs. 1.50 crores has been set aside for a Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project designed to offer manual employment to all those in the age-group of 15-59 who may be in need of such work. This project is being taken up for implementation in 15 States and work is scheduled to commence in November, 1972.

Water Charges at Flat Rate in Diz Area, New Delhi

24. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the residents of Sector 'D' D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi are being charged for water at a flat rate of Rs. 5/- per month;

(b) whether the charges of Rs. 5/- per month are justified, when they are being supplied water only for 90 minutes in 24 hours; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to revise the water charges for this area and to instal water meters in this Sector so that the occupants can pay for the actual consumption ?

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

(b) and (c). For Government residences where individual water meters are not provided by the local body concerned, water is received in bulk by the C.P.W.D. and distributed to the residents. Flat rate charges are fixed annually on the basis of actual expenditure incurred on bulk supply during the previous year. In the case of newly constructed residences flat rate of water charges is fixed on the basis of flat rate being charged for similar types of accommodation. Any variation between the total amount recovered and the actual expenditure incurred during the first year is taken into account while fixing the rate for the next year. Accordingly, the rate of water charges for these flats may also be revised.

The question of providing individual water meters to these flats has already been taken up with the local body concerned and the matter would be pursued with them.

Allotment of Multi-Storeyed Quarters in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

25. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newly constructed multi-storeyed quarters in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi were allotted to Government servants in November, 1971, but even after 9 months of their allotment, the Area has not been satisfactorily developed;

(b) whether the street lighting has also not so far been provided there and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken for the speedy development of the Area and removal of grievances of the occupants?

MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANAKR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c). The quarters were allotted on various dates from 25th August, 1971 to 7th January, 1972. The area has been partially developed so far as works relating to roads, drains, compound wall and laying of unfiltered water supply are concerned. Necessary steps to provide grass on the lawns, etc. are being taken.

As regards street lighting, the same is to be provided by the N.D.M.C. with whom necessary deposit has been made. The matter is being pursued with N.D.M.C. vigorously.

Defects in Quarters in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

26. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the occupants of multi-storeyed quarters in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi complained to the Enquiry Office many times that the chips portion in Type-III quarters is very rough requires polishing but no action has so far been taken in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government will take action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) A few complaints were received in respect of improper polishing of mosaic floors. These have been attended to and the defects removed.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Rent Control Act

27. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the suggestion of the committee appointed to suggest modifications in the Delhi Rent

Control Act in respect of changing the definition of tenants ;

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

(c) the time by which proposed Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill is likely to be introduced and considered in the House?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c) . The Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by this Ministry to go into the question of revision of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 was submitted on the 21st September, 1970 containing their recommendations. This Report has been referred to the Members of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Works and Housing on the 12th October, 1971 for their comments and suggestions, which are still awaited. Only on receipt of their comments, necessary further action in accordance with the prescribed procedure could be taken.

Development of Ports in Gujarat State

28. SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of experts representative of the various Chambers of Commerce was held in Gujarat to discuss the development of ports in Gujarat State, if so, the decision arrived at;

(b) whether the conditions of the ports in Gujarat are not good, whereas these ports handle import and export ;

(c) the steps taken to improve these ports; and

(d) whether any Committee has been set up to look into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Yes, it was decided to set up two Committees to study (i) the developmental requirements of Ports in Gujarat State during the Fifth Five Year Plan, and (ii) the administrative set-up of the Ports Organisation of the State Government.

(b) to (d). The Gujarat Government who are in executive charge of development of minor ports have provided nearly Rs. 12 crores in the Fourth Plan for the purpose including about Rs. 7 crores under the Central Sector for development of Porbandar as an all-weather port. The major items of development comprise acquisition of tugs and barges, provision of ancillary port facilities to put North quay into operation and a new site for lightering work at port of Bhavnagar, extension of down-stream facilities at Bedi and acquisition of cutter suction dredger and dredging operations at ports Okha and Bhavnagar. The State Government have reported that the conditions of the ports are good. The State Government propose to set up the two Committees mentioned in (a) above.

Distribution and Commercial Marketing of 'Nirodh'

29. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : be pleased to state :

(a) Whether foreign-controlled firms are in charge of the distribution and commercial marketing of "Nirodh" contraceptives produced in the public sector ; and

(b) if so, terms of the distribution agreement and the names of the firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : (a) Six consumer goods marketing companies have been appointed for the distribution of Nirodh under the Nirodh Commercial Distribution Scheme. It is understood that five of these companies have majority foreign participation. (b) The names of the six companies are :

1. Brooke Bond India Ltd.
2. Hindustan Lever Ltd.
3. India Tobacco Co. Ltd.
4. Lipton India Ltd.
5. Tata Oil Miss Co. Ltd.
6. Union Carbide (India) Ltd.

A copy of the Agreement with M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd. is laid on the

Table of the House [Placed in Library see No. LT-3184/72]. Similar agreements have been entered into with other companies.

Memorials of National Leaders

30. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the places, State-wise, where suitable memorials for Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Sarvashri Jawahar Lal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mahatma Gandhi have been set up in the country upto June, 1972 along with the costs involved; and

(b) the main features of such memorials to be set up in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Indicated below are the memorials, with approximate expenditure incurred thereon upto June, 1972, set up by the Government of India in Delhi :

Expenditure upto June, 1972
(Rs. in lakhs)

Memorial to Mahatma Gandhi

Samadhi at Rajghat	64.29
Gandhi Smriti	57.63

Memorial to Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru

Shantivana	63.54
Nehru Museum & Library	10.91

Memorial to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

Vijayghat	27.09
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Outside Delhi, the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50,000 to a non-official body for a memorial to INA soldiers including a bronze statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose at Moirang.

Government of India do not have information about memorials to these national leaders, which might have been set up in various States by non-official bodies, local bodies or State Governments.

(b) No such memorial to these leaders is proposed to be set up in the near future by the Government of India.

Malaria on the Increase in the Country

41. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : **SHRI P.M. MEHTA :**

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

(a) whether malaria had increased during the last three years due to the inadequate supply of insecticides and slackness in supervising the programmes in many States ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof, State-wise and the measures taken to tackle the situation in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). A slight increase in cases of malaria has, no doubt, been noticed during the last three years in some States. This has to be appreciated in the context that the present phase of operation, after 19 years of starting the programme, is tackling the most difficult parts of the country in the epidemiological sense. For this, new insecticides also have been introduced viz., BHC and Malathion which are several times more expensive than the conventional D.D.T. It cannot, therefore, be said the increase of malaria is due to inadequacy of insecticides. However, some slackness in supervision in some areas has been noticed. Attempt has been immediately to apply corrective measures.

The States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan contribute the maximum bulk of units in attack phase as well as about 85% of the total positive detected in the country during 1971. The insecticide, DDT, has been procured in insecticide, DDT, has been procured in advance during 1971 for supply to the States during 1972-73 for spray in time. In certain unit areas where the vector is found resistant to DDT, BHC is being used and in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat,

in certain localities, where the vector is found to be resistant to both DDT and BHC, and organophosphorous compound 'Malathion' is being procured and supplied.

Announcement of Sugar Policy

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

(a) whether Government have announced or propose to announce the sugar policy in normal circumstances, should hold good for a period of at least three to five years ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter is in an advanced stage of consideration, and the decision when taken will be announced.

सागर विश्वविद्यालय में डा० मार्कनलाल चतुर्वेदी 'पीठ'

33. अधिकारी सहोदराकार्हाराम : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सागर विश्वविद्यालय में 'डा० मार्कनलाल चतुर्वेदी पीठ' की स्थापना की है ;

(ख) क्या इस 'पीठ' के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय काव्य की रीडरशिप को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान भायोग ने स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हुए पकास प्रतिभत का अनुदान प्रदान किया है :

(ग) क्या इस शतप्रतिभत अनुदान देने की बाबत संसद सदस्यों, विधायकों तथा संस्थाओं ने विपुल मांग की है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में भायोग क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (प्रो० एस० नूकल हसन) : (क) से (घ) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान भायोग ने मई, 1972 में हुई अपनी बैठक में हिन्दी के भाषार्थ के पद के संबंध में (यह पद विश्वविद्यालय की ओरीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित है) डा० मार्कनलाल चतुर्वेदी पीठिका तथा राष्ट्रवादी कविता

में विशिष्टता प्राप्त उपाखार्य के पद के सर्वन के हेतु सागर विश्वविद्यालय का एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया था । भायोग की सहायता पीठिका के लिए 100 प्रतिशत तथा उपाखार्य के पद के लिए 50 प्रतिशत भाघार पर थी । चूंकि उपाखार्य का पद पीठिका के साथ जोड़ा जाना था, इसलिए कुछ समय बाद 'अम्बावेदनों' के प्राप्त होने पर इस पद के लिए 100 प्रतिशत सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गया । इस संबंध में लिए गए निर्णय की सूचना पहले ही विश्वविद्यालय के पास भेज दी गई है ।

Representation from the Hindustan Latex Employees' Union

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Hindustan Latex Employees' Union; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) & (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the representation of this Union with regard to the revision of pay scales/wages of the employees of the Hindustan Latex Limited. As the Management of the Company and the representatives of the employees unions have not been able to reach a settlement on this question, it has been now proposed to refer the matter to arbitration in accordance with the 'terms of settlement'. The question of according Government's approval for referring the matter to arbitration is under active consideration.

Memorandum from F.C.I. Employees' Association alleging malpractices in E.C.I. and demanding removal of its Chairman

35. SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum alleging malpractices in the Food Corporation of India and demand-

ing the removal of the Chairman of Food Corporation of India by the Food Corporation of India's Employees Association; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government?

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

(b) The Government is looking into the matter.

Assessment of Long-Term Requirements of Fertilisers

36. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the long-term requirements of fertilizers in the context of the spreading 'Green revolution'; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to meet these requirements without increasing dependence on imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, From time to time various experts and Committees have studied the long-term requirements of fertilisers in the country. In the light of the latest developments, the long-term requirements are continuously being reviewed in order to plan realistically. An Expert Committee headed by Dy. Director General, I.C.A.R. is also currently studying the long-term requirements as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture.

On the basis of the long-term requirements, Government take measures to organise additional fertiliser production in different parts of the country.

Assessment of Housing Requirements

37. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : SHRI VASANT SATHE :

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

(a) Government's assessment of the housing requirements—rural and urban—for the

coming ten years and the outlay proposed to meet these requirements; and

(b) the steps, if any, proposed to bring down the construction cost per unit?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The problem is under study in the Planning Commission in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) The important steps being taken and proposed to be taken for reduction of cost of construction are: (i) improving augmenting the production of traditional building materials, and promoting the establishment of new building material industries; and (ii) undertaking research and investigation for improving designs and construction technology, and evolving cheaper building materials as substitutes.

Remodelling the Structure of Central Universities

38. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRIMATI BIBHA GOSH GOSWAMI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to remodel the structure of the Central Universities on the pattern of present Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act;

(b) whether this new scheme will be implemented in all the Central Universities by the end of 1972; and

(c) if so, the special features of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The Government proposes to amend the Acts of Delhi University, Banaras Hindu University, Visva-Bharati and Jawaharlal Nehru University generally on the lines of recommendations made by the Gajendra-gadkar Committee in their report on Governance of Universities and the provisions

made in the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972. This work is likely to be completed during 1973-74.

Development of Calcutta Port

39. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH :

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

- (a) whether the Calcutta port has been completely neglected for the last 10 years;
- (b) whether the Calcutta port workers have no load to handle and remain idle for most of the time ; and

(c) if so, the causes thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) No.

(b) and (c) . It is a fact that due to decline in traffic, Calcutta Port has not been able to find work for about one third of its labour strength, during the last few years.

Loss Incurred by National seeds Corporation

40. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has been incurring heavy losses during the last few years and

(b) if the so, reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to wipe out the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) No Sir. The National Seeds Corporation has been making profits during the last five years, except for a loss of Rs. 25.05 lakhs in 1968-69.

(b) The loss in 1968-69 was due to several reasons like general recession in seed industry, change in marketing pattern,

inadequate market intelligence in seed industry and natural calamities. The Corporation has taken necessary steps to overcome the losses, which include rationalisation and diversification of production programmes based upon their own assessment and creating country-wise marketing and distribution net work.

House Building Societies Registered in Delhi under group housing scheme

41. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of House Building Societies registered in Delhi under Group Housing Scheme ; and

(b) the names of Group Housing Societies eligible for the allotment of land in Delhi in the first lot and the priorities allotted to these Societies ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :

(a) 130. Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT 3185/72]. There are also 34 more Societies which were registered before May, 1961. They have been given the option to opt for allotment of land on Group Housing basis.

(b) The following Six Societies :—

1. Tara Cooperative House Building Society ;
2. Navketan Cooperative House Building Society ;
3. Kalkaji Best Friends Cooperative House Building Society ;
4. Press Association Cooperative House Building Society ;
5. Business and Professional Women Cooperative Group House Building Society ; and
6. Yamuna Cooperative House Building Society.

are being allotted land, in view of the earlier commitments made with them in the

first lot. All the other Societies will be considered for allotment of land in the order of their date of registration.

Actual Requirements of houses for landless workers in rural areas

42. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has asked all the States to submit before June reports on the actual requirements of houses for the landless workers in the rural areas ;

(b) if so, the broad details of the information received from each State ; and

(c) whether Government are confident to provide house-sites to the workers by August 15, 1973 ?

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

(b) A statement indicating the broad details of the demands so far received from various States under the new Central Sector Scheme for Provision of House-sites Landless Workers in Rural Areas, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3186/72]

(c) Efforts are being made to accelerate the implementation of the Scheme so as to cover the whole country areas early as possible.

Production of University Level Books in States in Regional Languages

43. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have expressed unhappiness and concern over the poor response from most States in regard to the production of University level books in the regional languages ; and

(b) if so, the names of States where the progress is slow ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government of India is aware of the slow progress in the matter of writing of books at the university level in the regional languages. Remedial measures have been taken from time to time in consultation with the State Governments.

A statement showing the progress of book production in different States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3187/72]

Development of National Capital Region

44. SHRI K. AKKAPPA :

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has set up a High Power Board for co-ordinating development of the National Capital Region comprising the Union Territory of Delhi and the contiguous area of Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P.; and

(b) the extent to which the setting up of this Board has helped the States ?

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

(b) The Central Town and Country Planning Organisation, in collaboration with the Town Planning Departments of the Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, has prepared a draft plan for the Region. The State Governments have set up Town Planning Divisions for taking steps to prepare development plans for their respective areas which form part of the Region, keeping in view the overall development of the Region as a whole. These Town Planning Divisions are coordinating their actions with the Central Town and Country Planning Or-

ganisation, in regard to various aspects of development such as preparation of Master Plans for Regional towns, development of road network, water supply, drainage, and flood control measures. This has helped in curbing unauthorised speculation in land and preventing haphazard urban development along the major roads which converge on Delhi.

Implementation of Arbitrator's Award on services conditions and revision of pay scales of Employees of N.F. Corps

45. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the National Fitness Corps are demanding the expeditious implementation of the arbitrator's award on their service conditions and revision of their pay scales ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The only matter under reference to arbitration is the demand of the instructions of the National Fitness Corps for an upward revision of their pay scales, prior to their transfer to the States and Union Territories.

(b) Necessary action will be taken as soon as the arbitrator's award is received.

Legislation to set up National Road Safety Council

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to contemplate legislation to set up National Road Safety Council ;

(b) whether any Study Group has also been asked by Government to advise in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) to (c). The Study Group on Road Safety appointed by the Government to go into the causes of road accidents in this country and suggest preventive measures has, *inter-alia*, made the following recommendations :—

- (i) For planning and directing roads safety activities on a sustained basis throughout the country a National Road Safety Council should be constituted as a statutory body through a Parliamentary enactment.
- (ii) State Road Safety Councils should be created as counter-parts of the National Road Safety Council for coordinating the activities of the various Departments dealing with road safety.
- (iii) District Road Safety Councils should be constituted to coordinate the activities of official and non-official bodies concerned with road safety in the districts.
- (iv) A non-lapsing Road Safety Fund should be created for the working of the National Road Safety Council and its resources built up from membership fee donations, diversion of 20 per cent of the Central Road Fund revenue exclusively for its use and a contribution of 10 per cent of the insurance premia on motor vehicles.
- (v) Traffic Engineering Divisions should be set up in all State PWDs and in Municipal Corporations/Committees of the large sized cities. These Divisions, besides feeding the State Road Safety Councils with the necessary data, will be working under their guidance and supervision for improving the existing conditions and providing built-in safety on new roads and locations. The recommendations of the Group are under consideration.

World Bank aid for Family Planning

47. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Development Association of World Bank and Sweden are jointly providing 1.8 million dollars, for a comprehensive Research Orientation Project in support of India's Family Planning Programmes ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and Districts included in this project to provide supplementary feeding to pregnant and young children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The International Development Association and the Government of Sweden have jointly agreed to provide assistance of dollars 31.8 million for the Population Projects in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Mysore.

(b) The nutrition programme for expectant mothers and infants, in the case of the state of Uttar Pradesh is proposed to be carried out in one block in the Rae Bareli district ; whereas, in the case of Mysore State, this programme is to be implemented in the Chitradurga district.

Inadequate and Uncertain water supply in New Delhi

48. SHRI SUKHDEO PARSAD VERMA: SHRI HARI SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the news items published in the *Indian Express* dated the 21st June, 1972 wherein the N.D.M.C. President has blamed the C.P. W.D. for the inadequate and uncertain water supply to the residents of New Delhi; and

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

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

(b) The matter has been taken up with the N.D.M.C. and is being looked into.

Reduction in jute Bag Allotment to F.C.I.

49. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the jute bag allotment to the Food Corporation of India has been reduced ; and

(b) if so, the monthly quantum reduced and the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does no arise.

Enquiry Committee on the working of Indian Council of Agricultural Research

50. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have nominated a Committee to inquire into the working of the Indian Council to Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will submit its Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes. A High Level Committee had been set up to review the recruitment and personnel policies of the ICAR with the following terms of reference :—

(i) To examine the statements and incidents mentioned by Dr. Shah in the letter of May 5, 1972, addressed by him to the Director-General, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, before Dr. Shah committed suicide.

(ii) To review the recruitment and personnel policies of the ICAR, Institutes and Centres working under it, and to suggest measures for their improvement.

(iii) To consider any other relevant matters which, in the opinion of the Committee, would help it to make effective recommendations.

(b) The Committee has been set up for a period of about 6 months with effect from 1st July, 1972.

Study of impact of Green Revolution

51. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to initiate a study of the impact of the Green Revolution, in the various Districts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the scope and nature of the study proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints from States in Eastern Region regarding supply of Foodgrains from F.C.I. Godown

52. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received from some of States in Eastern Region about the supply of foodgrains from Food Corporation of India godown being unfit for human consumption ; and

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

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

complaints were received from West Bengal about the quality of rice, supplied by the Food Corporation of India to the State Government, not being satisfactory.

(b) Necessary steps are being taken to improve the quality of rice so supplied. These include—

(a) pre-delivery inspection ;

(b) better storage conditions and cleaning facilities ;

(c) segregation of sub-standard stocks; and

(d) joint inspection at selected despatching points.

Assistance to Orissa to meet famine Situation

53. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the relief and other financial and material assistance rendered to Orissa during June and July this year to meet the famine in that State ; and

(b) the demand put forward by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). To continue necessary relief measures in the State, the Government of India fixed a sum of Rs. 3.05 crores as the ceiling of expenditure for the purposes of Central assistance for the period April-June, 1972. Subsequently the State Government submitted a memorandum for continuation of the relief measures for the period July-October, 1972, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 16 crores. A Central team visited the State in the first week of June 1972, to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and the requirement of Central assistance. The recommendations of the Team have since been finalised and are under examination by Government.

The Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3 crores a *ad hoc* loan

assistance, and another sum of Rs. 3 crores has been sanctioned as short-term loans for agricultural inputs. 55,000 tonnes of rice has been allotted from the Central pool to the State during this year. The demand of the State Government on this account has been met in full.

Steps to accelerate Progress of dry farming Development scheme during IV Plan

54. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dry Farming Development Scheme included in the Fourth Five Year Plan has not made any headway;

(b) whether funds allotted for dry farming schemes largely remain unspent and if so, the reasons for the slow progress of the scheme; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to accelerate the progress of the scheme and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Dry Farming Pilot Projects are in the nature of Demonstration-cum-Training programme which is being implemented in all the projects.

(b) During 1970-71, much of the funds could not be utilized because of the late sanctioning of the scheme and delayed appointment of the project staff. As such, Rs. 0.45 crores were released against the provision of Rs. 1.00 crore. During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 1.46 crores was released against the Budget provision of Rs. 1.86 crores. In addition, difficulty was also experienced in obtaining the loans from Institutional finance.

(c) Yes Sir, Several corrective measure have been taken by the Government of India to accelerate the progress of the scheme. These have been indicated in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Following steps have been taken by the Government of India to accelerate the progress of the scheme :

- (i) According to the approved pattern, from second year onwards, the long term is to be arranged by the State Governments from the Institutional sources. The nine projects started in 1970-71, could not arrange the long term loan during 1971-72, and thus the work of the projects suffered. On the request of the State Governments, the loan was provided to them in January, 1972 by the Government of India. This gave momentum to the scheme.
- (ii) Some of the State Governments were not able to undertake the Soil Conservation works because of the non-eligibility of the farmers in dry areas for the grant of sufficient loan for carrying out these works. As such the State Governments have been authorised to undertake the permanent works including Soil Conservation works, as 'State Works' and this has helped in executing these works.
- (iii) As the yearly sanction of the scheme by Central Government as well as State Governments used to take long time, which was one of the major cause for the slow progress of the scheme, the sanctions are now being issued for the rest of the plan period i.e. 1972-73 and 1973-74 together.
- (iv) A study team has been constituted by the Government of India to undertake the study of the existing levels of dry farming technology in selected districts and critically consider them in the light of latest knowledge and technology developed in the laboratories and research institutes. The team had submitted the interim report and the final report is under preparation.

(v) Blue prints for action and vision for future have been prepared in respect of each pilot project which include the research findings under development with research centres, research findings ready for use in the development area and the development strategy proposed during 1972-73 and onwards. These blue prints will serve as a guide for planning of action programme of each project for the year 1972-73 and onwards.

Progress in implementation of Marginal farmers and Agricultural labour Projects

55. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no satisfactory progress has been made in implementing the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Project scheme included in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) steps taken to ensure effective implementation of the scheme in the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The scheme for the development of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in a pilot project being implemented in 41 selected project areas in the country. Most of the Agencies set up for the purpose were registered during the latter part of 1970-71 and the remaining during 1971-72. The Programme Implementation thus became effective only in 1971-72. There were several administrative and organisational problems in the initial stages. The tempo of progress picked up towards the end of 1971-72 and it is expected to be accelerated in the remaining years of the Fourth Plan.

(c) The progress of the Scheme is being reviewed from time to time both at the Centre and at the State level. As a result

of such review, the Agencies have been permitted to adopt a more flexible pattern to suit local conditions. The State Governments have been advised to provide necessary support to the programmes of the Agencies.

Progress in Construction of outer harbour in Visakhapatnam

56. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the outer harbour in Visakhapatnam;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in the project ; and

(c) the time by which the construction is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) As on 17-7-72, 15% of the Project works have been completed, 55% of the component works have been tendered out and are in progress and the remaining 30% of works are yet to be taken up.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 16.63 crores has been incurred on the Project as on 17-7-72.

(c) The Project is expected to be completed by May, 1974.

Malaria on the Rise in India

57. SHRI E.V. VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

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

(a) the steps taken by Government for the eradication of Malaria in the country; and

(b) whether India is among the South East Asian Countries where Malaria is on the rise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING) (SHRI A.K. KISKU) : (a) The following steps have been taken by the Government for the eradication of malaria in the country ;—

1. The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been made a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central assistance during the Fourth Plan period. Under this scheme the operational cost over and above the committed level of expenditure is borne by the Government of India. Cost of Material and Equipment supplied to the States is also borne by the Government of India in respect of units in the Attack and Consolidation Phases. Partial assistance is also given to meet the expenditure on staff at Headquarters/Zonal level in the States.
2. In areas which have entered into maintenance phase 100% Central assistance is given for strengthening the Basic Health Services.
3. The programme has been evaluated in depth by International Experts in 1970 headed by an Indian Scientist. Their recommendations were wide based on all aspects of the programme including technical, administration and logistics etc. Government of India have accepted the recommendations in principle, and these are being implemented.
4. Steps have been taken to procure, in advance, insecticides for supply in time to the various States still in attack phase for spray operations.
5. The old and unservicable vehicles in attack and consolidation phase units are being replaced by new vehicles in a phased manner during the Fourth Plan period.
6. In areas where mosquito vector has developed resistance to both DDT

and BHC, alternative insecticide Malathion has been substituted.

7. The Uran Malaria Scheme under the ambit of National Malaria Eradication Programme has been launched with effect from 1971-72 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central assistance, as pre-approved pattern. The Scheme was started in 23 selected towns in the first instance, and is proposed to be extended to five more towns during current malaria year.

- (b) Yes, during the last few years.

Setting up of Indo-Bangla Desh Commission on higher Education

58. SHRI E.V. VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI PILOO MODY :

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

(a) whether Indo-Bangla Desh Commission on Higher Education is likely to be set up; and

(b) if so, the main objective of this commission and the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and b). In a meeting held on June 10, 1972 between the Education Ministers of India and Bangladesh it was decided that a bi-national Bangladesh - India Joint Commission on Higher Education will be set up which will meet periodically in India and Bangladesh to identify and promote areas of cooperation in education, science and technology. The Commission is likely to be set up during the current year.

Sub-Letting of Quarters in R.K. Puram, New Delhi

59. SHRI SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8043 on the 31st May, 1972 regarding the installation of

telephones by the sub-tees comprising of business executives in Government quarters and state :

(a) What the difficulties which lie in the way of the Directorate of Estate in making it incumbent on the allottees to take Government permission while sub-letting a house in full or in part to a business executive and also to take formal approval before any telephone connection is installed by such persons; and

(b) the number of such telephone connections installed in Sector VII of R.K. Puram by the business executives where Government approval to the sub-letting of the quarters by the allottees had been and had not been obtained ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) According to the existing orders, a Government servant, who is allotted accommodation in the general pool, can share it with another Government servant, who is eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool or with a person of an eligible category, as decided by Government from time to time. A Government servant cannot share the accommodation with or sublet the house in full or any part, to a business executive. The cases, where such complaints of unauthorised subletting are received, are looked into and action is taken against the allottees under the penal provisions of the Allotment Rules. As such it is not considered desirable to revise the existing procedure.

(b) No case of installation of telephone in Sector VII of R.K. Puram by a private person who is in unauthorised occupation of general pool accommodation has come to the notice of the Directorate of Estates.

Payment of Arrears of over-time Allowance to staff of all day milk stalls.

D.M.S.

60. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7717 dated the 29th May, 1972 regarding payment of overtime to the staff of All Day Milk Stalls of D.M.S. and state at what stage the matter stands now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : The matter is still under consideration.

Full supply of milk to catering establishment of parliament house

61. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1030 on the 29th May, 1972 regarding the supply of full quantity of milk to the Catering Establishment in Parliament House and state the steps since taken to ensure the full quantity of milk to the Railway and Coffee Board Establishments in Parliament House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : The following steps have been taken by Delhi Milk Scheme for meeting the requirements of milk of the three canteens located in Parliament House run by the Tea Board, Coffee Board and the Railways :—

(1) In order to meet their normal daily requirements of milk throughout the year, milk tokens have been issued to each of the three canteens for daily supply of 10 half litres bottles of standardized milk. A further authorization has been issued for daily supply of 10 half litres bottles of standardized milk to Railway canteen throughout the year :

(2) In addition, milk tokens have been issued for daily supply of 10 half litres bottles of standardized milk to each of the three canteens for the period when the Parliament is in session ;

(3) The Coffee Board and Tea Board canteens also buy milk directly

from Delhi Milk Scheme against advance payment. This facility has not yet been availed of by Railway canteen : and

(4) In addition, Delhi Milk Scheme have issued authority letters for the issue of milk tokens for 20 half litre bottles of standardized milk to each of the three canteens. The collection of the tokens by the Canteens is awaited.

Drought in Rural areas of West Bengal

62. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rural areas of West Bengal were severely affected by recent drought;

(b) if so, the estimated area affected, District-wise, and total value of foodgrains and commercial crops lost district-wise; and

(c) the main features of the long-term and short-term schemes to meet the drought menace in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Several parts of West Bengal have been affected by drought during the current year.

(b) A Statement showing the position, as reported by the State Government, is attached.

(c) (i) *Long-term measures* : The development programmes of the Five Year

Plans in the Agriculture, Irrigation, Health and allied Sectors will minimise the severity of drought in future. In particular, under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, which is in operation in the State, the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore have been selected with 100% Central assistance of 4.05 crores. A Project has also been prepared for special programme of minor irrigation for summer rice cultivation.

(ii) *Short-term measure* : The following ceilings of expenditure on drought relief for the purposes of central assistance have been accepted by Government on the recommendations of the Central Study Team, which visited the State in June, 1972:—

(I) Relief Items — Rs. 4.70 crores

(II) Loan Items — Rs. 2.15 crores

Total Rs. 6.85 crores

The State Government has taken measures for opening of test relief works, distribution of gratuitous relief, supply of drinking water, etc. It has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2.97 crores as loans for purchase of fertilisers, cattle, sinking of tubewells and other agriculture purposes.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Finance has advanced a loan of Re. 1 crore and another loan of Re. 1 crore has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture as short term loan for agricultural inputs. Release of further assistance will be considered in the light of the progress of expenditure and the utilisation of the assistance already sanctioned.

(Statement)

Estimated area affected by recent drought in West Bengal, district-wise and total value of foodgrains and commercial crop lost.

Value—in Rs./lakhs
Area—'000 acres'

District	Aus (Autumn Rice)		Boro (Summer Rice)		Jute	
	Area	Value	Area	Value	Area	Value
24 Parganas	66	298	17	Districtwise break-up is not available	100	549
Nadia	206	1031	19		179	797

Murshidabad	172	566	10	with the State Govt.	202	766
Burdwan	78	281	20	Total estimated loss	23	116
Birbhum	132	303	25	is about Rs. 12.96	1	N.R.
Bankura	131	34	2	crores	2	N.R.
Midnapur	174	66	10		21	121
Hooghly	42	469	37		37	293
Howrah	7	33	4		9	41
Jalpaiguri	51	N.R.	N.R.		10	N.R.
Darjeeling	11	N.R.	N.R.		1	21
Malda	172	254	5		56	313
West Dinajpur	282	356	5		55	530
Cooch-Behar	15	N.R.	N.R.		—	34
Purulia	11	N.R.	1		Neg.	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported by the Government.

Neg.—Negligible.

Cargo for Calcutta Port

63. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the Statesman Calcutta, dated the 25th June, 1972, page 1 under the caption "Calcutta Port yet to get due share cargo";
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) measures taken or being taken to improve the economic viability of the Calcutta Port ; and
- (d) whether even the existing facilities on the Port are not being utilized to the desired extent; and if so, the factors responsible for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) Yes.

(b) to (d) : The traffic handled by the Calcutta Port had come down from about 11 million tonnes in 1964-65 to about 6 million tonnes in 1970-71, though it showed some improvement in 1971-72 with about 7.3 million tonnes. This has mainly affected the financial position of the Port

Commissioners who have been running into heavy deficits for the last few years. To improve the economic viability of the Port, the Government of India have agreed to meet 80% of the cost of river dredging and river maintenance for the years 1968-69 to 1973-74.

At other Ports, the main commodities which have contributed to the growth of traffic are oil, fertilizers and ores and they have to be carried in tankers of deep draught or bulk carriers.

The main reason for decline in traffic at Calcutta, apart from the decline in imports of foodgrains and exports of coal, is the restriction on the draught and length of vessels entering the Port. After the new Dock system at Haldia is commissioned by about the end of 1973, Calcutta would be able to cater to larger ships and provide fast loading and unloading facilities for bulk cargo. With this and the commissioning of the Farakka Project and the establishment of the new Refinery and other industries in the area, it is hoped that there would be a substantial increase in traffic at the port and improvement in the port's economic viability.

Legislation on land Ceiling in States

64. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States and Union territories where land-ceiling Bills have been passed by the Legislatures ;

(b) the main features of the Bill passed by each state and Union Territory Legislatures; and

(c) the names of the States where the new land Ceiling Act is already in operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Legislation on ceiling on land holdings has been enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana (PEPSU area), Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab (PEPSU area), Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Manipur and Tripura. After the recommendations made by the Central Land Reforms Committee, Bihar has enacted legislation to reduce the level of ceiling. A Bill has also been passed in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. see No. LT-3188/72]

(c) New Land ceiling Acts are in operation in Kerala and West Bengal.

देश में क्षय रोग का उन्मूलन

65. श्री धोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हरी तिहु क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार वियोग संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) देश में क्षय रोग से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और प्रति वर्ष क्षय रोग के कितने नये मामले सूचित किये जाते हैं तथा कितने व्यक्तियों की क्षय रोग से मृत्यु होती है ;

(ख) देश में इस समय क्षय रोग के कुल कितने व्यक्तियों द्वारा बे कहां पर स्थित है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितने विस्तर हैं ;

(ग) क्षय रोग के पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के समूचित इलाज के लिए कितने विस्तरों की आवश्यकता है ; और

(घ) देश क्षय रोग के उन्मूलन के लिए कौन सी तात्कालिक और दीर्घकालिक योजनायें हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार वियोग संबंधी में उच्च-मंडी (धी ४० के० किलू) : देश में क्षय रोग से पीड़ित रोगियों की संख्या लगभग 80 लाख होने का अनुमान है। चूंकि क्षयरोग अधिसूचनीय रोग नहीं है, इसलिए विभिन्न चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों तथा सामान्य चिकित्सकों द्वारा जिन क्षय रोगियों का निदान और इलाज किया जाता है, उन सबकी रिपोर्ट नहीं जाती है। फिर भी यह अनुमान है कि हर साल करीब 8 से 9 लाख क्षय रोगियों का निदान और इलाज किया जाता है। वर्ष में क्षयरोग से कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है इस बारे में सही जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि यह एक अधिसूचनीय रोग नहीं है। बैसे, इससे होने वाली मृत्यु दर प्रति लाख आवादी के पीछे अनुमानतः 80 से 100 तक है।

(ब) एक विवरण सभा पट्टा पर रखा गया है। (देखिये संख्या एल०टी०—3189/72)

(ग) राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्षय रोगियों का उनके घरों पर भी इलाज कराने की अवस्थाओं का विस्तार करने पर और देश के प्रत्येक जिले में जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्र की व्यवस्था करने पर और दिया जा रहा है और साथ ही क्षय रोग का कारण क्षयरोग रोधी दवाइयों से रोगी के पर में अस्पताल की भाँति ही अच्छी तरह से इलाज किया जा सकता है। इसलिए किसी अवधि में निवास किये गये उन सभी क्षय रोगियों के इलाज के लिए अस्पतालों में पलंगों की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक नहीं है। यह परिकल्पना भी गई है कि कि केवल गंभीर रूप से बीमार और टांबिक रोगियों अधिक कुल जिलाओं आदि से पीड़ित रोगियों को ही अन्तर्गत उपचार के लिए क्षयरोग अस्पताल/संस्थान में दाखिल करने की ज़रूरत पड़ती है। और योक्ता में राज्यों/संघ वासित ज़ेबों में क्षयरोग के 2500 पलंगों की स्थापना करने का विचार है।

(घ) औरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम केन्द्र पुरोन्निधानित योजना है जिसके पश्चीम राज्यों और संघ वासित ज़ेबों को क्षति

प्रतिवार फैन्ड्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। इस कार्यक्रम में जिला क्षय रोग फैन्ड्रों की स्थापना करने, उनका दर्जा बढ़ाने, अधिकारी अस्पताली पृथक्करण पलंगों की स्थापना करने और सारे देश में क्षय रोगियों का कार्यक्रम से इलाज करने के लिए क्षय रोगी रोधी दवाइयों की सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था है।

20 वर्ष से कम की आयु वाले वर्ग के लोगों को रोग निरोधी उपाय के रूप में बी०सी०जी० के टीके लगाये जा रहे हैं। रोगियों का पता लगाने, उनका इलाज करने और सारे जिलों में बी०सी०जी० टीका कार्यक्रम को चलाने के लिए भीजूदा स्वास्थ्य और विकित्सा संस्थानों के महोग से जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्र एक आधारभूत केन्द्र के रूप में काम करने हैं।

सूखाकार जमाई गई बैंकसीन का बड़ी मात्रा में उत्पादन करने के लिए १००सी०जी० बैंकसीन प्रयोग-ज्ञाला, गिन्डी का बिस्तार करने के लिए भी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

स्वैच्छिक क्षयरोग संस्थानों को सहायता स्वरूप अनुदान और मुफ्त क्षयरोग रोधी दवाइयां भी दी जाती हैं।

इसके अनावा मारतीय क्षयरोग गंध को नई दिल्ली क्षय रोग केन्द्र और गंगाराम स्वरूप क्षय रोग प्रस्तुताल, महरोली के रख रखाव के लिए और लेडी जिनलियगो सेनेटोरियम, कसोली में प्रारंभित पलंगों के रख रखाव के लिए अनुदान दिये जाते हैं।

Tiger Population

66. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of tigers in the country is getting less every year ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the population of tigers ; and

(c) the number of tigers at present as compared to leopards and lions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Naturalists opine that the number of tigers in the country is on the decline. Since no countrywide enumeration has been conducted in the

past, it is not possible to say whether the number of tigers is getting less every year.

(b) The following steps have been taken to increase the population of tigers :—

(i) total ban on the export of tiger skins from the country has been imposed from September, 1970.

(ii) Ban on killing of tigers has been imposed in all States having tiger population from 1st July, 1970 for a period varying from 2 to 5 years to being with.

(iii) a comprehensive Legislation to regulate trade and taxation and other protective measures is proposed to be taken up shortly.

(iv) a country-wide enumeration of tigers has for the first time been conducted all over the country to assess the number and distribution of tigers.

(v) a Task force, consisting of all members with Dr. Karan Singh as the Chairman has been constituted to draft a Project for the conservation of tigers in the country.

(c) Since the results of the tiger enumeration conducted during April-May, 1972 are yet awaited from a few States, the exact No. of tigers in the country is not available continuing of leopards has not been conducted in the past and so, their number of lions in Gir Forests was 177 during 1968 when the last census has been taken. No census of lions has been conducted since then.

Mystery disease affecting Children in West Bengal

67. SHRI H.M. PATEL :

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

(a) whether a number of children recently died in various parts of West Bengal;

as a result of "strange infection" ;

(b) whether attention of the Government of India in this regard has been invited to a report in the *Statesman* dated the 13th June, 1972;

(c) whether Government of India has received any report in this regard from the State Government ; and

(d) if so, the action taken or being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(c) and (d). The Health authorities of the State Government have reported that there has been an outbreak of a peculiar fabriale disease amongst the children in Jangipur Sub-division in the District of Murshidabad. An epidemiological team of Directorate of Health Services and a group from the School of Tropical Medicine have made investigations and submitted a preliminary report. Final report from the State Health authorities is awaited.

Disturbances in Delhi University

68. **SHRI H.M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been serious disturbances recently in the Delhi University when the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor were gheraoed by the students :

(b) whether the University has threatened to take back degrees of such of the students who were involved in acts of indiscipline; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) On March, 4, 1972 there was a clash between

two groups of students outside the office of the Delhi University Students' Union. After the clash, a group of students came to the Office of the Vice-Chancellor and gheraoed the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor demanding that the Office of the Union be sealed immediately. On March 6, 1972, this group of students again gheraoed the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

(b) The University issued show cause notices to the students reported against by an Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Vice-Chancellor. On receipt of replies to these notices, the Vice-Chancellor keeping in view the larger interests of the University, decided that three students may be bound down for good conduct and warnings may be issued to six students.

(c) In the interest of maintaining discipline amongst students, the Vice-Chancellor of the University has powers to take such action as may deem appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

Working of national Library Calcutta

69. **SHRI H.M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Times of India' of 15th May, 1972 stating that working of National Library, Calcutta deteriorated considerably during the recent past ;

(b) whether Government have studied the working of National Library in the light of this press report ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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) and (c). The Government is seized of all the matters mentioned in the Press Report. The working of the National Library has been studied by a High Powered

Committee set up by Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. V.S. Jha. Detailed Plan Schemes have been formulated on the basis of the recommendations of this Committee for implementation during the current Plan period. Some of these schemes have already been sanctioned and are being implemented. The remaining schemes are being processed and will be put into operation shortly. With the implementation of all these schemes, the appointment of the Director and the setting up of an autonomous Board of Management, it is hoped that the Library will function more efficiently.

University of Technology in Tamil Nadu

70. SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BAKHSH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government proposed to establish a University of Technology ; and

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been cleared by the University Grants Commission and the need for such University?

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

(b) The proposal is under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Allotment of Developed Land to the Newly Registered group housing cooperative societies in Delhi

71. SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BAKHSH :

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to allot developed land to the newly registered Group Housing Cooperative Societies in Delhi ;

(b) whether Government have also framed rules and regulations for the allotment of land to these Societies; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the rules and the tentative price to be charged for the developed land ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes. Semi-developed land would be allotted.

(b) and (c). The broad features of allotment of land to Group Housing Co-operative Societies in Delhi are as under :—

- (1) Allotment would be on the basis of 50 apartments per acre with a 15% variation.
- (2) Allotment would be subject to the condition that no flat/apartment would have a carpet area exceeding 2000 square feet.
- (3) Allotment would be made in the order of date of registration of the societies provided they deposit the cost of land on demand by the Delhi Development Authority/Delhi Administration within the period that may be prescribed for the purpose.

Price to be charged for each Society would depend upon the cost of acquisition and development of land, etc. At present, Societies are allotted land at the rate of Rs. 45/- per sq. yd.

Steps to rehabilitate nomadic people more

72. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are certain class of people in India who move from place to place in search of livelihood along with their families ; and

(b) if so, the details State-wise , and the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). It is a fact that

there are certain Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes in India. There are Gandia Lohars in Rajasthan who move from place to place and earn their livelihood by manufacturing iron-ware. The details of such tribes in respect of other States are not available. The Schemes for the welfare of denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes were taken up under the Centrally sponsored programme of the Backward Classes Sector primarily from the Third Year Plan. This is being administered by the Department of Social Welfare. The various schemes being taken up for their welfare are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to the welfare of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

I. Education.

- (1) Scholarships, Stipends and grant of tuition and examination fee.
- (2) Supply of Mid-day meals.
- (3) Ashram schools/Residential Schools/ Special Schools.
- (4) Hostels (including buildings) Boarding grants.
- (5) Aid to Voluntary agencies (for promotion of education).

II. Other schemes.

(a) Agriculture

- (1) Supply of bullocks, ploughs, carts and bulls.
- (2) Minor irrigation (including irrigation wells).
- (3) Reclamation of Waste land.
- (4) Contour bunding.
- (5) Cooperative farming societies.
- (6) Subsidy for the purchase of agricultural land.

(b) Animal husbandry/Poultry Farm

(c) Cottage Industry.

1. Production-cum-Training Centres/ Industrial Training.

2. Industrial Cooperative Societies.
3. Stipends, Subsidies and loans to trainees.
4. Craft Centres.
- (d) Cooperatives.
- (e) Rehabilitation/Colonisation/Housing.
- (f) Community Welfare Centres/Bal-wadis/Sanskars Kendras.
- (g) Medical and Public Health

1. Drinking water wells.
2. Mid-wifery Training.

Social Boycott of Harijans in Villages of Maharashtra

73. SHRI B.S. BHAURA :

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR :

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

(a) whether there had been reports recently of social boycott of Harijans in some villages near Poona in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether the Centre has made any enquiries about these reports ; if so, what are the facts obtained ;

(c) whether the State Government have taken any action against the organisers of such special boycotts against the Harijans ;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken ; and

(e) what steps have been taken to prevent occurrence of such incidents in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government of Maharashtra have reported that some incidents of social boycott took place as a result of political dispute in May, 1972 in village Bavada in Indapur Taluka of Poona District which was reserved Constituency for the elections to Zila Parishad. Two

political parties had nominated their candidates for this reserved seat. One of the political parties asked the other party to withdraw its candidate from the contest. On the failure of the rival party to withdraw its candidate, it is alleged that the services of the Mahar Agricultural labourers were terminated by the Caste Hindus in village Bavada. On the intervention of the Maharashtra's Minister of State for Finance, the dispute between the parties was settled and the Mahar Agricultural labourers resumed their work.

During the period of tension, a Police Party was posted at the village.

No action could be taken against the organisers of the boycott, since no independent evidence was forthcoming.

(e) A report has been called for from the State Government and when received will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Water Scarcity in Delhi during Summer (1972)

74. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a serious water scarcity in Delhi during the last summer; and

(b) if so, the long term and short term measures Government propose to take with a view to avoid similar crisis in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU) : (a) Yes. Scarcity of water was felt in certain areas of Delhi during the last summer.

(b) As short term measures the following two schemes are at various stages of implementation :—

(i) Six Raney wells are under construction, out of which two will be completed by summer 1973 and the remaining progressively by 1974. These wells will yield 15 million gallons per day of water.

(ii) The supply of water through Wazirabad treatment plant is proposed to be augmented to the extent of 10 million gallons per day and work in respect of conveyance mains is under progress.

As a long term measure, it is proposed to augment the supply of water to Delhi through Ramganga source by 100 million gallons per day. Action for acquisition of land for the scheme has been initiated. Besides, the following schemes are also under consideration :—

- (a) Reduction of water seepage losses in Haryana canals supplying water to Delhi.
- (b) Exchange of sewage effluent for fresh water from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
- (c) Supply of water from Tehri Dam in Uttar Pradesh.
- (d) Supply of water from Lakhwar Dam project in Uttar Pradesh.
- (e) Supply of water from Dadahu Dam project in Himachal Pradesh.
- (f) Allocation for Delhi from surplus Ravi-Beas waters.

Dependence on U.S. Import Cause of Incharge of Malaria Cases

75. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been brought to the report in "Patriot" dated the 5th July, 1972 captioned "Cost of depending on U.S. import, malaria cases on increase"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, the Government has been the News Paper report;

(b) A slight increase in cases of malaria has, no doubt, been noticed during the

last three years in some States. This has to be appreciated in the context that the present phase of operation, after 19 years of starting the programme, is tackling the most difficult parts of the country in the epidemiological sense. For this, new insecticides also have been introduced *viz.*, BHC and Malathion which are several times more expensive than the conventional D.D.T. It cannot, therefore, be said that the increase of malaria is due to inadequacy of insecticides. However, some slackness in supervision in some areas has been noticed. Attempt has been made immediately to apply corrective measures.

The States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan contribute the maximum bulk of units in attack phase as well as about 85% of the total positives detected in the country during 1971. The insecticide, D.D.T. has been procured in advance during 1971 for supply to the States during 1972-73 for spray in time. In certain unit areas where the vector is found resistant to DDT, BHC is being used and in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in certain localities where the vector is found to be resistant to both DDT and BHC, an organophosphorous compound 'Malathion' is being procured and supplied. The indigenous supply of BHC, DDT and Malathion is expected to be of the order of about 6000 tonnes 75% wdp. To meet the balance in 1971-72 DDT 75% was imported from USSR and from U.S.A. In 1972-73 the entire requirement of import is from U.S.S.R. Efforts are constantly being made to increase indigenous supplies to reduce imports.

Rise in Price of Sugar in Open Market

76. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of sugar in the open market is still more than Rs. 3/- per kg;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce the price;

(c) whether partial control has been imposed; and

(d) if so, reason for taking the decision after such an abnormal delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) : Yes, Sir, it is so in the majority of the places since the 1st July, 1972.

(b) So long as the production of sugar is not adequate to cope with the demand for it, for various reasons, the market price of sugar is expected to remain high. However, in order to afford some relief to the domestic consumer a reasonable portion of his requirement is being made available at a fair price under the scheme of Statutory Partial Control.

(c) Yes, Sir, with effect from the 1st July, 1972.

(d) There has been no delay. Prior to statutory partial control, the industry had voluntarily agreed to make available with effect from the 1st January, 1972, 60% of the monthly releases at Rs. 150/- per quintal (exclusive of excise duty) for meeting emergent requirements and for distribution to domestic consumers at a fixed price through fair-price shops. The statutory partial control had to be introduced only when a Section of the industry expressed its reluctance to continue the voluntary arrangement beyond the 30th June, 1972, and the Government were left with no other alternative.

Occupation of Housing Constructed under Industrial Housing Scheme at Kanpur by Central Government Employees

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

(a) whether some final decision has been taken regarding the Central Government Employees, including 3000 Defence employees, who are living in the houses constructed under Industrial Housing Scheme at Kanpur;

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

(c) whether instructions have been issued to the State Government not to effect any eviction or recovery of damage charges from them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) (a) and (b) : The following two proposals are under consideration of the Government of Uttar Pradesh :—

(i) Sale of those houses falling within the security zone to the Ministry of Defence; and

(ii) Transfer of the houses falling outside the security zone to the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which the State Government might thereafter sell to the existing occupants.

(c) The State Government have also been advised not to disturb the present occupants from their houses or recover penal charges from them till a formal decision is taken in the matter.

Construction of Quarters for the Hospital Employees of Delhi

78. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether final decision has been taken to construct quarters for the Hospital employees in Delhi;

(b) if so, number of quarters to be constructed during 1972; and

(c) number of quarters likely to be constructed during the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : (SHRI A.K. KISKU) : (a) Final decision has been taken to construct quarters for the employees of Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) Construction work will start on 188 quarters.

(c) 188. The information in respect of other hospitals in Delhi is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Rise in Price of Rice and Wheat

79. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the **Minister of AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of rice and wheat in the open market increased during the period from April, 1972 to June, 1972; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices to a reasonable level?

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

(b) The following steps have been taken to arrest the upward trend and to bring down the prices :—

(1) Liberal allotment of wheat to the State Governments;

(2) Advising the State Governments to enlarge and strengthen the public distribution system, particularly in the inaccessible areas;

(3) Ensuring despatch of foodgrains to the States for building up adequate stocks.

Pay Scales of Primary and Higher Secondary Teachers

80. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the **Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to better the pay scales of teachers both Primary and Higher Secondary including teachers in Union Territories; and

(b) whether any Pay Commission is likely to be constituted for this purpose by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) Education being a State

subject it is for the State Government to improve the pay scales of school teachers. The recommendations of the Kothari Commission regarding the pay and allowances of school teachers were brought to the notice of State Government/Union Territory Administrations. The Union Territory Administrations have implemented the recommendations. According to the information available, most of the States have implemented the Kothari Commission recommendations. Pay scales of school teachers of Delhi, A & N Islands, L.M. & A. Islands, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman & Diu have been further revised recently.

(b) There is no proposal to constitute a Pay Commission for the purpose. The Third Pay Commission set up by the Government of India is looking into the pay scales and service conditions of employees of the Union Territories including the school teachers as are directly under the Central Govt. or Union Territory Administrations.

Recommendation of Study Groups on Urban Property Ceiling

81. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Study Group had recommended Rs. 5 lakhs as urban property ceiling for a family unit of five;

(b) whether Government purpose to bring any legislation to this effect in this Session; and

(c) if so, the broad outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c). The report of the Study Group on ceiling on urban property was submitted to Government in April, 1972. The Report has been remitted by Government to a group of Ministers for detailed consideration. After Government take decisions on the various recommendations of the group, action will be taken both for publication of the report and

for enacting appropriate legislation.

X-Ray of Dog in Safdarjung Hospital New Delhi

82. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of X-ray films in Delhi hospitals;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that in spite of the crisis in X-ray films, Safdarjung Hospital at New Delhi took X-rays of dog instead of serious patients; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and whether Government have made any enquiry regarding this?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). There is no crisis in X-ray films. The average number of X-ray examinations done daily at present in the Safdarjung Hospital is 278 consuming 400 X-ray films during normal working hours and 57 X-ray examinations during emergency hours consuming 83 X-ray films. No case referred for X-ray examination has been refused for want of X-ray films.

The X-ray of a dog was taken on Sunday the 28th May, 1972 in the Central Institute of Orthopaedics at Safdarjung Hospital. This was ordered by the Director of the Institute as the dog had a rare congenital disease. To confirm the clinical suspicion by an X-ray, the Director took the dog in the X-ray Department and demonstrated to the post-graduate students the clinical signs of congenital dislocation of the hip and compared it with what normally occurs in the humans where the dislocation is differently situated because of the erect posture. The X-ray confirmed that the dog had congenital dislocation which in the opinion of the Director was an excellent case for publication in a research journal.

The Central Institute of Orthopaedics is a teaching and research institute in orthopaedics for post-graduates and the only one of its kind in India. It has been the centre for research in orthopaedics for a number of years ever since its inception. Initially the work was on congenital deformities and subsequently had included other disabilities in human like Osteoporosis and a detailed study of bone tumours etc. On a number of previous occasions animals have been X-rayed in the Department including dogs after having subjected them to certain experiments. The main purpose of obtaining the X-ray on this dog was for the purpose of comparative anatomical study of the hip joint in comparison to other X-rays on humans that had been collected by the Institute till then.

In the Safdarjang Hospital, dogs have also been experimented upon by the cardio-thoracic surgeon and the scope of open heart surgery and pumps was first worked out on dogs before it was attempted on humans. On these occasions also X-rays have been occasionally done. The taking of an X-ray of the hip of the dog in this particular case was, therefore, not an isolated event but was a part of the regular research and teaching programme being undertaken by the Central Institute of Orthopaedics on dogs and other animals.

The finding of the enquiry by Director General of Health Services is that the X-ray of the dog was taken for the study of comparative anatomy of canines and the humans in respect of congenital dislocation of the hip and that similar X-ray pictures of the animals including dogs have been taken in the hospital before.

Drought in Kerala

83. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the drought had affected Kerala during the last summer;
- (b) if so, the extent of loss; and
- (c) whether the Centre had offered any

assistance to Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The State Government has not reported any drought situation in Kerala, although due to the late monsoon, the crops may be affected to some extent.

(b) It is too early to indicate the extent of loss.

(c) The State Government has not approached the Centre for any Central assistance on account of drought relief.

Amount spent by U.G.C. on Development of Colleges in West Bengal

84. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money spent during the last three years by the U.G.C. for the development of the colleges in West Bengal;

(b) the amount of money paid during the last three years by the U.G.C. towards the salaries of the college teachers in West Bengal; and

(c) whether the U.G.C. proposes to have any power for the security of services of the college and University teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE & CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Grants totalling Rs. 1.11 crores were paid by the University Grants Commission to colleges in West Bengal for their development programmes during the last three years. The total grant paid to these colleges during this period on account of revision of salary scales of college teachers amounted to Rs. 3.49 lakhs.

(c) The issues relating to the service conditions of university and college teachers are under the consideration of the University Grants Commission's Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges. It

is difficult at this stage to indicate the time by which the Committee will submit its report.

Investigation into Deteriorating Teaching Standards of Delhi University

85. SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR :

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

(a) whether Government have received any demand to set up a Commission to investigate the deterioration in the teaching standards of Delhi University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes for Welfare of Tribals in Madhya Pradesh

86. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the various schemes now in operation by which Centre is assisting Madhya Pradesh for the welfare of the Tribals in the State; and

(b) the amount Centre propose to spend in 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Central Sector Rs. 167.35 lakhs. State Sector (Plan Outlay) Rs. 275.00 lakhs.

Statement

Details of the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes under the Backward

classes Sector in Madhya Pradesh are given below :—

CENTRAL SECTOR

1. Post-matric scholarships.
2. Girls Hostels.
3. T.D. Blocks.
4. Co-operation
5. Tribal Research & Training.

STATE SECTOR

Education

1. Pre-matric scholarships.
2. Mid-day meals.
3. Reimbursement of tuition and Board examination fees.
4. Hostels.
5. Ashram Schools.
6. Equipment in old hostels.
7. Construction of school buildings etc.
8. Additional stipend in general Industrial Training Institute.
9. Youth Welfare Programmes.
10. Libraries and Science equipment in Higher Secondary Schools.
11. Post-matric Hostels.
12. Industrial Training Institutes.

Economic Development

1. Professional Training.
2. Agricultural Development Scheme.
3. Expansion of Training-cum-Production Centres.

Health, Housing and other Schemes

1. Drinking water wells.
2. Publicity schemes.
3. Aid to Voluntary agencies.
4. Legal Aid.
5. Employment facilities to tribals.

Recommendation of Andhra Pradesh Government for Nationalisation of Private Sugar Factories

87. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Government have recommended to the Union Government to nationalise all private Sugar Factories as early as practicable; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No such recommendation has been received so far.

(b) Does not arise.

**Establishment of Farms in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh etc.
by State Farms Corporation**

88. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Farms Corporation of India has approved in principle the proposal to establish farms in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which it will start functioning; and

(c) whether Government have in view to establish such farms in other States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) It has been accepted in principle to establish farms in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh subject to the sites proposed by the State Governments being found suitable.

(b) Feasibility Reports of the farms are being finalised. If after careful study the sites proposed are found suitable, the farms are likely to be established shortly. The exact date by which the farm will be established cannot be indicated at this stage.

(c) The feasibility of setting up of farms in other States, where there are no farms in existence is being explored with the State

Governments of Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Nagaland for suggesting suitable sites for setting up of such farms

Breeding of Cows and Buffaloes

89. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take in the direction of breeding of cows and buffaloes to improve the economic life of the people in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : Government are fully alive to the low productivity of our cows buffaloes and the need for the rapid improvement in them. Our national breeding policy has, therefore been reoriented to place special emphasis on cross-breeding. Some of the more important breeding programmes undertaken/proposed are :

1. Greater use of the artificial insemination technique for breeding cows and buffaloes with high quality semen.

2. Cross-breeding with liquid and frozen semen of exotic breeds.

3. A Progeny Testing Scheme to identify the real genetic merit of the bulls at younger age and to ensure use and multiplication of only such selected bulls whose genetics superiority is tested and confirmed.

4. Establishment of frozen Semen Stations to ensure greater and more efficient utilisation of the semen produced by high grade animals, both of indigenous and exotic breeds.

5. Import of frozen semen and animals of exotic breeds for production of superior exotic germ plasm which may later support the cross breeding and upgrading activities.

Demand for Increasing the Number of Colleges in Delhi

90. SHRI ARVIND NETAM :
SHRI S.C. SAMANTA :

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

(a) whether there is a great demand to increase the number of Colleges in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The University of Delhi had received a request from Delhi Administration for opening two new Colleges with effect from the academic year 1972-73. Pending fulfilment of the statutory requirements, the Administration has been informed to proceed with the opening of these Colleges. No other request for opening new Colleges is pending with the University.

Amount Earmarked for Elementary Education in Madhya Pradesh out of Central Plan

91. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for elementary education in Madhya Pradesh out of the Central Plan for 1972-73;

(b) the salient features of these programmes and the steps so far taken to implement them; and

(c) the result so far achieved in the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) to (c) Under the Central Plan Scheme of Providing Employment to the Educated Unemployed-Expansion of Elementary Education, sanction has been given to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the appointment of 36000 teachers, 30 primary school inspectors, distribution of free textbooks and stationery to 1,08,918 children, mid-day meals to 1,08,918 additional children, introduction of work experience in 57 middle schools and equipment and workshop amounting to Rs. 1,14,000 and for the construction of 3630

class-rooms. It has also been indicated that an amount of Rs. 2,16,00,000 is likely to be made available to the State for these additional programmes to be implemented during 1972-73.

Since the sanction has issued only on 10th June, 1972 and the academic session for this year has just started, it will be too early to assess the results so far achieved in the programme.

Report on the Traffic Study in Connaught Place, New Delhi

92. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether New Delhi Development Advisory Committee has submitted its report on the traffic study in Connaught Place;

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

(c) the probable date when action is likely to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) No such report has been submitted by the Committee to the Government.

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

Central Road Programmes and Programme for New Roads in Madhya Pradesh

93. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to accelerate the tempo of work on the Central Roads Programme; and

(b) the programme for development of new roads of inter-state and economic importance in Madhya Pradesh during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3190/72]

(b) New works for a total cost of Rs. 171.50 lakhs are included in the programme approved in the 4th Plan pertaining to Madhya Pradesh in respect of Centrally aided State roads of inter-State or economic importance and certain roads in the decoit-infested areas. Funds for these works are released to the State Government every year. For the year 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 29.10 lakhs has been provided in the budget.

**Pilot Tribal Development Project
in Madhya Pradesh**

94. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pilot Tribal Development projects have been set up in Madhya Pradesh for the economic development of the tribals, if so, the main features thereof;

(b) the result so far achieved; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to accelerate their working for raising the economic standard of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Out of the six Pilot Tribal Development Projects sanctioned by the Government of India for economic development of the tribals, two are located in Konta and Dantewada tehsils of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh. The main features thereof are :—

(i) The basic approach is to identify a core programme of economic development and to put through the programme in a concentrated fashion.

(ii) Considerable flexibility is an inbuilt feature of these project plans, to take note of the local variations in the socio-economic and ecological settings, as also to take note of the dynamics of the situation as the programme proceeds further from stage to stage. Plans are drawn at the local level having regard to the broad guidelines given by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(iii) For implementation of these projects, a Society named 'Tribal Development Agency' is registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The Collector of Bastar district is its Chairman and an officer of the A.D.M. rank its Project Officer. In the tribal areas, the various special project schemes and on going programme would be implemented in an integrated fashion, so that a tribal is not approached by several agencies for different aspects of the same programme. The normal administrative machinery of the district administration, supplemented by some staff from the Agency are to implement the schemes.

At the National level, a small officer oriented unit headed by a Director and assisted by an Under Secretary and minimum complement of staff has been created to guide, coordinate and supervise these projects.

(b) The projects have gone into action only during the current financial year and it is too early to assess their achievements. Preliminary arrangements like registration of Tribal Development Agencies, appointment and posting of Project Officers and essential staff etc. have been completed. The Project authorities have been requested to furnish the progress reports which are awaited.

(c)(i) Under the terms and conditions of sanction of grants for the Projects Tribal Development Agencies are required to furnish periodical reports about the progress of the activities of the projects.

(ii) A representative of the Ministry of Agriculture is included on the Agency. Meetings of the Agency are required to be held at least once a quarter. Through attendance in these meetings and visits to the projects for on the spot appraisal of the problems by the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, constant

guidelines will be given to the Agencies for accelerating their working.

(iii) For the immediate problem of accelerating the work of the Agencies, Director (Tribal Development) intends to visit Bastar district during next months.

Opening of New Universities in Uttar Pradesh

95. SHRI R.K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new Universities in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken and where the proposed new Universities are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has introduced a Bill in the State Legislative Council to establish the Uttarkhand University. The Bill provides for offices and campuses of the University at Nainital, Tehri Garhwal, Sreenagar, Almora and Dehra Dun. The final position about the campuses and headquarters of the University will emerge after the State Legislature takes a decision on the provisions of the Bill.

Development of Backward Areas in Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) the particulars of areas in Uttar Pradesh which have been declared as backward;

(b) whether some areas in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh have also been declared backward; and

(c) the nature of assistance being provided to these declared backward areas and the nature of development works being carried out there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF.

SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Expansion of Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi

97. SHRI R.K. SINHA :

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

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

(a) whether there is a plan under consideration of Government to expand and modernise the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which the work is likely to start; and

(c) the benefits that are likely to accrue after the expansion and modernisation programmes of the factory are completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c) Yes. The main features of the schemes for expansion and modernisation of the Hindustan Housing Factory are—

(i) Standardisation, modernisation and rationalisation of the existing processes in the Factory;

(ii) Development of modern economical methods for large scale prefabricated housing;

(iii) Development of most economical designs keeping in view the latest prefabrication methods and suitability with respect to climatic conditions and the particular living habits of the people and their social acceptance.

(iv) Streamlining the existing facilities available in the Factory for manufacture of prefabricated buildings by adopting methods to achieve mass scale production, highest quality and maximum economy in the completed structures;

- (v) Installation of an additional plant for manufacturing large panels for pre-fabricated houses;
- (vi) Setting up of a design cell in the Factory; and
- (vii) Setting up of similar Factories at Bombay and Madras with modifications to suit the local conditions.

The programme is proposed to be assisted by the United Nations Development Programme—Country Programme 1972-1979. It is expected that the programme would commence in 1973-74 and it may take 2 years thereafter to complete it.

The Programme will result in (1) increased out-put of pre-fabricated components and houses; (2) reduction in cost of houses; (3) better quality and (4) quicker pace of construction.

**Left-Pits Constructed in I.I.T.
Building, New Delhi**

98. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lift-pits built in the main 9-storeyed buildings of I.I.T., New Delhi have not been constructed according to specifications and that the present lifts have led to a loss of more than 50,000 Rupees; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). In the end of 1965, the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi invited tenders for lifts when the construction of the multi-storeyed building was also in progress. At that time, the area of the platform for the carriage of each lift car was envisaged as 20 sq. ft. Later, when the lift-well was completed the area available was less than 20 sq. ft. on account of structural and architectural reasons. The area of the lift platform was therefore reduced and the area of each car, which was designed to carry

eight persons, also adjusted. The decrease in the area is only 0.8 sq. ft. and as such does not affect the passenger carrying capacity of the car.

The other components of the lifts remained unchanged. The lift Inspector of the Delhi Administration inspected the lifts and found them in order.

As for the financial aspects, the small change in the area of the lift cars resulted in a recovery of about Rs. 2000 from the firms from their final bills.

These agreements were also seen by the AGCR Audit Party during their inspection of the accounts of the year 1969-70. The Institutes reply being satisfactory, the audit paragraph was dropped. •

**Fall in Traffic in Important Shipping
Liner Routes Operated by Shipping
Corporation of India**

99. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a fall in traffic in all important Shipping liner routes operated by the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the fall in traffic; and

(c) the extent to which this will affect the earnings of the Corporation in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHDUR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been a general fall in the movement of better paying cargoes like jute from India on account of competition, and cotton and other items from U.S.A. to India due to stoppage of fresh AID commitments and curtailment of PL 480 programme.

(c) Since only 3 months of the current financial year have passed, it is not possible to indicate correctly at this stage the extent to which the above mentioned factor will

affect the earnings of the Corporation in this year.

Steps For Implementation of Crash Programme For Rural Employment

100. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 665 on 20th March, 1972 regarding the progress of crash programme for rural employment and state :

(a) the steps taken to ensure effective implementation of the schemes in the current year under crash programme rural employment; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) : Some of the important steps taken to ensure effective implementation of the schemes under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during the current year are indicated below:

- (i) The Guidelines for implementation of the programme during 1972-73 were circulated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the month of March 1972.
- (ii) The power of sanctioning projects of the type taken by them during the year 1971-72 have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The State Governments are now required to forward only the details of the sanctioned projects in the proforma prescribed by the Government of India.
- (iii) Release of funds for the first quarterly instalment was made in the second week of April, 1972 with a view to ensure that there is no break in the continuity of work from the close of the year 1971-72 and the beginning of the year 1972-73. Release of funds for the second quarterly instalment would be made after the State Governments make a report

that two thirds of the amount of first instalment has been spent and also on furnishing of the particulars of all projects on which work has been started.

(iv) The cost of field staff for supervision of projects can go upto 5% of the total cost of the projects instead of 3% prescribed in the year 1971-72.

(v) In order to ensure durability of assets, greater expenditure on material, equipment etc. is now permissible against what was originally contemplated. Furthermore, as a general rule works costing less than Rs. 30,000/- cannot be undertaken.

(vi) Labourers will be paid at scheduled rates according to their output.

सागर विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापकों के बेतनमान

101. श्रीमती सतोदरा बाई राव : क्या विश्वविद्यालय मनुदान आयोग ने नियांरिक की दी रखा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सागर विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापकों को नये बेतनमान दे दिये गये हैं जिनकी विश्वविद्यालय मनुदान आयोग ने नियांरिक की दी;

(ब) उनको बकाया राशि के भुगतान के लिए उक्त आयोग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को क्या नियंत्रण दिए गए हैं ?

शिक्षा, सामाजिक सेवा संस्कृति बोर्ड (ओ० एम० नूस्ल हस्त) : (क) से (ग) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कानून तथा विश्वविद्यालय अध्यापकों के लिए विश्वविद्यालय मनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियांरिक किए गए परिवर्तित बेतनमान कार्यान्वयन करना स्वीकार कर लिया है।

योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा (न कि विश्वविद्यालय मनुदान आयोग द्वारा) वातिरिक्त व्यय के 80% के हिसाब से सहायता दी जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भवी तक विशेष रूप से अपने राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों में वेतनमानों के परिवर्तन के लिए केन्द्र से कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी है। सागर विश्वविद्यालय में परिवर्तित वेतनमान लागू करने के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Arrears of Rent Due From Ex-M.Ps And Ex-Ministers

102. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4447 on the 1st May, 1972 and state :

- (a) whether any of the Ex-M.Ps. and Ex-Ministers have since paid the arrears and vacated the Government accommodation;
- (b) whether the rest of them have communicated their desire to vacate/retain the accommodation; and
- (c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Shri Kansari Halder ex-M.P. has vacated the accommodation and paid the arrears in full.

The following ex-M.Ps. have vacated the accommodation allotted to them, but certain amounts are still due from them :—

1. Shri J.N. Hazarika
2. Shri Nardeo Snatak
Shri Ram Charan
4. Shri Late B.N. Antoni
5. Shri M. Puukayastha
6. Shri A.Q. Ansari
7. Shri Megh Raj Ji
8. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh
9. Shri R.K. Amin
10. Shri D.V. Singh
11. Shri J.B. Muthyal Rao

The accommodation allotted to Shri M.R. Krishna ex-Minister has been regularised in the name of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited.

(b) and (c). None has communicated any desire to vacate accommodation. However, one Ex-M.P. (Smt. Padmavati Devi)

had requested to retain accommodation for six months on medical grounds but it was not accepted and one ex-Minister (Shri Mohd. Yunus Saleem) requested for retention of accommodation for six months which is still under consideration.

**Abnormal Rise in Price of Pulses
In Eastern Part of Country**

103. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware that the prices of pulses have gone up abnormally specially in Eastern part of the country;
- (b) whether it is due to speculators and big traders that the prices have shot-up; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the price rise of the pulses ?

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

(b) Apart from speculative hoarding by the trade, the rise in prices of pulses during the current year may be attributed mainly to the following factors :—

- (i) Stagnation in production of pulses in the country in recent years.
- (ii) Damage to 1971-72 kharif crops by drought, heavy rains, floods and cyclones in certain parts of the country.
- (iii) Failure of pre-monsoon (March-May 1972) rains in the Eastern States and the anticipated shortfall in pulses production in 1972-73.
- (iv) Late arrival of the monsoon.
- (c) As a long term measure, Government has taken several steps to increase the production of pulses, such as introduction of high-yielding varieties, adoption of package practices, introduction of short duration crop of pulses in the multiple cropping programme, introduction of improved varieties of arhar, moong, urad etc.

Demand for rice, wheat and other cereals from West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar at Subsidized Rate

104. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of rice, wheat and other cereals asked by the State Governments of West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar for supplies at subsidized rate in the drought affected areas ; and

(b) the extent to which those demands of State Governments were met upto and till the end of 15th June, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No specific request has been received from the State Governments concerned for supply of foodgrains at subsidized rates for the drought affected areas.

(b) The requests received from the State Governments concerned for allocation of foodgrains at the current issue prices to meet the distribution requirements of the States, during the period January to June, 1972 have been fully met.

Commercial Centres and State Capitals Connected through National Highways

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

(a) whether all important Commercial Centres and State Capitals of the country have been connected till now through National Highways; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Roads are declared as National Highways on the basis of certain criteria, viz., they should be the main highways running through the length and breadth of the country; they should connect foreign highways; they should connect major

ports and large industrial or tourist centres; they should connect capitals of States and they should meet strategic requirements. In addition, due emphasis is given to economic considerations as well. Availability of resources determines the length of roads which could be declared as National Highway. All State capitals are now connected by National Highways. As far as possible, important industrial complexes and tourist centres as also, major ports and even some important commercial centres are also connected by National Highway.

Request for replacement of Unsuitable Rice Cleaning Machine supplied by F.C.I. to West Bengal

106. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has rejected the request of West Bengal Government to replace 5 unsuitable rice cleaning machines supplied by Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b): Does not arise.

Shortage of Nitrogenous Fertiliser in Maharashtra

107. SHRI G.T. GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government to release more supplies of Ammonium Sulphate and Urea; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During Kharif' 72, some shortage

of nitrogenous fertilisers has been observed in the State of Maharashtra and the State Government has requested the Government of India for more supplies of these fertilisers. The shortage has occurred because the failure of the domestic manufacturers to keep up their commitments.

(c) The following steps have been taken to ease the fertiliser supply position in the State of Maharashtra:

(i) During the Western Zonal Conference, held in April, 1972 when the supply from plan of fertilisers for the State was drawn up it was agreed that 8000 tonnes of N would be supplied from the Central Fertiliser Pool to the State during Kharif 1972. But during April-June quarter, 12480 tonnes of N have already been supplied the Central Fertiliser Pool to the State. In addition during July—September quarter, another 23,238 tonnes of N have been allotted to the State.

(ii) Government have taken over 30% of the production of the Ammonium Sulphate from the manufacturer to be reallocated by the Pool; from this 1800 tonnes of N is being allotted to the State.

(iii) An order has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act, making it legally obligatory on the part of the manufacturers to supply fertilisers to the State as per the commitment made by them during the Zonal Conference.

Panel set up to look into Road Transport Take over

108. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a panel comprising of representatives of Delhi, M.P., Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan has been set up to look into road transport take over; and

(b) if so, its functions and the time by which they are likely to submit the report ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). A Committee of officers from the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and West Bengal, Union Territory of Delhi and Union Ministries of Law and Justice and Shipping and Transport has been constituted to study the existing procedures connected with the nationalisation of road transport under the Motor Vehicles Act and recommend changes therein with a view to expediting such nationalisation. The Committee has also been asked to examine and report on certain proposals made by the Government of Orissa for amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act.

The Committee has been asked to submit its report by the 15th August, 1972.

व्यापक योजना योजना की क्रियान्विति

109. श्री जगनाथ मिश्र : क्या योजना और स्थानीय योजना की क्रियान्विति में उनमें से किनमें जिलों में उक्त योजना लागू की गई है ?

(क) उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर व्यापक योजना लागू करने की स्वीकृति दी गई है तथा उनमें से किनमें जिलों में उक्त योजना लागू की गई है ?

(ख) क्या उनको केन्द्रीय भवन दिया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 1972-73 में प्रत्येक जिले को कितना-कितना भवन दिया गया है ?

विकास और स्वास्थ्य कल्याण संसाधन समिति विभाग में उच्च नंबरी (जी. ई. एस. वाल्ट) : (क) व्यापक विकास विभाग विकास परियोजनाओं की विवरण के लिए निम्नलिखित चार विलें चुने गए हैं :—

राज्य	विकास
बिहार	दरभंगा
महाराष्ट्र	अलगावंड
मैसूर	बेलारी
पंजाब	संगमर

इस विवरण की प्रभी स्वीकृति दी जानी है। तथापि, इन चारों जिलों में सर्वेक्षण तथा अधिक्षम कार्यवाही के कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं।

(ब) सर्वेक्षण तथा अधिक्षम कार्यवाही के लिए केन्द्रीय धनदान दिए गये हैं।

(ग) 1972-73 के दौरान प्रभी तक कोई धनदान नहीं दिया गया है।

Expansion of Maternity ward in Hospitals Under U.N. Family Planning funds

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

(a) whether a sum of \$ 10 millions was being provided under the United Nations Family Planning Fund for expansion of maternity wards in hospitals and \$ one million for providing additional beds under the post partum programme;

(b) whether the State Governments have approached the Central Government for assistance for increasing number of beds in the hospitals; and

(c) if so, the amount asked for by each State and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS HOUSING AND HELATH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The WHO have informally stated that they are prepared to offer \$ 10 million for the strengthening of maternity wards in various hospitals in India for the first year, with increasing amounts for subsequent years. A scheme to utilise WHO assistance is being drawn

up. Necessary action to implement the Scheme will be taken after it has been finalised. No offer of assistance has been received by the Government for post partum programme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cargo handling Capacity of Paradip Port

111. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Paradip Port Trust has submitted a Rs. 40 crores scheme for developing the cargo handling capacity of the port; and

(b) if so, main features of the scheme and Government's decision on it ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The paradip Port Trust have proposed an investment of about Rs. 49 crores for the development of Paradip Port during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The proposals envisage the expansion of the capacity of the Port to handle increased traffic in iron ore and general cargo, acquisition of new harbour craft and development of a Port township. These proposals will be considered in detail in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan programme.

Inclusion of Incidental Expenses in Procurement Price of Foodgrains by F.C.I.

112. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 25 per cent of the procurement price of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India constitutes "Incidental expenses";

(b) the reasons for this enormous unproductive expense; and

(c) whether Government are taking steps to reduce this huge burden on the consumer and the small producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The total incidental expenses incurred by the Food Corporation of India cover the entire cost on the procurement, handling, storage, movement, distribution and buffer stocking of foodgrains. The incidental expenses, as a percentage of the procurement price, range between 22% and 31%, depending on the grain procured. The Food Corporation of India is required to meet expenses on procurement. It has no powers to regulate the incidence of various items such as purchase/sales tax, State Governments' administrative charges, mandi charges and cost of gunny bags. In regard to handling and storage charges, the main burden is on account of payment of interest charges and cost of preservation of foodgrains. The expenses incurred on the movement and distribution of foodgrains consist mainly of freight payable for transportation of foodgrains. The Corporation is required to maintain a buffer stock of foodgrains, involving a sizeable expenditure by way of interest and storage charges.

and these are also included in the incidental expenses.

(c) The incidental expenses are being constantly reviewed to effect such economies as are possible.

Housing Accommodation Scheme for Madhya Pradesh

114. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-
ING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Government of India has sanctioned a Housing Accommodation Scheme for the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features regarding its programme, district-wise, particularly in the Eastern Region *viz.*, Rewa and Sidhi Districts ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Yes. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation have sanctioned a Housing Accommodation Scheme of Bhopal Improvement Trust on the 14th March, 1972, the details of which are given below:—

Brief particulars		Total loan	Amount released.	Rate of interest	Proposed loan instalments
Category	Plots for sale				
EWS	46	Rs. 39	Rs. 5	7½ %	On or after
LIG	135	lakhs	lakhs		1.4.72 Rs. 8 lakhs
MIG	153				1.10.72 Rs. 12 lakhs
HIG	16				1.4.73 Rs. 8 lakhs
Shops	301				1.10.73 Rs. 6 lakhs
Cinema	1				1.4.74 Rs. 2 lakhs
<hr/>					1.10.74 Rs. 2 lakhs
TOTAL :					1.4.75 Rs. 1 lakh
<hr/>					
				TOTAL:	Rs. 39 lakhs

2. The following schemes are proposed to be considered by the Board of Directors of the Company on 31st July, 1972 for sanction :—

- (1) Housing Scheme for Jabalpur of Madhya Pradesh Housing Board.
- (2) Housing Scheme for Shahpura, Bhopal of Madhya Pradesh Housing Board.

3. Further, the following schemes are under scrutiny and finalisation in consultation with the authorities concerned :—

- (1) Housing Accommodation Scheme of the Gwalior Improvement Trust.
- (2) Housing Plot Development Scheme of the Indore Improvement Trust.
- (3) Housing Plot Development and Market Construction Scheme of the Raipur Improvement Trust.

Scientific Equipment missing from the Regional College of Education, Bhopal

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the missing half of the valuable scientific equipment supplied by UNESCO to the Regional College of Education, Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Enquiries made by the NCERT revealed a shortage of UNESCO equipment at the Regional College of Education, Bhopal, to the tune of Rs. 1500/- approximately against the total value of Roubles 9,000/- (Rupees 75,000/- approximately).

(b) The NCERT had last year appointed a committee consisting of :—

1. Prof. Rais Ahmed,

Head of the Deptt. of Physics,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh. (Chairman)

2. Dr. S. Dayal,

Head of the Deptt. of Physics,
R.D. and D. J. College,
Monghyr (Bihar). (Member)

and

3. Prof. D. Sharan,

Deptt. of Science Education,
NCERT, New Delhi. (Member)

to enquire into the matter. The report of the Committee has been received and the Principal, Regional College of Education, Bhopal has been asked to take appropriate action in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. Action to fix responsibility is, also, being taken by the NCERT.

Demonstration by Workers of F.C.I., Kanpur

116. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :—

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of the Food Corporation of India, Kanpur staged a demonstration in front of the office (Kanpur) on 27th June, 1972 in the evening;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The workers demanded the removal of the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India for alleged malpractices and for instituting an enquiry against him after his removal.

(c) The Government is looking into the matter.

Purchase of Vehicles for Family Planning Programme

117. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any aid from the United States Agency for International Development for purchase of vehicles for Family Planning Programme during the last three years;

(b) if so, the amount and number of vehicles purchased; and

(c) the number out of them given to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Under the Rupee Agreement signed in 1969-70, the USAID agreed to a grant of Rs. 60 million out of which Rs. 38.2 million were meant for the purchase of 1540 vehicles for the Family Planning Programme. Against this amount, a sum of Rs. 20 million as the cost of 1076 vehicles has been received from USAID during the year 1970-71.

Against 1540 vehicles provided in the Agreement, 1376 vehicles were received upto 1971-72. State-wise details of these vehicles are given below:

State	Vehicles supplied during			
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	
1	2	3	4	
1. Andhra Pradesh	64	30	18	
2. Assam	—	—	6	
3. Bihar	67	32	12	
4. Gujarat	41	2	16	
5. Haryana	16	8	8	
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	—	2	3	
8. Kerala	18	27	4	
9. Madhya Pradesh	17	4	13	
10. Maharashtra	130	69	—	
11. Mysore	2	6	1	

	1	2	3	4
12. Orissa	—	64	49	8
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
14. Punjab	—	19	24	5
15. Rajasthan	—	106	56	—
16. Tamilnadu	—	21	81	10
17. Uttar Pradesh	—	39	146	33
18. West Bengal	—	42	49	6
19. Delhi	—	1	1	—
	647	586	143	

Use of Coal-Tar Colour in Foods and Sauces

118. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether the Central Committee for Food Standards set up by the Health Ministry has expressed concern regarding the use of coal-tar colour in foods and sauces;

(b) whether the Central Food Committee has recommended that coal-tar colours should be sold only under ISI marking; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government and steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :
(a) The Central Committee for Food Standards is aware of the use of non-permitted coal-tar colours in foods and sauces.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have accepted in principle the recommendation of the Central Committee for Food Standards and necessary action for amending the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules has been initiated.

Rural water supply scheme in Problem Villages

119. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Union Government are considering the question of raising additional

financial resources to provide money to the States for the improvement of rural water supply schemes in the areas having permanent disadvantages;

(b) the total amount required for the purpose; and

(c) whether about 27,000 problem villages will be covered by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KIS KU.) : (a) Water Supply Schemes to the extent of Rs. 20 crores are being sanctioned during 1972-73 under the Central Scheme for accelerated rural water supply programme to States and Union Territories for making assured and safe source of drinking water in villages broadly under the following categories:—

(i) Villages which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance (say one mile).

(ii) Villages which need protection or treatment of their existing sources of water supply if they lie in areas which are cholera endemic or guineaworm infested or have other reasons such as presence of fluorides, salinity or iron in excessive quantities, and

(iii) Villages which have inadequate arrangements of supply of drinking water for weaker sections of society such as the tribals, Harijans etc.

Under this scheme cent per cent financial assistance would be given to the States and Union Territories for meeting expenditure on schemes taken up for implementation under this programme.

(b) At the end of the Fourth Plan, 1,24,645 villages in disadvantaged areas will need to be provided drinking water facilities according to available estimates. According to broad estimates an expenditure of Rs. 670 crores would be required.

(c) Yes. It is expected that by the end of Fourth Plan, 28,830 villages in disadvantaged areas would be covered with drinking water facilities.

Conference of state health secretaries

120. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether there was a Conference of State Health Secretaries in New Delhi on the 6th June, 1972;

(b) whether the Conference recommended for mass vasectomy and extent to which mass vasectomy helped family planning; and

(c) the other subjects discussed at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, a Conference of State Health Secretaries, Administrative Medical Officers, State Family Planning Officers and Mass Education and Media Officers was held from 6th to 8th June, 1972.

(b) Yes. The number of sterilisation operation increased from 1.32 million cases in 1970-71 to 2.16 million cases in 1971-72. Out of the latter, 0.756 million cases were done in the Mass Camps organised on an experimental basis in some States during 1971-72.

(c) The following other subjects were discussed at the Conference:—

(i) Steps needed for bridging the gap between awareness and acceptance of the Family Planning Programme.

(ii) Greater involvement of voluntary organisations in the Family Planning Programme.

(iii) Measures to improve the work of Primary Health Centres, etc.

(iv) Measures for improving the working of the Schemes of Intensive Districts and Selected Areas Programme.

(v) Revival and Strengthening of IUCD Programme.

(vi) Post Partum Programme.

(vii) Maternity and Child Health Programme.

(viii) Training of programme personnel.

Reform in Examination System

**121. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI:**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recommendations made by the All-India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation regarding reforms in the examination system at their all India Conference held at Jabalpur in May 1972; and

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

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

(b) The question of reforming the present system of examination has been considered by several committees of the University Grants Commission, by a Seminar on Examinations in Higher Education organised by the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon in January 1971, by a Committee of Examinations appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education and by the Binational Conference on Physics, Chemistry and Biological Sciences convened by University Grants Commission, National Council for Science Education, U.S. National Science Foundation and U.S.A.I.D. The Government is working out proposals in consultation with the University teachers to modify the examination system in the light of the recommendations made by these committees/Seminars/

Conference. The University Grants Commission has recently set up a panel jointly with the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon to consider the problem of use of unfair means in the examinations in all its relevant aspects.

Proposal to set up a Ship Building yard at Haldia

**122. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**

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

(a) whether no final decision has yet been taken regarding the proposal to set up a ship building yard at Haldia; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking a final decision on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b): No final decision regarding the setting up of a shipyard at Haldia has been taken as the Working Group constituted by the Government to study in depth this question has not yet submitted its report.

Explosion in Oil Tanker 'Tarsos' Undergoing Repair at Mazagon Docks Bombay

**123. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:**

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

(a) whether an explosion in oil tanker 'Tarsos' which was undergoing repairs at Mazagon docks, Bombay took a toll of about 30 lives and injured 30 others in June this year;

(b) whether it has been alleged that the ship was not properly certified for repairing work; and

(c) whether Government have made any investigation into the accident and if so, the findings thereof, and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING &

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The explosion took a toll of 30 lives and the total number of persons who sustained injuries is 21.

(b) No such allegation has been received.

(c) Government have ordered formal investigation under the Merchant Shipping Act into this maritime casualty.

चीनी का उत्पादन और उसका मूल्य

124. श्री इंस्पर औद्योगिक :

श्री भाष्यकृत्य हालवार :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रति चालीम किलोग्राम चीनी की उत्पादन लागत का राज्यवार और क्या है ;

(ख) प्रति चालीस किलोग्राम चीनी का बाजार भाव क्या है ; और

(ग) चीनी की उत्पादन लागत और उसके विप्रीह मूल्य के बीच इस भारी अन्तर को कम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि भंडालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रो० सेर लिह) :

(क) निर्यात माल चीनी कारखानों द्वारा उत्पादित चीनी को प्रत्येक एक किलोटल की ओरी में पैक किया जाता है ; प्रतः गणना एक किलोटल के हिसाब से की जाती है । गन्ने के प्रधिसूचित न्यूनतम मूल्य पर भाग्यारित प्रति किलोटल उत्पादन की लेववार लागत दी गयी है जिसमें सभी मामलों में पूंजी पर लाभ के 10.50 रुपये प्रति किलोटल की राशि शामिल है, विवरण में दी गई है । जो सभा पट्टन पर रखा गया है । [प्रन्यालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या ए० ८०० टी० 3191172]

(ख) पांच बड़े लहरों में खुले बाजार में 27 जुलाई, 1972 को चीनी का थोक मूल्य 318 से 355

रुपये प्रति किलोटल (उत्पादन कुल रहित) के बीच या जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है :—

दिल्ली	355 रुपये
कानपुर	318 रुपये
कलकत्ता	293 रुपये (7-7-72 को अद्यतन उपलब्ध नूचना)
बम्बई	341 रुपये
मद्रास	320 रुपये

(ग) आंशिक निर्यात की नीति के प्रतीक प्रधिसूचित मूल्य गन्ने के प्रधिसूचित न्यूनतम मूल्यों के आधार पर निर्धारित किये जाते हैं और ये मूल्य कारखानों द्वारा सम्पार्द की गयी लेही चीनी पर लागू होते हैं । यह लेही चीनी मासिक निर्यातिक का 68.5 प्रतिशत है । मासिक निर्यातिक की शेष 36.5 प्रतिशत चीनी कारखानों द्वारा खुले बाजार में बेची जाती है । चीनी कारखाने खुले बाजार में चीनी की बिक्री से जो प्रतिक मूल्य प्राप्त करते हैं उससे वे मुक्तयतः गन्ने के प्रधिसूचित न्यूनतम मूल्य से बास्तव में किए गए प्रतिक नूचनाओं को पूरा करते हैं । इस वर्ष चीनी के उत्पादन में गिरावट भाने से प्रधिसूचित मूल्य और खुले बाजार के मूल्य के बीच अन्तर और बढ़ गया है ।

कलकत्ता में एक नये देरी कार्म की योजना

125. श्री इंस्पर औद्योगिक :

श्री भाष्यकृत्य हालवार :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मरकार ने कलकत्ता में एक नया देरी कार्म स्थापित करने मन्त्रालयी योजना को मंजूरी दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस नये देरी कार्म पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) उक्त देरी कार्म कब तक चालू हो जाएगा ?

कृषि भंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रो० सेर लिह) :

(क) से (ग) . जो नहीं कलकत्ता में एक नया दामरी कार्म लोकने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । फिर भी 4.00 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत

से 618 विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कलकत्ते के शहर में दूध के वितरण कार्यक्रम के लिए कलकत्ते में एक दूसरा डेवरी संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

भागलपुर में गंगा पर पुल बनाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने हेतु बिहार को वित्तीय सहायता

126. श्री कमल विधि मंडुकर : क्या नौवाहन और परिवहन मंडी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने भागलपुर में गंगा नदी पर पुल का निर्माण करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी;

(ग) क्या भागलपुर में गंगा नदी पर पुल का निर्माण करने के बारे में बिहार विधान सभा में जोरदार मांग की गई थी और सम्बद्ध मंडी ने यह आवासन दिया था कि केन्द्र से सहायता का अनुरोध किया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भागलपुर में गंगा नदी पर पुल का निर्माण करने के लिए, सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए बिहार को केन्द्र से कब तक सहायता मिलने की संभावना है?

संतवीदीय कार्य तथा नौवाहन और परिवहन मंडी (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) अभी तक कोई ऐसी प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) राज्य सरकार जो इम विषय से सुचित है ने भारत सरकार को किसी ऐसी परिस्थिति से अवगत नहीं कराया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वर्ष '1972-73 में बिहार के लिये उर्वरकों को जारी

127. श्री कमल विधि मंडुकर : क्या हृषि मंडी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए हृषि के क्षेत्र के लिए नियत संक्षय की प्राप्ति

के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से उर्वरकों की सप्लाई की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार सरकार ने कितनी सप्लाई की मांग की है और सरकार इसे कहां तक पूरा कर रही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को उर्वरकों की सम्पूर्ण मांग को पूरा करने के लिए कोई नई योजना भी बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुद्र्य बाने क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य अंतर्रो (श्री अच्छा साहिब पी 0 शिव्व): (क) तथा (ख). जी हां। अई, 1972 में आयोजित किये गये क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन में, देशीय विनियोजिताओं से प्राप्त होने वाले उर्वरकों को हृषि में रखने हुए, खरीफ 1972 के लिए 21780 मीटरी टन एवं तथा रबी 1972-73 के लिए 57,400 मीटरी टन एवं तथा 4400 मीटरी टन पी 2 और 5 की कमी का अनुमान लगाया गया था। इन अभावों की पूर्ति आवासित अंडार की उपलब्धि की सीमा तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जायेगी।

अप्रैल-जून में समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही में, 1364 मीटरी टन एवं तथा 247 मीटरी टन पी की आपूर्ति की जा चुकी है और जुलाई-सितम्बर तिमाही के लिए राज्यों को उस तिमाही के दौरान आपूर्ति के लिए 26657 मीटरी टन एवं तथा 3766 मीटरी टन पी 2 और 5 का नियन्त्रण किया गया है।

(ग) सरकार ने कोई नई योजना प्रारम्भ नहीं की है। इस सम्बन्ध में कदम उठा लिये गए हैं। कि विनियोजित राज्य को अपने बायदे के अनुसार नियन्त्रित हृषि से आपूर्ति करते रहे। भारत सरकार द्वारा अत्यावश्यक बस्तु अधिनियम की घारा 3 के अन्तर्गत इस सम्बन्ध में एक आदेश जारी किया गया है। सरकार ने अमोनियम सल्फेट के देशीय उत्पादन का 30 प्रतिशत भी अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है, जिसे केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल द्वारा राज्य की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार पुरा बिहार को नियन्त्रित कर दिया जायगा।

वर्ष 1971-72 में बिहार की उर्वरकों की संख्या

128. श्री कल्पन लिल मधुकर : क्या हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार 1971-72 में बिहार सरकार की उर्वरक संख्या की मांग को पूरा नहीं कर सकी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1971-72 में बिहार सरकार की उर्वरकों की मांग कितनी थी और केन्द्र सरकार ने कितने उर्वरक की संख्या दी है; और

(ग) क्या उर्वरकों की कम संख्या के कारण बिहार सरकार अपना हृषि संबंधी लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसका हल क्या है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदी (श्री अग्नासाहिद पौ. शिवदे) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से राज्य सरकार को 60310 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन और 24840 मीटरी टन पी 2 और 5 की आवश्यकता थी जबकि वास्तविक संख्या 44040 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन और 11417 मीटरी टन पी 2 और 5 थी। इस कमी का मुख्य कारण उर्वरकों के आयात की कठिनाइयां और पूर्ण लेव में सरणार्थियों के गमागम के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली प्रब्लेम्स थीं।

3. हृषि उत्पादन

जिन्स	एकक	लक्ष्य	प्रत्याशित प्राप्ति		
(क) खाद्यान्न	लाख मीटरी टन	101.00	95.00	94	प्रतिशत
(ख) गन्ना (गुड़)	"	6.87	6.50	95	प्रतिशत
(ग) तिलहन	"	1.50	1.20	80	प्रतिशत
(च) जूट	लाख गाढे	9.00	8.42	94	प्रतिशत

भारत-जर्मन हृषि विकास कार्यक्रम का बिहार में कार्यालय

129. श्री कल्पन लिल मधुकर : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-जर्मन हृषि विकास कार्यक्रम बिहार सीमित लेव में ही सागू किया गया है;

(ग) भारी से यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि क्या उर्वरकों की कम संख्या के कारण ही हृषि संबंधी पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है क्योंकि हृषि कार्यक्रमों की सफलता में उन्नत लोजों, कीटनाशियों की उपलब्धि और जल की पर्याप्ति संख्या हृषि जिन्सों के लिए सामग्री मूल्य आरोपित बातों का योगदान होता है। परन्तु नीचे दिए गए उपलब्ध मांकों से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि राज्य में कुछ हृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों की लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में केवल थोड़ी सी ही कमी आई थी :—

(००० हेक्टार)

1. अधिक उत्पादनशील कार्यक्रमों के प्रत्याप्ति प्राया लेव

फसल	लक्ष्य	प्रत्याप्ति प्रतिशत	प्राप्ति प्रतिशत
गेहूँ	722	1000	140
धान	486	400	82
मक्का	101	101	100

2. बहु-फसलीय कार्यक्रम :

लक्ष्य	प्रत्याप्ति प्रतिशत	प्राप्ति प्रतिशत
175	175	100

प्रतिशत

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस से किसानों को क्या लाभ हुआ और 1972 के अन्त तक इस पर कितना स्वयं हुआ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार चम्पारन, छतरा और मुजफ्फरपुर जिलों में यह कार्यक्रम कब तक लागू कर देती और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ग्रहणा साहिब पी० जिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। बिहार राज्य के छोटा नागपुर ज़ेत में बहु-उद्देशीय कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने का प्रयत्न कुछ समय से पश्चिम जर्मन सरकार के विचारधीन है। जर्मन सरकार का प्रतिम विचार प्रभी ज्ञात नहीं हुआ है।

फिर भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र के बायां एवं कृषि संगठन द्वारा प्रायोजित विश्व-विस्तृत भूख मुक्ति प्रभियान के अन्तर्गत कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा स्थापित की गई भारतीय भूख मुक्ति प्रभियान समिति तथा पश्चिम जर्मनी की दो गैर-सरकारी स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं से प्राप्त की गई सहायता से बिहार राज्य में कुछ कृषि विकास परियोजनाएँ प्रारम्भ की गई हैं। इन परियोजनाओं का आवश्यक ब्लौरा निम्न प्रकार है:—

क्रम	परियोजना का नाम	प्रदाता का नाम	सहायता की मात्रा (रुपये लाखों में)
1	2	3	4

1.	भारत - जर्मन कृषि विकास परियोजना सिमदेगा जिला - राजी बिहार।	केन्द्रीय सिमदेगा पश्चिम जर्मनी	74.39
2.	बिहार के जिला शाहाबाद के सासराम - भूख्या ज़ेत में सिचाई सुविधाओं का विकास कार्य के लिए बायां कार्यक्रम।	..	20.50
3.	जिला हजारीबाग के प्रतापपुर ज़ेत में सिचाई सुविधाओं के विकास कार्य के लिए बायां कार्यक्रम।	..	23.00
4.	बिहार राहत समिति के माध्यम से बिहार में सिचाई कार्यक्रम	..	1.22
5.	बिहार के 8 ज़िलों में जल प्रिसेरीओटे विकास परियोजना के कार्य के लिए बायां	पश्चिम जर्मनी	8.68

1	2	3	4
6.	बिहार के जिला चम्पारन बेट-प्रिसेरीओटे टीम्स में बलेरिया बरणार्या पश्चिमी बन्दोबस्त के लिए कृषि विकास जर्मनी परियोजना	4.13	
7.	बिहार में शधोरा पठार का समेकित कृषि विकास	1.82	
8.	बिहार के जिला डालनंगज में चियान्हो में कृषक शिक्षा तथा प्रतिक्षण कार्यक्रम	1.24	

(ब) उपरोक्त भूख मुक्ति प्रभियान परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में बर्ष 1972 के मध्य तक प्रारम्भ की गई कार्य की मद्देता तथा उन पर हुए व्यय का प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रान्थालय में रखा गया, बेलिये संदर्भ एल० टी० 3192/72]

(ग) ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम विचारधीन नहीं है।
Indo-German Book Printing Press in Chandigarh

130. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will be Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 18th June, 1972 stating that Indo-German Book Printing Press in Chandigarh is lying idle under intriguing circumstances; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING SHRI (UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report that appeared in the press is exaggerated.

Construction of "Asia House" in New Delhi.

131. SHRI RAMKANWAR : SHRI HARI SINGH :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the "Statesman" dated the 14th June, 1972 stating

that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has served a notice on the Government of India for starting construction of "Asia House" in New Delhi without prior permission of the New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

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

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

(b) The matter has been taken up with the New Delhi Municipal Committee for expeditious approval of the plans of the building.

Use of Imported Limousine by I.C.A.R. for Carting Sewage Manure

132. **SHRI RAMKANWAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a report in the "Motherland" of 10th June, 1972 stating that a new imported limousine is being used by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for Carting Sewage Manure; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) On scrutiny of official records of the I.C.A.R. the news-item has not been found to be correct.

Changes at Higher Administrative Levels of Indian Council of Agricultural Research

133. **SHRI RAMKANWAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of changes at higher administrative levels in the Indian

Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Agricultural Research Institute have been taken place following complaints of favouritism and nepotism;

(b) the nature thereof; and

(c) whether these changes would obviate future complaints against the administration?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Report on Willingdon Hospital Incident

134. SHRI RAMKANWAR :

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHJHA :

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

(a) whether following the Willingdon Hospital incident where a Member of Parliament was involved, works of all major hospitals in the Capital threatened to go on strike;

(b) whether Report of the Inquiry Committee appointed in regard to this incident has been submitted;

(c) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). The report has not so far been submitted.

विस्तीर्ण विवाह सेवा से ही नीति

135. वी संकर व्यावर तिथि : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विस्तीर्ण में विवाह सारा परामर्श, देय पदार्थों द्वारा जल-दूषण के कारण कई प्रकार के रोग फैल रहे हैं।

(ब) गत छ: मास में दिल्ली में विद्याकृत भोजन और पेय-पदार्थों के कारण कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और कितने व्यक्तियों के विशुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (धी ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) सरकार के व्यावर में ऐसे कोई भामले नहीं आये हैं।

(ब) वायु विधायतात के मामलों को छोड़ कर गत छ: महीनों में विद्याकृत भोजन/पेय पदार्थों के कारण किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पटना में पुल के निर्माण के लिए नियत राशि

136. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या नोबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पटना में गंगा पर पुल के निर्माण के लिए क्या कोई घनराशि नियत की गयी है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नोबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (धी राज बहादुर) : इस समय पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना समय-पूर्व है। यथा-स्थिति, भारत सरकार, केवल चौथी योजना काल में इम पुल पर 50 प्रतिशत व्यय बहन करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को शेर-योजना बहन, जो 4.50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक न हो, देने के लिए बहन बढ़ है, बकाया सम्मूँह राज्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा बहन की जायेगी।

सफदरजंग भस्त्राल, नई दिल्ली में हृष्टाल

137. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सफदरजंग भस्त्राल, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों की हृष्टाल के कारण ये;

(ब) इस हृष्टाल के कारण कितने रोगियों की मृत्यु हुई;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की कोई निकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली में भस्त्राल कर्मचारियों में अनुशासन-हीनता दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (धी ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम से प्राप्त सफलता

138. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम से प्राप्त सफलता का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ब) क्या कोई राज्य सरकार अथवा समाज का कोई विशेष बगं परिवार नियोजन के विशुद्ध है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (धी ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) इस समय विभिन्न तरीकों द्वारा सुरक्षित किए गए दम्पत्यों का राज्यवार प्रतिशत और 1951—60 में जनगणना और नमूना रजिस्ट्रेशन योजना के जन्म दरों के अनुमानों का विवरण 1 और 2 सभा पटल पर रख दिए गये हैं। सम्बन्धित में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या ए० के० टी० 3193/72

(घ) सभी राज्य सरकारों परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं और समाज के किसी भी बगं की ओर से कोई संगठित बिरोध नहीं है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देना

139. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या लिखित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को कृषि की ओर साक्षित करने के लिए कोई दूसरा कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचारधीन है?

हृषि भंडालय में राष्ट्रीय मंडी (धी भरणा साहब पी० शिंदे) : लिखित वेरोजगारों को हृषि की ओर भाक्षित करने के लिए कोई त्वरित कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। याम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना का उद्देश्य भक्तुल यामीण जनता को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना है, यद्यपि, कुछ लिखित वेरोजगारों को भी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पर्यंवेक्षी कार्यों के लिए रोजगार मिल सकता है। हृषि विभाग के पास तकनीकी कार्यक्रमों को अपने को रोजगार में लगाने के लिए हृषि सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने की एक योजना है। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के पास भी खेती के प्रयोजनों के लिए हृषि स्नातकों का क्रृत देने की एक योजना है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a & b) . As per Livestock Census conducted during 1966, the total population of tractors in the country was 54,012 numbers with State-wise population as per details in the attached statement. The Eleventh Quinquennial Livestock Census is currently in progress with 15th April, 1972 as reference date. The work is in different stages of completion in various States. Provisional figures for important items are expected to be available at the all-India level towards the end of 1972.

Statement

Number of Tractors according to Livestock Census 1966

State/Union Territory	1966
Andhra Pradesh	2,911
Assam	834
Bihar	2,132
Gujarat	3,248
Haryana	4,850
Jammu and Kashmir	104
Kerala	418
Madhya Pradesh	2,513
Maharashtra	3,274
Mysore	2,595
Nagaland	9
Orissa	667
Punjab	10,646
Rajasthan	4,195
Tamil Nadu	3,278
Uttar Pradesh	10,139
West Bengal	1,548
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—
Chandigarh	12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
Delhi	406
Goa, Daman & Diu	127
Himachal Pradesh	33
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—
Manipur	6
N.E.F.A.	—
Pondicherry	52
Tripura	9
ALL INDIA	54,012

Setting up of the Children's Centres in Slum Areas

140. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

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

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to set up 16 Children's Centres in the slum areas before the end of the year as a part of the Aurobindo Centenary Celebrations; and

(b) if so, the other features of the programme in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMA-SWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out.

Tractors in use in the Country

141. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tractors estimated to be in use all over the country; and

(b) its figures, State-wise ?

Doctor's Strike in Delhi Hospitals**142. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :****SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:**

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

(a) whether Doctors of some hospitals in Delhi have recently resorted to strike causing great inconvenience to the public ;

(b) if so, the grounds on which the Doctors went on strike ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the issues involved ; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against the doctors for resorting to strike illegally against the public interest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table the Sabha.

Standard of School Education in Delhi

143. SHRI R.S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of students declared to have passed the Higher Secondary Examination, Delhi this year has been very low as compared to the figures of the last several years ;

(b) if so, whether Government have analysed reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any steps are contemplated to improve the standard of education in the educational institutions to increase the pass percentage in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The pass percentage at the examination held in March/April, 1972 was lower than that of the previous years.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the important reasons are :—

(i) granting of 100% promotion in all classes by the Delhi Administration in the year 1968.

(ii) holding of supplementary examination for all the failed students of classes VI, VII, IX and X for the first time and giving them liberal promotions during 1971.

(iii) change in the pattern of examination papers and variations in the standard of evaluation.

(c) Steps are being taken both by the Delhi Administration and the Central Board of Secondary Education to improve the standard of education and the examination results.

Steps to Improve Quality of Foodgrains at par with International Standard

144. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the quality of foodgrains to compete with the international standards, now that the country has achieved self-sufficiency in production of foodgrains;

(b) if so, steps taken to educate farmer to improve quality of foodgrains; and

(c) whether any steps have also been taken to educate farmers for better breeding of cattle in the country and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Research in this area is being intensified. In case of wheat, all the varieties bread so far in India possess Sharbati grain colour and hard texture grains which makes good chapati which are liked by the Indian growers and consumers. In maize, Protein, Shakti, and Rattan, three lysine rich composites were released during 1971

for commercial cultivation. Efforts are being made to evolve protein rich long fine grain varieties of rice and protein and lysine rich varieties of jowar, bajra and millets. Pulses including soyabean are already known as rich sources of protein and other essential amino acids.

Recent researches conducted at IARI indicated that flours of Sharbati Sonara, Hira, K-65, K-67 and K-68 are good for bread, biscuit and pastry preparations which will meet the present demand of Bakery Industry in India.

(b) The quality of foodgrains is being studied at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, in Mysore, National Institute of Nutrition at Hyderabad and at I.A.R.I. New Delhi. These Institutes analyse various quality components of foodgrains useful for human body. Relevant informations received from them, are published from time to time in Magazines and Journals like 'Indian Farming' and 'Kheti' (ICAR), Indian Journal 'Nutrition and Dietetics' (Coimbatore), Journal of Grain Technology (Hapur), Annual Report of NIN Hyderabad, IARI, New Delhi; News Papers, Farmers Fairs, organised at IARI and other State Agricultural Universities and through Annual Reports, Seminars and Conferences held on All-India Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects.

(c) The Research Institute dealing with the Animal Sciences under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as well as the Agricultural Universities in various States have their Extension Department which arrange demonstrations and training for the livestock farmers and educate them for better breeding of cattle. Most of the Animal Husbandry Departments in the States also organise livestock shows and training programmes for this purpose.

Negotiations for Export of Foodgrains

145. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations have been completed with any foreign country/party and

any agreement reached for the export of foodgrains;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether negotiations are still in progress with some foreign countries seeking to import Indian foodgrains and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Apart from the foodgrains supplied to Bangla Desh as aid, and a small quantity of superior Basmati rice annually exported by the State Trading Corporation, there have been no agreements for export of foodgrains.

A small quantity of wheat and wheat products is being allowed to be exported to Nepal under special arrangements.

A proposal for purpose of urea from abroad by export of maize in stock with the Food Corporation of India is under consideration.

Residence for the Prime Minister

146. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been finalised for constructing a suitable residence for the Prime Minister in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan and the present progress in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has been decided to keep the proposal for construction of a new residence for the Prime Minister in abeyance, for the present.

National Cultural Policy

147. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEV :

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

(a) whether Government propose to frame a National Cultural policy ; and

(b) if so, whether the framing of the cultural policy is urgently needed in the country ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Study of Implication of Large Scale introduction of New Varieties of Foodgrains

149. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned several schemes for conducting special study on social and economic implications of large-scale introduction of new varieties of foodgrains ;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes and

(c) whether \$40,000 (Rs. 2.92 lakhs) project will be financed by the United Nations Development Programme and carried through selected Research Institutes in the five wheat growing States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have agreed to conduct of a UNDP Global Research Project on "Social and Economic Implications of Large Scale Introduction of New

Varieties of Foodgrains" in India. The Project for which a grant of \$40,000 will be provided by the UNDP is aimed at identifying the economic and social factors effecting the introduction of high yielding varieties and the socio-economic changes associated with the changing technology. It is proposed to conduct the study in five districts in wheat growing areas in India, namely Muzaffarnagar (Uttar Pradesh), Ferozepur (Punjab), Karnal (Haryana), Tikamgarh (Madhya Pradesh and Kota (Rajasthan) through selected research institutes. The study will be carried out by collecting detailed information from a sample of cultivating and other households in selected villages in these areas.

Statement of Food Minister of West Bengal regarding Supply of sub-standard Rice from F.C.I. Godown

150. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Amrita Bazar Patrika dated the 14th June, 1972, a Culcutta daily regarding the statement of Food Minister of West Bengal in connection with supply of substandard and rotten rice from the Food Corporation of India godown; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The news item in question does not refer to any "statement" by Food Minister of West Bengal. It says that the Minister has objected to distribution of "sub-standard" wheat and rice.

(b) : The matter was discussed with the Food Minister, West Bengal, and necessary steps are being taken to improve the quality

of rice supplied by the F.C.I. to the Government of West Bengal. These include —

- (i) pre-delivery inspection ;
- (ii) better storage and cleaning facilities;
- (iii) segregation of sub-standard stocks; and
- (iv) joint inspection at selected despatching points.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गेहूं की बहुली और उसके खतियों (साइलो) में रखा

151. श्री नावूराम अहिरवार :

ओं भोजितन भवी :

क्या कूदि बंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इम वर्ष विभिन्न राज्यों से बहुल किए गए गेहूं की मादा निर्धारित लक्ष्य को तुलना में कम थी अथवा अधिक और उसकी प्रतिशतता कितनी थी ;

(ख) क्या बहुल किए गये गेहूं को खतियों (साइलो) में रखा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कूदि अन्तर्राज्य में राज्य बंदी (श्री अच्छासाहिब पी० शिवे) : (क) इस वर्ष गेहूं की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए ऐसा कोई 'लक्ष्य' नहीं था । तथापि, बास्तव में अधिप्राप्त मादा जोकि 50 लाख मी० टन है, अधिप्राप्ति की जाने वाली प्रत्याक्षित मादा से कम है ।

(ख) अधिप्राप्त गेहूं को साइलो समेत विभिन्न प्रकार के गोदामों में रखा जाता है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) की दृष्टि में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गेहूं की बहुली

152. श्री नावूराम अहिरवार : क्या कूदि बंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने यत वर्षों की तरह इस वर्ष गेहूं की बहुली कितनी मादा में की ;

(ख) उसमें से सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से और सीधे अपाराइंसों से क्रमः कितनी कितनी मादा में गेहूं की बहुली की गई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस आवाय की जिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि सीधे गेहूं की बहुली करते समय, खाद्य निगम के कमर्चारियों ने किसानों से गेहूं न खरीदकर अपाराइंसों से गेहूं खरीदी थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

कूदि अन्तर्राज्य में राज्य बंदी (श्री अच्छासाहिब पी० शिवे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 27-7-72 को उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों के अनुसार लालू मौसम के दौरान 49.94 लाख मीट्रीटन गेहूं अधिप्राप्त किया है ।

(ख) निगम कालतकारों से या तो सीधे या क्रम एजेन्टों के रूप में सहकारी समितियों और अन्य पार्टियों के माध्यम से भूत्य साहाय्य उपाय के रूप में गेहूं की खरीदारी कर रहा है । अपाराइंसों से गेहूं का कोई स्टाक नहीं खरीदा जाता है । भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से खरीदे गए स्टाक के ब्यौरे एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई विलिप्ट जिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गेहूं को लाने से जाने के लिए बाल डिल्डों का उपलब्ध न होता

153. श्री नावूराम अहिरवार : क्या कूदि बंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यत वर्षों की भावि इस वर्ष भी गेहूं को लाने से जाने के लिए पर्याप्त संक्षय में बाल डिल्डों उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या बाल डिल्डों की कमी के कारण प्रत्येक स्थानों पर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भवाज बुला पड़ा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस स्थिति से प्रवणत है और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उसके द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि भवान्यमें राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छाताहिन थी० शिल्प) : (क) इस वर्ष गेहू की दुलाई के लिए बैगनों की सप्लाई मानसून की अवधि को छोड़कर पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा बेहतर रही है जबकि खाद्यान्मों का लदान आवश्यक रूप से उके हुए बैगनों में करता पड़ा था।

(ब) स्पेशल गाड़ियों से भेजने के लिए रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चट्टे लगी खाद्यान्मों की बोरियों का पोलीथीन की बादरों और/या तिरपालों से ढक दिया जाता है ताकि वर्षा भादि से झूति न हो।

(ग) खाद्यान्मों की दुलाई का कार्यक्रम बनाने और खाद्यान्मों की दुलाई बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक से अधिक बैगन सप्लाई करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए सम्बन्धित जोनल रेलवे और रेलवे बोर्ड के माथ समर्थ समय पर बैठक होती रहती है ताकि खाद्यान्म प्राप्तकर्ता राज्यों की बढ़ती हुई मांगों को पूरा किया जा सके।

चीनी पर आंशिक नियन्त्रण के कारण चीनी की कीमत में वृद्धि

154. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत छः महीनों में चीनी की कीमतों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ब) क्या यह वृद्धि चीनी पर आंशिक नियन्त्रण और खुले बाजार में चीनी की ऊंची कीमतों के कारण हुई ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार चीनी पर से नियन्त्रण हटाने के बारे में विचार करेंगी और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि भवान्यमें राज्य मन्त्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) यह सच है कि पिछले छः महीने में खुले बाजार में चीनी की कीमतों में धीरे धीरे वृद्धि हुई है।

(ब) जी, नहीं। बाजार भावों में बढ़ोत्तरी अधिकांशतः 1971-72 के मौसम में चीनी के अनुमानित उत्पादन में गिरावट आने के कारण हुई है।

(ग) 1972-73 की चीनी विषयक नीति विचाराधीन है।

टीकमगढ़ जिले में घुचाटाघाट पर जमुना नदी के ऊपर एक पुल का निर्माण करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश का प्रस्ताव

155. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने टीकमगढ़ जिले में घुचाटाघाट पर जमुना नदी के ऊपर एक पुल का निर्माण करने के बारे में गत मई में एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था; और

(ब) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ब). संभवतः मनीनीय सदस्य के मन में वह प्रस्ताव है जो मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के बीच जनवरी, 1971 में अन्तरराज्यीय संचार साधना के विकास के लिए अन्तरराज्यीय प्रथमा आंशिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्र से सहायता प्राप्त कार्य क्रमों के अन्तर्गत गत प्रतिशत करण सहायता के लिए अनुमोदित लिम्बही बांडला अन्तरराज्यीय सड़क के मध्य प्रदेश के भाग के मुधार संबंधी कार्य की अपेक्षा तालवहेल-झूंगटधाट-मोहनगढ़-रनगांव-बामारी-लिंचोरा सड़क (जिसमें झूंगटधाट के पास जाने पर एक पुल भी शामिल है) के मुधार सम्बन्धी कार्य के प्रतिस्थापन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रस्ताव की हाल ही में गुजरात सरकार से प्राप्त विचारों को ध्यान में रखने हुए जांच की जा रही है।

Linking of Sugarcane Price with Recovery as Recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission

156. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended a higher sugarcane price at Rs. 8 per quintal linked to a

recovery of 9 per cent for the year 1972-73; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission in regard to the fixation of statutory minimum price of sugarcane for 1972-73 are under consideration.

Damage to Summer Paddy Crop in Bihar due to late Monsoon

157. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the damage to summer paddy especially in Bihar, because of the late monsoon;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take to compensate the affected farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

High Power Commission on Evaluation of C. D. Programme

158. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since appointed a high power commission to evaluate the Community Development Programme; and

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Brain Drain from Delhi University

159. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steady 'brain drain' from the Delhi University;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by Delhi University only four teachers left the University during 1971-72 to take up better assignments in foreign countries. The total number of teachers in the University being about 500, this cannot be considered as a steady brain drain.

बिहार राज्य के आदिवासी लोकों के लिए बाधान्त के लिए अनुरोध

160. श्री एम्. एम्. पुरुषी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य ने आदिवासी लोकों के लिए केन्द्र से बाधान्तों की सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उम पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, उक्त बाधान्तों का वितरण किन किन लोकों में किया जायेगा, केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य को किननी मात्रा की सप्लाई की जायगी और वह सप्लाई कब तक की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य बली (बी अम्बालाहिंदी थी. लिए) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि आपी तक दोहरी गोपनार्थ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है फिर भी राज्य सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे आदिवासियों की बाधान्त मम्बन्ही जलरेंट बताएं। उनका उत्तर प्राप्त होने के बाद आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

बिहार में ग्रामीण वस्त लोक

161. श्री एम्. एम्. पुरुषी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बर्ष बिहार राज्य में वे सूखा प्रस्त लोक कौन-कौन से हैं विनके लिए केन्द्रीय

सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि उनको अकाल 'प्रस्त खेत धोखित किया जाए;

(ब) उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके खेतों को अकाल प्रस्त खेत धोखित किया गया है; प्लांट

(ग) ऐसे खेतों को अकाल प्रस्त खेत धोखित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कर्तृती प्रयत्नायी है?

कृषि भूमिकालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिनी पी० शिंदे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को बिहार सरकार से राज्य में किसी भी खेत को अकाल से प्रभावित खेत धोखित करने के बारे में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य की कमी वाले खेतों को अकाल से प्रभावित खेत धोखित करने के लिए अपनी अपनी कर्तृती होती है प्लांट यह कर्तृती राज्य अकाल संहिता, कमी सम्बन्धी मैनुप्रल मादि में दी हुई है।

पूर्णिया और सहरसा स्थित कालेजों को मगध विश्वविद्यालय के साथ सम्बद्ध करना

162. श्री एम० एस० पुरस्ती : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने ली कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में पूर्णिया और सहरसा स्थित कालेजों को मगध विश्वविद्यालय के साथ सम्बद्ध करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है, प्लांट

(ब) यदि हां, तो उम पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नृपत रामन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Deaths due to Various Diseases in the Country

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

(a) the number of deaths due to cholera, cancer, gastro-enteritis in the country

State-wise during the current year upto June, 1972;

(b) whether any central assistance was given to the States for dealing with the situation; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Establishment of Centrally Administered Model Schools in Bihar

164. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a plan to establish Centrally administered Model Schools in each District of State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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 proposal for establishing adequate number of model primary schools at the rate of one per block and model secondary schools at the rate of one per district is still in the formulation stage. A final decision will be taken after consulting the Central Advisory Board of Education.

Preventive Measures to Check Leprosy in Bihar and West Bengal

165. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the disease of Leprosy is increasing throughout the country specially in Bihar and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the preventive measures taken to check the disease and curative measures taken for patients already suffering specially in the States of Bihar and West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) In the absence of complete survey and examinations of whole population and resurvey of the entire population it is difficult to say that the disease of leprosy is increasing. However, with the present control methods in the field and medical facilities available to the patients more and more leprosy patients are coming forward for treatment which, perhaps, gives a false impression that leprosy is on the increase.

(b) The National Leprosy Control Programme is already being implemented in the country. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan with 100% Central assistance to the State and Union Territory Governments. The Programme provides for establishment of Leprosy Control Units, Survey Education and Treatment Centres and for Upgradation of the Leprosy Subsidiary Centres to Leprosy Control Units. So far 227 Leprosy Control Units and 1423 Survey Education and Treatment Centres have been established in the country under this programme. Besides, 37 voluntary organisations including 5 control centres by International Agencies have also been established. So far 89.3 million population has been covered and 10.28 lakhs (10,27,742) leprosy cases have been recorded for treatment.

Under the National Leprosy Control Programme, 24 Leprosy Control Units, 15 Survey Education and Treatment Centres and 3 Control Centres by Voluntary Organisations have been established in Bihar State so far. 3.39 million population have been covered and 69.482 cases have so far been recorded in this State.

Under this programme, so far 25 Leprosy Control Units have been established in the State of West Bengal and 3.75 million population covered and 74,303 cases have been recorded for treatment.

Employment of Engineers Under Crash Programme in Bihar

166. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether unemployed Engineers have been employed under crash programme for rural employment in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE PROF. SHER SINGH : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) It has been reported by Bihar Government that four hundred engineers and diploma holders are engaged on daily wage basis on muster rolls. Graduate engineers are paid at the rate of Rs. 12 per day and diploma holders at the rate of Rs. 10 per day.

Area of Land Cultivated by small Farmers in Bihar and Irrigation Facilities therefor

167. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) actual area of land cultivated by the small farmers in the State of Bihar who have been provided full irrigation facilities including power, irrigation ; and

(b) the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . Information regarding actual area of land cultivated by the small farmers in Bihar who have been provided full irrigation facilities , is not available, However three Projects for small farmers (having holdings between 1 to 2 hectares) and two projects for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers (having holding below 1 hectare) have been set up in Bihar under the Central Sector Scheme during the current plan. Identified participants are being assisted to set up dug-wells, tubewells, etc. in these projects. The number of minor irrigation works (dug-wells, tubewells, pumpsets and other minor irrigation works) set up by the identified small/marginal farmers in these

projects upto end of May, 1972 is as under :—

Project	Number of minor irrigation works set up
S.F.D.A. Champaran	416
S.F.D.A. Patna	159
S.F.D.A. Purnea	3333
M.F.A.L. Project, Ranchi	100
M.F.A.L. Project, Shabad	—

A rough indication of minor irrigation—works set up by small farmers with institutional credit can also be seen from the quantum of loans advanced by Land Development Banks. According to the Statistical Statement relating to the Cooperative Movement in India (1969-70) brought out by the Reserve Bank of India, the number of borrowers from Land Development Banks in Bihar and the amount thereof, was as under :—

Size-holding	No. of borrowers	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Upto 1 hectare	675	18.66
1 to 2 hectares	945	35.71
2 to 4 hectares	990	54.96

Of the total loan advanced of Rs. 3.17 crores by the C.L.M.B., Rs. 1.74 crores was for minor irrigation works.

Distribution of Surplus Land after new Ceilings on Land

**168. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI ISWAR CHAUDHURY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of surplus land to be made available for distribution as a result of the proposed new legislations on lower land ceilings;

(b) the manner in which the State Governments propose to distribute this surplus land;

(c) whether the Centre has given any directive to States regarding distribution of surplus lands; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Most of the States have yet to frame legislation lowering the level of ceiling. The extent of surplus area likely to become available due to reduced ceiling cannot, therefore, be estimated at present.

(b) to (d). It was suggested the Second and Third Five Year Plans that in the matter of settlement of land acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings, tenants displaced as a result of resumption of land for personal cultivation farmers with uneconomic holdings and landless workers, should receive preference. It was also proposed that settlement should be made, as far as possible, on cooperative lines. Since the distribution of surplus lands is the responsibility of the State Governments the question of issuing any directive to the States does not arise. However, generally the legislation which has been enacted by different states follows these recommendations. The Government of India had also advised the State Governments that while distributing land special preference should be shown to members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The Chief Ministers' Conference which was held on 23rd July, 1972, has recommended that in the matter of distribution of surplus land priority should be given to the landless agricultural workers particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes the Scheduled Tribes. This decision will be formally conveyed to all the State Governments as a guideline.

Central Directive to States on ceiling on Land

**169. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI B. V. NAIK :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government had given any directive to States regarding lowering of ceiling on land; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Land Reforms is a State subject and, therefore, the question of issuing a directive to the States does not arise. However, on the advice of the Central Land Reforms Committee, certain guidelines were forwarded to the State Governments. The main recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee were that ceiling should be made applicable to the family as a whole; that where number of members in a family exceeds five, additional land may be allowed for each member in excess of five subject to an outside limit of twice the ceiling limit, that the ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10 to 54 acres, which may be relaxed in special cases and that the exemptions in the existing State laws in favour of mechanised farms and well-managed farms should be withdrawn.

With regard to other exemptions, the matter was discussed with the Chief Ministers on 14th April, 1972 and the following consensus was arrived at in the meeting :—

(1) Exemption in favour of plantations of tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and cocoa should continue;

(2) Lands held by the Bhoojan Yagya Committee, Cooperative Banks, Nationalised Banks, Central or State Governments and local bodies should continue to enjoy exemption. Similarly, land held by industrial or commercial undertakings for non-agricultural purposes should be exempted from the ceiling law;

(3) In the case of registered cooperative farming societies it was agreed that exemption might be granted with the stipulation that while computing the ceiling area for a member his share in the cooperative society will be taken into account along with his other lands;

(4) Lands held by Agricultural Universities, Agricultural Colleges, Agricultural School and Research Institutions should be exempted from the ceiling law ;

(5) Regarding religious educational or charitable trusts, it was agreed that only genuine trusts of a public nature deserved special treatment. They may be either granted annuity or some other suitable arrangement may be made in order to ensure that the objectives for which the trusts were created are not frustrated. Regarding awards for gallantry it was agreed that lands covered by grants made since Independence should be exempted. The question of continuing to exempt grants made prior to Independence will be examined further. About orchards the general consensus was that the ceiling limit of a person who owned orchards, whether or not in addition to other land, may be increased by 2 hectares or the actual area of the land comprised in orchards, whichever is less. Some Chief Ministers thought that there might be higher relaxation by computing the area under orchards as for dry lands. The State Governments which have serious difficulties in enforcing the ceiling in respect of orchards will individually discuss the matter further with the Government of India.

(6) It was agreed that all other exemptions should be withdrawn.

Matters relating to ceiling were again discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference on 23rd July, 1972. The conclusions arrived at in the Chief Ministers is under consideration and guidelines will be forwarded to the States as soon as a final decision is taken.

Purchase of Useless Machinery by D.D.A.

170. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the "Statesman" dated the 6th June, 1972 regarding huge wastage by the purchase of useless machinery by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether Government of India has investigated into various details of wastage given in the press reports; and

(e) reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The report under the heading "DDA machines gather cobwebs" appears to be based on incorrect information. It was contradicted by the Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority. The Contradiction appeared in the Statesman of 14th June, 1972.

Census Report on Family Planning

171. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

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

(a) whether the recent census figures have shown that the country has witnessed the highest population growth rate in the last decade in spite of large amounts being spent on family planning;

(b) whether Government have analysed the causes which have led to this phenomenon;

(c) whether any study has been made to find out to what the extent to which the family planning methods have proved ineffective among certain groups in the country; and

(d) what steps are being taken to deal with the situation?

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

(a) The recent census figures have shown a growth rate of 24.80% during 1969-71 which is higher than that during the previous decades.

The family planning programme was started in an intensive manner from 1965-66 only. As a result of this programme, about 7.4 million births are estimated to have been averted upon March 1971. But for this programme, the growth rate would have

been even higher than shown by the census figures.

(b) No. This will be possible only after the birth, death and migration rates are worked out by the census authorities.

(c) and (d). Studies conducted in various parts of the country have shown that the family planning methods are being accepted by all sections of the population. Some variations in acceptance of family planning arising mainly out of the socio-economic differences, lack of sufficient inputs and communication facilities have, however, been noticed. Special efforts are being directed to motivate the socially backward segments of population to accept family planning methods.

Provision of Allotment of Government Quarters to staff and Doctors in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi.

172. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff of the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi went on strike recently to press their demand for housing accommodation;

(b) whether there is any provision for allotting Government quarters to the staff including Doctors of Centrally managed hospitals in the capital;

(c) if so, the total number of employees who have been provided with Government quarters and those who have not been allotted, category-wise; and

(d) whether any prospective plan has been drawn up for constructing quarters; if so, the main features thereof and time by which the needs of the employees are likely to be fully met ?

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

(a) to (d) . The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rural water supply scheme

173. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a recent-assessment made by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Planning, there are about 1,52,275 villages in the country where no water is available and out of these 90,000 villages have no drinking water either within a radius of one mile or at less than a depth of 50 feet ;

(b) whether an outlay of about 123.5 crores have been earmarked for rural water supply in the Fourth Plan;

(c) if so, whether with total efforts in all the fourth five years plans, only 29,000 village will have a supply of safe, drinkable water; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken for the remaining 1,23,000 villages ?

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

(c) It has been assessed that at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan, 28,830 villages will have safe drinking water facilities;

(d) The remaining villages in the disadvantage areas according to broad estimates would need an investment of the order of Rs. 670 crores for making adequate arrangements for water supply. Water supply is a State subject and Central assistance is being given to them by way of block loans and block grants of 70% and 30% respectively during the Fourth Plan. The State Governments have been impressed upon the need for making adequate provision in their State plans for covering as large number of such villages as possible compatible with their financial resources. In addition a Central scheme of accelerated rural water supply has been initiated this year under which schemes to the extent of Rs. 20 crores are being sanctioned for States/Union Territories on a 100% grant basis.

Arrears of Sugarcane Price Outstanding against Sugar Mills

174. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the initiative of the Sugar Industry and with Government approval the Reserve Bank of India issued directives to the commercial banks to bifurcate the Cash Credit limits of the sugar factories into two accounts Cane Price Payable Account and General Accounts; and

(b) if so, the names of sugar mills which have huge arrears of cane price even after this arrangement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) With a view to ensuring prompt payment of cane price to the growers, the Reserve Bank of India at the suggestion of the Government, issued instructions on the 27th November, 1971, to the scheduled commercial banks to bifurcate the credit facilities afforded to the sugar factories whereby an adequate portion of the funds is earmarked for payment of cane dues.

(b) A statement showing names of sugar mills (State-wise) having cane arrears amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs and above as on the 15th June, 1972, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT.3194/72]

Conference of Warehousing Corporation at Udaipur to Accord Priority to Storage and Warehousing

175. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether in All India Conference of the Warehousing Corporation at Udaipur, the State Governments agreed to accord a high priority to storage and warehousing in their plans;

(b) if not, whether to sustain the fruits of the Green Revolution the Government have some alternative to proceed on towards coordinating the development of warehouses and

(c) if so, the main features of the alternative ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Conference at Udaipur held in June, 1972, was of the executives of Central and State Warehousing Corporations and not of the representatives of State Governments. The State Warehousing Corporations were advised to pursue with their respective State Governments, the question of due priority for warehousing in the State Plans.

(b) and (c). Government has formulated plans towards co-ordinating development of warehouses. These include provision of additional warehousing facilities during the current plan, proposals to extend warehousing facilities to some States not yet covered, setting up of Co-ordination Committees at Central and State levels to avoid overlapping/duplication of efforts, financial assistance to State Warehousing Corporations, etc.

Fall in Production Rise in Consumption of Sugar and Steps taken to feed Export Market

**176. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether sugar production has considerably fallen from the record production of 42.6 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 to 37.6 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 and to about 31 lakh tonnes in the current season (1971-72);

(b) whether consumption of sugar has increased rapidly from 25 lakh tonnes to 40 lakh tonnes during the last three years; and

(c) if the reply to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the manner in which Government propose to meet the domestic demand and feed the export market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Figures of production and consumption of sugar for the last three years are given below:—

	(Figures in lakh tonnes)	
	Production	Consumption
1969-70	42.62	32.61
1970-71	37.40	40.25
1971-72 (estimated)	31.00	38.40

(c) After providing for the current year's requirements of domestic consumption and allowing one lakh tonnes for export, a quantity of about 5 lakh tonnes is likely to be available as carry over stock for the year 1972-73 season (October-September). In view of the excessive heat and delayed rains this year, the estimated production of sugarcane for the year 1972-73 may be just a little over this year's production. The Government are considering the steps that would be necessary to attract larger quantities of cane for conversion into sugar, and policy decisions in this regard will be announced shortly.

Study Group on Setting up a Shipyard in West Bengal

**177. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI VEKARIA :**

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

(a) whether Government had decided to set up a Shipyard in West Bengal ;

(b) whether after this decision was taken Government had changed its opinion in favour of Orissa;

(c) whether a spot Study Group was sent to both the places to assess; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof and the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) to (d) The Working Group constituted by the Government to study in depth the question of setting up a Shipyard at Haldia in West Bengal has not yet

submitted its report to Government. No decision about the setting up of the shipyard at Haldia has been taken yet.

Physiotherapy Department in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.

178. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attendance in the Out Patient Department of Physiotherapy in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi has gone up markedly and that the staff working there is much below the requirement;

(b) whether due to lack of space in the Department, there is terrible over-crowding; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to increase the number of staff and also to increase the space of the Department ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Gangetic Valley as Source of Under-group Water Resources

179. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hydrological experts are of the opinion that the Gangetic Valley has inexhaustible underground water resources to meet the demands of agriculture;

(b) if, so, whether Government have made any effort to sink in adequate number of tubewells instead of building dams in the Ganges and its tributaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, it is true that Gangetic Valley has considerable ground, water resources concerted efforts are being made to develop the available ground water resources.

About 1.20 lakh tubewells and dug-wells are being sunk annually in the Valley.

Distribution of Fertiliser through Private Firm.

180. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large portion of fertiliser produced in India is distributed by Rally Bros, Shaw Wallace and Perry Co. who are controlled by foreign and indigenous big business; and

(b) if so, the reasons for giving them the right of distribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a). No Sir. The cooperatives distribute over 50% of the domestic production of fertilisers. However, some manufacturers have entrusted distribution of a part of their production through the private firms mentioned who are also producers of Ammonium Sulphate, Super Phosphate and mixed fertilisers apart from being distributions for other manufacturers.

(b) The question of Government giving the right of distribution to these private firms does not arise since manufacturers have freedom to market their production through trade channels, whether private or cooperative. However, a Committee is now considering whether the percentage share of cooperatives and other institutional agencies in the total distribution of fertilisers could be fixed.

Alternative Scheme for Location of Oil Terminal at Cochin

181. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona has submitted its report to the Government the alternative scheme for the location of the Oil Terminal at Cochin suggested by the people of the islands skirting the Cochin Port; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, have, after conducting model studies based on various alternative sites, recommended the location of the oil terminal on the west side of the channel to be dredge between Bolghatty and Wallarpat. This scheme meets the wishes of the local people.

(b) A Preliminary Report has been prepared by the Consulting Engineers to the Port Trust showing the broad dimensions of the project, its approximate total cost and the time schedule for completion of the project. This is being examined by Government.

Job Oriented Education

183. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals under consideration of Government to have a job oriented education in the country have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals; and

(c) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Many State Governments and Universities have been reorganising courses at different levels of education with a view to making them more practical and useful in the light of the developmental needs of the country. At the school level 'Work Experience' is being incorporated as part of the curriculum. This is intended primarily correct the existing imbalance in the curriculum which tended to lay emphasis on theoretical studies. Education up to the age of 15 is intended to be general in nature. Real professional courses are given normally after the secondary stage. Such courses

are now available either in Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics or Universities. Courses at the first degree level are being reorganised in some Universities relating them to the requirement of industrial development. As a part of the programmes of development in technical education steps have been taken to diversify engineering degree diploma courses and to reorient the programmes of training towards specific requirements of industry; these programmes of diversification of courses are being implemented through the State Plans. Special courses are also being organised to encourage entrepreneurship. As regards students who drop out of the school course, special prevocational and vocational courses are contemplated. Some courses already exist in the country for these persons. These will be expanded taking into account the job opportunities in the various trades.

Cultivation of sun Flower Seeds

184. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made regarding the cultivation of Sun Flower Seeds and its utilisation in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) Research trials conducted with four sunflower varieties obtained from Russia reveal that there are good potentialities for introduction of sunflower. Accordingly, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for sunflower demonstrations was implemented over an area of 833 hectares spread over 11 States during 1971-72 with the objective of building up the technical competence for launching a phased programme for rapid Development of sunflower production. Central assistance upto Rs. 300 per hectare was given to cultivators to meet the cost of inputs for demonstrations.

The demonstrations conducted during 1971-72 have brought out that the farmer's reaction to the crop is very favorable in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Accordingly, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sunflower-Development has been sanctioned for implementation during the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan in these three States with the object of extending the crop to 1,60,000 hectares during 1971-72 and 3,50,000 hectares by the end of 1973-74. Demonstrations will be continued in these States as also in the other States which have a potential for this crop.

The main features of the Centrally sponsored Scheme are:

(a) Supply of minikits free of cost containing treated seed and literature to the farmers,

(b) subsidy of Rs. 300/- per hectare for laying out demonstrations,

(c) provision of special staff for extension work. The entire expenditure on this account estimated to be about Rs. 92 lakhs during two years, is to be met by the Government of India.

बिहार में अकाल की स्थिति के बारे में राज्य की ओर से रिपोर्ट

185. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या हृषि मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में वर्षा न होने के कारण वर्ष 1967 जैसा अकाल पड़ रहा है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट भेजी है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

हृषि मंडालय में राज्य मंडी (श्री अम्बालालिल शीर्षिए) : (क) : जी नहीं।

(ब) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से घमी उक कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

पटना में गंगा मंडी पर सड़क-पुल का निर्माण

186. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौवाहन और परिवहन मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के निर्माण मंडी ने पटना में गंगा नदी पर एक सड़क पुल बनाये जाने के बारे में दिल्ली में उनसे कोई बातचीत की थी;

(ब) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य मुद्दे बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवाहन और परिवहन मंडी और राज्य बहावुर (क) जी हां।

(ब) और (ग). बिहार के लोक निर्माण मंडी ने राज्य में कुछ सड़कों का राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में वर्गीकरण करने के प्रश्न पर मुद्दत : बातचीत की। इस सम्बन्ध में वह भी चाहते थे कि पटना-मुजफ्फरपुर-सोनवरसा सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाये ताकि पटना में गंगा पुल, जिसे राज्य सरकार बूझ कर रही है, एक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनों बन जाये। राज्य के लोक निर्माण मंडी को यह स्पष्ट कर दिया बधा था कि चूंकि बंडमार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पदार्थ में नयी सड़कों को ज्ञामिल करने के लिए औद्योगिक योजना में उपलब्ध धन राजि पूर्ण प्रतिसंदित्त योजनाओं के लिए पहले ही पूर्णस्पेन निर्धारित की जा चुकी है यह यह संभव नहीं है कि बिहार लोक निर्माण मंडी द्वारा किसी नई मार्ग पर बिहार किया जा सके। ऐसे नये प्रतिसंदित्त पर केवल वांचवांची पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव बनाते समय बिहार किया जा सकता है यथा स्थिति पुल पर 59 प्रतिशत व्यवहार करने के लिए भारत सरकार केवल औद्योगिक योजना काल में इस राज्य सरकार को पटना में प्रस्तावित गंगा पुल के लिए गैर-योजना लग्न जो 4.50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक न हो, देने के लिए बहन बढ़ है, लेकिन यथा राज्य सरकार अपने योजनाओं से बहन करेगी।

पटना में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय भवनों का निर्माण

187 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या लिखा और कल्पाण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विहार की राजधानी पटना में दो केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए योजना तैयार की है यदि हाँ तो उसकी प्रमुख बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने दोनों विद्यालयों के लिए स्थान का चयन कर लिया है, यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन स्कूल भवनों का निर्माण सम्प्रभवतः कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

श्रावा और समाज कल्पाण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). पटना में इस समय एक ही केन्द्रीय स्कूल है जो कि किराए के भवन में बन रहा है। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने भवन निर्माण के प्रारंभिक नक्शे बना लिए हैं, किन्तु किसी उपयुक्त स्थान के न मिल सकने के कारण निर्माण की स्वीकृति अभी तक जारी नहीं की जा सकी है। विहार सरकार दो स्कूलों को कंकर बाजार कालीनी में तथा दूसरा पीलों या प्रथम थेव में स्थान देने पर विचार कर रही है। भूमि मिल जाने के बाद स्कूल भवन का निर्माण करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएंगे। स्थान मिल जाने के बाद स्कूल भवन के निर्माण पर सामान्यतया दो बर्ष के लगभग का समय लग जाता है।

देश के विभिन्न भागों में अकाल

188 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्षा न होने के कारण देश के बहुत भागों में अकाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मुख्या प्रस्त तथा अकाल-प्रस्त राज्यों के बारे में मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सम्बन्धित राज्यों ने केन्द्र सरकार को अकाल सम्बन्धी स्थिति का व्यौरा भेजा है; यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य-मुद्दय बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्य प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रम्मासाहृदय श्री लिले) : (क) किसी भी राज्य सरकार/संघ शासित प्रदेश के प्रशासन से अकाल की स्थिति के विचारान्वयन के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि, अब तक उडीसा, राजस्थान, पश्चिमी बंगाल गुजरात, विपुरा और मणिपुर की सरकारों से सूचें/कमी की स्थिति के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है। प्रान्तीय प्रदेश, मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र में पिछले बर्ष से मुख्य सहायता कार्य चालू है।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रभावित राज्यों में सूचे की स्थिति के निवेशक भाग्यारोगी बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रभावित राज्यों में रखा गया देखिये संख्या [LT 3195/72]

1972 में सम्बन्धित राज्यों से सूचे/कमी की स्थिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर, केन्द्रीय दलों ने उडीसा, पश्चिमी बंगाल और राजस्थान के राज्यों का दौरा किया था और अपनी अपनी रिपोर्टों प्रस्तुत की थीं। उडीसा से संबंधित रिपोर्ट को छाड़ कर जोकि विचारधोन है, इन सभी रिपोर्टों को मान लिया गया है और उनका कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

Government Employees Occupying Government Quarters below one type

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

(a) whether many of the Government employees are occupying Government quarters below their entitlement class;

(b) whether inspite of being offered a higher type of accommodation, they do not move to the higher type of accommodation for years together and this tendency is causing hardship to non-allottees; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to charge market rent from such allottees or put any stringent penalty on them ?

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

(b) According to the provisions which existed in the Allotment Rules prior to 1st June, 1972, Government servants in occupation of lower type accommodation could refuse the allotment or offer of allotment of the entitled type and could retain the accommodation in their occupation but they were debarred for allotment of accommodation of the entitled type for a period of six months. While retaining the residences of lower types, they were charged the license fee under F.R. 45-A, for a period of six months, in respect of the residences so allotted or offered to them or the licence fee payable in respect of residences already in their occupation, whichever was higher. This rule has been modified with effect from 1st June, 1972 and those Government servants, who are in occupation of lower types, can retain the same without any penalty if they give an option for retaining the same in the application forms. In other cases, where Government servants show their inclination to the allotment of entitled/lower type accommodation, on refusal of allotment or offer of allotment, they will have to pay the licence fee under F.R. 45-A in respect of the residences so allotted or offered or the licence fee payable in respect of residences already in their occupation whichever is higher, during the remaining period of the allotment year.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Dry-Farming Pilot Project in Orissa

190. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been achieved so far in the establishment of the Dry Farming Pilot Projects in the Bhalda P.S. area in Bamanghaty Sub-Division of Mayurbhanj District in Orissa;

(b) if so; the nature of work undertaken so far;

(c) whether Government have allocated any fund for the Dry farming in Orissa in 1972-73; and

(d) if so, the amount and the details of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTR. OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The project started in January, 1972. During 1971-72, 22 demonstrations on wheat and mustard were organised to demonstrate new technology. 25 farmers and 5 extension personnel were trained in dryland farming techniques. Estimates were prepared for 14 Water Harvesting Structures and Catch water Drains.

(c) and (d). The State Government's proposal for 1972-73 for allocation of funds amounting to Rs. 7.88 lakh as grant has just been received and is under examination.

Assessment of Developmental needs of Universities in Orissa

191. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. has assessed the developmental needs of the Utkal University, Berhampur University and Sambalpur University in Orissa for the period ending in 1976; if so, the extent of assessment and the amount allocated separately for these universities during this period;

(b) whether the amount which was allocated to these Universities separately during the period 1966 to 1971 had been fully utilised; and

(c) if so, the nature of developmental programmes in which this money was utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (c). The University Grants Commission on

the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the developmental needs of Universities in Orissa allocated the following amounts for the period 1966-67 to 1973-74:

Berhampur Rs. 54.25 lakhs
 Sambalpur Rs. 57.00 lakhs
 Utkal Rs. 92.00 lakhs

The schemes to be accommodated within the above allocation have been accepted in the case of Sambalpur and Utkal Universities, whereas those in respect of Berhampur are still being finalised. A statement indicating the allocation made to the three Universities for different projects is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See no. LT-3196/72)

(b) The position regarding utilisation of grants would be known after the audited accounts and the utilisation certificates have been received from the Universities. The Commission has during the period 1966-67 to 1971-72 released the following grants to three Universities for the schemes covered by the recommendations of the Visiting Committees.

Berhampur Rs. 24.82 lakhs
 Sambalpur Rs. 27.59 lakhs
 Utkal Rs. 62.32 lakhs

Grant to Orissa Government for Housing of Sweepers and Scavengers

192. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant-in-aid was given to Orissa Government for construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers under the centrally sponsored schemes in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) if so, the amount allocated; and

(c) the places where these houses were or have been constructed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b) Yes. It was given under the centrally sponsored composite scheme for the improvement in the living

and working conditions of these communities.

(c) The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Allocation to Orissa Government for uplift of Backward Tribes in Orissa

193. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Central sector of the Backward Classes Plan, any amount has been allocated so far to Orissa for the uplift of the most backward tribes in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of such plans and schemes and the amount allocated during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):

(a) and (b): Under the Central Sector of Backward Classes Plan, allocations are made for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes as a whole and not for the 'The Most Backward Tribes' alone. The allocations and the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the last three years are as under:—

Name of Scheme	Allocations		
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Post-Matric scholarships	1.00	1.09	1.41
2. Girls Hostels	6.70	4.30	3.75
3. Tribal Development Blocks	110.00	85.50	85.00
4. Pre-examination Training	1.50	1.00	1.00
5. Cooperation	12.00	7.50	7.50
6. Research & Training	1.50	1.40	1.40
TOTAL	132.70	100.79	100.06

Application of Family Planning and Hindu Code Act to all Communities**194. SHRI SHRIKISHAN DODI:****SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

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

(a) whether the Health Ministry has shown its concern over the rapid growth of the religious minorities than of the majority of Hindu community as brought out by the Census 1971;

(b) if so, whether the Census shows failure of family planning in the country; and

(c) whether in view of this, Government are considering to make the Hindu Code Act applicable to all communities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (a) and (b). According to 1971 Census, the growth rate of minority communities has been higher during the decade 1961-71 as compared to that of the Hindus. This does not, however, show failure of family planning in the country. The differential in the growth rate of various communities with higher growth rate of minority communities was also there during the decade 1951-61 as shown by 1961 Census when there was very little family planning programme. The programme started with accelerated tempo only since 1965-66. The total number of births averted as a result of family planning efforts up to 1971 was 7.4 million only. This programme which in fact has been accepted by all communities could not have made any significant contribution to the differential growth rate of the various communities during 1961-71.

The population growth rate among various religious communities is the net result of birth, death and migration rates besides rate of conversion from one religion to another, while family planning contributes to the reduction of the birth rate only. The Census authorities have still to work

out the birth and death rates for the decade 1961-71.

(c) While monogamy and polygamy may give rise to differential sizes of individual family, they make no impact on the growth rate of a community, which is derived from the total number of married women in that community between the ages of 15-45. Hence the application of the Hindu Code Act to other communities will not affect their growth rate.

Review of progress of Cooperative Movement during 1968-70**195. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:****SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Ministry of Agriculture has been drawn to the recent review which covers the progress of the cooperative movement in 1968-69 and 1969-70 made by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, whether they have pointed out certain defects which still persist in the cooperative movement in India ?

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

28th Session of The Council of Inter Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation Held in London during May, 1972**196. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI:**
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three member delegation represented India at the 28th Session of the Council of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation held in London from 23rd to 26th May, 1972;

(b) if so, whether the problems of sea pollution be oil and other hazardous substances were discussed; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The subjects to be taken up at the 1973 International Conference on Marine Pollution were discussed and approved. These include Regulations for prevention of pollution of the seas by oil, bulk liquid and dry noxious substances discharged from ships, and those relating to the design, construction and equipment and pollution by noxious substances carried in packages or containers ship generated sewage/garbage. The question of extending the principles contained in the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in cases of Oil Pollution casualties and in the International Convention for Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969) to pollution caused by noxious and hazardous substances other than oil and the Ocean Dumping Convention (if called upon by the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment) were also approved for consideration at the 1973 Conference. Policy directives will be considered at the next session of the Council in November 1972.

Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum

197. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the dispute over the revised pay scales in Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum has been referred to arbitration; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in appointing the arbitrator since the matter was referred in May, 1972.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: (a) and (b). The demand of the employees of Hindustan Latex Limited for revision of pay scales has not yet been referred to arbitration. The management of Hindustan Latex Limited has sought approval of the Government of India for

referring the matter to arbitration. This is under active consideration of the Government.

Foodgrains Production vis-a-vis Per-capita Availability

198. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that despite the increase in foodgrains production in recent years, the *per-capita* net availability has not increased correspondingly;

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

(c) the reasons for the low level of per-capita availability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Per capita availability of foodgrains depends on several factors including, apart from the internal production, the level of imports and growth of population. In view of decline/stoppages of foodgrain imports and increase in population, per capita availability cannot increase in the same proportion as the internal production. However, there has been an increase in per capita availability from 162.7 Kgs. per year in 1969 to 170.4 Kgs. per year in 1971.

Inclusion of Gymnastic Group in MUNICH Olympics

199. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gymnastic Group of India has been refused inclusion in the Munich Olympics;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the case of Gymnastic Group for being included in the ensuing Munich Olympics ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The All India Council of Sports, which advises Government of India on matters concerning sports, after careful consideration, did not recommend inclusion of Gymnastic Group in the Indian Contingent for the Munich Olympics. The main reason, which weighed with the Council, was that there should be further improvement in the standard of Gymnastic to qualify for participation in events like Olympics. Government of India has accepted this recommendation.

Introduction of Kakhi Campell Variety of Ducks in States

200. SHRI DASHARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new variety of Ducks known as Kakhi Campell is found to be thriving in Kerala which is capable of laying 500 eggs a year against 150 eggs at the most by local Ducks; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any steps to introduce this variety of Ducks in the Government run Poultry Farms in another States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, a new breed of ducks known as Kakhi Campell imported from United Kingdom is thriving well in Kerala. As day-old ducklings were brought during October-November, 1971, their laying capacity has not yet been assessed. The supplying firm, however, claims that this variety is capable of laying annually 300 eggs per duck.

(b) Yes, Sir, this variety of ducks has also been supplied to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana and J & K. This stock will be introduced in other States as soon as priceable flocks are built up in the existing Duck Breeding Farms.

12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under rule 56, I have given an Adjournment Motion, because the country is in a real crisis—

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no question of your not allowing it. You cannot rule it out like that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Everything I do, you say, "I cannot do." Wherever I have got the discretion, you say, "No, you cannot do it."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Only as the proper functioning of the Speaker you can do.

MR. SPEAKER: I think as a Member you should also function properly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Most obediently. I gave an Adjournment Motion to the effect that the country is facing an unprecedented crisis because of an unprecedented rise in prices and there is an acute unemployment situation—

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a Call Attention Motion on that. (*Interruptions*) It is a continuing situation. An Adjournment Motion cannot be on a continuing situation. If there is a sudden phenomenon, it can be raised. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bugusari) : Sir, on a point of order. You were pleased to say there is a Call Attention Motion on this very subject. Would you not kindly consider that the Call Attention Motion cannot give opportunities to all the Members who want to participate in it ? This is a matter of universal concern, and, at best, it can be confined only to the few Members who have put the question. So, it is my submission that since the past twelve months or one year, prices have been rising, and the food prices have increased twice as much as the other prices, it should be the highest concern of the House to take

up this matter before anything else is discussed. Will you please tell us how we are going to solve this problem which the country is confronted with, and how we are going to make our contribution to the solution of this problem? That is exactly my point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (गवालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, आप कृपा कर के सुनिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का तो नाम भी इस में नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप कृपा कर मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये। काल अटेंशन सरकार का व्यान दिलाने के लिए सरकार से कुछ सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए होता है। लेकिन व्यान दिलाने में सूचना में मूल्य बृद्धि को रोकने में सरकार की विफलता के लिए उस की निदा नहीं की जा सकती। हम सरकार की निदा करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए हमारा निवेदन है कि सारी कार्यवाही रोक दी जाय और आप हमारा काम रोको प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करें चर्चा के लिए। उस के लिए बहुत नियत करें ।

हम ने वित्त मंत्री महोदय का बक्तव्य देख लिया, इस में किसी भी प्रश्न का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। मूल्य किनते बढ़े हमें मालूम हैं। सरकार क्या कर रही है यह सवाल है। सरकार ने अब तक कुछ क्यों नहीं किया इस का उत्तर मिलना चाहिए। हम सरकार की विफलता के लिए सरकार की निदा करना चाहते हैं। हम केवल इस बक्तव्य से संतुष्ट होने वाले नहीं हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, there is nothing to prevent you from permitting this question of the rise in prices, which is a very major question no doubt, to be debated—to have a full-scale debate on it—in spite of the Call Attention notice which has been admitted, because the limitation of a Call Attention notice has already been pointed out by my colleagues here. So, I would also request that the price situation be discussed. But I am afraid Mr. Bosu's Adjournment Motion may fall to

the ground, because rule 58(ii) says, "Not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion." In Mr. Bosu's motion, he has mixed up price, drought, unemployment and everything else. (Interruptions) My colleague, Mr. Banerjee has tabled an Adjournment Motion only on the question of the rise in prices; so has Mr. Vajpayee I believe. Therefore, if you are inclined to accept any Adjournment Motion, either of these two has to be given precedence over Mr. Bosu's motion.

In case you are not inclined to do that, I would still request you, even if we have disposed of the call-attention notices which are of very limited character, to give us some time to have a full dress discussion on this question of rise in prices which threatens the entire economy... (Interruptions.)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, केवल चर्चा से संतोष नहीं होगा। सरकार की निदा की जानी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I examined this as an adjournment motion. I am sorry I could not agree to it in the form it was. There was the other alternative. So many call attention motions were pending. So, I thought it would be proper. But I have no objection to any debate; you can decide it in the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री हुकम चन्द चड्डबाप (मुरंगा) : आप को क्या धारपति है काम रोको प्रस्ताव करने में?

श्री जगद्वाप राव जोशी (गाजापुर) : फिर अध्यक्ष महोदय ऐडजनेन्ट मोशन की जरूरत क्या है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a grave failure on the part of the Government... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot allow it as an adjournment motion. It is a continuing matter; it is not a sudden development.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since you became hon. Speaker, you did not find one single instance or issue which deserved to

b: brought on the floor of the House in the form of adjournment motion. This is a matter of grave concern...

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You are speaking without my permission; I am not allowing it.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): While bowing to your ruling, we request you to kindly reconsider. This is a matter of urgent public importance.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting shortly and it can decide.

SHRI P.K. DEO: It is the result of the policies pursued by this Government, it has got the country into this mess. Rising prices is a matter of grave concern to all the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S.M. Benerjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. Rule 58 dealing with the admissibility of adjournment motions clearly lays down certain things in black and white. We should expect the Chair to honour the rules. There are eight sub-sections. Will you please tell us which one of them we have offended, and why you are turning down the adjournment motion. We are not nominated Members here; we come here as elected Members.

MR. SPEAKER: It should be recent; it should be a matter of urgent public importance. This is a continuing process.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, it is an unprecedented rise.

MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed it in the last Lok Sabha; in the last session also it was raised. It is a continuing matter; you can invite the attention of the Government again.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have been touring abroad too much.

MR. SPEAKER: The tours will continue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is the fault of the Government that they did not keep you acquainted with these developments in the country.

In one month in the wholesale rate there is a rise of 3.1. The retail rate will be a multiple of 3.1. That means in foodgrains alone there is a rise of 30 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed that in the House. You cannot bring it as an adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not preside over the House only on obituary references.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try to be rude to the Chair. I am not going to allow it. Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will not allow a Member to speak in this House? The issue is the rise in prices. You are trying to protect the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of protecting.

SHTI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are.

भी अग्रसाव राव जोशी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, जब शाप ने व्यापार आकंक्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया है तो इस से साल है कि परिस्थिति बहुत गंभीर है। हम सरकार की निवार करना चाहते हैं और इस के लिये ऐडवनर्मेंट भोजन दिया है। यदि शाप यह इस को स्वीकार नहीं करते तब किर कब करेंगे? मारे विरोधी दलों ने इसकी मांग की है।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I do not allow it. It is too wide a question for an adjournment motion. You can discuss it in a regular debate.

भी अग्रसाव राव जोशी : शाप कारण तो बतलाइए कि क्यों नहीं मानते।

भी शूल बद्द बर्डा (उड्डीन) : पांचवीं सोक सभा में शाप ने एक भी ऐडवनर्मेंट भोजन स्वीकार नहीं किया इस से मालूम होता है कि शाप सरकार को बेस्टर करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I draw your kind attention to rule 58 and its provisions. Please tell us if there is one condition which we have not fulfilled by giving notice of this adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to explain the reasons in the House why I reject an adjournment motion. It has never been the practice for the Speaker to explain in the House why he rejects a motion.

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am afraid we cannot allow you to reject like this. You are obliged to go by the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that you can have a discussion, not an adjournment motion.

श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बोसु : आप सरकार को निन्दा से बचाना क्यों चाहते हैं? पूरे देश के अन्दर सूखा पड़ रहा है। अकाल की स्थिति है (व्यवधान) अकाल पड़ रहा है और सरकार को निन्दा से बचाना चाहते हैं। आप सरकार की निन्दा क्यों नहीं करने देते?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would you kindly indicate at what level of prices would your sleep be disturbed? The poor man's grains have been most adversely affected and the prices of food articles are rising.

MR. SPEAKER: You can have a debate on that. You can bring a substantive motion on it. How can any matter which is continuing, of which the House is aware, be the subject of an adjournment motion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When you are treating us like this, you are far from impartial. You are out to protect the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Be careful about your remarks. I am not going to allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to raise a simple procedural point. What I have to point out to you is that on a number of occasions when such issues are raised through various processes like calling attention or adjourn-

ment motion it has been our unfortunate experience that whenever we want an element of censure to be introduced, if on the same subject there is a calling attention, shelter is taken under it and the adjournment motion is always disallowed. Our idea is to censure the Government on this issue. Will you prevent us?

MR. SPEAKER: You can bring a censure motion.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Considering the importance and gravity of this issue will you please fix a date for a full-fledged discussion on this subject?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that I have called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee this afternoon.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You did not wait for the Business Advisory Committee to have a discussion on the Simla agreement. Now you are talking about the Business Advisory Committee. Here and now the adjournment motion should be admitted.

MR. SPEAKER: What have I to do with the Simla agreement? (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You could have called a meeting yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the first day and I have called a meeting this afternoon.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Are you allowing an adjournment motion or not? I want a clear verdict.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot allow an adjournment motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We protest against this most callous attitude that the Chair is taking to the gravest problem that the country is facing. It is no use putting up with the kind of procedure you are following in this House. *Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and some other hon. members then left the House.*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): There is starvation in a large part of the country and you do not consider the spurt in prices of food grains to be a matter of urgent public importance and you deny us a discussion on it. We all walk out.

Shri Samar Guha also then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, I have to go by the rules.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order Sir, Hon. members have argued about the adjournment motion. Mr. Dandavate has made an allegation that only a calling attention has been admitted and not an adjournment motion. May I submit that this is a fit case for an adjournment motion because we have read in the papers that in the months of May and June, there has been an increase of 3.1 in the wholesale price index and prices of essential commodities have gone up from May to July 1972. It is a recent occurrence; we are not discussing the past or having a *post mortem*. It relates to a definite matter of urgent public importance namely, abnormal price in the price of essential commodities and Government's failure to check it. This is my adjournment motion and perhaps of Mr. Vajpayee also. Then, the rule says "not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting". There is only one motion now. Even after reading the statement given to us I am convinced that there is no seriousness on the part of Government to check the prices, If you have not read the statement I would request you that after hearing the statement of the hon. minister, you may kindly consider the admissibility of the adjournment motion. Till then, it may be kept in abeyance. I would make this request on behalf of those who are starving practically. We are not starving because we are VIPs, But people are really facing starvation because of the prices going up every day. We are observing the 25th anniversary of our independence, but what about starvation deaths? So, kindly keep the motion pending and kindly reconsider it after hearing the minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The point that he is urging is that the fact that you have admitted a Calling Attention Notice on this subject should not preclude us, or you, from allowing the BAC to decide on this.

MR. SPEAKER: The BAC will not be allowed to advise on the admission of an adjournment motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Calling Attention cannot be a substitute for a full-fledged discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate that when some people come with certain ideas already set in their mind that they have to do certain things they do not listen to any reason. Adjournment motions have set rules. In this very House itself during the last 15 or 20 years many rulings have been given by me and my predecessors on the admissibility of adjournment motions. Similarly, there have been rulings given on this subject in the other legislatures also. An adjournment motion has to satisfy many conditions like it must be urgent, definite, not continuing and so on. This is a continuing one. We discussed it last year, in the last Lok Sabha, in the present Lok Sabha, last session and so on. It can be discussed again. If the opposition is not satisfied with the reply of the government, it can bring a regular substantive censure motion, a discussion of which will not be denied. But if they want to force my hands to do certain thing on which the rules are very clear and say that the rules must be interpreted in a particular way, it is a very bad thing both for this House and for the Chair which has to face such a situation. I am really very sorry that such things do happen. After all, I have to go by the rules, the interpretation of rules and the rulings given by my predecessors.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If you study the statement which the Finance Minister is going to make, you will find

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that it is not a continuing matter. The Finance Minister is admitting that there is such a sharp and unprecedented rise in prices. It is a matter of recent occurrence during the last three or four months. It is not a continuing matter.

12.23 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
REPORTED STEEP RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported steep rise in the cost of living index and prices of essential commodities including food articles and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the recent pressure on prices has become a matter of concern and I share the anxiety of the Hon. House regarding the rise in the prices of essential consumer goods, particularly food articles, and the consequent hardship caused especially to the lower and middle income groups. The All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (base 1949-100) for May, 1972 (the latest available) has increased by 6.3 per cent to 238 from its level of 224 for May, 1971. The Consumer Price Index has remained fairly steady between June, 1970 and May, 1971, but rose thereafter and reached 239 in November 1971 in the following three months there was a downtrend and for February, 1972 the index stood at 235. From March, 1972 there was again an upward uptrend and in May, 1972 the Index had slightly crossed the level of December, 1971. As the wholesale prices, particularly, of food articles, since May, 1972 have been increasing, the Consumer Price Index for June and July (when available) is likely to reflect a similar trend.

The Consumer Price Index is constructed directly from the industrial indices of 50 centres in the country and retail price indices are not compiled commodity-wise on the national level. The retail prices, however, closely follow wholesale prices, and a review of the latter shows that the current pressure has developed mainly from the first week of May, 1972. The price rise which earlier took place between June and September, 1971, principally due to seasonal factors, was corrected substantially in the following nine weeks; but then there was renewed pressure because of fears of a shortfall in sugar production. Delay in winter rains also had some impact on market psychology.

The recent price rise owes its origin to seasonal pressures which come into play from the beginning of May. Between May 6 and July 15, 1972, the wholesale price index has risen by 4.8 per cent. The food articles group is higher by 8.3 per cent and within the food group, foodgrains, edible oils, and sugar and allied products show increases of 8.9, 11.3 and 10.2 per cent respectively.

As I have already mentioned, some pressure on food articles is a usual phenomenon during this part of the year. However, this time the seasonal factors have been accentuated because of delay in the onset of the monsoon and the current dry spell. Moreover, contrary to earlier expectations, the output of foodgrains in 1971-72 has failed to rise in particular the production of coarse grains appears to have declined significantly as a result of the damage caused by floods and drought during 1971-72. Thus, the pivotal role in raising the general price level has been played by the agricultural commodities which have been in short supply, such as coarse grains, pulses, and sugar and allied products whose prices have risen rather sharply over the year, i.e., by 15.8 per cent for jowar, 39.4 per cent for bajra, 25.3 per cent for pulses and 28.3 per cent for sugar and allied products.

At the same time, the recent price pressure has left cotton prices unaffected.

These have declined by 2.5 per cent and cotton textiles have also shown a downward trend.

Apart from the above-mentioned factors which have been responsible for the recent price-rise, there has been a substantial increase in money supply in the preceding years because of the refugees from Bangla Desh and the confrontation with Pakistan. The impact of such monetary expansion had to be felt sooner or later. On the other hand, the imports of foodgrains have been declining from year to year and concessional imports have ceased from January 1972.

As the Hon. House is aware, a fairly restrictive monetary policy is being pursued since January 1970, when the credit controls on bank advances against foodgrains, oilseeds and edible oils had been tightened up. Recently, further curbs have been imposed on bank advances against groundnuts in Gujarat. In order to keep monetary demand within reasonable limits, the Government has been affecting economy in non-plan expenditure, and the State Governments have been told not to resort to overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India and to clear the outstanding ones according to a phased programme. In addition, various other administrative measures have also been taken. In January, 1972 the food corporation of India had been directed to undertake open market sales of wheat to check the rise in its prices which took place about that time the Corporation has also been opening sales centres in important places for sale of foodgrains (including pulses). Similarly, the Government made voluntary arrangements with the sugar mills in January 1972 for distribution of 60 per cent of the sugar production to the consumers through fair price shops at fixed prices this arrangement has been put on a statutory basis from July 1, 1972.

As regards ensuring adequate supply of cereals to the weaker sections of the society, the Government has been operating a public distribution system which operates through a net work of over 1,25,000 fair price shops. The available information

from the States shows that the issue of foodgrains through the public distribution system has increased in recent months. Stocks of foodgrains with the Government at present are over 9 million tonnes and instructions have been issued to the State Governments to extend the coverage of the public distribution system both in the urban and rural areas.

The economy has been operating on a fine balancing of demand and supply in several key sectors. The ultimate solution lies in increasing production, both in the agricultural and industrial sectors this is being attempted through planned development. In regard to the former, the Government has been initiating long-term measures to increase productivity and yield through the development of new strains and hybrid seeds. It is hoped that these measures will result in reducing fluctuations in output and will lead to stabilisation of prices.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: I am really sorry that, instead of giving a satisfactory reply or telling us the measures which Government have taken or are likely to take to stop further hoarding and black-marketing by those antisocial elements who are holding the country to ransom, the Minister of Finance says:

"The ultimate solution lies in increasing production, both in the agricultural and industrial sectors this is being attempted through planned development."

Unless planning succeeds, prices are never going to come down.

It is a tragedy that, even after 25 years of freedom—we are going to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of our independence, the 25th anniversary of our freedom—prices have not come down. People are starving. Lootings in foodgrains are already taking place in Bihar and some other places, and I have no doubt in my mind that such lootings in foodgrains are bound to take place in spite of police bullets and lathi-charges. It is a sad commentary on

[**Shri S. M. Banerjee**]

our planning that, the more we discuss in this House, the more prices rise.

It is really surprising that no effective steps have been taken by the Government so far. We have been pleading in this House to get this trade out of the clutches of the anti-social elements—the hoarders and the black-marketeers we have been pleading that the wholesale trade in food-grains be taken over by the State apparatus. When we demanded State trading in food-grains, immediately we got a reply that this was not feasible. Now what is the result? What is happening today? The price of sugar in Delhi and other metropolitan cities in the open market is Rs. 3.40 and Rs. 3.60 per kilo, and in some of the places contiguous to metropolitan cities, the price has gone up to Rs.4. Prices of vegetables have gone up. Prices of fish, wheat, egg—in fact, of everything—have gone up. The whole tragedy is that the Ministers who are in the helm of affairs, who are in the Ministries which are to control prices, never go themselves to the market to purchase things. They are the true representatives of the people—people purchase articles for them and supply them. If they go to the market, then they would realise how prices have gone up.

When it was pointed out to the Government that the price of sugar was going up, instead of taking effective steps to reduce the price of sugar in the open market, they reduced the quota of sugar which was being given to the common man through ration shops. It is a shameful act that, instead of reducing the price, they reduce the quota; and that quantity was taken out from the ration shops and was given to the looters, hoarders and black-marketeers for distribution to public at high prices.

About the prices of other commodities like dalda, mustard oil and other oils, they have also gone up. In the statement made by the Minister, it is admitted:

"I share the anxiety of the hon. House regarding the rise in the prices of

essential consumer goods, particularly food articles, and the consequent hardship caused especially to the lower and middle income groups. The All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (base 1949-100) for May 1972 (the latest available) has increased by 6.3 per cent to 238 from its level of 224 for May 1971."

You will thus realise, Sir, that Government has shamelessly admitted their failure in this House, but still they say that the failure is not due to them but because of the drought conditions, because of Bangla Desh refugees. The prices went up after the refugees had gone from this country; prices never increased when they were here; the moment they left for Bangla Desh, immediately the prices rose up. As if they were holding and checking the prices when they were here. Then we welcome the refugees possibly to reduce the prices in the country. The moment they left this country, the prices went up. It is said:

"As the wholesale prices, particularly of food articles, since May 1972 have been increasing, the Consumer Price Index for June and July (when available)..."

It is not available to the Government. We know from other sources the increase in the index. But they want some authentic figure which comes in the month of September.

"...is likely to reflect a similar trend. "The Consumer Price Index is constructed directly from the indices of 50 centres..."

We know, Sir, how this is being done.

So, I would like to know from the Government whether it is a fact that at the request of all the Opposition Parties, especially we, who sincerely believe that it should be taken over by the State machinery, that the wholesale food distribution should be taken over, right from the procurement to distribution should be taken over by the

Government. What has happened to that? What is the reply to that? I would like to know and why this has not been done?

I would also like the Finance Minister that he with the help of his friend, the Home Minister, may kindly assure whether in Delhi alone some people who were found doing black-marketing, the worst black-marketing in foodgrain articles starting from wheat, rice, and sugar, etc., whether they have been arrested and punished. Not a single soul has been punished. They go on merrily and even after a discussion, they know their interests are protected by some people. We would like to know what action has been taken against them.

Then, another thing is whether it is a fact that a solemn promise was given in this House that because the price increase affects very much the middle income group—he said that the middle income people are the worst affected—whether the Government employees who were entitled to a further increase in the dearness allowance will be granted a further interim relief. They are entitled to an increase at 235 whereas the index now is 239. I would like to know whether their genuine demand for a further grant of interim relief on the basis of the increase in the price index has been denied by the Chairman of the Joint Consultative Machinery, the Cabinet Secretary. He said, 'I would consult my master' and on the 29th of July, this month, we, the members of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery, had to leave the Committee by saying that no useful purpose will be served because the genuine demand of the Government employees is being denied. The Central Government employees are denied another interim relief, whatever it is, due to them and the Government in all its fairness and in honesty should give the interim relief to them.

So, my question is: whether the Government is prepared to take over the entire foodgrains trade and take it from the hands of the hoarders. Then, the second question is: what further punishment will be given

to those hoarders and whether any person has been punished so far.

Thirdly, is the hon. Minister aware that in spite of the fact that forward market has been banned, there is illegal forward marketing going on with the result that there is rise in the prices. All over India it is going on.

I would like to have from the hon. Minister specific answers to these questions and the last but not the least, I would request you—I am sure and it is evident from your face that you have been convinced that this statement is bad—to admit my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it evident from my face?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Member did not touch any of the points that I had made a reference to in my statement. The only question that he raised at the end of his long lecture was about the wholesale trade. What is our attitude to the wholesale trade? In principle we have said that we have to take over the wholesale trade.

As far as the price factor is concerned, the major pressure is on the food articles if you see the entire structure. Of course, there are some other factors, but the major thrust, really speaking, is in the case of food items and that too, particularly, cereals and pulses. If you see Jowar, Bajra and pulses, their percentage is rather high. That is how we forget many things and do not see the realities. Though they were having some other difficulties in the country last year, continuously for the last three years in some of the major States which are coarse-grain growing States, they are suffering from drought. We are facing the effects of it now. Merely taking over the wholesale trade, if there is no supply, what is the wholesale trade going to do?

As a matter of fact, in the case of the food articles, the Food Corporation of India functions and takes note of the wholesale trade; if it is not wholesale, what else is it? We have taken step by step positions to do this and it is not correct to find some

scapegoat or to blame somebody. I wanted to have some constructive suggestions from the hon. Member. I have already stated as to what steps have been taken by the Government. So far as the distribution system is concerned, as I have already said, there are more than 1,25,000 shops functioning. We are also pressing the State Governments to take this distribution system still further to the doors of the people. With reference to likely cases of hoarding to which he referred to, there also we have taken steps. The Reserve Bank of India is exercising its control. Where we found some hardship, particularly in the case of Gujarat in the case of oilseeds, we took further steps to control those things. There are many other areas which we have indicated where action has been taken.

The point, as I said, is this. The entire field of economy has to be viewed and corrective steps and positive steps will have to be taken in the field of production, which we are doing.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether any persons have been punished in Delhi itself. There is black-market going on; sugar has been sold at Rs. 4 per kilo. I think he knows about it; if he does not know, let him now know. What action has been taken by him? Let him go *in cognito* as Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai used to go and find out how prices have gone up. Unless you pay Rs. 4 per kilogram, you will not get any sugar. For marriage and other things, people have to pay through their nose to get sugar. What is being done now in this regard, although he has said some very good words about the low-income group? Prices have gone up like this and the Central Government employees are entitled to further increase of D.A. What is his answer? Is he going to concede that?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Whenever the particular point was reached, as was the case last year, we did give that; even in the difficult conditions; we agreed

to the increase. There is a certain basis which is an agreed basis in respect of dearness allowance, which certainly will be operating when the point reaches those figures.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: It has reached 238 points.

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : वह 220 से 238 हो गया था तब की बात है। (स्वाक्षरण)

We have discussed this point already in the House many times and I do not want to divert the attention of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैं केवल इसीलिए प्राप्त हूँ। बात यह है कि वित्त मंत्री को सस्ता नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। जब मंहगाई बढ़ रही है तो उन्हें सस्ता कैसे छोड़ देंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप्त किसी को भी नहीं छोड़ते।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप्त से मेरी कोई नाराजगी नहीं है। वह इतनी प्रशंसनी है कि शिमला समझौते का मामला प्राप्त तो ब्याल रखिएगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य का प्रारम्भिक घंस पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। वहें उन्होंने एक वक्तव्य प्राप्त दिया है, लेकिन मैं उन के द्वारे वक्तव्य को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ।

I share the anxiety of this honourable House regarding increase in the prices of essential commodities in the recent months and the hardship caused to the people belonging particularly to the lower income and fixed income groups.

प्राप्त का वक्तव्य अगर प्राप्त देखें, मैं उसे भी किसे पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, प्राप्त दोनों का मिलान कर लें:

The recent pressure on prices has become a matter of concern and I share the anxiety of the honourable House regarding the rise in the prices of essential consumer goods particularly food articles and the consequent hardship caused especially to the lower and middle income groups.

यह बक्टव्य आज का है और यह पहला बक्टव्य 16 नवम्बर, 1971 का है। आज 71 नहीं है 72 है। नवम्बर नहीं है जुलाई है। लेकिन बक्टव्य वही है, चिन्ता वही है। वित्त मंत्री भी वही है। केवल दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। (अवधारणा)

MR. SPEAKER: I stand corrected that this is a continuing matter.

श्री अटल चिह्नारी बाजपेही : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप मुझे पूरा मुन लेते और किर फैसला देते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। क्या केवल मूल्य बृद्धि पर चिन्ता प्रकट कर के यह सरकार अपने कर्तव्य की इच्छाएँ समझना चाहती है? या केवल इस बात को दोहरा कर जैसा कि इस बक्टव्य में दोहराया गया है, आप जरा वह भी गौर करें, मैं उठूँ कर रहा हूँ :

The ultimate solution lies in increasing production both in the agricultural and industrial sector and this is being attempted through planned development.

जो बात कही गई है उससे कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता है। उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा.....

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनेतागांव) : कोई रेडीमेड हल बनाइए।

श्री अटल चिह्नारी बाजपेही : भगव आप मौन ध्यान करें इस समय नो आप अधिक सेवा करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुकिल है उन के लिए।

श्री अटल चिह्नारी बाजपेही : लेकिन यह बातें लम्बे अरसे के लिए हैं। वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछा जा सकता है कि श्रीदीगिक उत्पादन क्यों नहीं बढ़ा। योजना का लक्ष्य क्या या उपलक्ष्य क्या है? 7 परसेंट श्रीदीगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए था, 1.5 परसेंट बढ़ा है। क्या केवल श्रीदीगिक विकास मंत्री को बदलने से श्रीदीगिक उत्पादन बढ़ जायगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बक्टव्य निशानाजनक है, मूल्य बृद्धि से मत्रन कर्मचारी और अम जीवी वर्ग के मन में संदाम और असंतोष पैदा करने वाला है। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि मूल्यों के बीच पर सरकार विफल हो गई है। उसके पास न कोई तात्कालिक और न कोई दूरगामी

उपाय या योजना है जिस के मनुसार मूल्य कम करना तो दूर रहा, मूल्य स्थिर रखे जा सके।

श्री ज्ञार० डॉ चंद्रारे (बंधार्इ मध्य) : यह ऐडजनेंट मोक्षन नहीं है कालिंग मटेशन है।

श्री अटल चिह्नारी बाजपेही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कभी कभी बेयरवैन बना करते हैं लेकिन अपनी आदत भूले नहीं हैं। जब यह मेम्बर रहते हैं तब भी बेयरवैन करते रहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मूल्य बढ़ते हैं तो लप्ये की क्रम शक्ति पटती है। बंधी बंधार्इ तनकाश होने वाला परेशान होता है। लप्ये की कीमत उम की गिनती में नहीं है। उस से बाजार में कितना सामान बरीदा जाता है उस से लप्ये की कीमत आंकी जाती है। 1950 के हिसाब में देखें तो 1972 में इप्ये की कीमत 25 पैसे रह गई है। उसके सी पैसे मिलते हैं लेकिन उस के बदले में बाजार में उसे 25 पैसे का सामान मिलता है। बंधार्इ कितनी बड़ी है, उसका अदाज़ा लगाइए जब वित्त मंत्री बोलते हैं तो योक की बात करते हैं। आप आदमी योक से नहीं बरीदता। फुटकर से बरीद कर बह अपनी गुजर नहीं कर सकता। कभी वित्त मंत्री बाजार में जावें तो उन्हें आटे दाल का भाव मालूम पड़ेगा।

फुटकर मूल्यों की स्थिति क्या है? गेहूँ जिस के बंधार भरे पढ़े हैं, जो गेहूँ खुले में पड़ा हुआ प्रकृति का सामान कर रहा है उस गेहूँ का दाम 5 रुपये से लेकर 13 रुपये प्रति किलोल बढ़ा है। इस का लाभ किसान को नहीं हो रहा है। इस का लाभ वित्तियों को हो रहा है। उपरोक्ता को अधिक कीमत देनी पड़ रही है। बंगाल बता 94 रुपये से बढ़ कर 118 रुपये हो गया है। चीनी 314 से 340 रुपये प्रति किलोल हो गई है। तरकारी 2 रुपये किलो से कोई सर्ती नहीं मिलती है।

प्राक्कर्य की बात है कि जो सुपर बाजार मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने के लिए बोले गए हैं वह बाजार में प्राप्त होने वाले मूल्यों से अधिक कीमतों पर सामान बेच रहे हैं। ऐसे सामने 'टाइमस पाप ईडिया' का एक पत्र है जिस में कोई श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी लिखने वाली है। उन्होंने तुलनात्मक योकड़े लिखे हैं। उन के कहना है कि तिल श्रीपत 4 किलोग्राम बाजार में मिलता है 27 रुपये 20 पैसे में और सुपर बाजार में मिलता है 32 रुपये 70 पैसे में।

यही बात जोरा सफेद के लिए है—सुपर बाजार में 7 रुपये और ब्युने बाजार में 6 रुपये में बिक रहा है काली मिर्च ब्युने बाजार में 7 रुपये 60 पैसे और सुपर बाजार में 9 रुपये में बिक रही है। ग्रोबल टीन और बॉन्न-विटा के लिए भी ऐसा ही लिखा हुआ है। सुपर बाजार भूल्यों को स्थिर रखने के लिए खोने गये थे वे घाटे में चल रहे हैं, यह अलग बात है, लेकिन कई चीजों के दाम खुले बाजार की तुलना में सुपर बाजार में ज्यादा हैं।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में केंपर-प्राइस शास्त्र की बात की है। मैं जानता हूं कि यह राज्यों का विषय है लेकिन वित्त मंत्री स्वीकार करेंगे कि भास्म भास्मी को उचित मूल्य पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में आवश्यकता की बन्धुयें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस लिए सुपर बाजार के दाम ठीक हों—यह आवश्यक है तबके केंपर-प्राइस शास्त्र की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय, उन में ठीक तरह से बिक्री हो, उन्हें माल मिले, उन में किसी तरह की गलती न हो—इसके लिए कदम उठाना आवश्यक है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं पूरा व्यापार सरकार के हाथ में नेते के हक में नहीं हूं। अगर वह ऐसा इलाज करेंगे तो वह बीमारी से भी ज्यादा खाराब होगा और अगर आप करना चाहते हैं तो कर के देख लीजिये मैं आप के और कम्पनिस्टों के मार्ग में बाधक नहीं बनूंगा। वह आपके मित्र हैं गाह दे सकते हैं। आप उनकी मलाह स्वीकार कर सकते हैं। मगर राजनीतिक नारों से, प्रयोग-व्यवस्था नारों से नहीं चलती है, व्यावहारिकता की कतौटी पर आप को खाल के उत्पादन और वितरण का प्रबंध करना होगा।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से एक बात जानना चाहता हूं—क्या यह सच है कि मूल्य बढ़ि में डैफिसिट फाइनैन्सिंग का, जो बड़ गई है बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। इस साल के लिए डैफिसिट फाइनैन्सिंग का जो लक्ष्य था, हम उस का उल्लंघन कर गये हैं, हम ने सीमोलंगन कर दिया है। औरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिनका डैफिसिट फाइनैन्सिंग करना था, उस से दुगने पर आंकड़े पहुंच गये हैं और यदि इसी रूपातार से रुपया बाजार में जाता रहेगा और माल की पूर्ति नहीं बढ़ेगी तो मूल्य बढ़ि अवश्य होगी।

मैं बाहुंगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय कर्मचारियों को, मजदूरों को आश्वासन दें कि सरकार की विफल

नीतियों के कारण जो मंहार्इ बड़ी है उस को पूर्ति जब भी पे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयेगी उस को रोट्रान्स्ट्रिक्ट इफेक्ट से लागू कर के उनका सारा घाटा पूरा कर दिया जायगा।

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह भी आश्वासन देने के लिए तैयार है कि जिनकी आमदनी 300 रुपये महीने से कम है, उन्हें स्वस्तीडाइज्ड रेट पर बुनियादी आवश्यकता की चीजें मुहिया की जायेंगी और उस के लिए यह सरकार ठोस और प्रभावी कार्यवाही करेगी? अगर वित्त मंत्री मन्तोप्रजनक उत्तर नहीं देंगे तो हम फिर से एडजान्मेट मोशन लाने की मांग करेंगे।

ओ के०डो० मालवीय (डुमारंगांज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय काल-एटेन्शन के सम्बन्ध में जो इन्हीं लम्बी बहसें होती है... (व्यववाह)... सारे देश पर इस का प्रभाव पड़ता है। जिन लोगों ने ये प्रश्न पूछे हैं उन्हीं की बात सारे देश में समावार पत्रों के द्वारा जाती है। यह इन्हाँ विषय प्रश्न है जिस पर आत बहव हो रही है हम लोगों की भी बहुत तबियत चाहती है कि हम भी इस में सम्मिलित हों। लेकिन काल-एटेन्शन के समय बहस इन्हीं लम्बी हो जाती है कि हम को मीका नहीं मिल पाता है। यह हमारे साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रोसीजर की बात है।

ओ के०डो० मालवीय : इस लिए प्रार्थना करता हूं कि या तो इस पर पूरी बहस हो या इस को यहां बन्द कर के कोई दूसरा बक्त मुक्तिरिक्त किया जाय और हम को भी इजावत देताकि हम भी अपनी राय जाहिर कर सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बक्त कैसे दं।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I must thank the hon. Member for at least agreeing on two fundamental points with me, because he said that in the long range, ultimately, the solution of the whole problem depends upon increase in production in the agricultural and industrial fields. I am glad he has agreed with me on this fundamental point.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why is production not increasing?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Another point. He said that by mere slogan-shouting, things are not going to be solved and we have to certainly make some concrete efforts. There he agrees with us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I agree with him that *garibi hatao* slogan will not do.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If it is merely a question of trying to show that that they are the only persons concerned about the rising prices, I think it is very wrong on their part to do so, because we are also equally concerned. Every member on this side also is very much concerned about it.

AN. HON. MEMBER: We are more concerned.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As for the point about deficit financing, yes, certainly it is necessary. We have to find out why we have to resort to it. For example, last year we had provided about Rs. 50 crores for natural calamities. But State after State has come under the pressure of floods or famine. It is not a theoretical proposition. We cannot say, 'We are not going to have deficit financing. Therefore, we won't give you help'. Poor people are starving. They are under the pressure of floods, famine etc.

So, deficit financing also has to be done under certain circumstances.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not for unproductive purposes.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is not unproductive. When a man is starving because of famine, are you going to tell him that we are not also helping him because we are not producing anything? What are you talking about? Are you talking about the concern of the people? Or are you merely talking against the Government? If that is your only problem I have nothing to say about it.

About deficit financing naturally, nobody does it for funs sake. There are certainly some compulsions, some political compulsions and certain economic compulsions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Political compulsions?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Certainly. When there were the refugees from East Bengal, when there was confrontation with Pakistan, it was a political compulsion. What else was it? So, these are some of the things which we have to take into account and face the problem. We are trying to face the problem.

The only constructive suggestion he made was about the distribution system. I entirely agree with him in this. Government is taking steps and the Government will continue to take steps because, ultimately, whatever we do unless we try to distribute them in a fair way the solution is not going to be found out. At the same time, against those people who are taking undue advantage by hoarding, etc., Government will certainly take very strong action. I would like to warn the anti-social elements that they will be proceeded against in this matter and firm action will be taken against them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I suggest that this warning should be conveyed to the people?

DR. RANEN SEN (BARASAT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really amazed to hear the logic of Mr. Chavan. In his statement, he said that only the wholesale prices have increased and the retail prices are more or less following the wholesale prices.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall conclude the formal business before we adjourn for lunch. I hope the House will agree.

Dr. RANEN SEN : My question will be, what is the machinery that has been set up in this country to find out the retail prices in the country. Our information is—because some of us have to go to the

market—that there is no relation between the wholesale price and the retail price. The retail prices are much higher.

Secondly, the Minister has tried to ridicule Mr. S.M. Banerjee, and there, he is one with Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee in saying that in respect of the wholesale price of foodgrains or other commodities, the question does not arise at all. When the sugar prices are going up according to Government statistics in Bombay and Calcutta alone where D-30 sugar was sold a Rs. 290 or Rs. 288—this is the wholesale price—may I know whether it is not a fact that in both these places, in one year, it has jumped to Rs. 335, and Rs. 338 in July this year.

When there was the question of nationalisation of the sugar industry raised in this House the Government rejected it. Now to blame simply the small retailers and let go those big monopolists, the sugar merchants and the sugar millowners without touching them, would be simply trying to deceive the public.

The Minister referred to one point and said that wholesale trading in foodgrains or essential commodities is not possible. But somebody hoards the stock. It is well known to Mr. Chavan also that there are sections of cotton millowners who produce less in order to see that cloth prices go up. It is known from Bombay. There are a number of industrialists who produce less in order to see that the prices go up in the market. An artificial scarcity is created in this country; it is known to every student of economics. Has a single word about that artificial scarcity created by the big business men said in this statement? No.

Not a single word has been said. Then there is the question of hoarding inside the country. Is there a word about hoarding? Whatever is produced, is it made available to the public at a fair price? In West Bengal the price of mustard oil has gone up to Rs. 6; there has been an increase of 20 per cent within a year and

this is the only cooking media for the Bengalis.

13 hrs.

It has been admitted by the Government statisticians that between 1962 and 1972, according to the figures of the wholesale prices given by him, there has been a 100 per cent increase in prices. That means the rupee value today is fifty paise, compared to what it was in 1962. Has he mentioned that? This is simply shielding the big business people and industrialists who produce less in order to create artificial crisis inside the country. It is not simply a question of drought. I know that these factors are there. In spite of that, if the Government could control the big business fellows and hoarders and the wholesalers the situation would not have been as bad as it is today.

Mr. Chavan's statement does not contain a word about those people who are today trying to dominate and are in fact dominating the economy of the country. Therefore I say that certain industries which are producing essential commodities like sugar must be taken over by the Government and proper distribution machinery has to be established. Proper distribution machinery can be established only by curbing monopoly and hoarding and by strengthening the state trading mechanism in essential commodities. There is no other way. Platitudinous statements blaming industry and trade will not help the country. Government must take serious steps and without any sense of fear or favour must lay hands on those who are responsible for high prices and gear up the machinery for trading in essential commodities. It is my request to the Government. Otherwise, the country is facing a dangerous future and no amount of statements will help the country.

SHRI YFSHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
He has not asked any questions; he has expressed his views, some of which I can certainly say I share.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : He has asked for nationalisation of sugar mills,

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shashi Bhushan.

DR. RANEN SEN : The Finance Minister has not answered my point. Let him ridicule my statement but that will show the real spirit.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में बताया है कि कपड़े की कीमत १४ लक्ष कम हुई है लेकिन जितनी रूपास की कीमत कम हुई है उसके मुताबिक कपड़े की कीमत कम नहीं हुई है। बंगाल देश पर काफी खर्चा प्राया और उम्रका अमर मूल्यों पर पड़ा है—इसके प्रति मारे देश को सरकार के साथ सहानुभूति है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। लेकिन यिसके 22 वर्षों में 138 परसेंट मंहगाई बढ़ी है और इसे हम बिलकुल सीतनन नहीं कह सकते हैं। जब गेहूं की कीमत मंहगी होती है तो उसके साथ-साथ दूसरी रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की चीजें भी मंहगी हो जाती हैं जैसे कि टूबपेस्ट, साबुन, निगरेट, मार्विस, बनस्पति तेल, दवाइयां, बच्चों का भोजन, स्लीपिंग पिल्स बगैरहा इस देश में रोजमर्रा के ज़रूरत की ये आवश्यक चीजें जिदेशी मानोपोलिस्ट्स बना रहे हैं। जोकि अपनी मर्जी से जितनी बाहे कीमतें बढ़ा सकते हैं। उन चीजों की कीमतों पर मरकार कल्पना कर नहीं सकती है। अगर मरकार करना भी बाहे तो सुधीर कोटे गर्दन पर बैठी हुई है जैसे कि कारों की कीमतों के मामले में हुआ। जिस तरह से मरकार प्रोटोकॉल को अपने हाथ में ले रही है उसी तरह से हिस्ट्रीब्यूसन को भी अपने हाथ में नेना चाहिए तभी कोई कल्पना हो सकता है बरना यह संभव नहीं है। जो जिदेशी मानोपोलिस्ट हैं वही रोजमर्रा की ज़रूरत की चीजों को बनाते हैं। यहां पर ज्ञानिंग मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं, मैं बहुआग कि जैसे मोटा कपड़ा है या दूसरी आवश्यक रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की चीजें हैं उनको पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनाया जाये, तथा देशी और जिदेशी मानोपोलिस्ट्स से यीक्षा छुड़ाया जाये तभी मंहगाई पर कल्पना किया जा सकता है। साथ ही साथ देश में जो मंहगाई बढ़ाने वाले तत्व हैं, उन्हें पहचानें। अभी संसद के बाहर एक प्रदर्शन प्राया हुआ है जिसमें 90 परसेंट वे सोग हैं जोकि मंहगाई बढ़ाते हैं.. (अवधारणा) ..

श्री अदल बिहारी बाबरेही : इनकी तरफ 90 प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि मंहगाई बढ़ाते हैं। आरोप का ज्ञान प्रारोप से ही यिहा जा सकता है। इरा देखकर प्राइमे कि जितना बड़ा नुसूत है। .. (अवधारणा) ..

श्री शशि भूषण : जो देश में अनांति चाहते हैं, जो सांप्रदायिकता चाहते हैं, जो मजदूरों में वरस्तर

चाग लगाते हैं, उनको बारों तरफ जलता ही बंगाल नजर भाता है, यहां से लेकर गदरा रोड तक .. (अवधारणा) .. देश की महान शक्ति नजर नहीं आती।

श्री तुकम बाबू (मुरैना) : ये दबाव है जोकि हर जगह देने करवाते हैं। .. (अवधारणा) ..

श्री शशि भूषण : जो मंहगाई बढ़ाने वाले तत्व हैं उन पर सरकार नियंत्रण करे। दिल्ली बहर में बाहे सेना को गंदी दाल सप्लाई करने वाले या अन्य जितने भी अंकमार्केटीयसें हैं वे गिरपानार क्षयों नहीं हुए। .. (अवधारणा) .. मैं सरकार की सराहना करता हूँ जो कि एक लाख 25 हजार मर्स्टन गल्ले की दुकानें खोले हैं उनकी तादाद बढ़ायी जाये। अच्छा होता यहि उन दुकानों को जल्दी खोला जाना भी मंहगाई कुछ कम होती। .. (अवधारणा) .. उन दुकानों की तादाद बढ़ाई जाये। .. (अवधारणा) ..

एक तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बितरण को अपने नियंत्रण में करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है तथा दूसरे मरस्टी नियंत्रणयोगी चीजें पब्लिक सेक्टर में बढ़ाई जायें, उनको जिदेशी मानोपोलिस्ट्स के हाथ में न छोड़ा जाये उसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है। इसके बालाका सरकार ने जो कपड़े की सिक्क मिल सी है उनमें मरस्टा कपड़ा गरीब आदियों के लिए बने उसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He has raised very constructive points, and I have to reply to them. As far as the number of fair price shops is concerned, the Agriculture Ministry has already taken it up with the State Governments to see that it is increased, because it is only this distribution system that is ultimately going to help us.

As far as the question of coarse cloth production is concerned, I think there is some minimum condition on the textile mills to produce those things, and coarse cloth can also be distributed through the fair price shops. This will certainly have to be attended to. He also referred to the question of production of certain other items. It is not a new thought. It is always before the Government. He can meet the Planning Minister and I am sure he will consider it.

1306 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF POST GRADUATE
INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND
RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH AND AUDIT
REPORT THEREON

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FA-
MILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA
SHANKAR DIKSHIT)

I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, or the year 1970-71 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3170/72]

Ordinances under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under provisions of article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution :—

- (i) The Delhi University (Amendment) ordinance 1972, (No 5 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 22nd June, 1972.
- (ii) The Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972 (No. 6 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 14th July, 1972.
- (iii) The Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (No. 7 of 7 1972) promulgated by the President on the 15th July 1972. [Placed in Library see No. LT-3171/72]

REPORTS UNDER BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT, 1970, REPORT OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, BOMBAY AND STATEMENT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MARKET BORROWINGS IN 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table

(I) A copy each of the following documents (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 :—

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1971 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1971 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report there on.
- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1971 along with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon.
- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1971 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for year ended the 31st December, 1971 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1971 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December 1971 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1971

along with the Accounts and the Report thereon.

(ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1971 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1971 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1971 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1971 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December 1971 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1971 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-3172/72*]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Auditor Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-3173/72*]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) Indicating the result of Central Government Market Borrowings during 1972-73. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-3174/72*]

STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : On behalf of Dr. K.L. RAO, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the flood situation in the country. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-3175/72*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA 1970-71, AND REVISED AND ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE FARMS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. 1970-71.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Anna-sahib P. Sinde,

I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-3176/72*]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the period from 1st July, 1970 to 30th June, 1971

(ii) Annual Report on the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the period from 1st July, 1970 to 30th June, 1971 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General theron. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-3171/72*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF PERMANENT INDUS COMMISSION

SHRI B.N. KUREEL : I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English ver-

sions) of the Annual Report of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended the 31st March, 1972). [Placed in Library see No. TL-3178/72)

13.09 hrs

Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Amendment Bill

SECRETARY : I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Supreme Court Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Amendment Bill, 1972 as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 3rd June, 1972.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : I beg to lay on the Table nine Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 31st May, 1972 :—

- (1) The Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Bill, 1972.
- (2) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (3) The Architects Bill, 1972.
- (4) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (5) The Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Amendment Bill, 1972.
- (6) The Secunderabad and Aurangabad Cantonments House Rent Control Law (Repeal) Bill, 1972.
- (7) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Bill, 1972.
- (8) The Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir, Bill, 1972.
- (9) The Hire-purchase Bill, 1972.

I also lay on the Table copies duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following ten Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the

last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 31st May, 1972 :—

- (1) The General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1972.
- (2) The National Service Bill, 1972.
- (3) The Constitution (Twenty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (4) The Salaries and Allowances of Member of Parliament (Amendment) Bill 1972.
- (5) The Delhi Lands (restrictions on Transfer) Bill 1972.
- (6) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (7) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (8) The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill 1972.
- (9) The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (10) The Delhi Co-operative Societies Bill, 1972.

13.10 hrs

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER
(*Shri S.M. Krishna*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that Shri S.M. Krishna, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Mandya Constituency of Mysore, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 23rd June, 1972.

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hosiharpur): Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do extend upto the 21st August, 1972 the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of shares

of Indian insurance companies and undertakings of other existing insurers in order to serve better the needs of the economy by securing the development of general insurance business in the best interests of the community and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth of the common detriment, for the regulation and control of such business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : This report was almost over and at the last moment why is he asking for extension ? May I know whether Mr. J.R.D. Tata and some business sharks met the Prime Minister just on the eve of the finalisation of the report and do they want to water down whatever recommendations have been made by the Joint Committee and this is why this extension is sought ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, some reason must be given for seeking this extension of time. Otherwise, our party is also completely opposed to the extension. What it actually means is that this Bill not going to be completed in this session at all, because time is sought upto 21st August and the House will be adjourning within 10 days. It means this Bill is being shelved again and postponed to the winter session. We want to know whether the time was not adequate for the committee to complete its, work or what is the reason ? We are not going to take it as a routine matter at all, because there are all sorts of reports and rumours flying around. I do not want to go into that now because I will be accused of casting aspersions. But there are people in the country who are interested in getting this Bill shelved. We want to know the reason. We are prepared to give it like that.

श्री अटल विहारी बाबूपेठी (व्यालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे भी इस पर आपत्ति है कि भगवर समय बढ़ाना है और समय बढ़ाने के लिए कोई उचित कारण है तो 21 अगस्त तक बढ़ाने का कोई पर्याय नहीं है। फिर तो अपने सेशन के प्रथम दिवस तक समय लेना चाहिए। बिल आने के बाद उस पर

चर्चा हो सके, फिर बिल सदन में पारित हो सके इस की समावना नहीं है। अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार 50 बिल वेज कर रही है। समय सदन का कम कर दिया गया है। यह बिल 21 को आने के बाद कब इस पर चर्चा होगी, कब पास होगा, कब राज्य सभा में आयेगा ? तो मुझे सगता है कि कुछ गड़बड़ है। या तो समय भगले सेशन तक बढ़ायें या बढ़ायें नहीं।

SHRI DARBARA SINGH : On the 7th of this month we held a meeting. Some members suggested that it should be postponed because this is the first Bill coming up after the 25th Amendment of the Constitution.

Therefore, it will be in the fitness of things at the Bill should be gone through by the committee very thoroughly before adopting the Bill, as amended by the Joint Committee and finalising the Report. Otherwise, there is no other reason for this postponement. We held several meetings and 13 associations were called for giving evidence. People from all walks of life came and gave evidence before us and we heard them on every point. So, it is not correct to say that this postponement is on account of some other considerations.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, may I say

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Sir, a point of order. Shri Banerjee is a member of the Joint Committee. How can he be permitted to make a submission at this stage ?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I only want to refer to the suggestion made just now that it should be taken up at the next session.

SHRI INDERAJIT GUPTA : Shri Darbara Singh says that some members made this suggestion and, therefore, the whole Committee decided to postpone it. I find it very unsatisfactory.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I have given a note of dissent to the Report. Let no impression go round the country that mem-

bers of the Joint Committee wanted postponement of consideration of the Bill at the instance of Shri JRD Tata or others.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : Government is very anxious to pass this Bill quickly in this session. There is no intention of postponing it to the next session. As Shri Darbara Singh has rightly stated, probably this is going to be the first legislative measure to be passed after the passing of the 24th and 25th Constitution Amendment Bill and I have no doubt that the interests who are interested in seeing that this enactment is set aside are bound to go to courts. So, all the provisions need to be examined thoroughly to make them fool-proof and immune from legal attack. That is why some more time is required.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When it is going to be presented only at the end of the month, I do not know how it is going to be passed in this session.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : "That this House do extend upto the 21st August, 1972 the time appointed for the presentation of the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of shares of Indian Insurance companies and undertakings of other existing insurers in order to serve better the needs of the economy by securing the development of general insurance business in the best interest of the community and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth to the common detriment, for the regulation and control of such business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

13.19 hrs

RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ajit Kumar Saha to make a short statement.

[SHRI S.M. BANERJEE]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : We may take it up after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : Generally we finish all formal business before lunch.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Since the prices have gone up so high, there should be no lunch.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Under rule 223 of the Rules of Procedure—....

MR. SPEAKER : He may mention it very briefly and lay a statement on the Table.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : Why not take it up after lunch ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It is a question of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : We discussed it this morning. The hon. Member was travelling in Asansol. Some people—I do not know whether real policemen or some people impersonating them—misbehaved with them. He has brought this matter to my notice. I am sending it to the Minister for a report. Then I will allow the hon. Member to mention it in the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He was coming to attend a parliamentary committee meeting when this happened. So, it is a question privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : I will send it to the Minister and get a report. Then I will call him to make a statement.

2013.hrs

COKING COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners of the coking coal mines specified in the First Schedule, and the right, title and interest of the owners of such coke oven plants as

are in or about the said coking coal mines with a view to re-organising and reconstructing such mines and plants for the purpose of protecting conserving and promoting scientific development of the resources of coking coal needed to meet the growing requirements of the iron and steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners of the coking coal mines specified in the First Schedule, and the right, title and interest of the owners of such coke oven plants as are in or about the said coking coal mines with a view to re-organising and reconstructing such mines and plants for the purpose of protecting, conserving and promoting scientific development of the resources of coking coal needed to meet the growing requirements of the iron and steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : I introduce the Bill.

13.22 hrs

— — —

STATEMENT OF INCIDENT IN WILLINGDON HOSPITAL ON 16TH MAY, 1972 RELATING TO A MEMBER OF LOK SABHA

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : The House will recall that there was discussion on the 16th May, 1972 in regard to the unfortunate incident that had occurred in the Willingdon Hospital that day, in which an Hon'ble Member of the house was alleged to have been assaulted by some employees of the Hospital. I had informed the House that the matter was being remitted to the District Magistrate, Delhi, for conducting an inquiry with a view to ascertaining all the facts and

determining the precise responsibility for the incident.

The District Magistrate had, accordingly, commenced his inquiry. He issued a public notice which was published in all the leading newspapers of Delhi, requesting that any person having personal knowledge of the incident may contact him so that the District Magistrate could record his statement. Three members of the public responded to the District Magistrate's public notice. The hospital authorities furnished a list of 30 persons likely to have personal knowledge of the incident. The District Magistrate also undertook an inspection of the premises where the incident had taken place.

Meanwhile I received a letter from the members of the Action Committee, Willingdon Hospital Employees' Association stating that the members of the Action Committee regretted this end and unfortunate incident which took place on the 16th May. They also stated that no useful purpose would be served by the District Magistrate proceeding with his inquiry and added that they would abide by my decision in the matter. I also received a copy of the latter the Honourable Member of this House Shri C.P. Shailani wrote to the Hon'ble Speaker. The Hon'ble Member stated that he had deeply pondered over all aspects of the matter and had been feeling unhappy over the incident. He expressed his satisfaction over the fact that certain employees of the Willingdon Hospital had expressed their sincere regrets for what had happened. He had requested the Hon'ble Speaker that he may advise the Government of India that no further action may be taken in the matter and that the inquiry by the District Magistrate may be dropped. In view of these developments I would request your permission, Sir, to announce that in deference to the wishes of the Hon'ble Member as well as of the employees of the Willingdon Hospital it has been decided that the District Magistrate, Delhi, need not proceed with his inquiry. I fully trust that the employees

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President

[Shri Uma Shanker Dikshit]

not only of the Willingdon Hospital but of all other institutions will appreciate the importance and value, in a democracy, of courteous behaviour towards all citizens. I am grateful to the Hon'ble Member for the spirit of forbearance which he has shown in this matter.

I would like to inform the House that I had deputed the Additional Director General of Health Services to study the working of the casualty department and to make suggestions for effecting improvements. The Additional Director General completed his study and made detailed recommendations which were, after consideration in the Ministry and consultation with the hospital authorities, accepted and instructions were accordingly issued on June 23, 1972. The Directorate General of Health Services has been ordered to organise surprise visits to the emergency wards. I am informed that during recent visits the officers have noticed improvement. I am confident that this trend of improvement would be maintained and the functioning of the casualty department would leave nothing to be desired.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we should drop it now.

STATEMENT BY SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA RE. HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

12.26 hrs.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA

(Bangalore): I am put to the necessity of making a statement as some false allegations against me have been published in connection with my resignation from the Council of Ministers.

It was alleged that I put up "stiff resistance" to my ouster from the Cabinet, that I even refused to resign and delayed Cabinet reshuffle.

I met the prime Minister on 16th July 1972. She spoke in general terms about her intention to make changes in the Cabinet. She did not ask for my resignation and she said that 'we may meet again'. I came away and awaited her instructions. I waited the whole of the next day. I left Delhi on the 18th to nearby Alwar to have

a quiet time—free from correspondents and controversies. But I had kept the Prime Minister informed of the place I was staying and the phone number also so that she could at any time she pleased call me to do what she wanted.

I returned to Delhi on the 20th of my own accord. That evening she called me. We had some talk dispassionate and dignified. We understood one another at our best. On her throwing a hint that I may make room for her to re-shape her Cabinet, I readily agreed. During the course of the conversation I mentioned that I was flying to Bangalore in the morning of the next day, 21st, to attend a previously fixed function. She gracefully suggested that I might send the resignation letter from Bangalore after the function was over. I did not want to take advantage of her kindness, and sent my letter of resignation soon after — hardly an hour later. The resignation, however, was accepted two days later, on the 22nd afternoon.

The rumours that I resisted and refused to resign, are false. I have been a student of Public Administration. It is an elementary principle which everyone knows that a Prime Minister has the right and authority to choose her colleagues. That a few persons and papers of the left as well as the right should give publicity to revengeful falsehood, for the undisclosed reason of my failing to oblige them when in office, is an unbecoming feature of our public life. I have to put up with such accusations—for, a time will come when they are bound to revise their opinion of me and my performance. Facts and figures of improvements effected in Railway administration during the time I held office will continue to speak long after the echoes of false and conspiring criticisms against me will have died down.

I might also disclose to the House that at no time was there any issue of disagreement between me and the Prime Minister. I have been happy and satisfied that she is evolving and implementing many of the important policies and points I have been advocating for a long time. It

is not the office she gave me that made me accept her leadership but her ideas and ways. My resignation from the Cabinet will not adversely affect my loyalty to her leadership. Appointment or disappointment, at best, is an individual affair and the mighty task that the Congress Party has undertaken under her leadership is of overriding importance to me.

13.29 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. AGREEMENT ON BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister of External Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : rose

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने आप को पत्र लिखा हूपा है। उस से पहले कि विदेश मंत्री मोदी को बहतर्य देने का अवसर दें मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मुझे सुनें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में आप ने मुझे पहले ही समस्टीपिल मोशन दिया हुआ है। आप कृपया अभी बैठ जायें और मिनिस्टर साहब को अपना बहतर्य देने दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने आप से निवेदन किया है कि पालियामेंट की बैठक 31 जूलाई को पहले से तय थी तो बैठक आरम्भ होने के तीन दिन पहले ही जिमला समझौते को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा रिटार्फ किया जाना, उस पर, दस्तखत किया जाना, पालियामेंट की बैठक के लिये प्रतीक्षा तक न करना यह पालियामेंट का अपमान है, पालियामेंट की अवश्य है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सदन कोई मुहर लगाने की अशीन नहीं है और आप भी कोई मिट्टी का माध्य नहीं हैं। इस देश में लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराएं बहुती या नहीं? मैं आप के सामने कॉस्टट्यून...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो ऐसे बोलते हैं जैसे बाहर कोई जल्ता हो रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप को सुनना होगा मैं अवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूं। अब यह कहा

जा रहा है कि पालियामेंट का एप्रूवल लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आप को याद होगा कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने इसप्रूवल का रेजोल्यूशन दिया हुआ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इसप्रूवल की बात तो बाद में आयेगी। यह तो इमोशनली की गई है। यह पालियामेंट के जिसका एफेंट है। पालियामेंट की बैठक तीन दिन बाद होने जा रही है लेकिन सरकार ने जिमला समझौते को तुरन्त रैटिफाई कर दिया। हमारा उन से मतभेद ह, हम उस की आलोचना करते, लेकिन उन्होंने पालियामेंट के मुंह पर तमाचा मारा है। (व्यवस्था)

आपने देखा होगा कि जो दल जिमला समझौते पर सरकार के साथ है, जो जिमला समझौते का समर्थन करने वाले हैं, उन्होंने भी इस तरह की आलोचना की है। उन्होंने कल प्रधान मंत्री की बैठक का बहिर्कार किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो भाषण में पड़ गए।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : भाषण नहीं देंगे तो क्या करें? प्रधार हाथा-पाई करने की बात होती होती तो अलग बात होती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने रेजोल्यूशन दिया हुआ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं बड़ा खेद है कि आप सदन की मर्यादा की रक्खा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मर्यादा तो आपके हाथ में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : प्रधार आपकी जगह कोई और अध्यक्ष होता तो सरकार से कहता कि उसने तीन दिन पहले समझौते को रिटार्फ करके इस सदन की अवहेलना की है। मैं विदेश मंत्री से कहूंगा कि वह सदन के सामने आंकी भाँगे। वह कहते हैं कि संविधान में यह नहीं लिखा कि इस तरह का समझौता सदन के सामने रखका जाना चाहिये। मैं आओ अम्बेदकर का कोटेशन आपके सामने रखना चाहता

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जब बोलेंगे, तब उसको कहें।

श्री अग्नमात्र राव जौधी (शाजापूर) : आप सुनें तो सही । आप सब नियम ताक पर रख रहे हैं । आखिर क्या हमको बोलने का भी अधिकार नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोवय : आपको भी का मिलेगा । जितना चाहेंगे मौका मिलेगा । (व्यबहार)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : शिमला समझौता अखबार में उप चुका है, शिमला समझौते पर पब्लिक बहस हो रही है, शिमला समझौते पर विदेश मंत्री भाषण दे चुके हैं । आखिर इस सदन की कोई मर्यादा है, या नहीं ? सदन की बैठक के तीन दिन पहले समझौते को रिटाई करना सारे सदन की अवहेलना है । म डा० अम्बेदकर का उद्धरण आपको देना चाहता हूँ :

"If the executive is honest in working the Constitution, then that executive is bound to obey the legislature without any kind of compulsory obligation laid down in the 'Constitution.'"

चूँकि कास्टिट्यूशन में नहीं लिखा कि इस तरह का समझौता बिना संसद की पुष्टि के सागू नहीं किया जा सकता, इसलिए संसद की अवहेलना नहीं की जा सकती है । जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट और पालियामेंट का संगम होता है तब पालियामेंट सुप्रीम हो जाती है, पालियामेंट सावरेन हो जाती है, लेकिन जब जीती हुई जमीन देने का सबाल आता है, जब जवानों के बलिदानों पर पानी फेरने का मौका आता है, तब सदन की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं रखी जाती । मेरा निवेदन है कि उद्धोने सदन की अवहेलना की है । आप उनसे कहें कि वह सदन में माफी मांगें । अगर वह माफी नहीं मांगेंगे तो सदन की कार्रवाई नहीं चलने दी जायेगी । (व्यबहार)

श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : देश के साथ विश्वासघात किया गया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह सदन की मर्यादा का प्रश्न है । (व्यबहार)

श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा : शिमला समझौता रद्द करो । रक्षा मन्त्री ने देश के साथ गवुदारी की है । देश को देख दिया है । (व्यबहार)

अध्यक्ष महोवय : पालियामेंट में काम बहस और आगू मैट से चलता है । इस तरह से ज्ञाउट करके काम नहीं चलता है । अगर कोई समझता है कि ज्ञाउट करने से काम चल सकता है तब वह बड़ी गलतफ़ूमी में है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैंने आपको पहले लिखकर दिया हुआ है । (व्यबहार) मैंने लिखकर दिया है लेकिन आप बोलने की इजाजत नहीं देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोवय : आपका रेजोल्यूशन है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी रेजोल्यूशन अलग चीज़ है । वह शिमला समझौते के बारे में है ।

SHRI P.K. DEO (Kalahandi) : On a point of order, Sir.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is raising a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Regarding my point of order, I would like to submit that the Swatantra Party welcomes the Simla agreement.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What is the point of order ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Now, the way it has come to this House, we strongly object to it. It is highly improper on the part of the Government to come before us with a FAIT ACCOMPLI : It has been ratified by the President. Even in Pakistan where we say that there is dictatorship, they took the National Assembly into confidence and their National Assembly ratified it. Then it came to their President. Here, I regret to say, this is a futile exercise in this House. I beg to submit, there is absolutely no use to have a discussion when this has already been ratified. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has the right to do so; he may move a Motion.

SHRI P.K. DEO : There is no occasion; the question does not arise; there is no occasion for the statement by the Foreign Minister. I want a ruling from you, Mr.

Speaker. What benefit will accrue by a discussion of this type, Sir? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : There is no right of order; there is no point of procedure. This is your view. That is all. What is the ruling required?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : I want to draw your attention to this aspect of the matter. Though not a constitutional obligation, we thought, you in your wisdom you would have felt that this Simla Agreement should be brought up here in the House before ratification. We thought, you in your wisdom, would have felt that such historic document, such as the Simla Agreement, having far-reaching consequences and implications, affecting the whole future generations, would have been brought up here before ratification. They ratified the agreement just two days or three days before the sitting of this august House. It is almost derogatory to the honour and the dignity and the moral right of this House. If they had been waiting for 15 days or 20 days, why could not they have waited for 2 more days? (Interruptions) If this Agreement is discussed in this House before it is ratified by the Government, that would have been a more dignified course and that would have been, I should say, in consonance with the spirit of democracy. Now, I regret to say, it is redundant, it is meaningless, for this House to consider this, when the whole agreement has been ratified by them. They just want to get the mere seal of approval of the House, a sort of consolation for this House. What they are doing now is violation of not only the moral convention, but the democratic functioning of the Parliament, the democratic functioning of this House. And also, this has been done, in a kind of dictatorial manner. There are many who have approved it, of course; there are some shades of differences; but this sort of doing things which concern the future generations, is not the right thing to do. So many of our jawans sacrificed their lives and shed their blood for the sake of the country. They should have brought this up before the House before it was ratified. I object to the Minister's statement. (Interruptions)

ओ जगन्नाथ राव जोसी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है (व्यवस्था)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir I have the honour to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan signed at Simla by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on the 2nd July, 1972.

Pakistan on the 2nd July 1972 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3179/72]

The Agreement is a first step towards establishing durable peace on the sub-continent....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let those hon. Members who are standing around the Table go back to their seats. (Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It provides a framework which, if faithfully worked out, can bring about an altogether new relationship between India and Pakistan.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let those Hon. Members who are standing near the Table go back to their seats. (Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The experience of the past 25 years shows that outside agencies and third party involvement have made the solution of problems between India and Pakistan extremely difficult.

Recognising this, it was agreed by both sides that they will settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon between the parties. This trend of bilateralism which is showing itself in other areas of the world is a healthy trend and we welcome it. The idea of providing for a "self executing machinery" which would automatically bring in involvement of third parties or outside agencies, has thus been given up.

Another important features of the Agreement is that both sides have agreed that the basic issues and causes of conflict which have bedevilled relations between the two countries during the last 25 years shall be

[SHRI SWARAN SINGH]

resolved by peaceful means. Both sides have further agreed that they will refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of each other. Both Governments have agreed that pending the final settlement of any of the problems between the two countries neither side shall unilaterally alter the situation. They have further undertaken that both sides shall prevent the organisation, assistance or encouragement of any acts detrimental to the maintenance of peaceful and harmonious relations.

A number of steps have been proposed for the normalisation of relations under Articles 3 of the Agreement. They include communications, travel facilities, trade, cooperation in economic and other agreed fields and exchange in the fields of science and culture.

14 hrs.

Once these principles for the establishment of durable peace were accepted by Pakistan and Pakistan further agreed that in Jammu and Kashmir, the line of control resulting from the cease-fire of December 17, 1971, shall be respected by both sides without prejudice to the recognised position of either side, we agreed to the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani forces to their side of the international border. Action regarding withdrawals to the international border and delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir will have to be taken simultaneously. A smooth implementation of this will generate the necessary confidence for the growth of friendly and peaceful relations between the two countries.

I would like Hon'ble Members to look at the Agreement in the proper perspective of history. This Agreement comes after a long period of conflict and confrontation between the two countries and opens up the possibility of establishing normal and cooperative relations on the sub-continent. The Agreement is based on the principle of equality of sovereign nations and not in the spirit of a victor dictating his terms to the vanquished. We have kept our

promise which we had made before, during and after the last war that we do not have any designs on Pakistan's territory. We hope that Pakistan appreciates this and will reciprocate by adhering faithfully to the letter and spirit of this Agreement. The Agreement is only a first step, a beginning in the process of establishing peace, friendship and cooperation. The success of this Agreement and of the processes it has initiated will depend on its faithful implementation. As far as India is concerned, we are prepared to treat the new Pakistan as a friend. The things that unite the interests of the people of India and Pakistan are far more important and lasting than the things that seem to devide us. It is in this spirit and in an effort to serve the long term common interest of the people of the sub-continent and this region that we have signed this Agreement and it is in this spirit that we would like it to be judged.

14.30 hrs.**Motion re. Statement on Agreement on Bilateral Relations Between India and Pakistan**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARN SINGH) :
I beg to move :

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1972, regarding the Agreement on Bilateral Relations between India and Pakistan signed at Simla on the 2nd July, 1972".

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1972, regarding the Agreement on Bilateral Relations between India and Pakistan signed at Simla on the 2nd July, 1972".

14.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at three minutes past fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

MOTION RE. STATEMENT ON AGREEMENT ON BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are some substitute motions to be moved to the motion to consider the statement of the Minister of External Affairs moved and placed before the House in the morning.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : On a point of order regarding a procedural question concerning moving of substitute motions. You will remember that whenever a substitute motion or amendment is to be made to the main motion, two days' notice should be given. Also recently we had this paragraph in the Bulletin which specifically says :

"The Rules Committee at their sitting held on the 9th March, 1970 considered the question of the inadequacy of the period of notice for tabling (i) amendments to Bills, Resolutions and Motions and (ii) cut motions. The Committee decided that members might be required to table such notices at least two days before the date they are taken up in the House".

"Members are requested to table their notices on the above matters accordingly.

"Kind co-operation of the members in the matter is solicited".

In this case, a statement was made by the Minister of External Affairs in the morning. Immediately thereafter, he moved a motion to consider the statement. Without getting enough time to go through the statement, how can a Member table a substitute motion ? The discussion is on the statement and not on the Simla Agreement. Everybody has perhaps read about the Agreement. One can give alternative suggestions to that. But that's beside the point. He has asked us to consider the statement

made by him which was made hardly a minute before the motion was moved. If I want to move a substitute motion, under the rule itself two days' notice is required. This has been stated in the Bulletin I quoted from and the co-operation of members has been solicited there. I would seek the co-operation of Government to give us time to consider the statement before moving substitute motions. Without this, it will not be possible for us to move substitute motions.

The purpose for which two days' notice has to be given stands defeated in the present motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is it that you want ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Deferment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It cannot be made. How can it be done ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : What is the procedure then ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is over. The House this morning had agreed and the Minister of External Affairs had moved the motion. The question does not arise now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : It was never put to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been moved.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kajahandi) : You can see the record, it was never moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Chair had declared that the motion had been moved and it is over.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I am not objecting to the motion being moved and the discussion on it. My point is, have you given us the time to move the substitute motions because you yourselves have said that two days' notice should be given. It has not been given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to move a substitute motion and if your plea is that you did not have sufficient time to move the substitute motion, I am prepared to accept your motion even now. There is no point in going back on what

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
the House has decided. The motion has been moved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What is the total time allotted ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the Business Advisory Committee is meeting at 4 O'clock to decide the time. In the meanwhile, we can go on.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1972, regarding the Agreement on Bilateral Relations between India and Pakistan signed at Simla on the 2nd July, 1972;

Noting that :

- (a) the Agreement fails to assure 'durable peace' which the Prime Minister had solemnly promised to obtain through a 'Package deal' with Pakistan;
- (b) 'bilateral negotiations' and 'causes of conflict' which have bedevilled the relations between the two countries for the last 25 years shall be resolved by peaceful means' mentioned in the Agreement have lost all meaning after President Bhutto's declaration in the National Assembly of Pakistan that he was free to raise the Kashmir issue in the U.N.O., and that Pakistan would 'shed its blood', 'whatever the consequences' to support any 'Liberation War' launched by Kashmiris to free themselves from the 'Indian Yoke' ;
- (c) about 5000 sq. miles of territory now under control of Indian Army is being restored

back to Pakistan without requiring the Pakistani Army to vacate the 30,000 sq. miles of territory in Kashmir which is legally and constitutionally part of India ;

Disapproves of the said Agreement on Bilateral Relations between India and Pakistan." (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, substitute motion No. 2 is the same as No. 1. It need not be moved. No. 3 Mr. Sharma. Are you moving it ?

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar) : I am not moving.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1972, regarding the Agreement on Bilateral Relations between India and Pakistan signed at Simla on the 2nd July, 1972, places on record its deep appreciation of the initiative which the Prime Minister and the Government of India have taken by concluding the Simla Agreement for preparing the ground for durable peace in the sub-continent." (4)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. 5

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1972, regarding

the Agreement on Bilateral Relations between India and Pakistan signed at Simla on the 2nd July, 1972, congratulates the people of India and Pakistan for the successful termination of the Simla conference and hopes that the agreement reached between the two neighbouring countries will usher in a new era of peace and friendship in this sub-continent.

At the same time this House regrets to express that the Prime Minister (1) had chosen not to consult the opposition leaders before going to the summit as her predecessor late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri did before going to Tashkent and (2) has chosen to bring the agreement before Parliament after getting it ratified by the President though the Parliament session was near at hand." (6)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1972, regarding the Agreement on Bilateral Relations between India and Pakistan signed at Simla on the 2nd July, 1972, is of the opinion that,—

in view of the already raised controversy regarding interpretation of the workable meaning of Bilateral Negotiation, which has been highlighted as the corner-stone of the Simla Agreement, and insistence of the President of Pakistan in continued role of UN on Kashmir complaint as lodged by Pakistan,

the operative clauses of the Agreement regarding (a) withdrawal of the Indian Army from the territories under its occupation and (b) normalisation of the relations between India and Pakistan be withheld

till Pakistan agrees in the next Indo-Pak summit meet to :—

- (i) accord recognition to the Sovereign Republic of Bangladesh,
- (ii) enter into a '25 years peace and Friendship Treaty' with India and Bangladesh on the basis of mutual respect for one another's sovereignty and national integrity and with an object to evolve an independent, self-reliant and inter-dependent policy for security of the Indian sub-continent as a whole, and
- (iii) withdraw its complaint from UN on Kashmir, thus, ensuring a realistic sanction for achieving aim of 'durable peace' as adumbrated in the preamble of the Agreement signed at Simla on 2nd July, 1972."

(7)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Indrajit Gupta—Substitute motion No. 8.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Already moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He did not know that the House would be meeting at 3 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not moved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you have not met Mr. Sezhiyan's point. I am anxiously waiting to hear from you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If his contention is that he has not had sufficient time to move the substitute motion, I say I am prepared to accept his substitute motion even now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a question of 48 hours. Where is the time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think by agreeing to the motion to be moved in the morning, the House had done away with that. That is a mere technicality.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House is the master of its own procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a violation of the rules and procedures laid down by the Chair itself, and this is setting a very dangerous precedent before us. That is all I want to go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It was not the Chair's decision; it was the decision of the House this morning.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I say again that we are not adopting the correct procedure.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में शिमला समझौता की प्रशंसा की है और यह आशा प्रकट की है कि शिमला समझौता यदि ईमानदारी से कार्यान्वित किया गया, तो भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में सर्वोच्च नवे सम्बन्धों का निर्धारण कर सकता है। मैं आपका और आपके द्वारा सदन का व्यापार “ईक फैचकुली बढ़व आरट” इस समझौतों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। स्पष्ट है कि स्वयं विदेशी मंत्री को इस बारे में सन्देह है कि क्या शिमला समझौता और उस समझौते की अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान ने जो दायित्व अपने ऊपर लिया है उस पर ईमानदारी से अमल होगा वा नहीं होगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब विदेश मंत्री वक्तव्य देने के लिये आडे हुए उस समय इस सदन में जो दृश्य उपस्थित हआ वह बड़ा दुखदायी था। उस समय भूमि 4 दिसम्बर का व्यापार आ रहा था। 3 दिसम्बर को पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के बाद इस सदन में हम एकत्र हुए थे। उस समय सदन एक था। आज सदन विभाजित थयों ? उस दिन हमारे दिलों में जोश था। आज हमारे दिलों में रोश है। उस दिन पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण का सामना करने के लिए सारा देश संयुक्त था। आज देश विभक्त है। संकट की घड़ी में हम एक थे। युद्ध में हम साथ थे। क्या शांति में देश को एक रखने की जिम्मेदारी प्रधान मंत्री पर नहीं ? म तुमसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन की एकता को किसने तोड़ा ?

कुछ भावनीय सवाल : आपने आप की पार्टी ने।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन भारों की ओर को मेरे भाषण का उत्तर देने का भौका मिलेगा। लेकिन इन में मेरी भारों को मुनने का भैये होना चाहिए।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश को, इस सदन को बांटने की जिम्मेदारी प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर है।

कुछ भावनीय सवाल : जनसंघ पर है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शिमला जाने से पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने देश को आश्वासन दिया था कि इस बार समस्याएं पाकिस्तान के साथ टुकड़ों-टुकड़ों में हल नहीं होगी। इस बार पैकज डील की जायगी। मैं उनके फट्टों को उद्दृत करना चाहता हूँ। 14 मई को अमेरिका में प्रसारित एक टेलीविजन बैंट में—और यह भारत सरकार के विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रखबार में था, नहीं तो विदेश मंत्री इनकार कर देंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कब कहा कि पैकज डील होनी चाहिए। 14 मई को टेलीविजन बैंट में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा

“We had been trying to have a step-by-step approach all these years but this obviously has not worked.”

“Indo-Pakistan problems could not be looked upon piecemeal.”

Piece not peace.

प्रधान मंत्री ने आगे कहा :

पी आइ ई सी ई पी ई ए सी ई नहीं। आप शिमला से पीस लेकर नहीं आए हैं, पीसमोल समझौता लेकर आए हैं। यह पैकज डील नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री ने अपना बचत तोड़ दिया।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : समझने के लिए अकल चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी विप्रेयी : अकल का ठेका तो आपने ले रखा है। मगर बीच में टोकने वाले अकल का प्रदंशन नहीं करते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां तक कि शिमला सम्मेलन से लौटने के बाद भी प्रधान मंत्री ने जो नई दिल्ली में प्रेस सम्मेलन में वक्तव्य दिया उस में भी उन्होंने कहा कि भलग-भलग सवालों के हल करने का हमारा अनुभव अच्छा नहीं रहा और हम सारे सवाल एक साथ हल करना चाहते हैं। मैं शिमला समझौते को सब से पहले इसी कस्टी पर कसना चाहता हूँ। कदम ब कदम समझौता करना पाकिस्तान की नीति थी। एकमुळक समझौता करना हमारी भोवणा थी।

मानना पड़ेगा सरकार शिमले में मात बा गई भूटदो साहून ने प्रधान मंत्री को रणनीति में परात्मक कर दिया। क्या कोई शिमला समझौता को कह सकता है कि यह पैकेज बील है? क्या भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच के सारे सवाल हल हो गए अभी इसी बत्त्व में कहा है:

"The agreement is the first step towards establishing durable peace in the sub-continent."

यह पहला कदम है। हम तो आका करते थे और देश को विश्वास दिलाया गया था कि शिमला में पहला कदम नहीं उठाया जायगा, आखरी कदम उठाया जायगा। पिछले 25 साल से हम हमेशा पहला कदम उठाते आए। जब नेहरू नियाकात मिले तब पहला कदम उठाया था। नेहरू-नून मिले, नेहरू, अर्यूब बा में मुलाकात हुई, बाद में अर्यूब और शास्ती मिले, तब भी पहला कदम उठा था। लेकिन 1971 में जो कुछ हुआ था उस के बाद पहले कदम की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, दोनों देशों में स्थायी जांति के लिए एक अन्तिम कदम की आवश्यकता थी। जिस बीज का प्रारंभ अच्छा होता है उस का अंत हमेशा अच्छा नहीं हुआ करता है।

मैं किसी राजनीतिक भावना से प्रेरित हो कर इस समझौते का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यह हँसने की बात नहीं है। युद्ध के दिनों में अपनी पार्टी को सकट में डाल कर मैंने प्रधान मंत्री की प्रशंसा की और सरकार का समर्थन दिया तब मैं देश भक्त था और भाज में आप के खिलाफ बोल रहा हूँ तो आप में मुनने तक का धैर्य नहीं है। तब हमने राजनीति नहीं की। आज भी हम राजनीति नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमें समझौते को कसौटी पर कसना होगा। क्या शिमला समझौते स्थायी जांति देता है? मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कसौटी पर शिमला समझौता विकल सिद्ध होता है। यह पैकेज बील नहीं है। शिमला समझौते में सवालों को दुकड़ों में देखा गया है।

सब इस बात को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में अगर अगड़ा हुआ तो काश्मीर से प्रारंभ हुआ। काश्मीर को लेकर चार युद्ध हुए। हर युद्ध के बाद युद्ध विराम हुआ। समझौता हुआ। और फिर युद्ध हुआ।

क्या शिमला में काश्मीर का मामला हम हो गया? हल होना अलग रहा, काश्मीर का मामला नये सिरे से बोल दिया गया। जो काश्मीर हमारे पास है उस को भी शिमला में विवाद का विषय बना दिया गया। अभी तक हम कहते हैं कि काश्मीर भारत का भाग है। काश्मीर का विषय भारत में अन्तिम घटूट है। हम ने यूनाइटेड नेशंस में कहा था क्या बेन यहां मौजूद है, 1954 में मैंने थी बुध्या बेन का भाषण पढ़ा कि काश्मीर कोई विवाद नहीं है,

Kashmir is a situation created by Pakistani aggression.

क्या शिमला में काश्मीर विवाद का विषय नहीं बनाया गया?

Final settlement of Jammu & Kashmir.

क्या मतलब है इसका? यूनाइटेड नेशंस में हम जो कुछ कहते रहे हमने उस पर पानी फेर दिया अपने बकीलों और उनकी दलीलों पर भी हमने मिट्टी डाल दी। काश्मीर के बारे में भारत के दूसिंकोण से हमारी सरकार शिमला में विवित हो गई। हम दुनिया के उपहास का विषय बन गए। क्या मतलब है इसका—फाइनल सेटिलमेंट भाफ जम्मू एंड काश्मीर? हमने कहा काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान हमलावर है।

Pakistan has no *locus standi* in Kashmir.

पाकिस्तान काश्मीर को बाली कर के बला जाय। मैं फिर उन शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। यह 1954 में सेक्यूरिटी कॉसिल में भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल के नेता का दिया हुआ भाषण है, उसका एक अंश में उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ:

Therefore, our country was faced with the position that part of our territory was invaded and the invasion had to be resisted, and, more important it had to be rolled back.

यह आज तक भारत का दूसिंकोण था। क्या यह सब नहीं है कि शिमला में भारतीय प्रतिनीधिमंडल द्वारा पाकिस्तान को एसा प्रस्ताव दिया गया था जिसमें यह मान लिया गया था कि युद्ध विराम रेखा में थोड़ा हैर फेर कर के काश्मीर का बटवारा कर दिया जाय? क्या यह सब नहीं है कि शिमला में भारत ने एक

[धी बटल बिहारी बाबरेयी]

बार भी पाकिस्तान से यह नहीं कहा कि तुम काश्मीर में हमलावर हो, तुम हट जाओ। जिन्होने 1947 में शांति की कामना से भारत का बटवारा किया था तो जो शांति नहीं पा सके, जिन्होने देश को चार युद्धों में छकेला, आज वह काश्मीर की एक तिहाई भूमि की मत पर शांति बारीदाना चाहते हैं।

हमने यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में कहा था कि काश्मीर में हमारी साकरनटी, हमारे राइट्स निगोशिएवल नहीं हैं।

फिर यह “काश्मीर नेगोशिएशन” का विषय कैसे हो गया? “फाइनल सैटिलेमेंट आइ जम्मू एंड काश्मीर” का क्या मतलब है? किस को अधिकार है कि काश्मीर की एक तिहाई जमीन पाकिस्तान को दे दे? 1962 में हमने इस सदन में शपथ सी थी—“जब तक आक्रमणकारी से भूमि बुक्त नहीं होगी, तब तक जैन से नहीं बैठेंगे” यह शपथ नेहरू जी के जमाने में सी गई थी, जब जीन का आक्रमण हुआ था। उसी शब्दावली को शास्त्री जी के नेतृत्व में दोहराया गया था—“आक्रमणकारी को आक्रमण की जमीन खाली करनी पड़ेंगी”, लेकिन आज आक्रमणकारी को कहा जा रहा है कि हम तुम से काश्मीर के अन्तिम हल के बारे में बात करोगे—यह जिमला में हमारी सफलता है यह प्रधान मंत्री की कूटनीतिक बुद्धिमत्ता है? यह स्थायी शान्ति कायम करने का तरीका है?

उपायक लोहोदय, भूट्टो साहब जिमला तीन उद्देश्य को लेकर आये थे। उन्होने उन उद्देश्यों को छिपाया नहीं। पहला उद्देश्य था—प्रपनी हारी हुई जमीन की बापसी। दूसरा उद्देश्य था—यह बन्दियों को छुड़ाना और तीसरा उद्देश्य था—काश्मीर को फिर से विवाद का विषय बनाना। भूट्टो साहब पहले उद्देश्य में सफल हो गये, जीती हुई जमीन इस सरकार ने देना मान लिया। वह धोखणा कहाँ गई, जिस में कहा गया था कि जीती हुई जमीन बापस नहीं की जायगी। प्रधान मंत्री कह सकती है कि ईसे ऐसी कोई धोखणा नहीं की थी। आज प्रधान मंत्री के पुजारी देश भर में एलान करते फिर रहे हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि हम पाकिस्तान की एक इंच भी जमीन नहीं चाहते

हैं। हम भी पाकिस्तान की एक इंच भी जमीन नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने हमारी बिस जमीन पर कब्जा कर रखा है पाकिस्तान काश्मीर में हमारी 30 हजार वर्ग मील जमीन पर कब्जा बना कर बैठा रहे ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। आप कहते कि आप अपनी जमीन ले जाइये, हम आप की जमीन नहीं चाहते, लेकिन हमारी जमीन हमें दे जाइये। हमने तो आप की जमीन तब ली, जब पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण किया, 3 दिसम्बर को पाकिस्तान आक्रमणकारी था, काश्मीर में भी पाकिस्तान आक्रमणकारी था। अगर प्रधान मंत्री बड़ी उदार होना चाहती थी, दुनिया में शान्ति की देवी बनने की बाह्याही लूटना चाहती थी तो 1971 की लड़ाई में जीती हुई जमीन बापस कर सकती थी, लेकिन कह सकती थी कि काश्मीर की जिस जमीन पर हमारी जनता ने बलिदान दिया है, जो कानून और संविधान से हमारी जमीन है, वह आप खाली कर दें।

कहा जात है कि अगर ऐसा कहा जाता तो बातचीत टूट जाती, तो क्या होता? तनाव पैदा हो जाता। क्या तनाव की हम को ही चिन्ता है, भूट्टो साहब को चिन्ता नहीं है? क्या शान्ति एकतरफा हो सकती है? मैंने शिमला में भी कहा था और मैं फिर उस बात को एक बार दोहराना चाहता हूँ। बातचीत तोड़ने की जरूरत नहीं थी। बिना जमीन दिए भूट्टो साहब से कह सकते थे, हम मिलें हैं, अच्छी मुलाकात हुई है। आगे फिर मिलेंगे। भगवर जीती हुई जमीन तब तक नहीं दी जायगी जब तक तुम हमारी काश्मीर की जमीन खाली नहीं करोगें। यह क्यों नहीं कहा गया?

आज कहा जा रहा है कि जमीन तो हमने दे दी, भगवर युद्ध बन्दी तब तक नहीं दिये जायेंगे जब तक स्थायी शान्ति नहीं होगी। यह प्रधान मंत्री जी का प्रेस-सम्मेलन का बत्त्य है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ जमीन रखना सरल है या युद्ध बन्दी? उपायक लोहोदय, पाकिस्तान के लिए जमीन ज्यादा जहरी थी। जो जमीन हमारे कब्जे में है उस की बजह से पाकिस्तान के 10 लाख लोग विस्थापित हो गये हैं। वह पाकिस्तान के लिए सिरदंद बनी हुई थी, इस लिए भूट्टो की साहब के लिए प्रायमिकता थी जमीन

की बापसी और हम ने उन की प्रायमिकता स्वीकार कर ली, जमीन हम ने दे दी शिमला समझौते कर लिया । प्रधान मंत्री जी के शब्दों में पहला कदम उठा लिया गया, चिट्ठी-मंत्री जारी हो रही है हवाई जहाज भी उड़ने लगेंगे नये सम्बन्ध का शुभात हो रहा है, तब आप कैदियों को किस मुंह से अपने पास लेंगें । भूटटो ने ऐलान कर दिया है कैदियों की रिहाई के लिए वह विवर जनमत बनायेंगे, आप के विवाक्ष जनमत इकठा किया जायगा । एक बात और सिसेशन-भाफ़-हास्टिलिटीज हो जाय तो मुद्द बन्दी नहीं रोके जा सकते । आप कह सकते हैं कि मुद्द बन्दी हमारे नहीं है, बंगला देश के भी हैं । लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी युद्ध बन्दियों को स्थायी शान्ति के साथ जोड़ने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, तब तो मानना पड़ेगा कि शिमला में स्थायी शान्ति का समझौता नहीं हुआ और इसी लिए हम उस का विरोध कर रहे हैं । जमीन हम ने दे दी, युद्ध बन्दी हम को देने पड़ेंगे और काश्मीर का पिटारा फिर से खुल गया ।

शिमला समझौता के कारण जम्मू काश्मीर और विशेष कर काश्मीर की घाटी की जनता के मन में अनिश्चितता पैदा हो गई है । दो-तीन दिन काश्मीर की घाटी में सनाटा था, जो भारत के हिमायती थे उन के हौसले पस्त थे, जो काश्मीर को भारत से अलग करना चाहते थे, उन के हौसले बुलन्द थे । मैं जनना चाहता हूं शिमला में काश्मीर के बारे में क्या समझौता हुआ? मुझे दुख है कोई गुप्त समझौता हुआ है । मैं जनना चाहत; हूं क्या भूटटो साहब प्रधान मंत्री को कोई आश्वासन दिये हैं या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भूटटो सहाब को कोई आश्वासन दिए हैं? ऐरा सद्वेष हस लिए और भी मजबूत होता है, वयोंकि पीलू मोदी साहब जी भूटटो साहब के हमनवाला और हमप्याला है, वे कहते हैं कि ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है, जिस का उन्होंने और भूटटो साहब के बीच में बढ़वारा न किया हो पता नहीं वह किन किन चीजों की बच्चा करते हैं । लेकिन उन का एक बक्तव्य बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है, सकें देने वाला है । वह कहते हैं कि काश्मीर में जहां भारत और पाकिस्तान की सीमा है, उस को नर्म कर दो, सोफिनिं-भाफ़-दि-बाहर यानी लोगों को आने जाने दो, व्यापार, व्यवहार

चलने दो, इस पीढ़ी को काश्मीर का जगहा भूल जाने दो, अगली पीढ़ी पर छोड़ दो ।

धी पीलू मोदी (बोक्सर) : तब ही आप वहां जा सकेंगे ।

धी भट्टसिंहारी बाजपेही : हम तो अभी हो कर आय हैं ।

सोफिनिं-भाफ़-दि-बाहर का मतलब है कि काश्मीर को पाकिस्तानी युसरीयों की दया पर छोड़ दो । लेकिन मैं जनना चाहता हूं कि यह समझौता हुआ है या नहीं? पर्दे की ओर शिमला में क्या हुआ है?

बद्र कहा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान ने मान लिया है कि वह सारे सवालों को शांति से हल करेगा । बड़ा ढोल पीटा जा रहा है, इस बात के नगाड़े बजाये जा रहे हैं । हमारे विदेशी मंत्री जी कहते हैं, कि यह "वर्चुप्रली ना बार पैक्ट" है । वर्चुप्रली है, एकचूली, नहीं है । भूटटो साहब कहते हैं कि मैंने कोई "नौ बार पैक्ट" नहीं किया । क्या यह सब मच नहीं है कि "नौ बार पैक्ट" के बारे में हमने अपना रवैया शिमला में छोड़ दिया । नेहरू जी कहते थे कि नौ बार पैक्ट करो, लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने नहीं माना । शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि नौ बार पैक्ट होना चाहिए, उसे भी पाकिस्तान ने नहीं स्वीकारा । श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी अपने भाषण में कहा था कि युद्धवजंन समझौता होना चाहिए, पाकिस्तान ने उस को भी ढूकरा दिया । लेकिन किर भी हम कहते हैं कि उस ने मान लिया जब कि वह कहता है कि उस ने नहीं माना है । बद्र तो शिमला समझौते की परिभाषा उस की व्याक्ता पर भी विवाद शुरू हो गया है । क्या यह पहली बार हुआ है? जब जब भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच समझौता हुए क्या उन में पाकिस्तान ने यह स्वीकार नहीं किया था कि वह हिंदियार नहीं उठायेगा, शान्ति से मिल-बैठ कर समस्याओं को हल करेगा? मैं यहां पर कुछ उद्धरण देना चाहता हूं शिमला समझौते के भाटिकल 4 में कहा गया है-जो 3 जूलाई, 1972 को हुआ

"In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations they will refrain from the threat of the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of the other."

ताशकन्व समझौते में जो 10 जनवरी, 1965 को हुआ उस में भी कहा गया था ।

[भी भारत चिह्नारी बाबतपरी]

"They affirm their obligations under the Charter not to have recourse to force and to settle their disputes through peaceful means."

1965 में भी पाकिस्तान ने इस बात को माना था कि वह बल का प्रयोग नहीं करेगा तो फिर बल का प्रयोग क्यों हुआ ? इससे पहले 23 अक्टूबर, 1959 को भी भारत और पाकिस्तान ने बीच में एक समझौता हुआ था, मैं उस की भी एक पंक्ति यहां उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ

"Both governments affirm their determination to solve border disputes by negotiation and agree that all disputes, if not settled by negotiations, be referred to an impartial tribunal."

झगड़ा भाष्ट की बातबीत से तय करो नहीं तो भव्यस्थ को सौंप दो। इस बार दावा किया जा रहा है कि तीसरे भव्यस्थ को नहीं दिया जायेगा। मैं उसकी भी चर्चा करणा लेकिन 1959 में कहा गया कि भारपास की बातबीत से हल होना चाहिए। एक साल पहले 12 सितम्बर, 1958 को नेहरू-नूर समझौता हुआ था, उसमें कहा गया था :

"The Prime Ministers further agree that that pending the settlement of unresolved disputes, there should be no disturbance of the *status quo* by force."

25 साल का इतिहास बताता है कि जब जब पाकिस्तान को कुछ लेना होता है वह शांति की भावा बोलता है। वह युद्ध की तैयारी तो शांति की भावा बोलते हुए भी जारी रखता है लेकिन उद्देश्य पूरा होते ही युद्ध के लिए लोगों को उभाइता है। इसलिए यह गारन्टी होनी चाहिए थी कि पुराने इतिहास की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होगी। अगर पाकिस्तान कहता था कि वह बल प्रयोग नहीं करेगा तो फिर उसको कहा जाता कि भाषपास्टों का भंबार क्यों इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। 446 करोड़ का रक्षा बजट किस लिए ? पाकिस्तान बट गया, पाकिस्तान टृट गया, बंगला देश भाजाद हो गया, वह पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा नहीं है पाकिस्तान की रक्षा की समस्या कम हो गई, घट गई, पाकिस्तान की सीमा सिक्कूह गई इसलिए अब उसकी फौज भी घटनी चाहिए, हृषियार भी घटने चाहिए। अगर बल प्रयोग का भाष्टकासन कोई अर्थ रखता है तो फिर सेना घटनी चाहिए थी, शस्त्र घटने चाहिए थे और

इससे बढ़ कर पाकिस्तान को सीटों सेन्टो और भीन के सैनिक गठबन्धन से निकलना चाहिए था। क्या हमने इस बात पर बल दिया? क्या हमने कहा कि तब तक बल प्रयोग न करने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है जब तक भारत सैनिक चैहारी जारी रख रहे हैं ? रक्षा मंत्री सदन में नहीं है, क्या वे इस बात से इनकार कर सकते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को अभी 50 मिलियन बीन से भिले हैं और 36 विमान जिनमें मिराज भी शामिल है फ्रांस और अन्य मुस्लिम देशों से प्राप्त हुए हैं ? हमारी सरकार का दावा था कि उसने लड़ाई में पाकिस्तान के 70 विमान नष्ट किये पाकिस्तान ने 70 से भी अधिक विमान एकत्र कर लिए हैं। दो डिवीजन सेना बना ली है। भूट्टो साहब हृषियार मांगने गए थे, हृषियार खरीदने गए थे। दो डिवीजन तैयार कर लिए हैं और दो डिवीजन तैयार कर रहे हैं। (अव्यक्तिगत) मैं मान लेता हूँ, ऐंथनी साहब रक्षा मामलों के विशेषज्ञ हैं वे मेरी बात की पुष्टि कर रहे हैं।

हृषियार न उठाने का क्या मतलब है ? क्या हम इस बात को भूल सकते हैं कि भूट्टो साहब और उनकी पार्टी जब चुनाव लड़ रहे थे तब उन्होंने कहा था कि पाकिस्तान सैनिक गठबन्धनों से निकल आयेगा। वे जीत गए, हाथ में सत्ता आ गई, शिमला में शांति के कबूतर उड़ा रहे थे और अपनी पार्टी के साथ आशवासन का पालन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वे सीटों से नाता तोड़ लें। उन्हें हृषियार क्यों चाहिए ? यह हृषियार किसके विशद चाहिए ? भारत अब उनका यिन्ह बन रहा है, भारत तो भाईचारे का सम्बन्ध निभाना चाहता है। अफगानिस्तान उनका दोस्त है भीन और अमेरिका उनके यिन्ह हैं। माल्कों की भी वे याकार करते रहते हैं। फिर उनका शबू कौन है? कहा जाता है परंग अब कहते हैं पाकिस्तान से कि हृषियार घटाओं तो वह हमसे भी कहते हैं कि तुम भी घटाओं लेकिन हम कह सकते थे कि हमारा आकार, हमारी सीमाएं, हमारा विस्तार, हमारी रक्षा की समस्या और भीन का बतरा-इन सभी को देखते हुए इस समय हमारे लिए सम्भव नहीं है कि हम अपने हृषियार घटाओं, अपनी सेना घटाओं पर भाषप तो घटाइये। मैंने सुना है शिमला में यह कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, बहुत रुपया खर्च किया गया, हृषियारों पर बहुत चन खर्च नहीं होना चाहिए-हमारे किसी एक प्रतिनिधि ने अमरकारिक दृग से आंकड़े पेश करके पाकिस्तानी प्रतिनिधियों को बिल्कुल लाजवाब कर दिया कि सेना पर ज्यादा खर्च करना ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन इस जवानी जमाकर्च और लक्फारी

के बाद निकला क्या? निकला यह कि पाकिस्तान ने कहा कि जांति से भारतीय हस्त करेगा। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। हर बार पाकिस्तान ने यही कहा है कि वह जांति से भारतीय हस्त करेगा और हर बार उसने उस समझौते को तोड़ा है। आजतक का पाकिस्तान का इतिहास समझौतों के पालन का इतिहास नहीं है, समझौतों के उल्लंघन का इतिहास है। हमें शिमला में केवल समझौता नहीं चाहिए था, यह कामजूली आवासन नहीं चाहिए था, हमें ठोस चीजें चाहिए थी और हमारी सरकार ठोस चीजें प्राप्त करने में विकल रही है।

एक बात और कही जा रही है। पाकिस्तान ने मान लिया है कि वह भारत के लगड़े दोनों पक्षों की बातबीत से हूँ करेगा। क्या वर्ष है इसका? हम चाहते हैं कि तीसरी शक्तियों का हस्तक्षेप न हो-इससे कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता। तीसरी शक्तियों ने इम भूखण्ड में हस्तक्षेप करके हमें न केवल लड़ाया है, हमें दुर्वल किया है, हमारी विजय की बिंगाड़ा है बल्कि भारत को एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने से रोका है। हम इम भूखण्ड में तीसरी महाशक्तियों का हस्तक्षेप नहीं चाहते नेकित जिन जिन तीसरी शक्तियों ने पाकिस्तान को अपना हाथियार बनाया है, वहा पाकिस्तान ने उनसे नाता तोड़ने का फैसला कर लिया है? जहां तक शस्त्र करने का सवाल है, उसने नाता नहीं तोड़ा है? जहां तक द्विक्षीय ढंग से मामले हूँ करने का सवाल है, पाकिस्तान ने यह बात नहीं मानी है कि वह कामीर का मामला यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में नहीं उठायेगा। बात बिल्कुल उलटी हो रही है। भूटांडा माहब कह रहे हैं कि हम उठा सकते हैं। उठा सकते हैं, इनमा ही नहीं बल्कि वे कामीर की जनता को कह रहे हैं कि बायात करो। वे प्रायोगिक दे रहे हैं कि प्रगर कामीर की जनता भारत के बिलाफ, अपने राष्ट्र के बिलाफ बगावत करेंगी तो पाकिस्तान अपने खून का आँखियों करता तक बहायेगा। (अवधारणा)..... क्या यह तीसरी ताकतों को इम भूखण्ड से अलग रखने का नारीका है? भारत का प्रतिनिधि मण्डल कह सकता था कि कामीर का सवाल यूनाइटेड नेशन्स से वापिस हो जाना चाहिए। वापिस होना तो दूर रहा, जब हमारी सरकार ने कहा कामीर में यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के पर्यवेक्षकों की जरूरत नहीं है तो पाकिस्तान ने सरकारी तौर पर यूनाइटेड नेशन्स को छब्बर कर दी कि पर्यवेक्षक रहेंगे यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के धारा तक के प्रस्ताव कायम है, कामीर विवाद का विषय बना है और जैसे ही कामीर पर पाकिस्तान की इच्छा का समझौता नहीं होगा, पाकिस्तान फिर से यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में उसको उठायगा।

प्रगर पाकिस्तान न भी उठाये तो भीन को यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में कामीर का सवाल उठाने से किसी ने रोका है पाकिस्तान के द्वारा भी तो मिल है, वे भी तो उसे अनुब्रहण कर सकते हैं? (अवधारणा)....तो किर हिपक्षीय बार्ता का क्या बनेगा?

ओ एस० एच० बनर्जी : होना क्या चाहिए, यह बताइये ?

ओ अस्ट्रेलियारो बाबरेहो : होना तो इस समय यह चाहिए कि भाषप मौन भारत कीजिए।

उपर्युक्त जी, मैं इस सदन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भले ही शिमला में हमने समझौता किया होपा लेकिन शिमला समझौते के समर्थन में राष्ट्रपति भूटटो ने नेशनल असेम्बली में जो भावण दिया है बिलेकर कामीर के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा है उसके प्रकाश में शिमला समझौते पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए। लगड़े की जड़ है कामीर और भूटटो कहते हैं कि कामीर के लोग बगावत करें तो वे खून बहायेंगे। क्या यह कहना बगावत के लिए उभारना नहीं है? क्या यह भारत की टरिटोरियल इन्टरियो के बिलाफ लोगों को उभारना नहीं है? क्या भारत के घरेलू मामलों में दबाल देना नहीं है? समझौते की स्वाही मूल्कने नहीं पाई थी कि भूटटो ने समझौते का उल्लंघन कर दिया। क्या हम समझौते से एकत्रफा बंधे हुए हैं? प्रधान मंत्री कह सकती कि हमने सद्भावना में पकर जांति कि हाय बड़ाया था लेकिन भाषप ने नेशनल असेम्बली में भावण देकर बातावरण बिंगाड़ दिया। भाव समझौते पर अमल से पहले किर से बात करो। कह सकती थी, कहना चाहिए। सारा राष्ट्र उनके साथ होता। ... (अवधारणा) ... में बानना चाहता हूँ क्या शिमला समझौते के पश्च में नेशनल असेम्बली में राष्ट्रपति भूटटो का भावण शिमला समझौते की भावनाओं के अनुकूल है? प्रधान मंत्री को भी अपने प्रेस सम्मेलन में कहना पड़ा "नाट एम्बैक्टरी" तो एम्बैक्टरी क्या है? कामीर के बारे में पाकिस्तान ने कौनसा दायित्व माना है? किसने कामीर में गड़बड़ गूँह की यह कभी तय नहीं हो सकता है। पाकिस्तान जुसपैठिंग भेज सकता है और कहेगा कि कामीर की जनता आत्मनिर्णय के द्विषय लड़ रही है और हम उसका समर्थन करने के लिए बंधे हुए हैं। भाषप कहेंगे वहां के लोग नहीं हैं, ये पाकिस्तानी हैं, किर विवाद चलेगा, किर यूनाइटेड उठेगा और वही ढाक के दीन पात। किर शिमला में बात क्या बनी? मैं नहीं समझता

[बो बटल चिह्निरी बाबपेंपे]

हिपक्षीय वार्ता द्वारा मामला हस्त करने का कोई धर्य है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ताशकन्द घोषणा के बाद उस समय के विदेश मंत्री श्री बाबगला के एक भावण का मैं उदाहरण चाहता हूं। किनाना साम्य है?

“ताशकन्द घोषणा में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया कि एक देश दूसरे देश के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करे। सारे मतभेदों को जांतपूर्ण उपायों से हत किया जाये और विभिन्न स्तरों पर सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाये इस घोषणा के प्रनुसार किसी तीसरे देश द्वारा मध्यस्थना अनावश्यक मानी गयी, और इसी पर जोर दिया गया कि दोनों देश स्वयं आपसी बातचीत द्वारा प्रपने जगड़तय करें।

मैं जब ताशकन्द घोषणा पर हुई बहस को पढ़ रहा था, मैं देख रहा था किनाना साम्य है। वही तारीफ वही बधाइयां, वही शांति का संगीत, ऊंची ऊंची घोषणायें, सद्भावनायें। भगवर ताशकन्द के बाद क्या हुआ? हम आशा करते थे कि शिमला में ताशकन्द की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होगी, और प्रधान मंत्री ने एक विदेशी यात्रा में कहा था भारत की जनता ताशकन्द की पुनरावृत्ति सहन नहीं करेगी। भेरा निवेदन है कि यह समझौता तो ताशकन्द से भी खराब है क्योंकि यह 1966 नहीं है, 1972 है। हम विजयी थे, पाकिस्तान हारा था। आप कह सकते हैं कि यह गवं से भरी भाषा है। भगवर क्या श्री भुट्टो ने 1962 के बाद गवं से भरी भाषा नहीं बोली? जब भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्य श्री गुणदेविया उन से बात करने के लिए गये तो श्री भुट्टो ने कहा। “Mr. Gundevia, don't forget that you are a deafeated country.” हमें यह कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं थी। भगवर हमें इस हिसाब से कदम उठाना चाहिए था कि हमारे जवानों ने न केवल इतिहास बदला है, भूगोल भी बदला है, पाकिस्तान लड़ाई में हारा है, बगला देश स्वाधीन हो गया, यह स्वायी शांति कायम करने का मौका है। यह 1966 नहीं है, भगवर सारे सबाल टीक ढंग से हस्त किये जायेंगे, पुराने सारे हिसाबों को छुकता किया जायेगा। यह हमने नहीं किया हम उसी मात्रा जाल में फँस गये, मूँग मरीचिका के किकार हो गये। क्यों हो गये? पाकिस्तान की नेशनल असेम्बली में भुट्टो साहब ने भावण दिया है वह उन को देने की भी ज़रूरत नहीं थी। पाकिस्तानी तो खुल है, समझौते से जमीन वापस मिल गयी, कैदी वापस मिल

जायेगे, कश्मीर पर हाय तौबा करने का रास्ता खुल गया। पाकिस्तान को भी जोर क्या चाहिए? लेकिन पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि ने शायद राष्ट्रपति ने शिमला में यह दिखाने की कोशिश की कि मेरेलिए बड़ा संकट है, मैं खाली हाथ कैसे वापस जाऊंगा, मेरी ज्ञोकी भर दो। और इन्दिरा देवी प्रसन्न हो गयी, भुट्टो की ज्ञोकी भर दी। भगवर वह इन्दिरा देवी, प्रधान मंत्री महोदया मेरे सब्दों को ज्ञान करे, शिमले से देश के लिए क्या लायी? यह देश युद्ध में एक था, शांति में भी देश को एक रखने की जिम्मेदारी प्रधान मंत्री की थी। ..(अवधारण) ... भगवर एक भी आवाज छिलाक़ है तो देश एक नहीं है। आवाज भेरी एक नहीं है, मेरे पीछे लालों स्वर हैं, यह मत भूलिये। (अवधारण) उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानाना चाहता हूं शिमले में जैसा समझौता किया गया है ऐसा क्यों हुआ?

मैं शिमला गया था, प्रधान मंत्री के निमंत्रण पर नहीं अपनी इच्छा से। भुट्टो तो विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को साथ लाये थे। प्रधान मंत्री को विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से बात करने का भी वक्त नहीं था। माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ताशकन्द जाने से पहले हम सब लोगों से मिले थे। भुट्टो विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से विचार विनियम कर के उन को साथ ले कर आये थे प्रधान मंत्री को मिलने तक का वक्त नहीं था। लेकिन मैं शिमले में दो दिन था। तीसरे दिन वया हुआ इस की भी मुझे खबर है। गतिरोधी हो गया। भारत सरकार का प्रतिनिधि मंडल दृढ़ रवैया अपना रहा था। यह हुआ कि भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने एक ड्राफ्ट भेज दिया दस्तखत कर दो। श्री टी० एन० कौल ने घोषणा कर दी If the President of Pakistan wants to meet the Prime Minister. She is available. यह भाषा थी। यह आविरी दिन की भाषा थी। बातचीत टूट रही थी। पाकिस्तान कश्मीर पर झुकने के लिए तैयार नहीं था। लेकिन भारत सरकार झुक गयी। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछा चाहता हूं कि भुट्टो के साथ 15 मिनट की उन की मूलाकात में क्या हुआ? भारत सरकार का रवैया कैसे बदले हुए थे। क्या वह पहले दिन बदले हुए थे? जब भुट्टो का मुँह एक तरफ था, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का दूसरी

तरक था, तुनिया के प्रैस प्रतिनिधि भीजूद थे। भूटटो कब बदले? पहले दिन, दूसरे दिन या तीसरे दिन कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि भूटटो तो नहीं बदले, सरदार स्वयं सिंह का चम्मा बदल गया। भूटटो साहब को किस बात से उन्होंने आखिरी दिन देखा? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं उस पर किस का रग था?

संवेदीय कार्य भौतिक और परिवहन मंत्री (भी राज बहादुर) : दिल बदल रहे हैं।

भी अटल तिहारी बातचीती : आजकल दिल भी बदल रहे हैं। राज बहादुर जी। यह दिल का मामला है, कोई दिल्ली नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आखिरी दिन जो कुछ हुआ है उस पर रहस्य का आवरण पढ़ा हुआ है। इस रहस्य का उद्घाटन होना चाहिए। सम्मेलन भंग होने होते सफल कैसे हुआ? बातचीत टूटे टूटे बली कैसे? क्या सच है कि शिमला में सोवियट हस का एक प्रतिनिधि भौजूद था? ... (अवधारणा) ... बात सोवियत रूम की हो रही है, दर्द इधर हो रहा है। क्या यह सच है कि डाका में सोवियत रूम के जो राजदूत हैं। क्या वे शिमला बार्ता के दौरान शिमला में भौजूद थे? इस से भी पहले क्या यह सच है कि जब भी निकसन और श्री बैजनेन्द्र मास्को में मिले थे तो उन के बीच में भारत और पाकिस्तान की समस्याओं के बारे में, विशेषकर 1971 की लड़ाई और उस के पारिणामों के बारे में बातचीत हुई थी? क्या यह सच है कि हस के राष्ट्रपति श्री पदमोर्नी हनोई जा रहे थे तो कल-कत्ता में उन्हें बातचीत करने के लिए रोका गया। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि विमान उड़ने के लिए भौमम साफ था, आकाश उन्मुक्त था, लेकिन बातचीत करनी थी इस लिए कहा गया कि भौमम खराब है। भौमम को देखने वाले तमाम लोग भौजूद थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कलकत्ता में क्या बातचीत हुई? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि शिमला से आखिरी दिन कैमलिन की होट लाइन के ऊपर चर्चा हुई?

उपाध्यक्ष जी अध्यक्ष जी, यहां नहीं है, मैं आप से प्रारंभना करना चाहता हूं कि एक संवेदीय समिति कायम की जाय जो मेरे इस भारोप की जांच करे कि आखिरी दिन हस के प्रत्यक्ष और प्रमेत्रिका के प्रप्रत्यक्ष हस्तक्षेप के कारण भारत सरकार जो समझते के लिए ईयर हनी थी, समझते के लिए ईयर हो गयी। लेकिन जांच के लिए आवश्यक है कि विदेश मंत्रालय की जितनी भी इस से संबंधित फाइलें हैं वे सब आप अपने कब्जे में

ले सकिये। एक काम और किजिये, शिमला के जो टेलीफोन के बौपरेटर्स हैं उन को इस बात की कूट दे दीजिये कि वह समिति के सामने भा सके और प्रपत्री मन चाहीं गवाहियां दे सकें। ... (अवधारणा) ...

उपाध्यक्ष जी, क्या इस बात से इन्कार किया जा सकता है कि हम और प्रमेत्रिका दोनों चाहते हैं कि भारत और पाकिस्तान में समझौता हो? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हम किर से पाकिस्तान में अपना खोया हुआ प्रभाव कायम करना चाहता है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हम वर्षा बांस से जाना चाहता है? यह हस की विदेशी नीति का तात्कालिक लक्ष्य नहीं है। यह पुराना लक्ष्य है, जारकाही के जमाने से बता आया हुआ लक्ष्य है। भूटटो साहब ने हस को, लाहौर हवाई प्रहृष्टे पर, तारीफ की। उन्होंने प्रमेत्रिका की भी तारीफ की। यह केवल शिष्टाचार का प्रदर्शन नहीं है। यह अनुयाय के लिए आभार है। वह अनुभव है यह शिमला समझौता।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने बक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। उपाध्यक्ष जी, बार लड़ाइयां हुई हैं हर युद्ध में हम जीते हैं हर शांति में हम हारे हैं, हम मैदान में जीते हैं, हम मेज पर हारे हैं। हम रण नीति में जीते हैं, हम कूटनीति में हारे हैं, हम समझते थे 1971 के बाद शिमला में नया इतिहास लिखा जायगा लेकिन जो लिखा गया वह लज्जाजनक इतिहास है। यह जवानों के अलिदानों पर पानी फेरने वाला इतिहास है, यह शिमला समझौता भारत के राष्ट्रीय हितों के साथ विश्वासघात करने वाला समझौता है।

एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म कर दूँगा। प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और राष्ट्रपति भूटटो जिस मिट्टी के बने हैं, जिस बांके के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उस में स्थाय वह यह नहीं चाहते कि हमेशा के लिए अगड़े खत्म हो जायें। कोई न कोई प्रबन उलझा हुआ रहे। यह भौका था स्थाई शांति का, जिस को हम ने गवा दिया। विदेश मंत्री का बक्तव्य इस बात का प्रमाण है कि अभी स्थायी शांति इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि पाकिस्तान जैसे अमल करता है, और मानना होगा कि हमने शिमला में स्थायी शांति कायम करने का भौका दी दिया। भारत और पाकिस्तान के लासक घब तक केवल लड़ते रहे और अपनी जनता की लड़ाते रहे हैं। यह कहते हैं कि विदेशी हस्तक्षेप की होना चाहिए, लेकिन हर एक विदेशी हस्तक्षेप की

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

निम्नलिख देता रहा है। शिमला समझौते, ने इस की पुष्टि कर दी है कि दोनों की मनो-रचना, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की और राष्ट्रपति भूटटो की मनो-रचना, एक है। इस का हमने प्रमाण देखा है। अपनी सिंघ में भाषा का लगड़ा चल रहा है। सिंघ की भाषा सिंघी होनी चाहिए, सिंघ के ऊपर उर्दू बोली जाने की बात थी। श्री भूटटो ने फैसला दे दिया कि न सिंघी बोली और त उर्दू बोली, अंग्रेजी बोली। यह तरीका भारत का है। हिन्दी नहीं आयेगी। हिन्दी और तमिल का लगड़ा होगा तो न हिन्दी बोलेगी, न तमिल बोलेगी, न कोई और भारतीय भाषा बोलेगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कहेंगे कि इसका शिमले के समझौते से क्या सम्बन्ध है? शिमले के समझौते से सम्बन्ध है प्रधान मंत्री का और मैं जो बात कह रहा हूँ उसका सम्बन्ध है प्रधान मंत्री से।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिमले में हम ने एक भारी भूल की है। उस भूल का परिचय जरने का भ्रमी अवसर है। जमीन खाली करने से पहले पाकिस्तान से पुनः बार्ता होनी चाहिए। सचमुच इस चर्चा के लिए आवश्यक है कि श्री भूटटो के साथ तीन घंटे के भाषण की प्रतिलिपि हमें दी जाती। हमें पता नहीं कि श्री भूटटो ने क्या भाषण दिया। जो भारतीय संवाद समिति आल इंडिया रेडियो दे रहा है वही हमें पता है। उस से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा जा सकता है और जमीन खाली करने से रोका जा सकता है।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि बिना भारतीय संविधान में संसोधन किए हुए जीती हुई जमीन बापस नहीं दी जा सकती। जमीन ऐक्वायर की जाती है।

Indian territory has been defined as territory acquired.

हमने जीती है टेरिटरी। टेरिटरी कावेस्ट से भी ऐक्वायर की जाती है। हम ने वहाँ सिविल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कामय किया है, तिरंगा झंडा फहराया है। राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री छालड़ों गये थे और वहाँ सिंघ के शरणार्थियों को, सिंघ के निवासियों को, आश्वासन दे कर आये थे कि यह जमीन नहीं आयेगी। यहाँ खेती करो। उन्हें जमीन के पट्टे बांट दिये। आज एक लाख शरणार्थियों के सामने भौत नाच रही है। वह जान बचाने के लिए भारत में आये हैं।

श्रावण मंत्री, परमात्मा भूटटो मंत्री, इंडियन प्रिंसिपल और मंत्री, तृतीय और प्रतारात्मा मंत्री तथा द्वितीय मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : यह बातें आप क्यों कहते हैं

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कहना चहरी है। आज आप की कोई बात नहीं बोलेगी। यह नहीं बोलेगा। यह बहुत हो चुका था। अब पदों के पीछे बातें नहीं होगी। आज आप सांवर्जनिक हूँ से कहते हैं कि सिंघी भरणार्थियों को बकेल दिया जायेगा। बंगला देश के भरणार्थियों को बचाने के लिए हम ने सेना भेजी और आज छालड़ों से सेना बापस बुलाकर हम वहाँ लोगों को भौत के बाट उतारना चहाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस समझौते पर पुनर्विचार किया जाये और जो शरणार्थी आये हैं उन को बापस न किया जाये। अगर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री समझती हैं कि इस समझौते को जननत का समर्थन प्राप्त है तो वह इस पर जननत संघर्ष करा कर देख लें। आप हर बालिग नागरिक को भौता दें इस समझौते पर राय प्रकट करने का। जननत का जो नियंत्रण होगा हम उसे स्वीकार करेंगे।

श्री अनन्दजीत यादव (भाजपगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिमला समझौता हमारे देश की जो बैदेशिक नीति हैं, जो उस के मूलभूत मिदांत हैं, हमारे देश ने अपनी बैदेशिक नीति के मुक्य मुद्दे हमेशा से प्रतिपादित किए हैं कि हमारी बैदेशिक नीति अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को ध्यान में रख कर होगी, हमारी बैदेशिक नीति दुरुनिया में जाति कायम करने के लिए पड़ोसी देशों से मित्रता का हाथ बढ़ाने के लिए, भाईचारे के सम्बन्ध रखने के लिए होगी, उस के देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि स.र. देश समझता है और दुरुनिया का प्रबल बहुमत यह समझता है, कि शिमला समझौता हमारी बैदेशिक नीति के मूल मिदांतों के अनुरूप है। शिमला समझौता आज इस देश की ही करोड़ों जननत के लिए नहीं है पांचसौ देशों बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान की करोड़ों जननत और दुरुनिया की अपन-पसन्द जातियों प्रभी जननत के लिए भी, एक बहुत राहत बन कर आया है। शिमला समझौते को आज हम ग्रन्थ घलग कर के नहीं देख सकते। हमारी पञ्चों बर्चों की बैदेशिक नीति, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बदलती हुई राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों, पिछले दो वर्षों में जो कुछ देश में हुआ है, और पाकिस्तान के प्रति भारत की नीति के सन्तर्भ में हमें शिमला समझौते को देखना चाहिए। और इसीलिए आज हिन्दुस्तान की अपार जननत,

विवर का प्राप्त अनमत आज जिमला समझौते का स्वागत कर रहा है। एक मूद्दों पर सोग इस देश के अन्दर है, जिन के नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बनते हैं। अगर उनके पीछे कुछ हजार लोग हैं तो आज श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के पीछे करोड़ों इस देश की जनता है, जो इस का स्वागत और प्रबल समर्थन करती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने यह कहा कि प्रगर ईमानदारी से यह समझौता नागू होगा, अर्थात् उन को खुद इस की सफलता पर मन्देह है। अगर हमारे विदेश मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि अगर ईमानदारी से नागू होगा तो इस का अर्थ है कि भारत सरकार और भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि इग बात से मनरक्ष हैं और देश के, हित को, राष्ट्रीय हित को हमेशा ध्यान में रखते हैं। हमारे पीछे पञ्चीस वर्षों का पाकिस्तान से मम्बाय का अनुभव है। हम जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के नेताओं ने किस प्रकार से पञ्चीस वर्षों तक व्यवहार किया। हमारे देश पर एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं, चार बार बार हमने किए। हमने उन मबद्दल से मबक लिया है। प्रगर हमारी नीति में सतर्कता है, हम आगाह हैं उन खनरों से जो मुझे प्राच्यर्थ है कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को इम बात पर आपत्ति नहीं है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा कि दुः के जमाने में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता लाई, देश को एक किया। लेकिन आज देश को बाटने की जिम्मेदारी श्री वाजपेयी, प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के सिर पर डाल रहे हैं। मुझे खेद है कि इस देश में ऐसी शक्तियाँ हैं, कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्हें हम देश की जनता की मनोभावना, जनता की आकंक्षा और देश की आस्तवक परिस्थितियाँ का जान नहीं है। पिछले छेड़ दो वर्षों से जनसंघ उन्हीं की नुमाइंदगी करता है। इस देश में भूताये नहीं जा सकते। यह बात मही है कि हमारे देश पर हमला हुआ, हमने उस हमले का मुकवाना अपूर्व राष्ट्रीय एकता के माध्यम किया। हमारे पहली देश के ऊपर, बंगला देश के लोगों के माध्यम अत्याचार हुए। हम, री सरकार ने, हम, री नेता ने जिम्मेदारी राजनीतिक दूरविज्ञान के साथ, जिस दुःहता के साथ, और जिन मानकीय गुणों और मुख्यों की बुनियाद पर उस का मुकाबला किया। उससे न केवल देश का गौरव और सम्मान बड़ा, बल्कि भारत का राष्ट्रीय गौरव और

हमारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मान दुनिया में बहुत ऊचा हुआ है। लेकिन श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और उनके मित्रों को यह रोजान पक्ष दिक्काई नहीं देता। वह कहते हैं कि दुनिया हमारा उपहास करती कि हम ने जिमला समझौते से क्या लिया। उपाध्यक्ष दुनिया में कुछ ऐसे लोग भी होते हैं जिन्हें सूरज की रोजानी में, दिनके उत्तर में भी नहीं दिक्काई पड़ता। ऐसे ही लोग जिमला समझौते की अच्छाइयों को देख नहीं रहे हैं प्रगर ऐसे लोग हैं जो दुनिया में जो घटनायें घट रही हैं उन पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश करते हैं, चाहे जाने या अनजाने तो उन के लिए कोई इलाज सम्भव नहीं है।

16 hrs

आज हिन्दुस्तान को बाटने या हिन्दुस्तान की गण्डीय एकता को सम्भालने की जिम्मेदारी किस के ऊपर है ? जो जातियाँ आज इस देश में बटवारा करना चाहती हैं कभी अंग के नाम पर, कभी जाति के नाम पर, कभी भाषा के नाम पर और कभी क्षेत्र के नाम पर, वही जिम्मेदार हैं देश को बाटने के लिए। आज जनसंघ और जनसंघ की राजनीति इस देश की एकता को तोड़ने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। आज का भारत एक अपूर्व राष्ट्रीय एकता का भारत है, आज का भारत देश के राष्ट्रीय गौरव की चरम सीमा पर पहुंच हुआ है। आज का भारत जिस की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा और और सम्मान आज दुनिया में सभी लोग एक स्वर से स्वीकार करते हैं, ऐसे समय के प्रबल भी प्रगर आगी नक्ते हैं जिन्हें भारत का गौरव नहीं दिक्काई पड़ता, भारत की एकता नहीं दिक्काई पड़ती, केवल निराशा का वातावरण, फूट की स्थिति बदलारे की हानान दिक्काई पड़ती है तो उन पर हमें तरस आता है। इतिहास इम बात का माली है, राजनीति के जानकार इम बात को जानते हैं कि दुनिया में प्रतिक्रियाबादी और सम्प्रदायिक ताकतें तभी पनपती हैं जब ममाज में दिराशा का वातावरण हो, ममाज में फूट का वातावरण हो, देश के समाने घंटाकार की स्थिति दिक्काई पड़ती हो, जनता का गौरव और सम्मान नीचे के स्तर पर हो। माज सौभाग्य से हमारे लिए देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता की स्थिति है, सम्मान का, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा का वातावरण है और वाजपेयी जी नथा उनके मित्रों के लिए दुर्भाग्य से आज देश में निराशा का वातावरण नहीं है, देश में परस्त हिमती का वातावरण नहीं है, फूट का वातावरण नहीं है। इसलिए वाजपेयी जी को जो इस देश की किरण परस्तसाम्प्रदायिक, देश की प्रतिक्रियाबादी, फूट परस्त ताकतों के नेता हैं आज दर्ज होता है कलेज में जो हमारे लिए यह आत्मर्थ की बात नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि श्रीमती इंदरा गांधी ने यह बात किया था कि

[ओ अन्नामीत यादव]

शिमला में वह पैकेज डील करेंगी लेकिन वह पीसमील डील करके गई है। यह बात सही है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने देश को कहा था कि हम शिमला के अन्दर जो भी समझौता करेंगे वह दुनियादी सिद्धांतों पर, दुनियादी उस्तूतों पर आधारित होगा, उनको ध्यान में रख कर किया जाएगा। इसका अर्थ केवल यह था कि जो पाकिस्तान और पाकिस्तान के नेता पिछले पञ्चीस साल से लगातार इन्कार करते थे रहे हैं, जिन्होंने इस बात को कभी स्वीकार नहीं किया कि समस्याओं का हल भारत और पाकिस्तान बैठ कर करें, जो हमेशा किसी तीसरी शक्ति की तरफ देखते रहे, जिन्होंने नो बार पैकट करने की बात को कभी तसलीम नहीं किया, जिन्होंने इस बात को माना नहीं कि शांति के साथ हमारा समझौता हो सकता है, उन्होंने अब जो समझौता किया है, वह हमारी सब से बड़ी विजय है। पाकिस्तानी नेताओं ने पञ्चीम बर्ष में पहली बार यह स्वीकार किया है कि हमारी प्रभावी समस्याओं को कोई तीसरी शक्ति हल नहीं कर सकती है, जाहे वह अमेरिका हो, रस हो या दुनिया की कोई और शक्ति हो, भारत और पाकिस्तान के समस्याओं को सामान्य नहीं बन सकती है, उनकी समझौतों का हल नहीं निकाल सकती है और कोई हल निकाल सकता है तो दोनों देशों के नेता मिलकर, बैठ कर बिना किसी बाहरी शक्ति द्वारा दखल दिए हुए, निकाल सकते हैं। पञ्चीम बर्ष के बाद पहली बार पाकिस्तान के नायकों ने और पाकिस्तान की जनता ने इस मञ्चाई को, इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है। यही सब से बड़ी उपलब्धि है शिमला समझौते की और किसी तीसरी शक्ति को दखल देने का। मौका नहीं मिला और तीसरी शक्ति ने दखल नहीं दिया। भारत जैसा देश प्रपने अनुभव से जानता है, जब हम अपनी आजादी का सर्वपंथ लड़ रहे थे नव हमें पता था साम्राज्यवादी डिवाइड एंड रल की पालिसी पर चलते रह, देश का बटावारा करते, देश की जाति का विभाजन करते, इस नीति पर चलते रहे और हमें इसका नुकसान उठाना पड़ा, हम इसके भूलत्मोगी हैं। पहली बार किसी तीसरी शक्ति के बीच में आने पर जो रोक लगाई गई है यही इस समझौते की सब से बड़ी उपलब्धि है। बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि तीसरी शक्ति इसके अन्दर दखल दे रही है एक बार उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि प्रचला हुआ कि तीसरी शक्ति ने शिमला समझौते के अन्दर दखल नहीं दिया। हम जानते हैं कि ऐसी ताकतें भी आज दुनिया में हैं जो यूरोप के भसले तो जान्ति से, सहयोग से, नों पर्खी दोको एक जगह बिठा कर हल

करना चाहती हैं लेकिन एशिया के अन्दर उनका हमेशा यह बड़यत रहा है, हमेशा चाल रही है कि एशिया का एक देश दूसरे से लड़ता रहे, एशिया युद्धस्थल बना रहे, एशिया में जान्ति न आने पाए और एशिया की गरीबी से जर्जर और पीड़ित जनता जो अपनी समस्याओं को हल करना चाहती है, उसको इस बात का भौका न दिया जाए कि वह इनको हल कर सके। पञ्चीस बरसों में हम हमेशा इस बात को कहते था रहे हैं, हमारे नेताओं ने वैदेशिक नीति प्रसंग में हमेशा इस बात पर बल दिया है, जबाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी आजादी के बाद यह कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दो देश हैं, हम एक दूसरे के विहङ्ग लड़ा नहीं चाहते हम अच्छे पड़ोसियों की तरह, मिल कर रहना चाहते हैं, हमारी शक्ति और हमारे साथी देश की गरीबी मिटाने के लिए हैं, देश के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए हैं, जनता की जिन्दगी को बेहतर बनाने के लिए है और इन्हीं कामों में इनको लगाया जाना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम युद्ध में इनका दुलपयोग नहीं करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से पाकिस्तान की जनता को पिछले पञ्चीस बर्षों में जोड़ी तानाशाह नेता मिले, युद्ध में विभोर नेता मिले और जान्ति की तरफ उनके कदम नहीं उठे, जान्ति की भाषा को उन्होंने समझा नहीं और अब अगर समझौता जो हुआ है, उसके भ्रदर आ कर उन्होंने जान्ति को समझा है, उन्होंने जान्ति के महत्व को समझा है, तीसरी ताकत के दखल न देने की अभियानत को समझा है तो यह जान्ति की विजय है, यह हमारे उद्देश्यों की विजय है, हमारी वैदेशिक नीति के उस्तूतों की विजय है, हमारी जानित्रिय जनता की विजय है। इसलिए शिमला समझौते की यह बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। शिमला समझौते में सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति भूटांडा इस बात को स्वीकार कर के गये हैं कि भारत और पाकिस्तान की समस्याओं का हल युद्ध में नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि युद्ध को हम रुल आउट करते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यू० एन० औ० को हम रुल आउट करते हैं, यद्योंकि यह हमारी समस्याओं की मध्यस्थिता नहीं कर सकता दुनिया की कोई तीसरी शक्ति हमारी समस्याओं की मध्यस्थिता नहीं कर सकती।

भारत ने शुरू से कहा है कि हम किसी भी देश की एक इंच भूम नहीं चाहते हैं। यह नहीं

कि हम अपने लिए यह बात कहते हैं, दुनिया में जो जहां भी आकमण हुआ है, हमने कहा है कि दि एप्रेसर शुड नाट वि एलाउड टु एनडाय दि कूट्स आफ एप्रेसन—किसी देश की एक इंच भूमि पर भी किसी दूसरे देश का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर शिमला समझौते में इन बातों को माना जाता है, तो यह भारत की विजय नहीं है, तो किर किस की है? लेकिन दुर्घट्य की बात यह है कि जो लोग राष्ट्रीयता और देश के गैरव की बात करते हैं जो देश की संस्कृति और सम्मता की दुर्दृष्टि देते हैं, जब राष्ट्रीय गैरव और राष्ट्रीय सम्मान का समय आता है, तो उस को स्वीकार करते में उनका दिल कांप जाता है। मुझे युग्मी होती, अगर श्री वाजपेयी इस वास्तविकता को स्वीकार करते।

श्री वाजपेयी कहते हैं कि हम पाकिस्तान पर विश्वास कीसे करें। क्या पाकिस्तान वही पाकिस्तान है, जो दो साल पहले, या प्राट दस साल पहले का पाकिस्तान था? श्री वाजपेयी कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान ने क्या जारीटी दी है, भाज भी वह सीएटो और सेन्टों में है, भाज भी वहां हृषियारों के घम्बार नग रहे हैं। माना कि भभी पाकिस्तान ने अपने मनिक रिने नहीं लांडे हैं। इस बात को भी माना कि भाज भी पाकिस्तान में ऐसी नाकते हैं, जो युद्ध-पिपासा को बढ़ाना चाहती है। लेकिन क्या यह नव्य नहीं है कि भाज का पाकिस्तान वह पाकिस्तान नहीं है जो यहियाकां के जमाने में था? भाज पाकिस्तान को माडे मान करोड़ जनता उन्हीं मृत्युं, मादर्शों और नीतियों को लेकर, जिन पर हमारे देश का विश्वास रहा है, जानिं, अमन, अंमनिरेक्षता और भाई-चारे नवा भारत के माय मैती के प्राधार पर अपने स्वनंव बंगलादेश में रह रही है। यह इतिहास की मच्चाई है। अगर मेरे माननीय मिल स्वयं इस मच्चाई को न देख पायें, तो कौन उन्हें यह दिक्षायें? चाहे किम नरीके से भी हो, श्री भूट्टो अपने देश के प्रजानाविक नरीके से चुने हुए राष्ट्रपति हैं। शिमला ममझौते का रेटिफिकेशन कराने के लिए वह इस मसले को अपनी राष्ट्रीय एमेंबली के समाने में गये। उन्होंने अपने देश की जनता और अपने देश के प्रतिनिधियों के समाने ही नहीं, दुनिया के समाने एक कमिट्टेंट किया है कि वह शिमला तमझौते को मानता चाहते हैं, उस की उनकी राष्ट्रीय एमेंबली ने पुष्ट भी है। अगर कल भूट्टो साहिब उस

से बैक प्राउट करेंगे, तो दुनिया उन्हीं का जहास उड़ावेगी, भारत का नहीं। भारत ने दोस्ती और मिलता का हाथ बढ़ाया है। हम अविष्य में भी ऐसा करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि यह हमारी नीतियों के धनुष्प है।

श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है कि काश्मीर पर कोई मूल समझौता हुआ है। सबसे पहले में यह कहना चाहता है कि जहां तक काश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है, भारत भी बराबर यह नीति रही है— भाज भी है कि पूरा काश्मीर हमारा है, काश्मीर भारत का अधिक्षिण्य धंग है और हम किसी को काश्मीर की ओर भाँब नहीं उठाने देंगे। जब काश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान का आकमण हुआ, तो हम ने उस बल भी कहा था कि अगर हमारे देश पर आकमण होता है, तो हम अपने देश की रका के लिए, अपनी जनता की मान-मर्यादा की रका के लिए पूरी तैयारी के साथ लड़ेंगे और मुकाबला करेंगे—और हमने किया। जब भी हम पर आकमण हुआ, हमने अपने देश के गैरव, सम्मान भाजाई और राष्ट्रीय एकता की रका की।

लेकिन हमने यह भी कहा है कि हम आकमण के जरिये या जहित के बल पर किसी समस्या का निदान नहीं दृढ़ाना चाहते हैं। काश्मीर का जो भाग पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, हम समझते हैं कि वह हमारे काश्मीर का धंग है, हमारे देश का एक धंग है और हम उस पर अपने अधिकार को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। जब भी सम्भव होगा, हम उस के बारे में बातचीत करेंगे इसलिए यह कहना निराधार है कि हम ने कोई गृह्ण भविजौता कर लिया है या किसी के बबाब से कोई समझौता किया है। अफसोस तो इस बात का है कि श्री वाजपेयी को दिन में भी बबाब पाने हैं। रात को तो शायद लोगों को भास तोर पर बबाब पाने हैं, लेकिन उन को दिन में भी भासते हैं।

हर भीज के अन्दर विहारी वाजपेयी की तीसरी सक्ति दिक्षाई पड़ती है। शिमला समझौता हुआ। अब उस के अन्दर कोई दूसरा का प्रतिनिधि बैठा हुआ उन्हें दिक्षाई पड़ा। और तो और उन्होंने कहा कि जहावत में टेलीकोन के अपरेटर को बुला लो। एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मसले पर जहावत में टेलीकोन अपरेटर को बुला लो जायद उग्हे इस बात की

[भी चक्रवीत यादव]

जानकारी नहीं है कि प्रगर हाट लाइन है तो हाट लाइन में टेलीफोन प्रापरेटर आउट आफ क्लेवन है। यह अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी को जाना चाहिए। हम ने इस बात को बराबर कहा कि हम किसी तीसरी वाली का दबाव नहीं लाना चाहते। हम किसी तीसरे का दबाव नहीं लाने चाहते। शिमला समझौते के बारे में यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है, वे दुनियाद है कि किसी भी तीसरे देश ने हमारे ऊपर दबाव डाला। यह हमारी नीति नहीं है कि हम किसी देश के दबाव में आये। प्राज वे कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान में हथियारों का अस्तार लग रहा है। अब क्या बताया जाए, जिसको अपने पर विश्वास न हो, अपना आत्म विश्वास न हो, जो यह कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान फौजी गटों में है तो मैं कहता हूँ पाकिस्तान में हथियारों का अस्तार कब नहीं लगा था? पाकिस्तान हमेशा से फौजी गुट में सम्मिलित रहा, पाकिस्तान ने हमेशा दुनिया के देशों से हथियार लिए, अमरीका से पैटन टैक लिए, भीन से भिग लडाकू जहाज लिए, और यही ताकतें थीं, जनसंघ जैसी ताकतें पहले कहती थीं कि पाकिस्तान तीसरे खेदों में शामिल हो गया है, हम भी अमरीकी खेदों में शामिल हो जाए बरता हम कमजोर हो रहे हैं, हमारे ऊपर हमला हो जाएगा, हम बर्बाद हो जायेंगे परन्तु हमने इस बात को कभी स्वीकार नहीं किया हमने हमेशा कहा कि हम किसी फौजी खेदों में शामिल नहीं होना चाहते। हमें विश्वास है अपनी नीति में, अपनी जनता की एकता में, हमें विश्वास है अपने नेतृत्व के ऊपर, अपने बहादुर मिहायिं पर भरोसा है और अंतां देश के मुकिन संघाय में हमने क्या किया? पाकिस्तान ने लडाई किस के हथियार में नहीं नहीं? कहा थे अमेरिका पैटन टैक, कहा थे भीनी भिग, कहा था सीटों और कहा था सीटों? भारत ने किसी देश की मदद से नहीं, भारत की जनता की एकता अपने कुशल नेतृत्व और अपने बहादुर सैनिकों से पाकिस्तान को पराभूत किया। यह जनसंघ की समझ में नहीं आएगा। इन्होंने कहा कि शिमला समझौते पर हमें पुनः विचार करन, च.हिए, इनलिए की भूट्टो उससे बैक आउट कर गए हैं। मैं म.क कहा चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति भूट्टो ने जो भी पाकिस्तान की संदर में भाषण दिया हो, भारत कोई छुई मूर्छ नहीं है। एक बात यहां और दूसरी बात यहां कह देने से भारत समझौते से पीछे नहीं हट आएगा

बहुत से भाषण हुए, कितनी घबराकियां भी गईं। कितनी बातें भारत के बारे में कहीं गई लेकिन हमने कभी उसकी परवाह नहीं की। हमारे कुछ असूल हैं, सन् 1950 में पंडित नेहरू ने लियाकत भ्रती के साथ लियाकत पैक्ट किया तो क्या सिद्धांत, क्या असूल हमारे पीछे थे? यही सिद्धांत था कि हम युद्ध से समस्याओं के हल में विश्वास नहीं करते। हम दोनों देशों की दोस्ती में यकीन करते हैं। पाकिस्तान पीछे चला जाए, लेकिन हम प्रादर के साथ इसमें यकीन करते हैं। प्रगर नेहरू और नून पैक्ट हुआ या ताशकन्द का समझौता हुआ और प्राज जाहे शिमला का समझौता हुआ तो वह उन्हीं प्रादरों के लिए उन्हीं असूलों के लिए जिसको मैंने पहले कहा है कि जो प्रादर हमारे गांधी के, जनता के और अमन के हित में है, जो दोनों के हित में है, उन्हीं मिदानों के लिए जिसना समझौता हमने किया और प्राज भी हम उसमें पीछे नहीं हैं। यह एक ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण कदम है—यदि मट्टीभर चार प्रादरों में बैठे हुए शोर मचायें .. (व्यबहार) ..देश का अपार जनसत प्राज भी उस का समर्थन करता है।

इन का कहना है कि भारत ने क्यों जोती हुई भूमि को बापस कर दिया? यह बात महीं है कि हमने पाकिस्तान की उम्मीदि को जिसे हमने जीता था, बापम दिया है, लेकिन हमने कभी भी इस बात को नहीं कहा था कि हम इसे बापस नहीं करेंगे....

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्पाय (मुरेना) : रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम बापस नहीं करेंगे।

श्री भ्रौकारसाल बेरवा (कोटा) : इन्होंने कहा था कि हम बापस नहीं करेंगे—अपने बम्बई के भाषण को याद करों .. (व्यबहार)

श्री अग्रवाल राम : जी हाँ, मैंने कहा था, जिसमें जनसंघ के नेता ने मुझे तनबार खेट की थी। मैंने उस में इस बात को साफ कर दिया था जाकर हम राज गुप्ता से पूछो मैंने क्या कहा था .. .(व्यबहार)

श्री चक्रवीत यादव : श्रीमान् रक्षा मंत्री जी ने उम्मीद जो कहा था और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने सहबोगियों के साथ शिमला में जो किया है वे दोनों ही बातें सही हैं, लेकिन प्रगर इनकी समझ में न आयें, तो मैं इन को घक्कल कहां से उधार दूँ—प्रब यह दिक्कत हमारे सामने पैदा हो गई है.....

श्री भट्टल विहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्धार वह दे सकता है, जिस के बास कुछ हो ।

श्री अमलील वालव : श्रीमान् जिमला समझौते के अन्वर हमने जिन बातों को कहा, हम कुछ से उस को कहते चले आये हैं। 1971 का चुनाव श्री भट्टल विहारी वाजपेयी जी कृपा कर याद रखें और अगर उन को याद न हो तो हम अपनी पार्टी का घोषणा पत्र आप की सेवा में ममर्ण कर सकते हैं। 1971 के चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में हम ने साफ कहा था, जिस की हमारे रक्षा मंडी जी चर्चा कर रही है, हम ने कहा है कि हम दुनिया के किसी देश के ऊपर हमला नहीं करना चाहते, दुनिया के किसी देश की ओर आम तौर से पाकिस्तान की एक इच्छा भी भूमि लेने की हमारी इच्छा नहीं है। हम हमलावर नहीं होना चाहते। हमें अपने विस्तार की कमी इच्छा नहीं रही है। यह हमारी नीति के विरुद्ध है। आप जरा ठंडे दिल से विचार करें और मैं आप को याद दिला दूँ—जब बंगल, देश में मुकित संग्राम चल रहा था, इसी मदन के अन्दर भट्टल विहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था कि भारत मरकार की नीति का दिवालियापन निकल गया, तुम उम को मान्यता नहीं दें और जल्दी नहीं करते तो इसका बहुत बुधा नतीजा निकलेगा। आज जिम तरह से 15 हजार आदिमियों को लेकर उन्होंने नाटक किया, उस दिन भी वह मत्याप्रहृ कर रहे थे (अ्यवधान).... हमारे साथी तो कह रहे थे कि 8हजार हैं, लेकिन मैं नो उदारता पूर्वक 15 हजार मान लेता हूँ। उम दिन इन्होंने कहा था कि बंगला देश के बारे में मरकार की नीति बिल्कुल गलत है, जल्दी से मान्यता दो बरता अनर्ण होने चाला ह। लेकिन जिस दिन भारत मरकार ने मान्यता दी और बंगला देश पर भारत मरकार ने जो नीति अपनाई उसी का नतीजा था कि बंगला देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ, आजाद हमा और बंगला देश की करोड़ों जनता को आजादी मिली इन की नीति उसी दिन इस देश में गलत मारित हई।

उसके बाद अमेरिकी माध्याध्यवाद ने हमारे बारे में कहा कि भारत पाकिस्तान को तोड़ना चाहता है भारत पाकिस्तान की जमीन सेना चाहता है, भारत की इच्छा पाकिस्तान के ऊपर कब्जा करने की है हमने बराबर यही कहा कि साम्राज्यवादी प्रचारक ही इम तरह की झट्टी बातें करते हैं और जब हमने बंगला देश के जन्म के बाद उस के आविष्कार के बाद एक तरफा यूनीनेट्स-मीज़-कायर कर के

दुनिया को बिला दिया कि हमारी कौन्हे किसी की भूमि पर कल्पा करने के लिए नहीं, आदानों के लिए, उम्मीदों के लिए नहीं थीं, तब फिर भट्टल विहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि तुम ने अनर्ण कर दिया यूनीनेट्स सीज़ कायर कर दिया, यह नहीं होना चाहिए था। उस के बाद 1972 का चुनाव हुआ। सारे चुनाव में भट्टल विहारी वाजपेयी जी का एक ही नारा था—देश के सम्मान को बेच दिया, कौंसेस पार्टी और इन्दिरा गांधी ने, इस लिए देश की जनता हमारे साथ आये। लेकिन 1972 के विधान सभाओं के चुनाव में क्या हुआ, भट्टल विहारी जी की रही मही जकित भी साफ हो गई यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई कि जनता इन के साथ नहीं है, हमारे साथ है।

अब जिमला समझौते के बाद भट्टल विहारी जी फिर कह रहे हैं कि तुम ने फिर राष्ट्र सम्मान को घक्का लगा दिया। देश के साथ बड़ा भोर अन्याय किया है, राष्ट्रधात किया है। वाजपेयी जी मूल माफ करेंगे, आपकी पार्टी को सिवाय राष्ट्रधात, राष्ट्रधोह के भोर कोई भावा भाती नहीं है। हर समय यही बहा जाना है कि राष्ट्रधात किया, राष्ट्र के सम्मान को चांट पहुंचाई, राष्ट्र का मान-मंच है। लेकिन मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र का मान ऊँचा है, आज मारी दुनिया जानती है कि भारत की प्रतिष्ठा भारत का सम्मान भारत का घोरव इन आदानों की दुनियाद पर जिनना ऊँचा है उतना कभी भी नहीं था। .. (अ्यवधान)...

अभी यहां पर पालियामेन्ट की चर्चा हुई। वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि पालियामेन्ट की महत्वा को प्राप्तने सम्मान कर दिया, पालियामेन्ट का ध्यान आने नहीं दिया, पालियामेन्ट के सामने आप नहीं लाये रैटिकेशन के लिए तो मैं बजपेयी जी को स्मरण दिलाकं कि [पालियामेन्ट की महत्वा आपके दिमांग में कहा थी जबकि 8 दिन पहले आपने कहा था कि जाकर रक्त-नदम कराइये। पालियामेन्ट के मामने जाने की जहरत नहीं थी क्योंकि आप जानते थे कि पालियामेन्ट में आयेगा तो क्या हुआ होगा। चार आदी आपके पीछे होगे और सारी पालियामेन्ट एक तरफ होगी। तब पालियामेन्ट की बात नहीं थी। उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज जिस तरह से जनसंघ पालियामेन्ट का गौरव, जिस प्रकार से संसद का गौरव और सम्मान बढ़ाया है उसके आप साथी हैं। क्या संमद भवन में, हमारे प्रजातन्त्र के मण्डप में जिसके वाजपेयी जी बड़े पुजारी बनते हैं, जिस

[श्री अमरसीत यादव]

संसदीय व्यवस्था के बड़े भारी समर्थक बनते हैं उसमें वह सम्मान की बात थी कि आपके भिन्न, आपके साथी सत्याप्रह करें और यहां के कार्य को बताने न दें तथा पालनेवेट की मर्यादा को भंग करें? आप जनसंघ के नेता की हैसियत से यहां बैठे थे लेकिन आपके जवाब देकर भी नहीं निकला कि वह अनुचित है ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। तो क्या मैं यह मानूं कि वाजपेयी जी का प्रधाव उनके साथियों पर भी नहीं है जोकि उनके थीं बैठते हैं? इसलिए आप इस देश की जनता की बात करना बन्द कर दें।

मन्त्र में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि शिमला समझौते को प्राप्तिकृत तरीके से देखें। इस को अलग-अलग कर के नहीं देखा जा सकता है। हमने पिछले 25 सालों में जो राष्ट्रीय नीति अपनाई, जो वैदेशिक नीति अपनायी, तुनिया के सामने जिन उम्मीदों को रखा। उन के अनुहय शिमला समझौता है। पाकिस्तान के नेता युद्ध के तरीके में विश्वास रखते थे लेकिन हमने कभी भी समस्याओं के हल का माझ्यम युद्ध को नहीं माना। हम ने हेमेशा शानि और अमन की बात कही। हमने कहा कि शानि और अमन हमारे देश के हित में है, हमारे राष्ट्र के हित में है, और दुनिया के हित में है। क्या मच्चाई नहीं है कि पिछले 25 सालों में हमने जो नीति अपनायी उस का नतीजा था कि पाकिस्तान की जनता को वैचारिक स्वतंत्रता मिली, पाकिस्तान की जनता अपने निर्दातों और आदर्शों पर लड़ने के लिए प्रेरित हुई और आगे बढ़ी। पाकिस्तान से बंगला देश की जनता ने अपने को मूलत कराया। क्या हमारी नीतियों का यह नतीजा नहीं था कि पाकिस्तान के फौजी तानाशाह जिन्होंने हजारों साल तक युद्ध करने की बात कही थी वे फौजी तानाशाह अब नहीं रहे। क्या यह मच्चाई नहीं है कि पहली बार आज पाकिस्तान नेशनल असेम्बली ने शिमला समझौते के अन्तर्गत तीसरी लक्षितयों को बीच में न आने दे कर संजीदगी से आपत में सस्तों को हल करने के तरीके पर मोहर लगायी है? हम इस का क्यों न स्वागत करें इस नवी आगे बढ़ती हुई विचारधारा का? हम चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान में जनवादी विचारधारा मजबूत हो। हम चाहते हैं पाकिस्तान के नेता अमन, शानि की बात करना सीखें। हम चाहते हैं पाकिस्तान के नेता युद्ध के अन्दर विश्वास करना बन्द करें। हम चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान फौजी खेमों से आपस

जाये और उन से बाहर निकले। आज हमारी नीतियों का अनुभव उन को हो रहा है। राष्ट्रपति श्री भूट्टो इस बात को स्वीकार करने लगे हैं कि फौजी गुटों में रहने से समस्याओं का हम नहीं होने चाहा है। आज राष्ट्रपति भूट्टो अपनी नेशनल असेम्बली में इस बात को कहते हैं कि हमने युद्ध के रास्ते को भी देखा, युद्ध का नतीजा यह हुआ कि बंगला देश बन गया। यह उन्होंने नेशनल असेम्बली के अन्दर कहा है कि हम यू.एन.ओ. के मंच पर भी ये, वह भी अपनी समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर सका। आज वह इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि 25 वर्षों में जो मुठभेड़ हुई उस में भारत की नेता, अमीरती इन्दिरा गांधी, भारत सरकार और भारत की जनता की विजय हुई। इसलिए हमें इस सच्चाई को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। क्या यह स्वागत की बात नहीं है?

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी देश में जो आज एकता का बातावरण है, जो उत्तमाह का बातावरण है, जो आत्म-विकास और गौरव नया सम्मान का बातावरण है उस को मायूसी के बातावरण में बदलने में कामयाव नहीं हो सकते। आज देश की जनता में समझदारी है, अपने हितों को पहचानने की प्रकृति है, जनता का राष्ट्रीय नीतियों में बहुत परिवर्त विश्वास हो चुका है। देश की जनता आप के इस नाटक को समझती है। हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में जिस नीति को अपनाना चाहते हैं वह राष्ट्रीय हित में है, हम शानि और धैर्य से काम करते हैं। आप को हम ने गदरा जाने दिया, एक नहीं तीन बार आप को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा को पार करने दिया था कि हम जी जनता देखे कि इस देश में हम क्या करते हैं और आप क्या करते हैं। देश की जनता युद्ध निर्णय करे कि किन किन मूल्यों पर, किन आदर्शों पर, किन मिदातों पर, किन नीतियों और कार्यत्रयों पर हम अपना निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये हमने आप को जाने की ओर नाटक करने की पूरी आजादी दी। किर भी आप कहते हैं कि हम कामिस्ट की तरह से अव्यवहार करते हैं।

हम संघ भानते हैं कि शिमला समझौता सारी समस्याओं का हल नहीं है। हम भानते हैं कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के पिछले 25 सालों में जो सम्बन्ध रहे हैं, जो समस्याएं पैदा हुई हैं उन समस्याओं का निदान बूझने के लिए शिमला समझौता एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है और इस का सब को स्वागत करना चाहिए। मेरा

विश्वास है कि ऐसे तमाम लोग इस समझौते का स्वागत करते जो भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में ऐसी चाहते हैं, जो भारत और पाकिस्तान को अमन और सांति के रास्ते पर जाते देखना चाहते हैं, जो दुनिया की तीसरी जल्दियां भारत और पाकिस्तान तथा एशिया के मामले में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहती है उन्हें रोकना चाहते हैं, वे सारे लोग इस समझौते का समर्थन करते हैं। इसीलिए आज दुनिया का कोई ऐसा राष्ट्र नहीं है जिसने इस प्रयास की प्रशंसा और स्वागत नहीं किया। इसीलिए आज शिमला समझौता हमारे राष्ट्रीय हित के अन्दर है, हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीतियों के अनुकूल है और इस से हमारे देश का हित आगे बढ़ेगा।

शिमला समझौते के बाद हम चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर ऐसी जल्दियां आयें आयें, और भारत के अन्दर भी ऐसी जल्दियां आयें आयें जो आपसी बातचीत में समस्याओं को हल के लिए दिलाने में विश्वास करती हों। आगे भी जो समस्यायें हों उन को इसी तरह से हल करे हमने कभी भी नहीं कहा था कि एक ही विवर बातों के अन्दर सारी समस्याओं का हल निकल जायेगा। लेकिन जो अमरी मुद्दे थे, जिन की दुनियाद हमें डालनी पी, हम गवं के साथ कह मकते हैं कि हमने शिमले के अन्दर भारती की दुनियाद और उम के मुद्दों को हासिल किया है। आज पाकिस्तान के नेताओं में यह समझदारी पैदा कर मारें कि नहीं हमारी समस्याओं का हल आपसी बातचीत में हो सकता है, न कि तीसरी जल्दियों के दखल से, लड़ाई में नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए हमने यह समझौता किया। आप कहते हैं कि इस अवसर का लाभ उठाकर सारी समस्याओं को हल करना नहीं किया। भूटांगों साहब भी सारी समस्याओं को नहीं हल कर के गये। उनके 95 हजार युद्ध बन्दी आज भी हमारे पास हैं। हम जानते हैं कि सारी समस्यायें एक दम हम नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन यह शिमला समझौता एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है जो हमारे रास्ते को प्रशस्त करता है।

हम इस देश की जनता के सामने बचन बढ़ा हैं कि हमने अपने देश के भारतीय और आमाजिक जीवन का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। हम अपने देश की जल्दि का अपव्यय युद्ध के अन्दर नहीं करना चाहते। हमने जिन भाइयों, उस्तुओं को अपने लिए दुनियाद बनाया है उन से हम कभी भी अलग नहीं होकर बचना चाहते। आज मानवीय अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी इजरायल को उदाहरण मान सकते हैं कि इजरायल अरबों की जीवन नहीं छोड़ता किर हम क्यों पाकिस्तान की जीवन छोड़ें। यही हमारे भी उन के बीच में सैद्धांतिक अन्दर है,

हमारे दृष्टिकोण और भाइयों में फ़र्क है। ऐसे मानवीय बाजपेयी का आदर्श हमलावर इजरायल हो सकता है, हमारा आदर्श कोई हमलावर नहीं हो सकता। हमारा आदर्श है कि जाति के साथ, अमन के साथ, शोस्त्री के साथ समस्याओं का हल निकालें। इजरायल के पक्ष में मानवीय बाजपेयी जी बोलते हैं ही तो हमारी सरकार, पार्टी और जनता अब देशों के सच्चे और इन्साक पसन्द काम के लिए आवाज उठाती है। आज वह इस के लिकार बने हुए है। हमारे और आप के बीच में यही फ़र्क है। अगर विष्टनाम की बहादुर जनता इमेरिका के बमों से तबाह की जाती है तो आप की आवाज नहीं उठती। समूर्ध अमन पसन्द जनता के लिए इमेरिका फौजों के बापस करने के लिए हम कहते हैं। युद्ध की विपीलिका को रोकने के लिए हमारी आवाज उठती है, दुनिया में अमन के लिए हमारी आवाज उठती है। हम और भी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी में यह फ़क़ है। हम जानते हैं कि भी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी की समझ में यह बात नहीं आती। जब आजादी के संघर्ष में हम लड़ रहे थे उम जमाने में भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे थे जिनकी विचार धारा यह थी। जनसंघ पार्टी का तब जन्म नहीं हुआ था, लेकिन उन की विचार धारा तब भी अस्तित्व में थी वह विचार धारा ऐसी थी कि उस ने डिवाइड एंड हॉल की पालिसी का विरोध नहीं किया। आज एशिया और अफ्रीका में कई सामाज्यवादी ताकतें विभाजन की जल्दियां बन रही हैं और डिवाइड एंड हॉल की नीति को अपनाना चाहती है। हम उसके बिल्ड हैं। मैं इस बात को कह मकता हूं कि आज भगर योरप के लोगों के कदम योरप की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, उम का रास्ता वह बढ़ रहे हैं तो भारत सरकार और भारत सरकार की प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी एशिया और अफ्रीका को, केवल भारत और पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश ही नहीं, एशिया और अफ्रीका की करोड़ों पद्धतिलिख जनता का उन सामाज्यवादी चालों से बचाने के लिए, उन की बटावार की बालों से बचाने के लिए, उन में यह आत्म-विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए कि एशिया के लोग भी अपनी समस्याओं को आपस में बैठ कर हल कर सकते हैं, पहल की है और इसके लिए प्रश्नान मत्ती बघाई की पाव है इस देश की जनता की।

इन छब्बों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी ने जो आरोप लगाये थे विस्तृत निराकार आरोप हैं। वह इस देश की

[बी चन्द्रशेखर वार्षा]

जनता की भावना करते नहीं हैं। यह कल मुद्दों पर लोगों की, उन की विचार-वारा के लोगों की भावना हो सकती है, लेकिन देश की करोड़ों जनता भाज जिमला समझौते का स्वागत करती है, उस की पुष्टि करती है, उस को अपना एक सही कदम समझती है और इन लिए वह इस समझौते के पीछे है।

श्री भट्टल विहारी वार्षेयी ने मांग की है कि एक संसदीय समिति का निर्माण किया जायें जो इस सारे समझौते को जांच करें। (व्यवधान) यह एक बुनियाद मांग है और इस तरह की मांग को हम अस्तीकार करते हैं। इस बात को हम कभी भी स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते। (व्यवधान)

इन शब्दों के साथ में भारत सरकार की, भारत सरकार की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की और उनके सहयोगियों की बात के लिए प्रबंधन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिमला समझौते के लिए उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है उसमें राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अपने उन आदर्शों और नीतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया है जिन को भारत बराबर स्वीकार करता है और जिसमें वह विश्वास करता है। मैं यकीन दिला कर कह सकता हूँ भारतीय जनता को कि हम ने हमेशा अपने देश की राष्ट्रीय भावना को, अपने राष्ट्रीय हित को, इस देश की जनता की आकांक्षाओं, उस की प्राकृतियों और सपनों को ध्यान में रख कर उस का प्रतिनिधित्व किया है और भविष्य में भी अपने देश के गोरव राष्ट्रीय हितों के लिए, अपने आदर्शों और मूल मिळांतों के लिए जिस तरह से हमेशा हमारे कदम आगे बढ़ते रहे हैं उसी तरह बढ़ते रहेंगे।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our Party has already welcomed the Simla Agreement just after the contents of the Agreement appeared in the Press. This is consistent with the stand our Party has taken since the emergence of Pakistan. Our Party has consistently demanded that relations between India and Pakistan should be improved, and all efforts must be made so that all the neighbouring countries, and particularly Pakistan, have good relations with India. But we have been misunderstood in the past and in the past we were dubbed as the agents of Pakistan and we had the misfortune of being put into prison

sometimes on the basis of the charges that we were advocating the improvement of relations between India and Pakistan. Even one of the topmost leaders of our Party, Mr. E.M.S. Nambudiripad, was put into prison in 1965 on this very charge. To-day we are glad that the Simla agreement has indicated the correctness of our Party's stand. We welcome it that it is a step towards solving the problems which have marred the relations of these two States for the last twenty five years.

So, we welcome this agreement because it has kept before us a perspective that if the steps incorporated in the agreement are strictly pursued and followed, it will lead to the establishment of a permanent and lasting peace. We always wanted that should be a durable peace in the sub-continent and now the situation has been created where both Bangla Desh, India and Pakistan can live as friendly neighbours and concentrate their attention, not for confrontation, but for the development of the countries and to solve the basic problems of the people.

In this connection, only I want to refer that though we welcome this agreement, we have objections to the procedure taken by the Prime Minister. We have already expressed our resentment yesterday by boycotting the conference convened by the Prime Minister because before going to Simla and even after coming back, the Opposition was totally ignored and even the ratification was done just three days before the session of the Parliament. This is an expression of disregard to the Parliament and to the Opposition and I think this must not be repeated in future.

We hope that the basic issues such as the solution of the Kashmir problem, the question of repatriation of the prisoners of war and the civilian interness will also be solved on the basis of mutual negotiations and good understanding.

Our Party hopes, and we are of the opinion, that a settlement can be arrived at regarding Jammu and Kashmir by recognising the cease-fire with mutually agreed

adjustments as the international boundary between the two countries. We want that the reality must be understood and we should not be harping on the old formulas which will not help to come to any understanding on the question of Kashmir. Already in the statement of the Foreign Minister, he has mentioned at there are outside agencies and third party forces which are interested in creating conflict and maintaining tension among these two countries. And, these interested parties are mainly the imperialist forces and particularly the American imperialism. They are not interested in these types of settlements and agreements. These types of settlements and agreements deprive them of the opportunity for interference in this conflict, making profits out of such conflicts. This deprives them of their initiative for interference in respect of their relations between these two countries. That is why this agreement is welcome. But we say, you must be careful about these 'Third forces'. Imperialism will not take it laying down they will not remain silent either. There are agencies who are interested in creating tensions.

Therefore, vigilance is necessary. Both the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan must be careful about the imperialists, particularly of American imperialism. We hope that the measures incorporated in this agreement will be pursued faithfully, so that a lasting and permanent peace may be achieved.

We welcome and support this agreement.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (Betul): It has to be conceded readily that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee commands a very impressive and massive vocabulary of the Hindi language and today he pressed into service his massive vocabulary bringing out tons of verbiage without an ounce of sincerity for the cause he was pleading, the cause of the Indo-Pakistan amity. That is one reason we find that while the Simla Agreement has been hailed by everyone as a very salient achievement in stabilising and normalising relations between India and Pakistan, — not only in this country, but all over the world, — it is only the Jan Sangh which is

going ahead with its lone dissent against the Simla accord.

Sir, to the student of Indian politics, this scurrilous outburst of Jan Sangh in protest against Simla accord is not something that is surprising. When one understands the basic aims and objects, the basic philosophy for which the Jan Sangh exists in all their true and naked form, one would not be astonished or surprised at the colossal political immaturity shown by the Jan Sangh in opposing the Simla accord.

This is a political party which happens to be a political wing of a para-military organisation, which has a very dubious distinction, a very dubious notoriety, of being the most bigoted communal organisation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Please come to the Pact.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I am coming. I am coming to the argument which you have advanced. I have heard you with patience. Please give me a little time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I never discussed the parentage of the ruling party.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: You dare not do that, but you have said many other things. I will come to the basic facts. The only point is, you are opposed to agreement, for you are writhing with dislike and hatred against the Muslims of Pakistan and you could not ever tolerate this country ushering in an era, opening up opportunities, due to which we might be able to co-exist peacefully with an Islamic country. They could never tolerate the situation.....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Can he not speak on the merits of the Simla Pact?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I am coming to it. But I am not willing to accept, and Jan Sangh cannot masquerade, validity and cogency in their arguments against the agreement. We do not accept their *bona fides*. We know that their disapproval stems not from their convictions in their

[SSHRI N.K.P. SALVE]

arguments but entirely from their political convictions of which we are very much aware and their communal slant against the Muslims, particularly in Pakistan.

However, thanks to the matured electorate of our country, Jan Sangh was made to lick political disgrace and ignominy in the last two elections, and their childish and puerile pranks during the last few days organising protest demonstrations — are just a desperate bid by them to resuscitate and revive their dead political organisation which has been thriving on a poisonous political philosophy all these years.

The agreement on Bilateral Relations between India and Pakistan concluded at Simla, I submit is, a great tribute to the wise and far-sighted statesmanship of the Prime Minister and her advisers in India, and to the statesmanship of Shri Bhutto and his advisers. For, I have no doubt in my mind that future historians would never have looked upon the present leadership of the two countries very kindly and charitably if at this juncture they had not striven resolutely and striven hard to find somewhere a starting point to end this impasse and to bring about a situation as a result of which they could pave the way to end the tension and posture confrontation leading to peaceful coexistence between the two neighbourly countries. Those who doubt that such a magnificent beginning is not to the advantage of India or is not to the mutual advantage of both the countries are only men of small minds. The leaders of both countries displayed vision, understanding and courage. So far as our Prime Minister is concerned it is well said that magnanimity in politics is not often the truest wisdom, and so far as Jan Sangh is concerned, it is equally well said that great deeds and little minds go ill together.

I do not want to indulge in any day-dreaming. I do not say that we have come to the end of the journey. This is merely the beginning. The Agreement is not the ultimate by any means or manner in the bilateral relations of the two countries, and we

have still a very long way to go. There are very many intricate issues undoubtedly, which have defied solution for several years and which have in fact bedevilled relations between the two countries for over two and a half decades. But a beginning has been made and it has to be admitted that it augurs very well for the realisation of the most relished possibilities which we have cherished all these years in the mutual relationship between us and Pakistan. We have always wished well of the people of Pakistan, and when I say 'we', I must exclude a very few amongst those who are sitting here in the House. The Simla accord, is a proof to show that we have never coveted even a centimetre of Pakistan land. We have wished well of them never coveting even a centimetre of their land.

If this agreement is seen, therefore, in that context, one would find that we have already travelled a good deal in giving an excellent start. As was mentioned by Shri Chandrajit Yadav a little while ago, if one cannot see in this agreement that Pakistan has realised at long last the utter futility of war in wanting to resolve her disputes with India, then one is either congenitally blind or is blind by one's own choice. This is one aspect of the agreement which has been completely overlooked by the critics. The two countries are hereafter to decide the issues by negotiations, discussions and by a process of mutual give and take. And this to my mind is the only sensible way in which the two countries should conduct their affairs and should go about to resolve their disputes.

A new leaf is sought to be turned, and we do ardently hope that this good beginning will also have an equally good progress and a good end. Undoubtedly, earlier we were critical of Mr. Bhutto. Several passages were cited where Shri Bhutto had said things, before the Simla accord, and we were bitterly critical of many things said by him. Our entire perspective has changed after the Simla summit. We do trust Shri Bhutto, we do trust the people of Pakistan, and we do trust that they do want to implement the agreement sincerely and hone-

stly, and we also appreciate that Pakistan realises that the situation has so changed that my violation of the agreement either in spirit or in letter is likely to be suicidal and disastrous.

Pakistan has a tremendous stake now in this agreement. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee asked what happened in 1965, 1966, what happened in the earlier years? He has completely forgotten and deliberately he has not taken into account—the hard realities of the changed situation after the last war. If there are stakes in this agreement, Pakistan has a far greater stake. And surely Pakistan shall not ignore this. This does not mean that we do not want to implement the agreement; in spirit we certainly do want to, for the agreement is important for us also. But there is no reason why in this context, we should distrust the people of Pakistan on their past record. I do hope that matured thinking in Pakistan will assert itself for implementation of the agreement in letter and in spirit by their leaders.

It is implicit in the agreement that Pakistan is by now disillusioned about the intentions or the utility of the super-powers in the time of her dire need. I am sure she is disillusioned about the Kashmir dispute being resolved through the forum of the United Nations. Bilateralism is the only solution to all outstanding issues and disputes between Pakistan and India. I do ardently hope that very shortly the Kashmir dispute, in regard to which the *status quo* as of 17 December 1971 has been maintained, will also be resolved by mutual negotiations and that the Jammu and Kashmir border will not remain a ceasefire line but will be rationalised.

Therefore, if one were to analyse and evaluate this agreement pragmatically, one would immediately reach the conclusion that while undoubtedly we have agreed to return over 5,000 sq. miles of territory which we had won in the 1971 war, it is not an imprudent act. I do not know whether this area was militarily strategic; may be it was. But even assuming so, it is undoubtedly Pakistan territory. How

can we retain it in view of our stand all these years that we have never coveted their land? Imagine for a moment, what could have happened if the Simla accord was not there? Was it not open to Pakistan to take the matter to the United Nations and have international opinion asserted to ask us: All right, if you say that you have not coveted Pakistan territory, why are you in occupation of undisputed Pakistan territory? Would we not have then been forced to return that territory because surely we are not going to be shameless like certain other countries who flout world opinion and continue to occupy territories which undisputedly belong to other countries. And if one were to juxtapose this agreement in this context and collate if one would find that there is plenty of wisdom in the decision to return this area that was in our occupation.

Secondly, for two and a half decades we were trying to persuade Pakistan to sign a no-war pact with us. Now without signing such a pact, Pakistan has agreed to resolve and settle all outstanding disputes by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or any other peaceful method mutually agreed upon.

I consider there are two methods of implementing a no-war pact. Shri Vajpayee was extremely critical that despite the strong position in which India was placed, she did not drive home the advantage by pressuring Pakistan to sign a no-war pact with us. He pointed it out as a weakness in the stand of India. I am unable to understand the rationale of his argument. Ultimately there are two ways of reaching a no-war agreement. One is by agreeing that we shall eschew war and renounce force in the settlement of outstanding disputes. The other method is by saying that we are resolved to settle all our disputes by peaceful means. If the second method commended itself to Pakistan, I fail to understand what is wrong in our accepting it. Shri Vajpayee is building his entire case upon distrust of Pakistan. I put it to him: however favourable an agreement we may get Pakistan to sign with us it would be

[SHRI FRANK ANTHONY

nothing but a scrap of paper if Pakistan does not wish to implement it in practice. However, there is no warrant to be so distrustful of Pakistan in context of the realities of today.

Finally the real outstanding dispute relates to Kashmir and that is to be resolved by mutual negotiations. In the meanwhile neither country will do any act to prejudice the position as regards the line of control as existing on December 17 1971.

In this situation any sensible person will see the brightest possible prospects for the solution of the Kashmir issue. Only if you are willing to be a little objective, only if you are willing to be a little sincere to the very purpose for which you were talking all the while you would find that there is a possibility, a complete possibility, of the Kashmir dispute being resolved, which has evaded solution all these years. Let us hope that the international border is not described as the cease fire line and that as a result of mutual negotiations very soon a rational international border is soon established.

Finally to ensure that Pakistan means business and wants durable peace we have retained its trained soldiers. We will gladly send them at the earliest when durable peace is assured. In the end, thus, in the context of our political realities I submit that this is the very best that Pakistan could have expected in the beginning in the bargain, that this is the best that India could have got Pakistan to agree to initially and finally in the mutual interests of the two countries, this is the best beginning. And we hope that in due course a durable peace and enduring goodwill will be established between the two neighbouring countries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been informed that the Prime Minister would intervene in the debate at 5.30.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had written an article sometime ago welcoming this summit agreement as a

hopeful first step. May I say this also, that yesterday, when some of us met the Prime Minister, I expressed an opinion that I for one had no doubt that the power of ratification vests with the President. But I thought it might have been better that since this matter was to be remitted for discussion in Parliament, the ratification should have been held over till after the discussion.

Here, may I deal with the argument that my good friend, Shri Bajpayee, put forward? He felt that this was acquired Indian territory and as such it requires some sort of resolution by the House before it can be returned. May I say, with great respect, that this way completely, palpably, an untenable position. Yes; it was occupied territory, but as any lawyer knows, the word "acquired" is a legal term of art: that you do not acquire territory merely by occupying it. Certain procedures and certain modalities have to be gone through. If India for instance—there is nothing against it and it inheres in the sovereignty of any country—said advisedly and deliberately that they are going to annex this territory, certain procedures would have been gone through, and it would have only then taken on the character of acquired territory; then, what Shri Bajpayee has said may have had some relevance. But in the context of our repeated affirmation that we do not covet an inch of territory, there is no question of its being acquired territory, and thereafter, there is no question of Parliament coming into the picture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my approach to this agreement has been that you cannot weigh the results in a pair of grocer's scales. You cannot test in terms of weights and measures who secured what advantage. I know that there is always grist available to ever-ready critics. People have said some Government spokesman had talked about a package deal, implying that they would not accept anything unless Pakistan, as a part of the package deal, accepted the accession of Kashmir to India. My friend, Shri Vajpayee, also said, What is

the purpose, and the value of all these affirmations of general principles ? We have had them repeatedly to our bitter and unhappy experience. We have had the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, and we had long before that, the notorious Panchsheel, and we have had the Indus Waters Treaty or agreement, and we have had, last but not the least, the Tashkent declaration: all affirmations of general, very good principles, but none of them prevented Pakistan from going to war against India more than once.

17 hrs.

When the Press met me in Mysore before the summit and asked me for my views for what they were worth, I told them: I do not think that anything would demerge from the summit. I have had not a little political experience; I could not perceive any meeting ground, any common ground at all between the two countries. That an agreement did emerge was a tribute to both sides, both Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto. I think Bhutto put it well when he said that the agreement was a victory for both sides.

I can understand certain militant, avowedly chauvinistic elements being a little unhappy on having returned 5,000 square miles of territory as against 70 square miles which we got back, but here again it is a question of applying a grocers' scales. As I see it, India has repeatedly affirmed this fact that it does not covet one inch of Pakistani territory. Over and over again we have repeated our commitment; indeed we have underlined the passionate quality of the commitment to peace. But I think for what it is worth that the greatest good—I am not talking in terms of advantages, something won here or something lost there—was this: when Mr. Bhutto accepted the actual line of control emerging from the cease fire. I know that there is a rider and the rider is; without prejudice to the recognised position of either side. I think that despite the rider, Mr. Bhutto having accepted the actual line of control as it emerged on the day of the cease-fire was not only a departure from Pakistan's

attitude in the past, in my respectful submission it was a complete reversal.

Mr. Bhutto is not going to be able to go back to Pakistan and say that he has changed Pakistan's attitude on Kashmir. He still in my view has to stabilise his position. I do not know what my friend Atal Behari Vajpayee wanted. Did he want Mr. Bhutto to accept finally and place some kind of presidential seal on Kashmir's accession to India ? Surely he knows that to think in these terms was utterly impossible; it is a mad man's dream. Mr. Bhutto would not have got back to Pakistan he would have been decapitated not only politically but physically if he had put his seal on some kind of acceptance of the accession. As I said, his having accepted the line of actual control was to my mind a very great advance on the position of Pakistan.

What has happened ? He is faced with, I do not know to a greater extent or lesser extent, the same criticisms. Those of us who have read the proceedings in the National Assembly and outside in Pakistan know that he has been accused of selling out on Kashmir. That is precisely what Mrs. Indira Gandhi is being accused by certain corresponding elements in this country; that she has sold out on Kashmir.

There are other very salutary riders to the agreement. After all, this is an international agreement. There is a rider that neither side will seek unilaterally to alter the line of control. There is a further rider besides, which undertakes to refrain from threat or use of force and violation of the line of Control. Of course, there is an agreement to settle matters bilaterally. I felt that the Summit might fail because I thought that Mr. Bhutto's paramount preoccupation was the return of the prisoners of war. That he did not make this a precondition showed this he also was coming to terms with the reality of Bangla Desh. As I say, it is a victory for both sides. After all, there are chauvinist elements, we are all so inclined, and part of our make-up is always jingoistic, and we can always

[Shri Frank Anthony]

be attracted to jingoistic theories. And Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the spokesman—I suppose that masculine includes the famine—of a victor country could easily have assumed the role of exacting every pound of flesh. What would have ahappened? The talks would have broken down and 25 years of distrust and internecine strife to the disadvantage of both countries would have continued. What I feel is this, Shri Vajpayee has not weighed in the scales—I do not say in a pair of grocer's scales—certain crucial new factors which were bound to weigh in the scales of statesmanship.

There has been a matamorphosis in the power equation in this sub-continent. Whether the leadership in Pakistan today or tomorrow accepts this is a different matter, but I believe it for what it is worth, and I believe validly that it would be suicidal madness for a truncated Pakistan to precipitate a war with India at any time in the future. I think it will even be suicidal madness for a truncated Pakistan to try to keep pace militarily with us, a much larger contry inherently much more powerful, industrially much more developed.

I feel that we had to make some kind of statesman like offering in this matter to peace in this sub-continent which has been bedevilled by this series of wars. And may I say this to those friends who wanted some kind of iron-clad legal agreement, that in the international field iron-clad legal agreements, if either party wants it, can be treated as scraps of paper. But what we have done and what India has done has been acclaimed generally throughout the world. We have given hostages to the *bona fides* of Pakistan. You may say; why give hostages to the *bona fides* of Mr. Bhutto, look at his past declarations, how can you trust him—We had to, because I think that Mr. Bhutto's self-interest will compel him to implement the spirit of the Simla Agreement. Had there been no agreement, my own feeling is that Mr. Bhutto as a failure might have had to give way to a military junta, and then we would have had all the resurrections of the

old confrontations. And I think what the Simla Agreement has done more than anything else is this, that it has given to a new generation in Pakistan an opportunity to make their nascent democracy viable.

May I end on this note, that not even India's worst enemy can ever accuse her now of *mala fides* or vindictiveness towards Pakistan. As I said, the Simla Agreement has been acclaimed internationally and I think India has got a great deal of credit because we went there as a victor country. I do not want to use the word "magnanimity", I think the more correct word is "statesmanship", because somebody said that the Prime Minister was magnanimous, but then he said quite correctly: what business has the Prime Minister to be magnanimous at the expanse of this country? I have preferred to refer to this as a statesman like offering to peace. And it is axiomatic that to win the peace is usually more difficult than to win the war.

SHRI S. A. KADAR (Bombay—Central-South): The year 1971-72 will go down in the annals of our history as an epoch-making year. We saw in 1971 the emergence of a powerful leadership, the emergence of a powerful party. Because of that, so many right decisions were taken which culminated in the Simla talks.

In the year 1971 the Bangla Desh question came to the fore when a large number of refugees came to our soil. It was then promised that these refugees would go back and that promise has been kept *in toto*. The State Assembly elections in 1971 brought out further the unity of purpose of the peoples of this country by returning that harty whom that great leadership commanded. After that, the decisive talks at Simla brought out the Simla Pact which is before the House today. Mr. Vajpayee, who spoke so vehemently against the pact did not speak when Bangladesh was handed over to the people of Bangladesh by the Indian army. It was occupied by the Indian army for not less than two or three months. When we withdrew from there

there was no opposition raised by Mr. Vajpayee. Now he says that Government has failed to have a package deal with Pakistan. I want to ask him, when negotiations take place, they take place on actual happenings. The conflict between India and Pakistan has been there for the last 25 years and so many problems have been created after independence. There have been wars and so many outstanding problems are there to be settled. Does he mean to say that all those problems plus those created by the 1971 war should all be settled at one meeting ! If anyone says that, he is not logical; he is asking for the moon.

He said so many things about Kashmir and asked, what about those parts under occupation of Pakistan before 1971 ? It was after 1947 that Pakistani army advanced and occupied a large territory of Kashmir and our valiant soldiers had driven them back to the cease-fire line. That was not an issue now. Now the issues were prisoners Bangladesh, territories occupied during the 1971 conflict—these were to be talked about. The most important issue was what is going to be the future attitude of Pakistan towards India. That was the thing to be seen. Somebody said, we were the victors. There is no doubt about it. But do you mean to say that when we go to the negotiating table, we go as victors and dictate terms which must be accepted by the vanquished ? Certainly Shrimati Indira Gandhi did not go to Mr. Bhutto for discussion asking him whether he is sincere or not, and doubting his *bona fides* all the while. That is not a point of strength but of weakness. We have gone there not to doubt the *bona fides* of Mr. Bhutto but to clinch the issues that were there. Even if there are doubts that while Pakistan is now talking of peace, when it achieves this , it will begin to talk and prepare for war, let it be assured that it has been proved three or four times that it that is their intention, that will be nullified and they will be thrown to pieces because India is not talking from the point of weakness but of strength. Today who can say that India has not gone up

in the eyes and estimation of the world ? Today who cannot say that India is a power to be reckoned with ? If that is our position, then why do you doubt whether Shri Bhutto is sincere or not ? If he is sincere, well and good; there will be permanent peace between India and Pakistan, which will be in the interests of the people of both countries, which will be in the interests of the sub-continent, which will be in the interests of South East Asia. But if, by chance, Shri Bhutto is not sincere and that is proved, then we can show him the strength that we have and those people who thought otherwise will be brought to their senses.

After the Simla Pact was signed, agitations were organised by certain political parties. There is talk about the supremacy of Parliament. It is asked why the Pact was ratified before Parliament met and discussed it. May I ask why they organised a demonstration, thereby creating an atmosphere in the country which would give the impression that there is difference of opinion, at a time when the Parliament is meeting ? Let Shri Vajpayee know that the country as a whole is behind this pact. The country supports this Pact, not because we are going to give away 5,000 sq. miles but because the people sincerely believe that this Pact, if properly handled and dealt with, can bring peace, prosperity and happiness to the sub-continent. This is the reasoning of the common man, this is the reasoning of the people at large; this is the confidence of the entire nation, barring Vajpayee and company, in the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi,

If you read the substitute motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, the first para reads all right. But the second para lets the cat out of the bag. The second para says that the Prime Minister committed faults here and there. It seems that the members of the opposition have nothing to fall back upon, they have nothing political or otherwise to go to the people. They see a golden opportunity in raising this issue and trying to attack the Prime Minister, the leader of this great country, to get some foothold among the people and redeem what

[Shri S.A. KADAR]

they have lost during the last two or three years.

What is Shri Vajpayee's grouse? He is saying that Shrimati Indira Gandhi did not consult the opposition. Shir Jyotirmoy Basu is also saying the same thing. The Jansangh and Marxist unite at least in attacking somebody. They united in the past to attack somebody and the people showed them their proper place.

Without taking much time I would like to say that Pakistan has been formed on a wrong basis, on the two-nation theory which has been disproved in Bangladesh. Today we accept Pakistan as a unit, as an independent country. We would like to respect its territorial integrity. As rightly pointed out by the Prime Minister and others, we do not want an inch of territory belonging to others. But, let it not be forgotten, we would not allow an inch of our territory to go out of our control. This we have made absolutely clear.

श्री हकम बख्त कठवाया : जो भूमि गई है, उस को कब वापिग लें ?

श्री एस० ए० कादर : जो गई है, वह भाज नहीं गई है, वह पहले गई है। आप लोग जितनी कम गडबड करेंगे उननी जल्दी यह मसला तय होगा। आप लोगों के इस तरह गडबड करते रहने से यह मसला तय होने वाला नहीं है।

In the end I want to say that India has passed through trials and tribulations. Our country, after independence, has seen many ups and downs. But these last two years have given us hope, hope not only to us but to the people of this country, to the people of this great land, that we will solve our problems, both internal and external, and that we shall do our best to see that we go towards the path of progress and prosperity. The teeming millions of this country have hope in the leadership, hope in that party which that leadership leads.

17.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am quite sure, despite all that has been said against the Simla Pact, the people at

large, the masses at large, have welcomed it and will always welcome it. Whatever you may doubt about the *bona fides* of others, I am quite sure, the circumstances are such, the whole atmosphere is such, that a time will come when Pakistan and India, being different units, will be nearly united as one unit in South-East Asia and, possibly, that example will be followed not only by others but by our neighbouring countries as well. But, at the same time, let us not think that we are going to take the initiative. The initiative must come from the parties who want to have cooperation of this great land.

With these words, I appreciate and I congratulate the Prime Minister and her team for bringing about the Simla Pact which has done nothing but honour to our great country.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is hardly any need for me to intervene in this debate because I find that from our own side and from Members of the Opposition there has come solid support for this Agreement. And the only arguments, if one can call them arguments, which were put forward by the Jana Sangh have been very ably refuted by Members from all sides of the House.

This morning, we witnessed what I can only call an utterly deplorable and ridiculous demonstration on the floor of the House. I do not think that any Member of the House, no matter on which side or which policy he stands for, will say that such doings have anything whatsoever to do with democratic functioning and that is why it is astonishing that the same Members had the cheek to talk of democracy in this House today. One could have called such action childish. But it would be an insult to the children of India to call it so.

I must repudiate very strongly—I do not think there is any need to do so but these things must go on record—the constant

allegation that the Government of India is acting at the behest of some outside power. I think—I am sorry for these people—I can only say that they must be suffering from some deep inferiority complex. They must be suffering from an utter lack of confidence in the people of India. (*Interruption*) I am not going to yield. I am capable of taking care of myself (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding to this gentleman at all. They have made enough demonstration of their behaviour, their sagacity and their experience as they call it, this morning. The House has had enough of it. I hope, Sir, you will not in future permit such behaviour on the floor of the House. When foreigners have visited this House and when I have gone abroad it is sad to hear comments on this sort of behaviour taking place inside the House. This is no compliment to Indian democracy or to Indian unity.

Mr. Vajpayee spoke also of Indian unity. I know something about the unity of this country and the unity of the people. Let me repeat that I have said before, that unity is for a purpose. You do not have unity just for the sake of unity. You have unity to make the country strong; you have unity to take the country forward. You do not have unity to take the country down, to show meanness, to show pettiness and to show lack of statesmanship.

Today Mr. Vajpayee was right in saying that he had some lakh of people with him. He does have. But let me remind him that the population of India is 60 crores, and those crores are not with Mr. Vajpayee. He may have a few lakhs but there are still the crores of people. Are we going to listen to the voice of the crores or are we going to listen to the voice of the small, whining minority? It is not a minority that speaks up with strength; it is a whining, weak, full-of-inferiority minority. He has not only no confidence in the people of India, he has shown utter disregard for the people of Kashmir. How dare he says that we are leaving the people of Kashmir to the tender mercies of the Pakistanis? Do not blame the

people of Kashmir who have stood by us in all times turmoil. At a time when there was no Indian military to help the people of Kashmir, it was their own militia who met the Pakistani attack. (*Interruptions*).

How dare he challenge their bravery? How dare he challenge their solidarity with India.

This country, and this Government, is keenly aware of where it is going and where it wants to go. There was a time—not very ago; only last year when the same hon. members did not believe me when I said that we knew what was going to happen in Bangla Desh, that we were going to solve the problem, that we were going to see that the refugees were returned with honour and safety. Mr. Vajpayee said to me, 'I do not believe you'. I said, 'Mr. Vajpayee, I am not concerned with whether you believe me or not; I am concerned with what is going to happen.' And today it is not I who am saying what happened. Can Mr. Vajpayee deny that there is Bangla Desh today? Can Mr. Vajpayee deny that the refugees have gone back to Bangla Desh? And still he says, 'I do not believe you.' Let him not believe me; it matters little to the people of India whether he believes or does not believe; it matters little to the people of the world whether he believes or does not believe. But history will show whether what has happened has been for the good of India.

I have made no tall claims for the Simla Agreement; I make no tall claims now. All I say is that it is a beginning; it is a small beginning perhaps, but it is a good beginning. Why do I say so? I am not concerned with whether we can trust the President of Pakistan or not; I am only concerned with whether we can trust ourselves or not. Do we trust ourselves or not? Have we confidence in our strength or not? Have we the strength to handle the situation or not? This is what concerns me. Are we afraid? Maybe, the Jan Sangh is afraid of Pakistan..

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
No.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :
Why do you shout like this if you are not ?
(Interruptions) It is not use saying anything now. *(Interruptions).*

I appeal to the members of the Party, I am not like the leaders on the other side; I am fully able to defend myself; I do not need support from other. Every time when Mr. Vajpayee got up, eight of his members felt it necessary to support him. But this is not necessary on our side of the House.

Now we have a certain national pride. And when I use the word 'pride', I do not any false pride, I do not mean any feeling of arrogance, but pride in this nation and what it has stood for, pride in the Indian people and what they are capable of doing pride which makes you want to do your best, to give your utmost, no matter what it costs, for the good of the country. Perhaps it is a sentiment that cannot be understood by some of our friends opposite. We cannot blame them. They are, no less than Pakistan creatures of partition. They had no place in India before, and perhaps they fear that they will have no place when there is complete peace. That is why they are so concerned that the spirit of confrontation should continue.

What is the basic issue before us ? May I take the House into confidence ? No, I must digress a moment--we have been blamed by all sides for not consulting the opposition. Now, we held a meeting of the leaders of the opposition on the 19th of May where we told them whatever it was possible to say before the Simla talks actually took place. We put our points before them. Our friends from the CPM refused to attend the meeting, but we cannot be blamed for that. The others, including the Jana Sangh, were present. There was nothing more we could have said had we met even one day before the talks. Therefore, it is not true to say that we did not put our views before them. Naturally, we could not know the details. We did not know the details ourselves. We did not know how things would proceed.

The very first remark I made to Mr. Bhutto was that we have to decide, Pakistan and India have to decide, whether the interests of these two countries are complementary or are they now or are they always going to be conflicting ? This is a major issue to decide. If we think that our interests conflict, then you can have one agreement or a hundred agreements and you will not have peace. But if we believe as India has believed and India does believe to-day, that our interests are largely the same, that the major problems we face are the problems of the poverty of our peoples of the economic backwardness of our countries and the incessant, effort of foreign powers to pressures us.—We all know and most of us have been involved in the freedom struggle what deliberate attempt there was to create friction within ourselves. Why ? So as to weaken the freedom struggle. They knew that if all the religions and all the communities kept together, then their unity would create a strength what nobody could move, not even the great British Empire. But they knew also that if they could divide us on any issue, whether it is language or religion or anything else, well, then they would have a chance of defeating us. That is why their effort was to create dissensions.

After Partition, they could not do it in the same manner. Therefore, the attempt of those forces who were interested in keeping the sub-continent weak, was to see that this confrontation should continue between the different parts of the sub-continent so that we would be more involved in this sort of quarrel than in tackling our basic problems and trying to become strong in ourselves.

This is what we have to study. When this is the state of affairs, do we permit it, or should we say, "Enough, We have had enough of the traps of others. Today we must realise what is in our real interests." There is no doubt that the real interests of this country, as of Pakistan, lie in peace between the two countries.

Will there be peace or not ? I am neither an astrologer nor do I consult astrologers.

I do not know. All I know is that I must fight for peace and I must take those steps which will lead us to peace. If they do not work out, we are prepared. It is not as if we are disregarding the interests of the nation. We are not saying, 'No, No. We thought there would be peace. Even if somebody attacks us, we are not ready.' That is not our attitude. We are prepared to face any threat or any kind of aggression should it take place. But we must all consider, as our friend, hon. Member Shri Anthony has said, whether this is really within the realm of possibility or whether it is a remote consideration.

In a situation like this, when we obviously have the upper hand, we are in a position to guide affairs. Had we stood up saying as when two children are quarrelling, 'You have taken my toy; I must have it before I speak to you' or something like that, if we had that kind of attitude what would have happened ?

It may be that the talks would have broken down. We could have said, 'Mr. Bhutto, go back and we shall meet again.' And the same would happen next time. We could keep on meeting and have very pleasant meetings or perhaps not so pleasant. What would have been achieved ? Would India have been stronger ? Would we have been able to relax more than what we can to-day for instance ? We would not. As some historian has said, 'had the countries of Europe treated Germany with the under-standing that India has shown to Pakistan, there would not have been a Hitler and there would not have been a Second World War.'

So, it is a question of the manner of dealing with things. A situation has been created whereby it is, —I am not saying impossible, but difficult for Pakistan to do very much against us. It is for us, by our action, by our behaviour, to see that this situation is maintained. This is not done by taking up a hard attitude or soft attitude but by assuming a situation whereby the capacity for Pakistan or any other country acting against us is minimised.

Several Members have pointed out that the situation has changed in Pakistan. I think the leadership of Pakistan and President Bhutto of Pakistan are fully aware of the changes. We in India are fully aware that the situation has changed in India also. It is not the situation which pertained at the time of Tashkent; it is not the situation which pertained at the time of previous agreements; it is a different situation. Today we have the whole Indian, public, and, in spite of the Jan Sangh, it is a united public, it is united on the main issues, it is united in guarding its interests. I do not think it is feasible for anybody to go against the interests of the people.

श्री हुक्म जन कल्पाय : जनता के बीच म जाइये जब पता चले ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not need Shri Kachwai's advice on what I should do nor do the people want his advice.

As I said, we are not afraid of Pakistan; we are not afraid of any other people either. But, we do realise that the danger is not so much from Pakistan as it is from those forces who envisage confrontation on this Sub-continent, or confrontation in Asia, to be in their interest. As I have said on a previous occasion, Asia is a continent which has given great richness to the world. It is to the exploitation of Africa and Asia that today the affluent countries owe their wealth and their riches and their industrial advance.

But we remain where we are. Why ? Because, we are caught up in past thinking. Somebody provokes us and we get provoked into saying; All right, let us fight amongst ourselves. We do not see that third parties are taking advantage of us.

The time has come when Asia must wake up to its destiny, must wake up to the real needs of its people, must stop fighting amongst ourselves, no matter what our previous quarrels, no matter what the previous hatred and the bitterness. The time has come today when we must bury the past. We should see in what way we can make the people of Asia, who were rich

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

not only in wealth, not only in talent, but in culture, in heritage, once more regaion—I won't say, past glory, because I don't believe in that kind of glory but certainly a status in the world, where they can guide the destinies of the world, they can also mould the future in order to make the world a fit place for man to live in.

This is the vision of the future which must guide us today. If we get entangled in petty quarrels then we have to say good-bye to such a future and we shall always be enmeshed in conflicts. That is why we must now look not to the past, but to the future. If we say, we must look to the past, how can we ask Pakistan not to look to the past? We have to chose—either both look to the past or both say good-bye to the past, let us try to build a new future. It is easier for us to say good-bye to the past; because we have never preached hatred. At the worst of times, we have expressed our concern for the people of Pakistan, we have expressed our sorrows at their being deluded by their leaders, by their military dictatorship and so on. We have never preached hatred against Pakistan. So, for us it is a little easier, but in the case of Pakistan which has promoted a hate-campaign, and which has attacked India so many times, is it realistic to expect a sudden washing away of past attitude and adoption of new? It is not easy. These things do not come about by wishing or wanting. I think that President Bhutto is making a sincere effort to take his people towards a new future. Whether he will succeed or not, I do not know. But at least, he is making an effort, and I think that it is in our interest that his effort to turn the face of Pakistan from its past hatred and bitterness to a new future of peace and friendship is very much worth supporting.

During the debate it was also said that certain remarks here were not made for political purposes. This is a ridiculous statement. There is nothing in the world which is not political. The people who consider themselves as non-political are usually those who do not want change, but they

are no less political than those who do want change.

We also remember that at the time of Bangla Desh also, while everybody was with us and broadly supported us, there were parties which tried to take political advantage of the situation. They did raise the sort of issues which they thought would catch the public imagination, which would show the Government in a poor light, whether it was the question of the refugees or the question of marching our Army into Bangla Desh or anything else. Therefore, let us not get lulled by these soft words or imagine that these things were not political. All of us in this House are political beings, and we are very conscious of the political actions taken by others. Had there been no political motive, here would have been no reason to have the sort of *tamasha* held on the border—that is the only word that describes it. It was as a *tamasha*, that the people regarded it also. Or to have the sort of *tamasha* that we witnessed here.

There is one other point to demonstrate how little regard these people have for truth. Almost every day, there is some story or other in their newspaper which is completely fabricated and baseless. Today there was one which caused me some worry, something about a Pakistani attack on Naya Chor. I have enquired and am told that it is absolutely baseless. It is completely fabricated. So you see that there is a constant effort to renew an atmosphere of confrontation of giving out news that would incite people.

I do not want to say anything more at this stage. But there is one point. Some Members from my own party talk about hope in the leadership and so on, but this leadership has always stood for one thing, and that is hope in the people of India, confidence in the people of India. Let us not lose that, because that is our strength. I think that is India's strength. We are with the people. My colleague Shri Swaran Singh reminds me of an other point. It seems that apart from the other heavy work that the Jan Sangh has, they indulge in eavesdropping

on telephone conversations-imaginary ones. I have not phoned to anybody while I was in Simla, neither privately nor officially. I can assure them that while we got messages....

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्वाय : इसके लिए जांच बिठाइए ।

श्री फूसबन्द बर्मा : प्राप एक कमेटी बिठायीजिय, जांच हो जायेगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्वाय : तीन दिन तक फैसला नहीं हुआ । प्राविही दिन कैसे हुआ ? प्राप इस की जांच करवाइये ।

MR SPEAKER : Order, Order. I am not going to tolerate this. If hon. Members go on like this, I cannot tolerate it. Will they please sit down now ? Nothing that they say will go on record. If Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai persists, then I shall have to ask him to go out...
(Interruptions)**

प्राप बहुत कर चुके हैं । प्राप कोई बहम चलने ही नहीं देते हैं ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not remember whether the hon. Member said that I phoned or Sardar Saheb phoned or Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan phoned or Shri Jagjivan Ram phoned or Shri F.A. Ahmed phoned or somebody else did so on our behalf. That is what I am replying to. It is immaterial whether they took my name or not. The question is whether anybody spoke to Moscow. I categorically declare that nobody spoke to any foreign country at all. We did receive a large number of messages from various countries hoping and wishing that the talks would be successful, but nobody gave us any advice as to what we should do for the good reason that they know that our reaction to such advice is not very good. We like advice on some occasions, but not on all occasions because each country must make its own decisions. It is only the country itself and the leaders of the country who can judge what is in the interest of the country. Nobody from outside, however great a friend or enemy, can tell us what is in the true interest of India. We knew, as I have said earlier, that

nobody from outside can be interested in our strength; it is only we ourselves who are concerned.

Therefore, I plead with the hon. Members of the Jan Sangh not to be the voice of outside reaction as well as of reaction inside the country. Today they are repeating what the enemies of India outside are saying. That is what the Jan Sangh is propagating.

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : यह बिल्कुल यहत है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्वाय : काश्मीर का एक तिहाई हिस्सा क्या प्रापने भूटों को देने का बचन दिया है ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I know that the House has supported the agreement and the entire world has supported it. Let us do so with grace and dignity.

12.47 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOURTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I present the Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

श्री अद्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कालानल तीर पर यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जो तरीका प्राप लोगों ने पकड़ा है वह भनवैद्योक्रिटिक है यह भनवालिनीटरी है । मैं बहुत देर तक इसे बरदास्त करता रहा हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाउस में कोई ऐसी बात न हो जिस से बदमज़गी पैदा हो । यह पहला दिन है । प्राप हृषि पार कर गए हैं । मैं बासी प्राइंट बरदास्त नहीं करूँगा (व्यवधान)

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाहजहानपुर) : प्रापने हमें ब्लाइट प्राप आईर रेज करने नहीं दिया । प्रापने हमारे बोलने के अधिकार को छीना । (व्यवधान)

श्री अद्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किस प्रापकों बता दूँ कि प्राप हैठ जाइये (व्यवधान)

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : हम भी इसको पसन्द नहीं करते हैं । लेकिन जब मार्केटी संसद् को भी ताक पर रख दिया जाए तो कौन सा तरीका बाकी रह जाता है ? बोलने का अधिकार भी प्रापने नहीं दिया ।

** Not recorded.

प्रधानमंत्री कहा वाय : यह न समझिये कि मेरे पास रेप्रेंटी नहीं है। हाउस के पास बहुत रेप्रेंटी है।

श्री अग्निधाराचार्य जोसी : हम आपके प्रधिकार को विलकूल चुनौती नहीं देते हैं। हम यही चाहते हैं कि सदन की मर्यादा कायम रहे। आपको देखना पड़ेगा कि वह कायम रहती है। हम यही चाहते हैं कि सदन के साथ न्याय हो।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I think I am voicing the feelings of the House when I say that there should be a limit and there is a limit.

MR. SPEAKER : They have already crossed the limit. I cannot tolerate it (*Interruptions*). Should the House be held to ransom by a few members in that corner?

All you know is to shout; you know nothing else (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I request you to expunge the remarks that have been made against you because the Chair is the object of our veneration?

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it.

There are only five minutes left. (*Interruption*)

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.41 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday August 1, 1972/ Sravana 10, 1894 (Saka)