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Tuesday, April 24, 1973
Vaisakha 4, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



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C O N T E N T S

No. 43, Tuesday, April 24, 1973/Vaisakha 4, 1895 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 24, 1973/Vaisakha 4,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agitation by DESU Engineers

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*821. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', of the 24th March, 1973 under the caption "D.E.S.U. engineers plan direct action"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The main demand of the DESU Engineers Association is with regard to the implementation of the revised pay scales of various grades of engineers as recommended by the Sivasankar Committee. The Delhi Electric Supply Committee have recommended the revised pay scales to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for their consideration. The other

recommendations of the Sivasankar Committee relating to service conditions etc. of engineers are under examination by DESU.

श्री शशि भूषण : प्रध्याध महोदय, शिवशंकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को सरकार कब अमल में लाएगी ? इस के साथ साथ दिल्ली के इंजीनियर्स को जो आस पास के स्टेट्स हैं पू० पी०, हरयाणा और पंजाब उन की तुलना में कितना कम मिलता है तथा मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड जिस के अध्याचार की बहुत सी शिकायतें आई हैं उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार कब टेक ओवर कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): In regard to the first question, the implementation of the recommendation of the Sivasankar Committee regarding scales of pay has to be done by the Delhi Municipal Corporation because this body is under the Corporation. The Committee's report is now being translated into Hindi and Urdu. It will take another one month and then it will be considered by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Then they have got to give their final approval. At the moment, the Delhi Electric Supply Committee have accepted the recommendation of the Sivasankar Committee with respect to the increased salaries for various grades. But this cannot be implemented unless the Delhi Municipal Corporation also accept it. That is awaiting translation of the report.

As for the second question, the scales recommended by the Siva-

sankar Committee are fairly good. I only hope it will be possible for the Delhi Municipal Corporation to accept them. The existing scales of pay are no doubt comparable to what are obtaining elsewhere in the country. But in view of the rising costs and so on, the Sivasankar Committee have recommended scales of pay which are, in our view, quite suitable.

As regards the taking over of the body by the Government, the matter is under discussion. No final decision has been taken. I would say the matter is still under consideration.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय शिव शंकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी में बनाई गई और उन को जो उस की सिफारिशों हैं उस को मानता है। अब ट्रांसलेशन के लिए उन की सिफारिशों को मानने में देर हो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। चाहे अंग्रेजी में इम्लीमेंट करें, या उर्दू में करें या हिन्दी में करें, सिफारिश तो सिफारिश रहेगी। यह बहाना कुछ हमारी समझ में नहीं पा रहा है कि ट्रांसलेशन की बजाह से इम्लीमेंटेशन में देर हो रही है। मैं जानता चाहूंगा कि यह देर अब तक क्यों हो रही है?

दूसरा दिल्ली एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को एक भौतिक करते का जो सँदर्भ है, आप ने कहा कि कारपोरेशन इम्लीमेंट नहीं कर रहा है, कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को तो उस के लिए आप उन को क्या दायरेक्षण देंगे?

DR. K. L. RAO: The final report of the Committee was received in January, 1973, and so far as we are concerned, we immediately transmitted it to the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking, and they have taken about two months to finalise their recommendation and send them on to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. I presume those members read Hindi or Urdu

(Interruption) and I think it is now only a matter of translation which takes about a month's time. As I have submitted, it is not a matter concerned with us; it is a matter concerning the Delhi Municipal Corporation, and so we have got to allow them the time required for them for translation.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भविष्य में ट्रांसलेशन साथ साथ होता जाय किसी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का जिस से इम्लीमेंटेशन में देर न हो।

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंजीनियरिंग विभाग एक विशेष भूख्तव का विभाग है और 24 मार्च के अखबार में उन्होंने इस प्रकार की घटकी दी है कि यदि सरकार ने उन की मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया तो दिल्ली नगर निगम को एक भारी संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए तात्कालिक कदम आपने क्या उठाया है? यदि कोई कदम उठाया है तो वह क्या है?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that the power engineers are playing a very good part in this country and they deserve recognition and their pay-scales must be properly fixed. But I would not agree that they should threaten to go on strikes and adopt an attitude of agitation. The power sector is a very sensitive sector, where the equipment once damaged, will not be able to function again for nearly six months or one year or even more than that. I would appeal to the power engineers in this country not to resort to any plan for strike. In this particular case, we had a discussion with the concerned engineers and I do not think they will go on strike.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : माननीय मंत्री जी, वे बतायें कि विदेशी के इंजी-

नियर्स को धमकी से जो परिणाम वैदा होंगे वही न हो इसलिए उन्होंने देश भर के इंजीनियर्स से एक अपील की है। मेरा निवेदन है इस देश का बेड़ा गर्के किया है इंजीनियर्स ने (विवरण) जितना बेड़ा गर्के हुआ है उस पर आंसू तो बहाने दीजिए, बिजली फेल होती है उस पर आंसू बहाने दीजिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न करिए।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या देश भर के इंजीनियर्स के साथ आप का कोई तालमेल बेठने वाला है जिससे यह धमकी देना, हड्डताल करना, डायरेक्ट एक्शन लेना और उस के बाद आप का बैठ कर के उन की सीलरीज और एमाल्यूमेंट्स बड़ा देना, यह सब न करना पड़े, उन का भी काम हो जाय, आप का भी काम हो जाय और जनता जो बीच में पिस रही है, वह न पिसे, ऐसा कुछ होने वाला है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no official body as such. There is an All India organisation in which the engineers from various States are members. At the moment, for example, the power engineers in Rajasthan have gone on strike and that has given a lot of trouble for the Rajasthan State Government. I understand that the President of the association has counselled patience and called for the cessation of the strike. I would appeal through this House to the power engineers of the country at large that they should not resort to any strike. We will go into all the grievances, and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will be very glad to participate in discussions and see that proper justice is done, but they should not go on strike. I

do not mind even the other sectors, but the power sector is a very sensitive one.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस की जानकारी है कि बिजली इन्जीनियरों की हड्डताल न होने के बावजूद भी दिल्ली में आये दिन पावर-फेल्पोर हुआ करता है। हम लोग जो नार्थ और साउथ एकेन्यू में रहते हैं, घटों अन्धेरे में रहते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस दिल्ली में कोई इफेक्टिव स्टैप लेने जा रहे हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO: These power failures are due to other reasons than the strike in Delhi. Power failures in Delhi are somewhat less compared to the rest of the country; there is enough of power to go round in Delhi. We shall ask them to take steps to improve the position so that such failures do not occur. I shall remind once again the Delhi Electric Supply Corporation to be more careful and see that Members are not put to inconvenience.

श्री शाम लिह भौता : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालम है कि इन्जीनियर्स धमकियां इस लिए देते हैं कि उन की डिमाण्ड्स नहीं मानी जाती और सरकार की यह प्रादात बन गई है कि जब तक उसे हड्डताल की धमकी न दी जाय वह सुनती ही नहीं। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब कोई ऐसी मशीनरी कार्यम करेंगे जो उन की डिमाण्ड्स को देखें और समय समय पर उन की भौर्टिंग भ्रीप के साथ ही ताकि उन को जैनद्वान डिमाण्ड्स मान सी जाय और ऐसी होलत पैदा न हो जो आज कल हरियाणा में हो रही है ? क्या आप इस पर गौर फर्मायेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO: I thank the hon. Member for the suggestion; we shall try to adopt it.

पेट्रोल में मिलावट

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*822. श्री डॉ श्री चन्द्र गौड़ा :
श्री एम् एस् पुरस्ती :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल में मिलावट होने के कारण अधिकांश वाहनों द्वारा धुआं छोड़ने के समाचार सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) Except for a few stray cases the Government have not received any complaints regarding emission of smoke by the vehicles on account of large scale adulteration in Motor Spirit (commonly known as petrol).

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: The hon. Minister has accepted that there is emission of smoke, but not on a large scale. I have received a lot of complaints, especially from Bangalore that not only about the emission of smoke but also about the emission of smell. May I know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps he proposes to take to probe into the matter and set things right?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: He has referred to some cases and we shall look into it.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Is that one of the reasons why the consumption of petrol has come down compared to the previous years?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Consumption of petrol in 1970 was 14,10,000 metric tonnes; in 1971, 15,16,000 metric tonnes and in 1972, 15,86,000 metric tonnes. It is wrong to say that consumption of petrol has come down.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: My question was whether it was one of the reasons why consumption of petrol has come down. If not, what are the reasons?

MR. SPEAKER: He has given the figures; it has not come down.

श्री एम् एस् पुरस्ती : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि वडे पमाने पर पेट्रोल में मिलावट की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। कुछ छुटपुट मामलों की शिकायतें मिली हैं। क्या ये छुटपुट मामले आगे चल कर वडे नहीं हो सकते और इन से वायु-दूषण में बढ़ि नहीं हो सकती ? इन छुटपुट मामलों को रोकने के लिए सरकार कौन सा कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : अगर केसेज बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में आये तब समझा जाता है कि वडे पमाने पर ऐसी चीज़ हो रही है। लेकिन अगर केसेज बहुत थोड़ी तादाद में आये तो उस से यह समझा जाता है कि मामूली शिकायत हैं। हमारे पास इस सम्बन्ध में सिर्फ़ तीन शिकायतें आई हैं—एक लुधियाना में—जिस की डीलरशिप को टर्मिनेट कर दिया गया है। दूसरा केस दिल्ली के अन्दर था जो सब्स्टेन्शनेट नहीं हो सका। तीसरा केस भी दिल्ली में था जिस को बानिंग दी गई है। जहां जहां इस किस्म का केस सामने आता है उस के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की जाती है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the hon. Minister has come out with a concrete and comprehensive reply in this regard. Because of this fact that a large-scale adulteration in petrol is in vogue for the last several years being indulged in by the petrol dealers and agents, whether the Ministry is thinking of re-organising the dealership or agencies of such people who are indulging in adulteration? What is the answer from the hon. Minister?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: So far as adulteration of petrol is concerned, there is a possibility of this adulteration being made by the dealers with the lower boiling solvents. A high-powered committee which was constituted to suggest a measure for curbing the consumption of petroleum products has suggested that the prices of lower boiling solvents and motor spirit should be brought nearly on par. That recommendation has been accepted and with this measure, there is no disparity between the price of the solvents and the price of M.S. And therefore, the chances of adulteration on this account are eliminated.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question is quite different. He has not answered that.

MR. SPEAKER: He was asking about the change of policy with regard to the dealership. You say 'Yes' or 'No'.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: As regards reorganisation of the dealerships and agencies, his suggestion would be considered.

श्री प्रट्टल बिहारी बाजपेयी : लोग दूध में पानी मिलाते हैं, क्या पानी क दाम बढ़ाने से मिलावट रुक जायेगी ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : पानी भी कहं तरह का होता है ।

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: Is it a fact that due to worn-out piston—oil rings, complete combustion is not affected?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not come in between yourself and the Minister.

He is at liberty to satisfy you. You give him a chance to reply.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: Is it a fact that due to worn-out oil rings in the piston, complete combustion is not affected? Because carbon dioxide escapes alongwith the smoke as also monoxide which is injurious to health,

is it not necessary to see that something is done in this regard?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I have not received any such complaint.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था शासन ने बनाई है; जिसमें जितने भी पेट्रोल पंप्स हैं विशेष कर जो देहातों में हैं भेन लाइन पर नहीं हैं वहां पर मिट्टी का तेल मिला कर बेचा जाता है उसकी जांच की जा सके ? क्या आपने ऐसा कोई कानून बनाया है कि मिलावट करने वालों को कठोर दण्ड दिया जाये ? यदि ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है तो क्या आगे ऐसा कानून बनाने का विचार रखते हैं ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले भी यही प्रश्न था ।

श्री बलबीर सिंह : मिट्टी के तेल का जहां तक सवाल है या जहां तक उसके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का सवाल है स्टेट गवनमेन्ट्स की पार्वस एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के अंडर आती हैं और उसमें स्टेट गवनमेन्ट्स पूरी कार्मीटेन्ट हैं; उनको पूरी पार्वस हैं कि अगर इस किस्म की को शिकायत मिलती है किसी एरिया में तो फौरन उस पर एक्शन ले सकती हैं। इसमें हमारा जो कप्ट्रोल है वह स्टेट गवनमेन्ट्स के थे हैं हमारी एजेन्सी स्टेट गवनमेन्ट्स ही हैं और जब स्टेट गवनमेन्ट्स के नोटिस में कोई बात आती है नामली तो वह उसमें एक्शन लेती हैं।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय : ऐसा कोई कानून भी बनाने जा रहे हैं जिसमें कठोर दण्ड दिया जा सके ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कितना भी साफ जवाब आये आपको यह हमेशा का तरीका है ।

श्री मंत्री अध्यक्ष : मिलावट के लिए कोई कानून सरकार ने बनाया है क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बतलाया तो है कि कानून है।

श्री मंत्री लिखते : अध्यक्ष महोदय शायद आपको याद होगा कुछ साल पहले इस महान सरकार ने भैया जी में धाय लगाने का करिमा करके दिखाया था। बरोनी से जो चोरी का तेल निकाला जाता है वह एक दिन पेकड़ा जा रहा था इस लिये गंगा जी में बहा दिया गया और मेरी जानकारी है कि न केवल बरोनी रिफाइनरी से बल्कि भारत की हर सरकारी रिफाइनरी से चोरी का पेट्रोल बड़े पैमाने पर बाहर जाता है इसका कोई दाम सरकार को मिलता नहीं है और पब्लिक को भी उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होता है और उसी में मिलावट ज्यादा होती है तो क्या सरकार (व्यवहार) क्या आप स्पीकर हैं ? मैं तो देख रहा हूँ कोर्टें पार्टी के सारे सदस्ये स्पीकर बन गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीकर को आप बीच में भत लाइये।

श्री मंत्री लिखते : क्या सरकार इस चोरी के पेट्रोल की जांच करेगी जिसके जरिए बड़े पैमाने पर मिलावटी पेट्रोल वितरित किया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बड़ा सोधा सा सवाल शुरू हुआ था।

श्री मंत्री लिखते : चोरी का पेट्रोल मिलावटी पेट्रोल से बन कर बाजार में बेचा जाता है।

श्री उत्तराखण्ड सिंह : अगर माननीय सर्वेत्यै हमें किसी की कोई लिंगायती मेरी नीटिस में सम्मिलित हो तो उस पर कोई कही जायेगी।

श्री मंत्री लिखते : आपका सिक्योरिटी विभाग क्या करता है जो रिफाइनरीज में होता है ? हर प्रश्न का यह उत्तर नहीं हो सकता है। (व्यवहार)

Meeting of Chief Ministers of Drought affected states in New Delhi

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*823. SHRI P. GANGADEV:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended the meeting of the Chief Ministers of all drought affected States which was convened in New Delhi on the 21st March, 1973;

(b) whether question of water for irrigation purposes also figured in the deliberations; and

(c) if so, the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). A Conference of Chief Ministers was held in New Delhi on 24-2-1973 to discuss and finalise taking over of wholesale trade in wheat. This was not attended by the Minister of Irrigation and Power. There was no Conference of Chief Ministers on drought affected areas on 21st March, 1973.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI P. GANGADEV: Although the conference did not discuss specifically the drought situation in the country, now that summer months are on, I would like to know whether the Centre has made any survey of the last year's drought affected areas of Orissa and if so, what measures are proposed to meet the situation, including tubewells, lift irrigation facilities etc. already sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): No particular or special measures have been taken in Orissa State. So far as emergency agricultural production is concerned, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 150 crores, for the various States to take up emergency schemes which the hon. Member mentioned like lift irrigation, tubewells, electrification of tubewells etc. Orissa was also given a certain amount of money for that. I do not know exactly whether it has done well or not. Since every State has done fairly well, I am sure Orissa would have done its own part.

SHRI P. G. DEB: May I know whether the Government are considering having artesian wells, as in Australia, in the areas chronically affected by drought conditions in India?

DR. K. L. RAO: Artesian wells are nature's gift. It is a well which will bring water higher than the ground level. It is not possible to have artesian wells wherever one likes. I do not know whether the hon. Member has in mind any particular area. If it is possible to have such wells in any area, it would be our endeavour to have such wells there.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that this meeting was not attended by the Minister of Irrigation and Power. Therefore, nothing much remains to be asked. I would like to know whether the Irrigation and Power Minister was invited to attend this meeting. Secondly, is he aware of the fact that there is acute shortage of foodgrains in the whole country and the condition is very serious in the State of Gujarat. Is there any proposal for early implementation of the Narmada Project to improve the condition of the drought-prone areas of Gujarat?

DR. K. L. RAO: This question relates to the Ministry of Agriculture; it

was wrongly addressed to my Ministry. By the time we drew the attention of the concerned authorities it was too late to transfer it and that is why I am answering it. Even then, in case the questions become too difficult for me, as a precautionary measure I have requested my Colleague, the Minister of State for Agriculture to be present here. That is why he is here.

So far as drought in Gujarat is concerned it is very well known that it is one of the worst drought-affected areas in the country. A number of projects have to be taken up. The Narmada has to be tapped. That is the aim of the Government.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He is always keeping quiet about the Narmada Project.

MR. SPEAKER: Why bring all this on this simple question? You cannot bring Narmada every time. It is not relevant here.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO: Apart from sinking tubewells in the drought-affected areas in various States, is there any scheme with the Ministry for the construction of temporary bunds in running streams and some minor irrigation schemes so that the difficulties could be warded off?

DR. K. L. RAO: Those minor irrigation schemes are dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In view of the fact that a large number of irrigation projects, particularly in the drought-affected areas of our country, with which both the Irrigation Ministry as well as the Chief Ministers of States are concerned, are tied up in the form of inter-State water disputes, be it Cauvery, Narmada, Tapti, Krishna or Godavari will the hon. Minister consider the question of nationalising all the river resources in the national interest so that we can solve the problems of the drought-affected and famine-prone areas?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am thankful to the hon. Member that he is giving very

good support to ensure that these disputes are resolved as early as possible and to see that water is considered as a national asset.

some projects where we are trying to give extra additional assistance to complete the projects as early as possible.

चौराजातार जास्ती : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने सूखे से प्रसित राज्यों में तिचाईं की कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना बनायी है? यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

MR. SPEAKER: The main Question was as to whether he attended the Chief Ministers' Conference. Now you are asking that. I am so sorry. How fertile is the brain!

AN HON. MEMBER: The brain is very much irrigated!

DR. K. L. RAO: It is a fact that one-third of our country is subject to very heavy chronic droughts and every effort should be made to give maximum irrigation to these drought-affected areas. That is the main recommendation. Therefore, every effort will be made that these drought-affected areas are given as much irrigation as possible.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that in Andhra Pradesh so many projects are pending for completion. In view of the unprecedented drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh, may I know whether the Central Government is proposing to sanction the necessary amount for completion of these projects, particularly, the Maner project?

MR. SPEAKER: You should ask whether this was also discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference.

DR. K. L. RAO: The Government is fully aware of the importance of irrigation and to bring as much land under irrigation as possible. Therefore, the Government is selecting

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether a point was discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference that the drought-affected belt along the sub-Himalayan region can get water only if deep drilling rigs are made available and, if so, whether the hon. Minister will pool the special rigs made available from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the Geological Survey of India, the Ground Water Survey, etc. so that the people of this region can get irrigation?

SHRI KRISHNA CHADRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister....

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Sir, my question has not been replied.

MR. SPEAKER: There was no question; you gave some information. He is keeping quite over it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the districts of Bankura and Purulia in West Bengal are continuously drought-affected areas and, if so, what steps the Government propose to take to provide irrigation to these districts of Bankura and Purulia which are drought-affected areas.

DR. K. L. RAO: These two districts are drought-affected areas in West Bengal. We would like to put more land under irrigation.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The sub-soil water in the drought-affected State of Gujarat has gone down very much and there is aggression of saline water from the sea. May I know what steps Government want to take in this matter? Also, will he request the Prime-

Minister to give her award regarding Narmada Project before the end of this Session?

DR. K. L. RAO: The sub-soil water will always go down in times of drought, and nothing can be done except waiting for the rainfall.

Regarding Narmada Project, as I submitted earlier, all these matters have been placed before the Prime Minister. I hope, the award will be given in a short time. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The main question was 'whether he attended the meeting of the Chief Ministers of all drought-affected States and whether the question of water for irrigation purposes also figured in the deliberations'. But its scope is being expanded very far. Already 40 minutes are over in the Question Hour and we have not gone beyond the third question.

Next Question. Mr. Shyam Sunder Mohapatra.

Subarnarekha Project in Orissa

*824. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made on Subarnarekha Project in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). In November, 1970 the State Government of Orissa had formulated a scheme consisting of embankments and drainage improvement in the lower reaches of Subarnarekha at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.48 crores to give relief to the area from floods

and drainage congestion. After examination of the scheme in the Central Water and Power Commission and taking into account the increase in the depth of inundation and the problem of rehabilitation of the people between the embankments, it was suggested that the possibility of storage reservoirs in the upper reaches for moderation of floods lower down should be investigated. A Technical Committee appointed by the Centre in August, 1972 is examining this aspect. The scheme is to be finalised based on the report of the Committee which is likely to be ready by June, 1973.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: The hon. Minister is aware that the Subarnarekha Project has passed through various Ministries successively from 1952 till now. I want to put this question whether the Technical Committee which the Ministry has now appointed will be the last Committee in this regard and whatever be the decisions of the Committee will be worked out by the end of this year.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The flood control problem of Subarnarekha is one of the difficult problems in the country. Actually one project was sanctioned for West Bengal but it could not be implemented because the people protested and there were difficulties. Now the suggestion is building storage reservoirs in the upper reaches. A Committee has been appointed to examine this and it is in the process of investigation. I hope, the Committee will be able to give a proper solution. I will not be able to say straightway that that will be the best solution. I must await the report.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: We understand that there is going to be a big dam in Bihar and two small dams in West Bengal and Orissa. Pending construction of dams, will the hon. Minister request the Government of Orissa to take up the drainage channel so that there will be no menace of floods?

DR. K. L. RAO: Yes, Sir, as I submitted earlier, we wanted to effect the flood control in the Subarnarekha river by storage reservoirs. It envisages construction of storages on the Subarnarekha at Chandil and on its tributary at Chaibasa, and on the Dulong river in West Bengal and we have got to depend on that.

The suggestion made by the hon. Member is one of the measures to be taken up, that is to say, to construct drainages at the end to drain off the water as much as possible. I was also thinking of that. I hope to recommend it for the first stage of construction.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Thank you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: With regard to this ten crore project of Subarnarekha embankment—Rs. 8 crores on the Orissa side and Rs. 2 crores on the West Bengal side, the work was sanctioned but it was suddenly stopped on representation by somebody. It took several years to bring the two Governments of Orissa and West Bengal to the same table and take the final decision. Now, the hon. Minister is going to involve another Government, the Government of Bihar and to make a complete realignment of the new project. Now, it is two years since the alternative decision was taken. I want to know from you as to how long you would take to make a final decision about this new realignment involving three States and that is the specific question for which I want to know the answer from you. How long would you take and when is this project going to be executed?

DR. K. L. RAO: The original project, as I submitted earlier, consisted of embankments in Orissa territory and also in West Bengal. One was estimated at Rs. 1.25 crores and the other was estimated at Rs. 10 crores. Only the West Bengal project was sanctioned and also it was going to be implemented. At that stage, people came up and the people were living between the embankment where the water level would

rise by 8' after the construction of the embankment. Therefore, naturally, they protested and the number of people involved is not an ordinary number. It is 70000 to 80000 people and a huge number of villages is also involved. Therefore, it could not be implemented. Then we thought of the other method of trying to control by storage reservoirs. In order to reduce the time limit, we have appointed a committee and I hope the committee will be submitting its findings in the month of June. Thereafter we will take a decision as quickly as possible.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Pending finalisation of the comprehensive scheme for the Subarnarekha basin on the basis of the report of the Technical Committee, I want to know whether the State Government of Orissa has submitted any scheme to the Irrigation & Power Ministry so that the drainage scheme of Bagarai and Jaleswar area of Balasore district can be taken up immediately before this Rs. 10 crore project is finalised.

DR. K. L. RAO: It is a small scheme and it would not answer the purpose. We have asked the Orissa Government to go ahead with these two but we expect a much more comprehensive scheme on drainage.

Requirement and supply of Residual Fuel Oil to Dhuvaran Power Plant

*825. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the requirement of Residual Fuel Oil for Dhuvaran Power Plant in Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the quantity supplied during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The requirements of the Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station in Gujarat for low sulphur heavy stock, locally known as residual fuel

oil, have been met in full during 1970 and during 1971. During these 2 years the requirements and supplies were identical i.e. 3,02,052 tonnes during 1970 and 3,17,266 tonnes during 1971. In the year 1972, however, the total production of this product at Koyali Refinery fell short of its total requirements for power generation in the western region. Consequently the shortfall in the total requirements of about 524,000 tonnes was made good by the supply of 4,43,035 tonnes LSHS and about 81,400 tonnes furnace oil produced from imported crude oil at the Bombay Refineries or furnace oil imported at Bombay.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Is the Government aware of the fact that due to short supply of RF to the Dhuvaran project, to-day there is a 50 per cent power cut in the State of Gujarat? May I know as to what are the reasons for the short supply of RF to Dhuvaran and what special measures are being taken by the Government to have their full requirements met?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: It has now been decided to make good the supply to the Dhuvaran power station because, in spite of our past commitments to other projects which we made in 1966 and 1968, we have now decided to supply the requirements of this Dhuvaran power station and there is no complaint now. I can tell you that there is no difficulty of this LSHS, to supply this material to Dhuvaran power station.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: He has not answered my question. I asked: What are the reasons for the short supply. I asked then: What measures are being taken by the Government? These are my questions to which he has not given answers. I am asking another supplementary and I am expecting that both supplementaries will be answered by the Minister. It is this. Is there some labour problems in ONGC which are the main reasons for the supply not being made to Dhuvaran power station?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The reasons for the shortage are quite obvious and it is well known to everybody. There is shortage of power due to drought conditions in the country and this shortage of power is known to everybody and people have diverted their attention to the use of diesel instead of electricity. So there is increase in demand. The need for this commodity is obvious and it is due to all these reasons and also due to strike in ONGC the shortage is there. But now, as I said earlier, we have overcome the difficulty.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister's answer is inadequate and unsatisfactory. He has not given the precise reasons as to why the RFO is not supplied to Dhuvaran power station; the textile mills and other industrial units of Gujarat are affected and they are suffering. There is an unprecedented 50 per cent power cut. There is already a power cut from last October because of the fact that the Dhuvaran plant is not getting RFO in adequate quantities and because of difficulties in regard to negotiations about fixation of prices and therefore there is this lack of supply to Dhuvaran power station. What steps are being taken by the Government now at least to see that the Dhuvaran power station gets this RFO in adequate quantities? Why is he not mentioning this thing?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that the difficulty is overcome now.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then why is he not replying to my queries?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: We have commitment to Ahmedabad Electric Supply company and Trombay power station also. The commitment was made in 1966 and 1968. But after that, soon after the persistent demands of the Gujarat Government, we have decided as I already told you, to divert the supply of this LSHS to this power station and this is being done.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then why should this thing happen? Why should there be such acute power shortage? How can this thing happen? There is acute power cut.

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be no controversy over it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I have just now come from Gujarat. There is acute power cut there.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want your protection, Sir. The answer must be at least a correct answer. I want the correct answer. I can understand the answer being not satisfactory but it must be factually correct.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is if you are feeding the hen properly why not the full egg is coming.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: As I have already told we had commitments to fulfil in the past and during that period we had to fulfil those commitments also but later on we had diverted the supply of this commodity to Dhuvaran power project. Sir, there is a programme for expansion also and we have not got that much quantity to fulfil the requirements due to that expansion but presently we are sending maximum possible quantities to Dhuvaran.

सौराष्ट्र भेल के भोजन यान में आग लग जाने के परिणामस्वरूप हुई हानि

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*826. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च / अप्रैल, 1973 में सौराष्ट्र भेल के भोजन यान में, जबकि गाड़ी लीलापुर और बीरमांव स्टेशनों के मध्य थी, आग लग गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी सति होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच के प्रनुसार आग लगने के क्या कारण थे?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Sir, I presume the reference is to the fire accident in which the dining car of the Saurashtra Mail was involved on 31st March 1973 between Lilapur Road and Bhaskarpura stations. The cost of damage to railway property involved in this accident has been estimated at approximately Rs. 49,000.

(c) The accident has been inquired into by a committee of railway officers and their report is awaited.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिस समय यह दुर्घटना हुई, उस समय समाचार-पत्रों में आया था कि कुछ वार्यरिंग की गड़बड़ी के कारण आग लगी। क्या यह सही है कि नियमों के अनुसार सवारी गाड़ी के डिब्बे की मियाद बीस साल होती है और हर तीन साल के बाद उस को रिपेयर के लिए भेजा जाना चाहिए, लेकिन आम तौर पर डिब्बों को पांच पांच साल तक रिपेयर के लिए नहीं भेज जाता है? हर एक डिब्बे के नीचे एक पट्टी लगी होती है कि उसका फलां तारीख को रिपेयर हुआ है और फलां तारीख को उसे फिर रिपेयर के लिए भेज जाना है। क्या यह सही है कि डिब्बों का निरीक्षण करने वाले निरीक्षकों को कह कर रिपेयर करने की तारीख और आगे बढ़ा दी जाती है? क्या यह भी सही है कि सम्बन्धित डिब्बे की रिपेयर हुए पांच साल से अधिक हो गये थे, इस के कारण उसमें आग लगी?

श्री बृहन्महांशुक्री तुरेशी जैसा कि मैंने अपने जवाब में कहा है, इस सिलसिले में एनकवायरी कमेटी पुकरंर की गई है। उस की रिपोर्ट आने के

बाद ही यह पता लगेगा कि इस एक्सेंट का क्या कारण था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछायाय : रेलवे प्रशासन ने माल डिब्बों और सवारी डिब्बों के इस्तेमाल के बारे में नियम बना रखे हैं लेकिन अनेक बर्षों से उन नियमों का ठीक से पालन नहीं हो रहा है। बहुत बड़ी तादाद में ऐसे सवारी डिब्बे हैं जिन को चलते हुए चालीस चालीस साल हो गये हैं और उन की रिपेयर पांच पांच लाख साल के बाद होती है, जिस के कारण, अनेक दुर्घटनायें होती हैं। क्या सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दृष्टव्यस्था की गई है कि नियमों का ठीक प्रकार से पालन हो और इस प्रकार की बारदातें पुनः नहीं ? जिन निरीक्षकों द्वारा यह जांच की जाती है कि कोई डिब्बा ठीक प्रकार से चल रहा है या नहीं, वे डिब्बों के इस्तेमाल और रिपेयर आदि की तारीखों को आगे बढ़ा देते हैं। क्या सरकार का इस बारे में कोई जांच करने का विचार है कि डिब्बों को रिपेयर के लिए नियमों के अनुसार ठीग समय पर भेजा जाये और पुराने डिब्बों को हटा दिया जाये ?

श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरेशी : नियम तो यह है कि हमारे कोविज और वैगन्ज को पीरियाडिक ओवरहाल के लिए वर्क-शाप में जाना पड़ता है। लेकिन यह हशकीकत है कि कुछ ऐसी माल-गाड़ियां हैं, जिन का पीरियाडिक ओवरहाल ओवर ड्यू हो चुका है, लेकिन ट्रैफिक की ज्यादती की वजह से उन का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। लेकिन यह ख़याल रखा जाता है कि आग लगने वरीह की दुर्घटनाओं से उन का बचाव किया जाये। माननीय सदस्य ने वह सही कहा है कि डिब्बों का पीरियाडिक ओवरहाल बहत पर होना चाहिए और उस के लिए हम पूरी कोशिश करते हैं।

स्थिर महोदय : सवाल तो डाइनिंग कार में आग लगने के बारे में था, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य कहां के कहां पहुंच गये हैं ।

श्री आर० श्री० बड़े : जैसा कि श्री हुकम चन्द कछायाय ने पूछा है, जब डिब्बे का ओवरहाल तीन साल के बाद हो जाना चाहिए, तब वह पांच साल तक भी बर्षों नहीं हुआ ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस दुर्घटना की एनकवायरी कौन कर रहा है। क्या यह सही है कि इस डिब्बे का निरीक्षण और ओवरहाल तीन साल तक नहीं हुआ, इस लिए उस में आग लग गई और पचास हजार रुपये का नुकसान हो गया ?

श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरेशी : यह सारा मामला एनकवायरी कमेटी को सौंप दिया गया है। हो सकता है कि डाइनिंग कार में आग मिट्टी के तेल या बिजली की वजह से लगी हो। एनकवायरी कमेटी इस बात की जांच करेगी कि इसका कारण क्या था और क्या उस डिब्बे का पीरियाडिक ओवरहाल ओवरड्रू था।

पांचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में रेलवे की मालवाहन क्षमता में वृद्धि

*** 827. श्री अनशाह प्रधान :**

श्री भान तिह भोटा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में रेलवे की माल वहन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें जोनवार कितनी वृद्धि की जायेगी; और

(ग) रेलवे की बर्तमान मर्ल 'वह क्षमता कितनी है और चौथी पांचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक तत्सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को कहां तक पूरा किया जा सकेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). Sir, a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Rail transport demands for freight have been received from various sectors and a final decision on the extent to which rail transport is to be provided has still to be taken in consultation with Planning Commission.

(b) In view of this and because information is still to be received on the origin destination pattern of traffic, zonewise details have not yet been worked out.

(c) As the freight transport capacity depends on the lead and pattern of traffic, it is not possible to indicate a single figure of transport capacity at any time. However, during 1973-73, which is the last year of the Fourth Plan, the Railways expect to lift about 215 million tonnes of originating traffic corresponding to about 147 billion net tonne kilometres provided there is no undue interference to railway operations due to agitations, bundhs, etc.

श्री बहालाह मुख्यमन्त्री : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि देश के जिन लोहों में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की विकास योजनायें चल रही हैं, वहां साल वहन व्यवस्था की विवेद्य आवश्यकता है; यदि हाँ, तो जिन लोहों में विकास कार्य हो रहे और उद्योग-घंघे चल रहे हैं, क्या सरकार वहां की माल वहन क्षमता में बढ़ि करने की विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था करेगी।

श्री एल० एन० चित्त : माननीय सदस्य का मूल प्रश्न यह था कि चौथी और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान वैगन्यकी जरूरत को कहां तक पूरा किया जा सकेगा। उस के उत्तर में मैंने एक स्टटमेंट दे दिया है। मुख्य माननीय सदस्य यह जानता चाहते हैं कि क्या

पिछले इलाकों के विकास के लिए बैंगन द्वाये जायेंगे या नहीं। उस का उत्तर है कि हम पिछले इलाकों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा बैंगन देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री बहालाह मुख्यमन्त्री : क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बार-बार केन्द्रीय सरकार को कहा है कि हमारे यहां माल वहन क्षमता को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है; यदि हाँ, तो हम बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को क्या उत्तर दिया गया है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि रतलाम और भोपाल की गाड़ियां बन्द हो गई हैं और क्या शासन उन को चालू करने की व्यवस्था करेगा?

मध्यप्रदेश मंत्री : आप का सवाल किफायत काइव-योग्य प्लान प्रेरित भूमि रेलवे की यहस ट्रांसपोर्ट्सन कैरेमिटी को बढ़ाने के बारे में है। अब आप मध्य प्रदेश और कुछ गाड़ियों के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं। अगर आप को इस बारे में इनकर्मण चाहिए थी, तो आप को इस के लिए अलग सवाल भेजना चाहिए था। यह सवाल इसमें कैसे आ सकता है? इस बारे में मुझे बहुत चौकप्ता रहना पड़ेगा।

श्री भौमी !

श्री भौमी किशोर भीमी : यह स्थीर है कि रेलवे के पास बैंगन की कमी है, जिस की वजह से कोयला, छूराक और दूसरी चीजें एक जगह से दूसरी जगह नहीं पहुँचाई जा सकती हैं। भूगत प्राइवेट इंस्पोर्ट-इक्सप्रेस कोयला ले जाते हैं, तो वह छह लाख टन प्रदान है। क्या आप कोई ऐसा प्लान बनायेंगे कि युहस ट्रांसपोर्ट को भी सरकार ले ले तोकि आप के रेलवे का बड़न कम हो जाय और लोगों को भी सहलियत मिल सके।

भ्री एस० एन० सिंह : इस समय ऐसा है कि स्केप्रर सिटी है, इस लिये जिस तरह से भी माल पहुंच सके, हम उस को रोकना नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—वैगन का अभाव कोयला ढोने के लिये, इस समय नहीं है, पहले था, लेकिन वर्तमान समय में वैगन का अभाव नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Meeting of Indo-Bangladesh Joint
River Commission

*828. SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission was held recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission met in Dacca during 29—31 March, 1973 and reviewed the progress made in various joint studies and investigations taken up by them.

Certain recommendations on flood forecasting and warning arrangements between the two countries were agreed. They appreciated the progress made in the joint aerial and hydrographic survey of the Ganga-Padma from Farakka to the off-take of Gorai. In regard to the joint investigation of the flood problem of the Sylhet-Cachar and adjoining areas, the Commission desired that the Superintending Engineers of the two sides and their staff should start investigations without delay.

The Commission also examined the flood problem in the northern region of West Bengal and adjoining areas

in Bangladesh and the design aspects of the barrages on the Teesta and made certain recommendations. They further considered the long-term planning for flood control and river development for mutual benefit.

Rebate to Fertilizer Industry

*829. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inflow of fresh investment into fertilizer industry is totally inadequate to meet the country's future requirements; and

(b) whether Government have examined the question of extension of the development rebate and tax rebate for priority industries to fertilizer industries and if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During the last 5 years the flow of private sector investment into this area was not sufficiently encouraging. However, in the recent months, several private entrepreneurs have indicated interest in the build up of additional fertilizer capacity both in terms of expansion of existing plants and setting up of new ones.

(b) The fertilizer industry is classified as one of the priority industries and as such is eligible for all concessions and benefits which are available to such industries.

Damage caused to Telegraph and Telephone Lines due to impounding of water in Pong Dam

*830. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pong Dam Authorities have intimated the P and T Authorities regarding the possible damage to Telegraph and Telephone lines in

Dehra Tehsil of Kangra District consequent upon the impounding of the Water in this area; and

(b) whether any compensation is proposed to be paid to the P and T Authorities for the dislocation of these lines by the Project Authorities and reconstruction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. An advance payment of Rs. 5 lakhs has already been made to P and T authorities for this purpose.

Revision of rate of Pension consequent upon treatment of Dearness allowance as pay of Retired Railway Employees Danapur Division (Eastern Railway)

*831. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 600 pension cases are pending with the Divisional Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway, Danapur and 500 cases are pending with the Divisional Superintendent Danapur, and whether the authorities have failed to advise Accountant General, Bihar, Ranchi to pay pension to the retired Railway employees of Danapur Division (Eastern Railway) at higher rate consequent upon the treatment of dearness allowance as pay;

(b) whether the revised rate of pension is due to the retired staff from the year 1969 as per Board's order; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to expedite the payment of pension to the pensioners at higher rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The pension of Railway staff who retired in the period from December, 1968 to November, 1971 is to be revised, where necessary, consequent on Government's decision to treat part of the Dearness Allowance as Dearness Pay for certain purposes.

In Danapur Division, revision of pension cases of 282 such retired staff remains to be finalised.

Conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge (South Eastern Railway)

*832. **SHRI KARTIK ORAON:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for the conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga narrow gauge into a broad gauge; in the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

M/s. Devi Dayal Tube Industries Limited

*833. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:**
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount realised by the Liquidator of M/s. Devi Dayal Tube Industries, Bombay by selling the assets of the Company; and

(b) whether Government propose to utilise, the amount to pay off liabilities of the Company especially to the fixed depositors?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected for being laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Petrol, Diesel, Furnace Oil and Kerosene in Mysore

*834. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Mysore Chamber and Commerce has requested the Central Government to rush oil products to Bangalore where industry has been crippled and public is facing inconvenience due to shortage of petrol, diesel, furnace oil and kerosene; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There were shortages of some petroleum products like Kerosene Oil and Diesel Oils in the Bangalore area in the month of February, 1973. These shortages occurred mainly on account of inadequate product availability resulting from late arrivals of import tankers, railway transport bottlenecks resulting from the civil disturbances in

Andhra Pradesh and also the disruptions caused to railway loadings of Madras consequent on curtailment of power supplies to the oil companies' installations. Apart from these factors, there has been a steep increase in the demands for products like Kerosene Oil and Diesel Oils as a result of the drought conditions prevailing in the various parts of the country including Mysore. Special steps like running special rakes carrying petroleum products from Cochin were taken to ensure that the demands of the Bangalore region are met to the maximum possible extent. The position has now improved considerably.

Effect of steps taken to reduce the cost of Basic Drugs

*835. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2019 on the 6th March, 1973 regarding the steps taken to reduce the cost of basic drugs and state the effect of the steps taken by Government so far to reduce the cost of basic drugs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Efforts to secure reduction in cost of production of basic drugs by fuller utilisation of installed capacities, by Research and Development to reduce process costs and by adoption of the most advantageous technology available to the industry in new projects, are of a continuing nature. Antibiotics Project, Rishikesh has succeeded in achieving some reductions in the cost of production due to better efficiencies and improvements achieved in the plant as may be seen

from the following indices of actual costs:—

Products	Standard	Indices of actual costs.				
	cost per unit	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Potassium Penicillin	100	545	395	247	177	141
Sodium Penicillin	100		983	612	235	156
Procaine Penicillin	100		667	343	190	156
Streptomycin sulphate	100		1075	415	311	205
Tetracycline	100		48	241	155	138
Oxy-Tetra-Cycline	100			320	126	98

The effects of enhancement of capacities under the scheme of liberalisation for fuller utilisation will be realised only after production has been stabilised at the levels approved by the Government. However, increases in costs of raw materials, services and wages of labour are some of the factors which tend to neutralise efforts to reduce costs of bulk drugs.

हरिद्वार, लक्ष्मण, और सहारनपुर स्टेशनों (उत्तर प्रदेश रेलवे) पर टिकट कलक्टरों द्वारा यात्रियों को तंग किया जाना तथा उनसे अधिक किराया बसूल किया जाना

*836. श्री बल्की राज संभी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरिद्वार, लक्ष्मण और सहारनपुर स्टेशनों पर टिकट कलक्टरों द्वारा यात्रियों को तंग किये जाने और उनसे अधिक किराया बसूल किये जाने के बारे में सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच कराई है ; और

(ग) इस कदाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हाँ, । लक्ष्मण स्टेशन पर गलत किराया बसूल करने की दो शिकायतें, परेशान किये जाने की एक और रसीद जारी किये बिना प्रभाव बसूल करने की एक तथा हरिद्वार स्टेशन पर गलत किराया लेने की एक और परेशान किये जाने की एक शिकायत मिली है । लेकिन सहारनपुर स्टेशन पर कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) अधिकारियों, निरीक्षकों तथा अन्य वरिष्ठ अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों को हिदायत है कि वे अपने अधीन काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के काम का पर्यवर्कण करें और उन पर निगरानी रखें । इसके अलावा, सत्रकंता शास्त्र और टिकट जालसाजी रॉबर्क संगठन जैसे विशेष संगठन भी कर्मचारियों पर गप्त रूप से निगरानी रखते हैं । जब कभी कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गयी अनियमितताएं नौटिस में आती हैं या पकड़ी जाती हैं, तो उनके विछद उपयक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Schemes taken up by North Bengal flood control Commission

Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)

*837. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes taken up by the North Bengal Flood Control Commission in the current year and to be taken up in the coming year and the estimated amount required for the same;

(b) whether the North Bengal Flood Control Commission has taken up Rajarhat and Torsha Embankment Scheme and Balarampur Torsha Embankment Scheme; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and whether the work will be started before the next rainy season.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The North Bengal Flood Control Commission have included 45 flood control schemes in the programme for the current year 1973-74. The schemes included in the programme consist of raising and strengthening of existing embankments, construction of new embankments, anti-erosion and river training works and town protection schemes. The important schemes are as follows:—

(I) Scheme in progress

Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs.)

- (i) Protection of right Bank of river Teesta from Mandal ghat in Jalpaiguri District to Bibiganj in P.S. Haldibari 68.44
- (ii) Protection of right bank of river Teesta from Bibiganj to Jharsingeswar in P.S. Haldibari 65.90
- (iii) Protection of right bank of river Teesta from tail-end of Karala embankment Scheme to Mondal gaon 30.50

(iv) Jalpaiguri Town Protective works-Phase II
Diversion of Karala 150.00

(II) New Scheme to be taken up

- (i) Raising and strengthening of embankments on Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Behar and Darjeeling Districts 54.62
- (ii) Protection of the left bank of river Teesta from Chengmari to Premganj—Extension of Phase II (from Ch. 6784 to 13184 mts. in Jalpaiguri District) 40.00
- (iii) Preventing diversion of river Mechi for protection of Naxalbari and Kharibari area on left bank of river Mechi in Darjeeling District 29.46

The State Government have estimated the requirement for the schemes in progress and to be taken up during 1973-74 as Rs. 233 lakhs. The programme for the year 1974-75 is to be drawn when preparation of the Annual Plan for 1974-75 is taken up sometime at the end of 1973.

(b) and (c). The Rajarhat Torsha Embankment Scheme and the Balarampur Torsha Embankment Scheme have not yet been finalised and approved for implementation. The State Government of West Bengal have reported that they are not likely to be taken up before the floods of 1973.

Rural Electrification in States

*838. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 491 on the 27th March, 1973 regarding rural electrification in States and state:

(a) the total amount spent for rural electrification and energising pump-sets, separately for different States and Union territories during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps for removing abnormal disparities in regard to expenditure for rural electrification and setting up of pumpsets in different States and Union territories;

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

(d) the total expenditure allotted for the purpose during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4861/78].

Setting up of Iron and Steel Yard at Jodhpur

***839. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for the establishment of an Iron and Steel Yard at Jodhpur; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit abroad of experts team on underground Railways for Metropolitan Cities

*840. **SHRI R. K. SINHA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of experts recently visited some foreign countries to study the working of underground trains in those countries, if so, the members of the visiting team and the names of countries visited by them; and

(b) the findings of the team?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Following two teams of railway officials, went abroad for about six weeks each:—

Team	Names/Designation	Period	Countries visited.
1	2	3	4
1st	Shri J. N. Roy, Chief Administrative Officer (Railways)	June-July 1972	U.S.S.R. Sweden. U. K., France, West Germany, Hungary, Japan.
	Metropolitan Transport Project (M.T.P.) Calcutta.		
"	Shri P. Varadachari, Chief Electrical Engineer, M.T.P., Calcutta.	"	"
"	Shri V. C. A. Padmanabhan, Chief Engineer, Southern Railway, Madras	"	"
"	Shri K.S.A. Padmanabhan, Director Finance, Railway Board	"	"
"	Shri P. P. Ayyar, Dy. Chief Operating Superintendent, M.T.P. Calcutta.	"	"
"	Shri S. Narasimhan, Dy. Chief Signal & Telecommunication Engineer, M.T.P., Calcutta.	"	"
"	Shri E. Sreedharan, Dy. Chief Engineer, M.T.P., Calcutta.	"	"
2nd	Shri S. Sarath, Chief Electrical Engineer, Western Railway, September/ October 72	Japan, U.K., France, West Germany, Sweden.	
	Bombay.		

1	2	3	4
2ND Shri D. R. Kochhar R.D.S.O., Lucknow.	Additional Director, Rolling Stock,	September October 1972	Japan, U.K. France, West Germany, Sweden.
„ Shri P. V. Ramamurthy, Superintendent Mechanical Workshops, I.C.F., Madras.		„	„
„ Shri A. K. Ray Chowdhury Dy. Financial Advisor, Eastern Railway, Calcutta.		„	„
„ Shri A. K. Roy Dy. Chief Electrical Engineer, M.T.P., Calcutta.		„	„
„ Shri C. G. Khot Second Secretary (S&T) Embassy of India, Tokyo.		„	„

First team was concerned with study-cum-observation of foreign metros, whereas the second team was concerned with the design of rolling stock and its procurement aspects for M.T.P. Calcutta.

(b) The teams observed and discussed the various aspects of the construction techniques, system selection, equipping and operation of the metro-systems. From the experience gained and the knowledge obtained from abroad, the teams are confident that the Calcutta Rapid Transit line (Dum-Dum-Tollygunge section) and its operation has been planned according to the modern trends prevailing abroad. The teams also feel confident that it would be possible to implement the project successfully.

रप्तार बढ़ाने के लिए स्वेच्छारों पर बैकूम
बढ़ाने वाली मशीनें लगाया जाना

7855. श्री. अद्वेष : क्या रेल मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वैकम बनाने गाली मशीने स्थापित की गई है;

(ख) क्या ये मशीने लगाये जाने के कारण रेलगाड़ियों की रफ्तार में बढ़ि हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त मशीने कितने संबंधों पर लमझ गई हैं और इनके ज्ञानों के कारण कितनी रफ़तार बढ़ गई हैं?

ऐसा अंतरालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री महाप्रबद्ध शक्ति शुरेशी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं । वैकूम एकजास्टरे मरम्मत के उद्द्यय से चल-स्टाक के वैकूम बेक उपस्थिति के परीक्षण के लिए होते हैं और गाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ाने से इसका कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

(ग) 339 स्टेम्पो पर वैकूम एकजास्टर
लमाये क्ये हैं। उनके लगाने से गाड़ियों की
रफ़्तार बढ़ाने पर कोई सीधा प्रभाव नहीं
पड़ता।

रेलवे के लालड़ि बों में स्कू और बफर
कपलर लवावा जाना

7856. श्री अम्बेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के मालडिब्बों में स्कूलपलर और बफर कपलर लगाये गये हैं;

(छ) यदि हाँ, तो रेलवे के कितने मालडिब्बों में स्कू कपलर और सेंटर बफर कपलर, अलग अलग लगाये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत सेंटर बफर वाले माल डिव्हो के कपलर बदले जा सकते हैं सभी-कपलरों को यथान बनाया जा सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कार्य में कितना समय लगेगा

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद मंत्री कुरेशी) (क) जी हां।

(ख) स्टू कपलिंग केवल बड़ी लाइन के माल डिब्बों में लगाये जाते हैं और 1-4-1972 को ऐसे माल डिब्बों की संख्या लगभग 2.5 लाख थी। बड़ी लाइन के कुछ माल डिब्बों में सेंटर बफर कपलर भी लगाये जाते हैं और 1-4-1972 को ऐसे माल डिब्बों की संख्या लगभग 0.4 लाख थी। बीटर लाइन और टोली लाइन के सभी माल डिब्बों से सेंटर बफर कपलर लगाये जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : बड़ी लाइन के सभी माल डिब्बों में सेंटर बफर कपलर लगाने के प्रक्रम पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

पोलिस्टर उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक पद जारी किया जाना

7857 श्री एम० एस० पूर्णी : क्या वेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कार्य 1971-72 के दौरान पोलिस्टर उद्योग के लिए कितने आवश्यक पद जारी किये गये; और

(ख) क्या इससे चौथी और पांचवीं योजनाओं की आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो जायेंगी?

रेप्रेन्टेशन और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इलबीर सिंह) : (क) सूचना कि इम त्रिकार है :—

मद का नाम	जारी किये गये आवश्यक पद तथा लाइसेंसों की संख्या
(i) पोलिस्टर स्टेपल पाइपर	1971 1972 1 1
(ii) पैलिएस्टर फिल्मेट यान	4

(ख) चौथी योजना अवधि के अन्त में होने वाली अनुमानित मांग स्थापित क्षमता से पूरी की जायेगी।

पांचवीं अवधि की अनुमानित मांग का इस समय सरकार द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।

Agreement of Bombay Pharmaceutical firm with Medexport of the Soviet Union for Supply of Medicines

7858. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bombay pharmaceutical firm has signed an agreement with Medexport of the Soviet Union for supply of medicines to that country; and

(b) if so, the names and quantity of medicines to be supplied and the foreign exchange expected to be earned annually therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The items included in the agreement are Malleril and Intestopan. The total foreign exchange expected to be earned out of this business is Rs. 172.6 lakhs and the agreement is valid up to 30th November, 1973.

Manufacture of Non-Essential goods by Foreign Oil Companies

7859. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign oil companies are being permitted by Government to start manufacture of non-essential goods not related to petroleum products and if so, the items of non-essential goods that are being manufactured by each of the foreign oil companies in the country;

(b) whether his Ministry and the Ministry of Industrial Development have any co-ordination to exercise any check in the matter; and

(c) whether any foreign exchange and foreign know-how are needed for these manufacture and if so, how much of foreign exchange has been permitted by Government during the last three years to these companies and if these items are being manufactured by Indian firms for these companies then what steps Government propose to curb this practice?

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

(b) The manufacture of non-essential goods not related to petroleum products by the foreign oil companies would require an industrial licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. In the matter of examination of application for industrial licences by foreign oil companies, there is coordination between the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the other concerned Ministries.

(c) Does not arise.

Crash programme for Nitrogen Fertilizers during Fifth Five Year Plan

7860. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any recommendation made about crash programme for creation of an additional capacity of two and half million tonnes of nitrogen fertilizers during the Fifth Five Year Plan by one of the Committees appointed by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) and (b). The Approach Document for the Fifth Plan has projected an output estimate of 39.12 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 11.75 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 by 1978-79. The document also recognises the need for higher production to obviate substantial imports from the balance of payments angle. Fertilizer Consumption is presently assessed by the Ministry of Agriculture at 52 lakhs tonnes of Nitrogen and 22 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Supply of Power to Madhya Pradesh from Hirakud

7861. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of quantum of power to which Madhya Pradesh is entitled from Hirakud; and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Government of Orissa have agreed to supply 5000 KW of power to Madhya Pradesh from Hirakud system. The points of supply, the voltage of the transmission line, its construction as also the tariff for supply are, however, yet to be finalised by the two States.

Grant of loan to M.P. L.I.C.

7862. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether L.I.C. of India has been insisting on execution of Mortgage Deed for grant of loan to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board in spite of the fact that the State Government have agreed to give guarantee for the loan to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India propose to exempt the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board from execution of mortgage deed and issue suitable instructions to the L.I.C. in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Loans to State Electricity Boards are granted by L.I.C. under its Mortgage Scheme. The L.I.C. has informed that so far the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has not expressed any difficulty with regard to execution of Mortgage Bond for obtaining Loans from the L.I.C., nor has the L.I.C. received any request from either the Government of Madhya Pradesh or the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for advancing loans to the Board against Government guarantee. For obviating the difficulties of those Electricity Boards which may not be having ready assets for mortgaging at a particular time, the L.I.C. considers the request of the Electricity Boards to grant such loans on the guarantee of the State Governments for an interring period of one year during which period the Boards are expected to fulfil the necessary requirements for mortgaging the assets of adequate value.

(b) does not rise.

Details of the cost of Matatila Power to Madhya Pradesh by U.P. Government

7863. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.P. Government have made available to Madhya Pradesh the details of the cost of Matatila power;

(b) whether this matter has been reported by the State Government of State Electricity Board to the Government of India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have not, as yet, made available the required details to Madhya Pradesh.

(b) This matter came up for discussion at the meeting of the Central Zonal Council held in 1969 when the two State Governments agreed to withdraw their objections and abide by the recommendations of the Sachdev Committee. Since then this matter has not been reported to the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Fixation of rate for supply of power to Madhya Pradesh from Hirakud

7864. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh has been requesting for fixation of the rates for the supply of its due share of power from Hirakud on the basis of the cost of generation at Hirakud plus transmission cost; and

(b) if so, what difficulty the Government of India have in agreeing to the request of Madhya Pradesh for fixation of rate on the basis of cost of generation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, have, however, not so far come to an agreement, as the points of supply, the voltage of transmission line and its construction are still to be finalised by the two states. The Chief Ministers of the two States said that they would settle between themselves. The matter will be pursued by Government.

Sanction for Yagachi and Valehole Project in Mysore

7865. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical sanction has been accorded by the Central Government for the Yagachi and Valehole projects and whether they would be taken up early this year; and

(b) if so, the funds proposed to be provided by the Central Government for the projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments in their developmental plans. The Central assistance to State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or project.

Valehole project was accepted by Planning Commission in September, 1971. The Government of Mysore had reported during working ground discussion that Rs. 0.25 lakhs was to be spent on this project in 1972-73 and another Rs. 0.25 lakhs in 1973-74.

The Yagachi project has been technically examined. It has not been possible for Planning Commission to give approval for inclusion of this Project in the developmental Plans of Mysore on grounds of State's limited resources.

विलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) से प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों पर माल-डिब्बों का आवंटन

7866. श्री बनकाह प्रबाल : रेल मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में माल भेजने के लिए माल-डिब्बों का आवंटन करने हेतु विलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) से कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए ;

(ख) उनमें कितने आवेदन-पत्र सरकारी और कितने गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों से अलग-अलग प्राप्त हुए थे और कितने माल-डिब्बों की मांग की गई थी ;

(ग) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों को अलग-अलग कितने माल डिब्बे आवंटित किये गये थे; और

(घ) यदि गैर-सरकारी आवेदकों को उच्च प्राप्तमिकता दी गई थी तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

रेल भवालव में उच्चमंत्री (श्री चूल्हनद शर्मा बुरेशी) : (क) माल-डिब्बों के लिए आवेदन पत्र मांग-पत्रों के रूप में प्राप्त किये जाते हैं जिनका पंजीकरण उन स्टेशनों पर किया जाता है जहां माल डिब्बे अपेक्षित हों। 1972-73 के द्वितीय विलासपुर मण्डल के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर 1,39,645 मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किये गये थे।

(ख) सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग-पत्रों को संख्या 10,077 थी और गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग-पत्रों की संख्या 1,29,568 थी।

(ग) सरकारी एजेंसियों को सप्लाई किये गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या 8,870 थी और गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों को प्राप्तिकरण किये गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या 97,286 थी।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग पत्रों के अनुसार सप्लाई किये गये माल डिब्बों का प्रतिशत सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग-पत्रों के अनुसार सप्लाई किये गये माल डिब्बों के प्रतिशत से कम था।

बिलासपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेल दिव्वों में स्थान बिलबाने के लिए रेलवे कर्मचारियों और पुलिस द्वारा कवित घूस स्वीकार किये जाने का आरोप

7867. श्री बनशाह प्रबान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) रेलवे स्टेशन से शाम के समय कटनी की ओर जाने वाली रेल ट्राई के साथ जोड़े जाने वाले दिव्वे व्लेटफार्म से काफी दूर कई बांटों तक याँड़ में खड़े रहते हैं;

(ख) क्या रेल कर्मचारी और पुलिस अधिकारी सुरक्षा का बहाना लगा कर लोगों को इन दिव्वों में बैठने नहीं देते परन्तु याँड़ में खड़े दिव्वों में यात्रियों को स्थान देने के लिए एक या दो रुपया प्रति व्यक्ति रिश्वत लेकर उनको स्थान ग्रहण करने की अनुमति दे देते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अव्याचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है और इस को कब तक रोका जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री नृहम्मद शाही कुरेशी) : (क) संभवतः आशय शाही नं० 36 अप बिलासपुर - भोपाल सवारी गाड़ी से है जो 22-10 बजे बिलासपुर से कटनी के लिए छूटती है। इस गाड़ी में उपयोग होने वाला रेक गाड़ी नं० 35 डीरन के रूप में 6.05 बजे बिलासपुर पहुंचता है। दिन के समय सफाई और अनुरक्षण के लिए यह रेक याँड़ में रहता है। उसके बाद लगभग 21 बजे यह व्लेटफार्म पर लाया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) : ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। फिर भी दक्षिण-मध्य रेल प्रशासन से कहा गया है कि इस पारे में शावधान जांच-पढ़ताल करें।

Take Over of Ropar-Nangal Dam line by Railways

7868. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway line from Ropar to Nangal Dam has been taken over by the Railways; and

(b) if so, what amenities for passengers and employees are proposed to be provided on this line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) Amenities proposed to be provided for passengers and Railways Employees on this section are as under:—

(i) Work of conversion of dry system latrines to flush system at Nangal Dam is being considered for provision in 1973-74.

(ii) Improvement to watering arrangements at Nangal Dam is being considered for provision in future years Works Programme.

(iii) 27 Units type I and 20 Units type II quarters at Nangal Dam are under construction.

Procedure to deal with preferences to applications for fixation of Drug Prices

7869. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4739 on 27th March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the applications received are considered chronologically, that is according to the date of receipt of each, or any preference is given to any application or category of applications;

(b) if so, what are the general principles followed for giving preference and the nature of applications, which were given preference;

(c) whether any time limit is proposed to be laid down for final disposal of pending applications received during the year 1972; and

(d) the total number of meetings held by the Drugs Prices Review Board to-date, since 1st January, 1972 and whether in a number of cases, final decision is not taken by the Board and consideration of such applications is deferred?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
 (a) and (b). By and large, the applications received for price fixation, if complete in all respects, are considered chronologically. Applications concerning drugs meant for the treatment of cancer, heart diseases, etc. are, however, given preference, depending upon the urgency of the cases.

(c) The number of pending applications received during the year 1972 is not large and as the Price Review Board is now meeting more frequently, those applications are expected to be disposed of soon.

(d) Since January 1972 the Board has met on 24 occasions. In certain cases the Board had to defer consideration, since it wanted further details.

Quantity and value of Drugs Exported by foreign Drug Firms during 1972-73

7870. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the quantity and value of exports of drugs of each of the foreign drugs manufacturing firms during the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The details of exports made by firms during 1972-73 are being collected and will be laid on the Table as soon as possible.

रेलवे परिवहन व्यवस्था के एक आधुनिक संगठन बनाने सम्बन्धी योजना

7871. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पायः क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की सबसे बड़ी परिवहन व्यवस्था रेलवे की एक आधुनिक व्यापारिक संगठन बनाने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे सम्बन्धित योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). आधुनिकीकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना और तैयार की जा रही पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना का एक दूनियादी लक्ष्य यह है कि उपस्कर और पद्धति के मामले में रेल प्रणाली को सामान और वित के उपलब्ध साधनों के भीतर आधुनिक बनाया जाये। वाणिज्यिक पद्धतियों का रेलवे की सामाजिक दायिताओं के निर्बंहनपूर्वक यथासंभव पालन किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे सम्पत्ति की ओरी के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तित

7872. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पायः क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1971 से 31 मार्च, 1973 तक रेलवे सम्पत्ति की ओरी करने के भारोप में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं;

(ख) इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के विशद न्यायालय में मुकदमे दायर किये गये हैं; और

(ब) चोरी करते हुए पूर्वोत्तर व्यक्तियों में कितने व्यक्ति रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के थे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) 41274 व्यक्ति

(ब) 35825 व्यक्ति

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के 407 कर्मचारी ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में दुर्घटनाएँ

7873. श्री हुकम चन्द चत्कराय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत पांच महीनों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ घटित की गईं ; और

(ख) कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ तोह़-फोड़ के परिणामस्वरूप हुईं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) 1-11-1972 से 31-3-1973 की अवधि में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर टक्कर से उतरना समाप्त पर होने वाली दुर्घटना और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों में गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या 33 थी ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

पूर्व रेलवे में हुई दुर्घटनाएँ

7874. श्री हुकम चन्द चत्कराय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत पांच महीनों से पूर्व रेलवे में कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएँ घटित की गईं ;

(ख) कितनी दुर्घटनाओं के तोह़-फोड़ के परिणामस्वरूप हुईं ; और

(ग) वह रही दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) 1-11-1972 से 31-3-1973 तक की अवधि के दौरान पूर्व रेलवे पर 26 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं जिनमें गाड़ियों की टक्कर, गाड़ियों का पटरी से उतरना, समाप्त पर दुर्घटनाएँ और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की दुर्घटनाएँ शामिल हैं ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) चूंकि दुर्घटनाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार कारणों में रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती ग्रेकेला सबसे बड़ा कारण है, इसलिए रेलों पर स्थापित सुरक्षा संगठन, गाड़ियों के चालन से सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों में सुरक्षा के प्रति जागरूकता ऐदा करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के काम में लगे हुए हैं कि इन कर्मचारियों को निर्धारित सुरक्षा नियमों का समूचित ज्ञान हो । इसके अलावा यह देखने के लिए भौके पर जांच की जाती है कि कर्मचारी सुरक्षा नियमों का जल्दीजल्दी न हो और खांधव तरीके न प्रयोग करें । लक्षी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की जाती है और जिम्मेदार छहराये गये कर्मचारियों के विवर उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है । साथ ही, यदि जांच में किसी लुप्त या अलीची का पता चलता है तो उनकी पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए कदम उठाये जाते हैं । सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, जहां तक सम्भव हो, परिष्कृत सिग्नलिंग और अलर्टेशन, रेल-पक सक्रिटिंग यदि जैसे ट्रेनालाजी सम्बन्धी सुधार भी किये गये हैं ।

Initial and Present Foreign Investment in and Amount Remitted by M/s. Hoechst and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Warner Hindustan Ltd.

7875. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the initial foreign investment in M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and Warner Hindustan Ltd., and what is the present foreign investment in the two Companies;

(b) how has the increase in foreign investment been achieved, whether by fresh investment from abroad or from profits made in this country;

(c) what is the amount-year-wise remitted by each of the two Companies by way of profits, dividends, technical know-how fees, royalties etc., during the last 3 years; and

(d) what are the profits after tax and before tax made by the two companies, year-wise, during the last 3 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Grant of Import Licences to M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited and Warner Hindustan Limited

7876. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of import licences granted to M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited and Warner Hindustan Limited, during each of the last three years and the outgo of foreign exchange involved;

(b) the nature of industrial licences including C.O.B. licences, if any, granted to the two companies; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to curb the activities of the two firms which have a substantial foreign investment and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The details of import licences granted to M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. and M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) A statement showing the Industrial licences granted to these two firms in regard to the manufacture of drugs is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4862/73].

(c) No, Sir. These two firms have foreign equity investment of 50 per cent and the regulation of the activities of these firms will be governed by the general policy in force from time to time.

Fourth Plan target for Rural Electrification in Kerala

7877. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the Fourth Plan target for rural electrification in the State of Kerala and the percentage of this target to the total number of villages in that State and;

(b) the total number of villages electrified at the end of 1972-73 and the total amount proposed to be spent in 1973-74 and the share of Central Government in this amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) During the Fourth Plan, the emphasis continues on the energisation of pumpsets. Electrification of villages is a subsidiary part of this programme

and no targets were fixed as such for village electrification. However, the Government of Kerala had programmed to electrify 436 villages during the Fourth Plan period, which is 27.7 per cent of the total number of villages; and

(b) Out of 1,573 villages in Kerala, 1,330 villages representing 84.5 per cent had been electrified upto 28-2-1973. The proposed outlay for rural electrification in Kerala for the year 1973-74, in the State Plan is Rs. 5.50 crores. Additive finances in the form of long term loans are provided in the Central Sector through the Rural Electrification Corporation for implementation of rural electrification schemes of State Electricity Boards. The quantum of loan assistance during the year 1973-74 will depend upon the number of schemes sponsored by the State Electricity Board and approved by the Rural Electrification Corporation in accordance with the guide-lines norms and viability criteria laid down by the Corporation.

Representation against the transfer of Railway workshop from Cannenore

7878. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation against the proposal to transfer for the Railway workshop from Cannenore; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). There is no Railway workshop at Cannenore but there is a steam locomotive shed at Cannenore, and the Question presumably refers to this Shed.

As a result of rationalisation, steam locomotive holding in Cannenore Shed has come down to 6 locomotives only and it has, therefore, become neces-

sary to transfer a small part of the staff to the Shorenur Locomotive Shed, in a phased manner, in the interest of rationalisation of maintenance work.

दिल्ली स्टेशन पर शौचालय जाने के लिए तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों से 20 पैसे लेना

7879. श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए जो शौचालय बने हुए हैं, उनके मुख्य द्वार पर कुछ रेल कर्मचारी बैठे रहते हैं जो तीसरे दर्जे के गरीब यात्रियों से 20 पैसे प्रति यात्री वसूल करके शौचालय जाने की अनुमति प्रदान करते हैं;

(ख) क्या ये व्यक्ति यात्रियों का सामान भी गायब कर देते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस परे मामले की कोई जांच करने और दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद ज़की कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). इस तरह की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। फिर भी, पर्यवेक्षण कर्मचारियों द्वारा जांच का काम तेज़ कर दिया गया है ताकि इस तरह की कोई अनियमितता न हो।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Production of power generation in Dhuvaran Power Station, Gujarat

7880. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhuvaran Power Station in Gujarat had to reduce power generation due to shortage of residual fuel resulting in 15 per cent cut in use of power by industries for 20 days i.e., from 19th February, 1973, to 9th March, 1973;

(b) if so, the loss sustained by the industries during this period; and

(c) the reasons for failure of supplying agencies to supply the residual fuel to Dhuvaran Power Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):
(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Due to short supply of R.F.O. the power generation was reduced for 20 days resulting in enforcing a cut of 15 per cent in use of power by industries. This has resulted a loss to industrial production and the extent of loss has not been assessed. The reason for reduction of R.F.O. supply was due to the shutting down of one of the Refinery Units for attending emergent maintenance and repairs. The normal supply of R.F.O. all these days being just adequate to meet the generation demand, the stock could not be built to meet such contingencies.

Inability expressed by Rajasthan to supply power generated from Kota Atomic Station to the neighbouring States

7883. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have expressed that they will not be

in a position to supply power to any of the neighbouring States and would utilise all the power that would be available from the Kota Atomic Power Project;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has agreed to this proposal; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of allocation of power from the atomic power stations including the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is under examination.

Acreage of land under canal and tube-well irrigation in Rajasthan

7884. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total land under canal irrigation system in Rajasthan, District-wise;

(b) the acreage of land to be brought under irrigation as a result of completion of Rajasthan Canal; and

(c) the acreage of land to be brought under irrigation facilities by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan including canal and tube wells?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) District-wise areas irrigated from

canals in Rajasthan during 1970-71 are indicated below:—

District	Net Area irrigated by Canals	(Hectares)	Associated with the construction of the project;		
			(a)	(b)	(c)
Bharatpur	.	22,236			
Bikaner	.	1,026			
Bundi	.	61,407			
Ganganagar	.	538,970			
Jhalawar	.	373			
Kota	.	101,993			
Sawai Madhopur	.	29,311			
Sikar	.	218			

The remaining districts are not provided with canal irrigation.

(b) In Rajasthan Canal Stage I, 597,000 hectares are proposed for irrigation in Ganganagar and Bikaner Districts. In Rajasthan Canal Stage II, 668,000 hectares are proposed to be irrigated in Bikaner and Jaisalmer Districts.

(c) The details of the Fifth Plan have not yet been drawn up.

Association of Engineers for the maintenance of Loktak Project in Manipur

7885. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government in Manipur have shown continued reluctance to spare Engineers for the Loktak Project;

(b) if so, whether the maintenance of the Project after its completion is likely to suffer due to lack of local engineers having been adequately as-

sociated with the construction of the project;

(c) if not, what is the present ratio of local deputationists and the engineers of the Central Cadre; and

(d) whether Government propose to improve the present composition and if so, on what lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (d). Loktak Project is one of the three hydro-electric Projects which are being executed by the Government of India. On completion of the project, its maintenance and operation will also be under the Central Government. As the Government of Manipur are themselves short of engineers, they have not been able to spare the services of many engineers for appointment on the Loktak Project. Out of the 17 engineering posts filled at present, 2 are held by officers of Manipur Government. The State Government has recommended 2 more officers whose cases are under consideration of the Union Public Service Commission. In addition, 5 Section Officers of the State Government are also working on the Loktak Project.

रेल इंजनों के स्पीडोमीटरों के रख-रखाव के बारे में रेलवे आयोग द्वारा चिन्ता प्रकट करना

7886. श्री महा बीपक सिंह जापाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल इंजनों के स्पीडोमीटरों के रख-रखाव के बारे में रेलवे आयोग ने चिन्ता प्रकट की है;

(ख) क्या स्पीडोमीटर के अपर्याप्त रख-रखाव के बारे में पिछले पांच बच्चों के दौरान उक्त आयोग ने कई बार टिप्पणी की है; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाही कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, रेल संरक्षा आयोग ने 1971-72 की अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि पिछले 5 वर्षों में 15 बार जांच पर यह पता चला कि गतिमापियों का अनुरक्षण पर्याप्त नहीं हुआ।

(ग) गतिमापी और उनके गियर बक्सों के स्वरूप के कारण देश में बने गतिमापी कुछ यात्रिक परेशानी पैदा करते हैं और आयातित घूनिटों के लिए पुर्जे प्राप्त करने में कुछ कठिनाई होती है प्रशासन इस समस्या से अवगत है और इन दोषों तथा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए उपाय किये गये हैं। बेहतर अभिकल्प का विकास करने के भी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रेल इंजनों में गतिमापियों की व्यवस्था की गई है और उपर्युक्त कठिनाइयों के बावजूद कुछ गतिमापी दोषपूर्ण रहेंगे।

Demands of Technical Supervisory Staff Association of DESU

7887. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DESU was urged by the Technical Supervisory Staff Association on the 17th March, 1973 to implement its demands; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand which relates to recognition of the Association is under

consideration of the D.E.S.U. in consultation with the Labour Commissioner. Another demand concerning the alleged assault on an inspector is a matter for investigation by the police. Lapses, if any, on the part of the D.E.S.U. staff in connection with the alleged assault are being enquired into by the Management. Action on some other demands has to await a decision on the issue of recognition.

Pilferage of Goods at Patna City Railway Station

7888. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large scale pilferage of goods from the Railway wagons and Godowns and Parcel office at the Patna City Railway Station and bad characters in collusion with the Railway staff and Railway protection Force have been doing this mischief for the last many years continuously with the result that the Railways have sustained huge loss;

(b) if so, what is the estimated amount of loss paid as compensation to the concerned parties for the last three years;

(c) whether Government are further aware that each Station Master and Booking Clerk and reservation T.C. and Parcel Clerk is alleged to have earned huge amounts at Patna City Railway Station and each such Station Master or parcel clerks is alleged to be paying huge price in the D.S. office for his posting at Patna City Railway Station; and

(d) whether in view of the above, Government propose to institute an enquiry into this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
(a) It is not a fact that there is huge pilferage of goods from the Railway

wagons, Godowns and Parcel Office at the Patna City Railway Station.

(b) Compensation paid by the Railways to the parties concerned in this connection during the year 1970, 1971 and 1972 is Rs. 2,42,267, Rs. 1,72,738 and Rs. 1,45,736 respectively.

(c) No such incident has come to notice.

(d) Does not arise.

Demand of different types of coal by States for 1973

7889. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the coal demand of the States for the year 1973; and

(b) what are the demands of Gujarat State for steam coal, hard coke and soft coke for the year 1973 and the quantity expected to be supplied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) In order to ensure equitable distribution of coal to the different States the limits upto which each State can programme for different types of coal are fixed jointly by the Railway and the State Governments. The monthly quotas for steam coal, hard coke and soft coke fixed for Gujarat State during 1973 are as under:—

Small scale industries .. 185 wagons

Hard coke .. 500 wagons

Soft coke .. 360 wagons

Every effort will be made to meet the demands to the maximum extent possible.

Central assistance to West Bengal for pre-monsoon, anti erosion measures on Ganga

7890. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have drawn the Centre's urgent attention to the need for immediate pre-monsoon, anti erosion measures on the Ganga near Dhulian and Aurangabad and places adjacent to the National Highway in order to avoid serious damage;

(b) whether an ad-hoc amount of Rs. one crores has been asked for by way of central assistance for this purpose; and

(c) if so, Government of India's reaction in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) to (c). The State Government of West Bengal have prepared a scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 63 crores, for measures against erosion by the Ganga for the protection of valuable areas, important towns etc., and the National Highway and have sent it in the first week of March, 1973, to the Centre for scrutiny and according approval for its implementation. As this is a major scheme requiring detailed examination and approval of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission, which would take time, and some works are to be implemented immediately before the ensuing floods in the vulnerable reaches, it has been suggested to the State Government to prepare the schemes indicating the programme for the immediate works. The nature of works to be implemented immediately has recently been discussed and finalised at a meeting of the Central and State technical officers.

A request for an ad hoc assistance of Rs. 1 crore to meet the expenditure on the immediate works has been received from the State Government. This can be considered properly after

the scheme reports for the immediate works are prepared and approved. Meanwhile Government of West Bengal was requested to undertake emergent works.

Release of Security Deposit of Globe Motors, New Delhi by Delhi High Court

7891. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Security Deposit of Rs. 20 lakhs deposited by Seth Mundhra of M/s. Globe Motors, New Delhi has been released by the order of the Delhi High Court and if so, under what circumstances; and

(b) whether M/s. Globe Motors deposited this amount by the order of Delhi High Court for payment of 5th instalment to depositors in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Under the Scheme of compromise of arrangement in respect of Globe Motors Limited, sanctioned by the High Court on 31-5-1969, after payment of the first instalment, the amount of guarantee would be equivalent to a figure which would be sufficient to cover the subsequent two instalments till the entire payment is made to the Depositors or to Rs. 15 lakhs, whichever is less. When the fourth instalment fell due for payment on 22nd March, 1972, the High Court by its order dated the 24th March, 1972, allowed the prayers of the company in its application No. 122/72 *inter alia*, that the guarantee be replenished to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs when the fifth instalment under the Scheme fell due. The fifth instalment under the Scheme fell due on 22nd March, 1973 and the company is reported to have filed application C.A. No. 175 of 1973 seeking orders of the Court for extending the date for payment of the said instalment by one year from 22nd March, 1973 to 22nd

March, 1974 and for allowing the company to replenish the Bank guarantee of Rs. 15 lakhs by 22nd March, 1974 instead of by 22nd March, 1973. It is understood that this case is now fixed for hearing on 7th May, 1973.

Payment to depositors of Globe Motors New Delhi

7892. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the 5th instalment is going to be paid to the depositors by M/s. Globe Motors Ltd., New Delhi which was due on 1st April, 1973;

(b) whether the Company has moved the High Court of Delhi for the extension of period and if so, for how much period; and

(c) what specific and effective steps Government propose to take for getting released the 5th instalment to the depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The company is reported to have filed application C.A. No. 175 of 1973 seeking orders of the Delhi High Court for extending the date for payment of the instalment by one year from 22nd March, 1973 to 22nd March, 1974. It is understood that this case is now fixed for hearing on 7th May, 1973.

(c) The Government has no locus standi to take any steps. The matter entirely rests with the High Court.

Abolition of unreserved accommodation in Grand Trunk Express

7893. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision of unreserved accommodations has been recently

abolished in the Grand Trunk Express and some other trains; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) This has been done with a view to prevent overcrowding and to bring much needed relief to the long-distance passengers.

Engineers working in D.E.S.U.

7894. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Engineers working in the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, category-wise;

(b) the number of them in each category, who are permanent and the number of those who are still temporary;

(c) the maximum length of service of temporary hands; and

(d) whether some posts of engineers in different categories in DESU are lying vacant, if so since when and efforts being made to fill these vacancies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4863/73].

सस्ते न्याय प्रशासन के लिए प्रामीण न्यायालयों का गठन

7895. श्री एम्. एस्. पुरसी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सस्ते न्याय प्रशासन के लिए प्रामीण न्यायालयों के गठन सम्बन्धी कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री मंत्री (श्री एम्. एस्. गोप्तवे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Outcome of Discussions held with Iraqi Delegation in April, 1973

7897. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether an Iraqi delegation visited India in the first week of April, 1973; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held with the delegation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the discussions, following five Agreements were concluded:—

(i) Letters establishing a Joint Commission at Ministerial level for implementation of economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the two Governments were signed and exchanged.

(ii) An Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement which aims at developing, extending and consolidating economic, technical and trade relations between the two

countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit was signed. The Agreement envisages commercial exchanges including supplies of crude oil, commodities and services and the establishment of projects between the two countries on a balanced basis to the extent possible—the imbalances, to be corrected every six months by payments in convertible currency.

India will assist Iraq in implementing certain projects like railways lines, steel rolling mills, textile mills, sugar plants, power transmission and distribution systems, soda ash plant, manufacture of water pumps and light engineering industries, fertilizer project, aluminium project, paper mill expansion, etc. In addition, India will also furnish economic and technical studies, designs, plans, technical know-how and documents connected with erection work, production licences and patents, spare parts of Indian manufacture for the initial requirements of the respective plants, machinery, and equipment, services of Indian specialists and training facilities for Iraqi nationals in India as may be requested for by the Government of the Republic of Iraq from time to time. The Agreement also provides for assistance to be given to the Government of Iraq in the development of its agricultural and allied activities.

(iii) An agreement for a US \$ 50 million credit by Iraq in the form of crude oil supplies to meet a part of the foreign exchange requirements of the Mathura Refinery was signed. The Agreement also provides for the purchase of crude oil by India from Iraq on a long term basis.

(iv) Heads of Agreement for a 'Service Contract' for oil exploration in Iraq by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission were signed with the Iraqi National Oil Company.

(v) An Agreement, in principle, was reached to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the field of engineering design for Petroleum industry.

Scheme to provide Irrigation Facilities in Jammu

7898. SHRI P. GANADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide irrigation facilities in the backward areas of Jammu region; and

(b) if so, main features of the scheme and the cost thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). One major and one medium scheme, in addition to the existing schemes, in the Jammu region have been proposed. (i) Ravi Canal Scheme is a major scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 30 crores. It envisages construction of Headworks on river Ravi downstream of the tailrace of proposed Thein Power House and a lined canal with a capacity of 31.7 cumecs (1120 cusecs) to irrigate 31800 hectares (79,500 acres) of land. (ii) Munawar Tawi lift irrigation scheme is a medium irrigation scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 60 lakhs. Under phase I of this scheme, 1.62 cumecs (60 cusecs) of water would be lifted from Munawar Tawi River to irrigate 2000 hectares of land in the Chamb Sector.

Employment in Talcher Fertiliser Factory

7899. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the number of workers anticipated to be employed in Talcher Fertilizer Factory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): About 1500, of whom about 1300 would be in the workmen category.

Attaching of one Three-Tier Compart-
ment with Ahmedabad Mail

7902. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only one two-tier compartment from Delhi to Okhla is attached to Ahmedabad mail;

(b) whether in view of the difficulties experienced by military personnel in getting seats/sleepers in the train, Government purpose to attach one three-tier compartment also to the said train from Delhi to Jamnagar; and

(c) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) One two-tier coach from Delhi to Okha is attached to the Ahmedabad Mail.

(b) No. It is not operationally feasible to introduce an additional through coach for want of room to attach an extra coach by the connecting fast trains.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of Shares of R. G. Shaw Wallace and Company

Sale of Porbander Thermal Power Station to Surashtra Chemicals

7901. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has objected to the purchase of shares of R. G. Shaw Wallace in London by Mr. Kalyan Kumar Basu; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

7903. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have been approached for the approval of sale of the Porbander Thermal Power Station in Gujarat to Saurashtra Chemicals; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes Sir, In August 1971, the Government of Gujarat approached the Ministry of Irrigation

and Power with the proposal to sell in 1973 the Porbander Thermal Power Station to M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals Limited. For the expansion of their factory, the Saurashtra Chemicals required an additional 45 tonnes of steam per hour and further quantities of power and sea water by 1974. To meet these requirements, the Gujarat Electricity Board had the following three alternatives.

1. To expand the power station to meet the demand;
2. To sell the power station to the Company;
3. To run the station mainly to meet the requirements of Steam.

The Committee set up by the Board to examine the economics of the various alternative came to the conclusion that it was not advisable for the Board to expand the power Station which was established in 1959, at a cost of above Rs. 1.5 crores especially when the station was basically uneconomical. The second alternative was preferred to the third because supply of steam was not among the essential functions of the State Electricity Board under the Electric (Supply) Act, 1948.

(b) After carefully examining all aspects of the case, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power approved the proposed sale of the power station to M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals Ltd. in 1973 at a price which might be to the best advantage to the State Electricity Board.

Sale of Thermal Plant in Gujarat to Saurashtra Chemicals

7904. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Plant of 15 MWA situated at Porbander in Gujarat has been sold to Saurashtra Chemicals;

(b) if so, whether any global tender was invited; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Agreement for sale of 15 MW Power Station at Porbander to Saurashtra Chemicals has been executed and the power station is proposed to be handed over in June 1973.

(b) No tenders were invited for sale.

(c) The sale of power station to Saurashtra Chemicals arose because their request for additional supply of steam and sea water from the Board who are supplying the same since inception and power station is located adjacent to the factory. The price agreed to is higher than the original book value of the plant.

False Submission of Monthly Reports by Supervisory Staff of P.F. Section, D.A.O., New Delhi (Northern Railway)

7905. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4893 dated the 27th March, 1973 regarding false submission of monthly progress reports by supervisory staff of Provident Fund Section, Divisional Accounts Office, New Delhi (Northern Railway) and to state the time by which the disciplinary proceedings against the concerned staff will be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The disciplinary proceedings are still in progress. Efforts are being made to expedite the same.

Generation of Power

7906. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that hydel generation of power is dependent on unpredictable rains, Govern-

ment propose to go the whole hog for thermal power and Atomic power in future; and

(b) if so, the proposals under consideration in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir. As a long-term measure, Government intend to achieve a balanced development between hydro, thermal and nuclear resources of the country.

(b) It is proposed to add 21 million kw. of generating capacity during the Fifth Five Year Plan comprising of 11.8 million Kw. thermal, 8.6 million kw hydro and 0.6 million kw nuclear.

Supply of Rigs for Oil Drilling to Oil and Natural Gas Commission by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

7907. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three giant rigs for oil drilling designed by the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and Capable of drilling wells upto a depth of 5 kilometres have been supplied to Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, whether first of the three rigs has struck oil at Shibsagar in Assam in a record drilling time of 75 days at a depth of 3314 metres; and

(c) whether all the three said rigs are being used only in Assam or also in Gujarat and if in Gujarat also, what are the prospects there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. These rigs are, however, mainly of Russian design.

(b) Yes, Sir. It has drilled a well where oil has been struck but the drilling time was not a record.

(c) Only one rig out of the three has been deployed in Assam, the second rig is being deployed in Rajasthan and the third rig is awaiting deployment.

Alternative Employment to Gangmen working on Kangra Valley Railway

7908. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received from more than 30 Gangmen working on the Kangra Valley Railway, who had been served with notices of termination of their services in the month of March, 1973;

(b) whether their request for providing them with alternative employment is being considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the decision taken on their request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, by Northern Railway. They are substitute Gangmen.

(b) Yes.

(c) Efforts are being made to utilise their services against requirements of Gangmen for improved maintenance works, dismantling of track or in other construction works.

Opening of a Station at Barial in Kangra District on Kangra Valley Railway

7909. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request to open a new Railway station at Barial in Tehsil Dehra of Kangra District on the alternate track under construction in Kangra Valley Railway has been received by his Ministry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion to open a halt station at Barial will be kept in view and this would be provided if found justified on traffic considerations.

Financial Assistance to Himachal Pradesh for Electrification of Villages by R.E.C.

7910. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation of India has drawn up a plan to help in the electrification of the rural areas in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance sanctioned in the case of each of the 12 Districts of the Himachal Pradesh for the year 1973-74; and

(c) the number of villages proposed to be electrified during this year, District-Wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Additive finances are provided by the Central Government through Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification schemes of State Electricity Boards. So far the Corporation has sanctioned upto March 1973 nine rural electrification schemes of Himachal Pradesh envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 393,426 lakhs for electrification of 1,906 villages, energisation of 633 pumpsets and power supply to 972 small scale and agro industries. The break-up of financial assistance sanc-

tioned by the Corporation District-wise is given below:—

Name of District	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Sirmur District	40.253
2. Kangra District	225.250
3. Bilaspur Mandi and Kangra District	28.660
4. Mahasu District	45.735
5. Kulu District	53.528
TOTAL	393.426

The loan assistance during the year 1973-74 will depend upon the number of schemes sponsored by the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board and approved by the Rural Electrification Corporation in accordance with the criteria prescribed by the Corporation.

(c) It is proposed to electrify about 500 villages in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1973-74. The district-wise break up of villages to be electrified has not been finalised so far.

Running of Trains of Kangra Valley Railway between Guler and Joginder Nagar

7911. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of RRILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been receivd by Government regarding the running of trains on Kangra Valley Railways between Guler and Joginder Nagar after the dislocation of rail services between Jwali and Guler; and

(b) whether Government have considered this representation and if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not possible to operate train services on the isolated Guler-Joginder Nagar section. However, alternative arrangements have been made for carrying both passenger and goods traffic by road during the period of suspension of rail traffic on the section.

Examination conducted by Railway Service Commission, Calcutta for Class III (Technical and Non-Technical) Post

7912. SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class III posts (Technical and non-technical), region-wise for which written and oral examinations were held by the Railway Service Commission, Calcutta during the year 1972;

(b) the number of Bihari and non-Bihari candidates who appeared in the examinations region-wise, separately;

(c) the number of Bihari and non-Bihari candidates selected, region-wise, separately; and

(d) the percentage of Bihari and non-Bihari selected candidates, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) to (d). Such State-wise statistics are not maintained.

Popularity of House Building Advance on Eastern Railway

7913. SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules regarding grant of house building advance in Railways are complicated and time consuming;

(b) whether the scheme regarding the House building advance is not popular in Indian Railways, particularly on Eastern Railway; and

(c) the number of applications pending at present and the number of applications sanctioned on each division of Eastern Railway during 1972 and the steps Government proposes to take to popularise the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) In the matter of advances for house building, railway employees are governed by the same rules as other Central Government servants. The rules on the subject have been framed by the Ministry of Works & Housing who are the controlling authority for these advances.

(b) The popularity of the house building advance scheme of the Ministry of Works & Housing *inter alia* depends on availability of land for individual construction and other allied factors at various places. On the Eastern Railway also the scheme is gradually gaining popularity.

(c) The particulars are given below:

Name of the Division	Applica- tions pending at present	Applica- tions sanctioned during 1972
Sealdah Division	4	2
Howrah Division .	10	3
Asansol Division .	1	1
Dhanbad Division .	1	Nil
Danapur Division .	1	1
Other Offices .	46	51
(H. Q. Workshops etc. on the Eastern Railway).		

Wide publicity is given by publishing these rules in the Eastern Railway Gazette.

Different Policies in Respect of Top Officials and Class III Staff Drafted for Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta

7914. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work in Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta has not started in full swing but top officials have been posted;

(b) whether staff working in Class III posts from back dates are enjoying the higher grade though they are not entitled to such higher grades in open line;

(c) whether the class III staff are now taken there only in their open line grades; and

(d) if so, the reasons for adopting two different yardsticks in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) After posting of officials of different disciplines for construction work, Metropolitan Transport Project (MTP), Calcutta has nearly finalised the tender for construction of the first section of the elevated portion of the line near Dum Dum. This tender is now under consideration of the Railway Board. M.T.P. is progressing similar tenders of other two sections of the Dum Dum-Tollyganj Rapid transit system.

(b) to (d). Staff are initially drafted to the Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta, on the basis of their open line pay and grade. They are promoted to higher grades, if suitable, sub-

ject to the availability of vacancies. Different yard-sticks have not been adopted.

Selection of Master Craft Fitters etc. in Electric Department, Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

7915. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4906 on the 19th December, 1972 regarding cancellation of selection of Master-Craft Fitter etc. in the Electric Department of Ajmer Division (Western Railway) and state the names of the categories for which Syllabi were already provided at the stations and the dates on which they were provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The Syllabi for the following categories were notified by the Western Railway on 9th December, 1965 and subsequently circulated by the Divisional Superintendent, Ajmer in 1972:

1. Highly-skilled Metal Turner, scale Rs. 130—212(A).
2. Electric Fitter (Bench), scale Rs. 175—240(A).
3. Electric Fitter (Bench), scale Rs. 130—212(A).
4. Metal Turner, scale Rs. 175—240(A).
5. Electric Fitter (Power), scale Rs. 175—240(A).
6. Electric Fitter (Train Lighting), scale Rs. 175—240(A).
7. Letter Writer, scale Rs. 130—212(A).
8. Moulder and Cormaker, scale Rs. 130—212(A).
9. Welder, scale Rs. 130—212(A).
10. Carpenter, scale Rs. 130—212 (A).

Railways Communication in Backward Areas of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas

7918. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention has been drawn to the dire need for Railway communication in the backward areas of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas;

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

(c) the number of the Railway projects taken up for the conversion of narrow gauge railway line into broad gauge in this region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) A new strategy for construction of new railway lines required for development purposes in such backward areas is under consideration, as indicated in para 41 of the speech of the Minister of Railways while presenting the Budget for the year 1973-74 on 20th February, 1973. The selection of new lines to be taken up on this basis has not yet been made. Meanwhile, an appreciation is being made for a B.G. line from Mandarhill to Santhia via Dumka with a branch line to Baidyanathdham, in this area. This proposal will be further considered after the report is received. Another proposal for a rail link from Hazaribagh to Rampurhat partly falling in Santhal Parganas is also receiving consideration.

(c) No such projects have been taken up. However, a traffic survey has been carried out for conversion of Purulia, Kotshila N.G. line into B.G. in Chotanagpur area. The report is under examination. A decision will be taken after the examination is completed.

Method of Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People

7919. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHUR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner of calculation of seat in any particular State or Union Territory both for the House of the People and the State Legislature where the percentage of population as a fraction is .5 per cent or more; and

(b) in case fraction of population percentage is less than .5 per cent say, .4 per cent Scheduled Caste and also for Scheduled Tribes and both together comes to .8 per cent and in such cases where taking into consideration the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes one seat will be reserved for any one of these communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The calculation for determining the number of seats to be allocated to a State in the House of the People is made to the second decimal place and where the result is .5 or above, the fraction is ordinarily rounded off to the next higher integer. So far as the State Legislature is concerned, the total number of seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of any State shall, in accordance with the provisions of the proviso to section 8 of the Delimitation Act, 1972, be an integral multiple of the number of seats in the House of the People allocated to that State and as such the question of calculation does not arise.

(b) In case the fraction is .47 for the Scheduled Castes and .40 for the Scheduled Tribes, the two fractions cannot be combined to make .87 which may be rounded off to one and the seat reserved for Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. This is because the reservation of seats for Scheduled

castes is separate and distinct from the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes.

Regular Status to Bearers of Rajdhani Express Train (Delhi-Howrah Route)

* 7920. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHU-RY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bearers in the Rajdhani Express running between Delhi and Howrah are still casual and they are being paid a very poor salary without any D.A.;

(b) the benefits and facilities provided to those casual employees in the Rajdhani Express; and

(c) whether his Ministry propose to appoint them as regular employees; and if so, when; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The bearers employed on the Rajdhani Express are regular staff in authorised scales of pay with allowances. There are, however, five casual personnel employed at Rs. 4 per day for serving drinking water, selling sweets and cigarettes, cleaning and other duties connected with passenger relations. The question whether these duties should be performed by regular employees is under consideration.

Absorption of Casual Labourers

7921. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHU-RY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual workers in the Railways, category-wise, and Zone-wise;

(b) the period from which those workers have been working as casual and their rate of wages along with mode of payment; and

(c) the policy to absorb those casual workers in regular establishment and the reasons for keeping them as casual for long years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A statement indicating the number of casual labourers on Zonal Railways and the period for which they are in employment is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4864/73].

Casual labourers are mostly engaged in unskilled categories on works of seasonal, intermittent and sporadic nature as also on construction projects. Those governed by Minimum Wages Act are remunerated on daily basis according to the rates prescribed under that Act. Those not governed by the Minimum Wages Act, are remunerated on daily basis according to the rates prevalent in the locality. Casual labourers employed on works other than projects for more than six months are, however, remunerated on regular scales of pay. In all these cases wages are drawn on a monthly basis.

Following Government's policy to fill up regular Class IV posts from amongst casual labourers and substitutes to the maximum extent possible, a large number of casual labourers have already been absorbed against regular posts. The process of absorption is a continuous one.

Supply of Domestic Gas to Applicants in Ghaziabad

7922. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applicants in Ghaziabad for IOC domestic gas connection has to wait for longer period in comparison to Delhi applicants; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to

expedite the supply of domestic gas to applicants in Ghaziabad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The present rate of supply of new gas connections falls short of the requirements including in Ghaziabad and in Delhi. However, the position in Ghaziabad, if judged in the context of the oldest date of registration of customers on the waiting list, is relatively better off than in Delhi. Efforts are being made to progressively increase the production and distribution arrangements of cooking gas. Its demand, however, is so large and is growing at such a fast rate that the normalisation of the situation does not appear to be practicable in the foreseeable future.

Meetings of Ministers of Irrigation of States to decide future Policies Re: Rural Electrification and Energising New Pump-Sets

7923. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether meeting of Irrigation Ministers of different States and Union territories was held for deciding future policies in regard to rural electrification and energising new pump-sets; and

(b) whether special preference in regard to expenditure for the above purposes is proposed to be given to the Eastern States of Assam, Manipur, Tripura, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa having high agricultural potentials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Sixth Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held at Srinagar from 29th June to 1st July, 1972, discussed inter alia the progress of rural electrification in the Fourth Plan. While noting the rapid progress made the Conference desired that the tempo should be kept up during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan and also urged that steps be taken to extend electricity to the weaker sections of the society.

(b) Programmes for rural electrification are drawing up and implemented by the various State Governments. Besides, additive finances in the form of long term loans at low rates of interest are provided by the Central-Government through the Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification schemes of State Electricity Boards. To accelerate the progress of electrification in the backward States substantial allocations have been made in the Fourth Plan. The Rural Electrification Corporation is also laying emphasis for sanctioning more schemes for the backward States. So far the Corporation has sanctioned 405 rural electrification schemes of all the State Electricity Boards for loan assistance of Rs. 213.58 crores. Of these 405 schemes, 94 schemes envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 55.14 crores relate to Eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa and West Bengal

Assistance to West Bengal for Tista Embankment Scheme

7924. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Central Government have received any request for financial assistance from the Government of West Bengal regarding Tista Embankment scheme to control floods in the Northern Bengal areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). In August, 1972, the Government of West Bengal had made a request to the Centre for financial assistance of Rs. 335 lakhs during the year 1972-73, for meeting the expenditure on continuing and new flood control schemes (excluding the Karala Diversion Scheme) under the North Bengal Flood Control Commission which included the embankment schemes on the river Teesta. Subsequently, in March, 1973, the requirement of Central finance assistance for these schemes was reduced to Rs. 115 lakhs. No Central assistance could, however, be provided to the State Government for these schemes during 1972-73.

The Karala Diversion Scheme under the North Bengal Flood Control Commission, is included in the priority flood control works, for which special financial assistance is given by the Centre. The requirements of Central assistance indicated by the State Government of West Bengal for 1972-73 for this Scheme was Rs. 35 lakhs and this was included in the total of Rs. 3 crores released to West Bengal Government for the priority flood control schemes during 1972-73.

Discovery of Oil-Fields in Orissa

7925. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new oil-fields have been discovered in Orissa; and

(b) if so, where?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No oil field has so far been discovered in Orissa.

Memorandum from the Marwar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jodhpur Regarding Increase in Demurrage and Wharfage Charges, Jodhpur Division (Northern Railway)

7926. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Marwar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jodhpur, regarding the recent increase in demurrage and wharfage charges in Jodhpur Division;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the above rates in view of the fact that the increase in these rates has served as a great disincentive to the industrialists and also that the region is very backward; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The rates of demurrage and wharfage charges have been standardised for all stations on the Indian Railways. There is no ground for making any exception in the case of Jodhpur Division.

The rates have been enhanced not with a view to augmenting railway revenues but for the purpose of securing quicker release of wagons and speedier removal of consignments from railway premises.

Amenities for Railway Colony, Delhi Kishan Ganj

7928. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway colony in Kishan Ganj, Delhi does not have proper sanitation and lighting arrangements; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what arrangements are being made to provide these amenities there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Sanitation and lighting arrangements are available in Delhi Kishan Ganj Colony.

(b) Does not arise.

Request from U.P. Regarding Setting up of Thermal Power Station in U.P.

7829. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some request from Uttar Pradesh for setting up a Thermal Power Station in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a thermal power station in the Eastern U.P. and particularly in the Faizabad Division if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the specific reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The U.P. State Electricity Board/U.P. Government have submitted the following thermal generation schemes:—

Installed Capacity (MW)

1. Obra Thermal Station Extension—Stage II	3 x 200
2. Hardaiganj Thermal Station Extension—Stage IV	2 x 55
3. Obra Thermal Station Extension—Stage III	2 x 200
4. Obra Thermal Station (Left Bank)	5 x 200
5. Gorakhpur Thermal Station	2 x 200
6. Gas Turbine Stations at Ghazabed and Panki	4 x 25

(c) There is a proposal for a thermal power station at Gorakhpur in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. However, the exact location of the power station will be decided after the detailed investigations of alternative sites in the area which are at present being carried out by the State Electricity Board are completed.

"Sarju Yojana"

7930. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in respect of "Sarju Yojana";

(b) the time by which this Yojana is likely to be completed; and

(c) the areas likely to be benefited from this and the extent of benefit to each of the area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the Sarda Sahayak Parlyojana, the present position of which is as under:—

Girja Barrage: Work on Girja Barrage comprising 36 bays was started in October, 1970. 6½ bays on the left bank, including 3 under sluice bays and divide wall and 2½ sluice bays on the right bank, the head regulator and the guide bund in most of its length have been completed. The remaining work is planned to be completed by 1975.

Lower Sarda Barrage: The barrage comprising of 20 bays, the bridge, the installation of gates and some work of guide bunds have been taken up during 1972-73 and is proposed to be completed by 1974.

Link Channel: Half the excavation work in the Link Channel and six out of seven bridges on this channel has been completed. The remaining work are proposed to be completed by 1975.

Feeder Channel: 250 Km. long feeder channel involving 749 lacs m³ of earth work was taken up in hand and 11 lacs m³ of earth work has already been completed. The remaining earth work, work on bridges and syphons upto 105 Km, cross regulators and lining of the feeder channel in single channel reach up to 105 Km. are proposed to be completed by 1974.

Distribution system: This work involves remodelling of 1203 Km length of branches comprising construction of twin channels of equal capacity and 5112 Km. of Distributaries, Minors and Water courses and construction of 2608 Km. length of new channels. So far land has been acquired in about 40 Km. length of branches and on some Distributaries and Minors on Daryabad Branch System. The work is in progress.

(b) As per the present plans the Sarda Seshayak Pariyojana is likely to be completed by 1976 except for some finishing work which is expected to be completed by 1980.

(c) 17.12 lakh hectares of land in Barabanki, Lucknow, Rae-Bareli, Lakhimpur, Sitapur, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Jaunpur and Azamgarh districts will be ultimately brought under irrigation.

Sanctioning of Permanent Cadre for Rajdhani Express

7931. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any permanent Cadre for Rajdhani Express;

(b) if so, what are the posts and the number thereof; and

(c) the number of employees serving in the Rajdhani Express who are at present not permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Of the staff working on the New Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express, 24 are temporary while on the New Delhi-Bombay Central Rajdhani Express, 22 are temporary.

Orissa Government Representation in Study Group for Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for Construction of Banspani-Jakhpura Rail Link

7932. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineering and Traffic surveys were carried out during 1964-65 for the construction of the Banspani-Jakhpura rail link, Orissa;

(b) if so, how the same rail link has been included in the Budget for 1973-74 for preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic surveys again;

(c) whether any representative either of Orissa State Government or peoples' representatives are taken in the Study Group to go into the aspect of infra-structural development; and

(d) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The results of the earlier surveys having become somewhat outdated, fresh surveys are necessary.

(c) and (d). The Survey Team maintains close liaison with the State Government and other concerned interests in determining the traffic potential alignment etc. In the Study Group appointed by the Department of Mines, Chairman, Orissa Mining Corporation was included as one of the members.

Outlays on Rural Electrification during Fourth Plan

7933. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlays with State-wise break-up on rural electrification during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the States, where shortfalls are expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The details of outlays under State Plans during the Fourth Five Year Plan, State-wise, are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Outlays during Fourth Plan
1	2	3
		(Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00
2.	Assam	10.88
3.	Bihar	36.00
4.	Gujarat	16.00
5.	Haryana	10.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.21
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.00
8.	Kerala	4.50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22.00
10.	Maharashtra	25.00
11.	Manipur	0.79
12.	Meghalaya	—
13.	Mysore	15.50
14.	Nagaland	0.07
15.	Orissa	6.05
16.	Punjab	9.00
17.	Rajasthan	14.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	41.15
19.	Tripura	0.30
20.	Uttar Pradesh	61.00
21.	West Bengal	10.00
	Union Territories	287.45 7.24
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	294.69

Besides, Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector with an outlay of Rs. 150 crores in the Fourth Plan to provide additive finances to the State Electricity Boards for their rural electrification schemes. This outlay has now been increased to Rs. 190 crores.

According to present indication shortfall in State Plan expenditure is likely to occur in the States of Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Mysore, Tripura and West Bengal.

Electrification of Harijan Basties in Villages

7934. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Harijan Basties in villages which have been electrified so far in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether there will be any shortfall in this work at the end of the Fourth Plan, if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Prior to December 1971 there was no separate programme for electrification of Harijan Bastis. As it was observed that due to unremunerative loads Harijan Bastis adjoining villages already electrified had not been provided with electricity, a scheme was introduced in December, 1971, for providing electricity to Harijan Bastis in villages already electrified. It was proposed to cover 20,000 Harijan Bastis during the Fourth Plan and according to information received, 9743 Bastis were

electrified during 1972-73. State-wise details are furnished below:-

Andhra Pradesh	632
Bihar	600
Haryana	188
Gujarat	490
Madhya Pradesh	253
Maharashtra	762
Manipur	4
Mysore	7
Orissa	52
Punjab	38
Rajasthan	250
Tamil Nadu	3144
Tripura	8
Uttar Pradesh	3315
West Bengal	NIL
TOTAL	9743

(b) Based on the progress made so far and subject to availability of funds, it is expected that by end of this year this target of 20,000 villages would be achieved.

पटना में गंगा नदी पर बन रहे पुल के ऊपर रेलवे लाइन बिछाना जाना

7936. श्री चिति मिश्र: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्होंने दानापुर (बिहार) में 31 मार्च, 1973 को हुई बैठक में कहा

था कि पटना में गंगा नदी पर बन रहे पुल के ऊपर रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की बात सोची जा रही है;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने बैठक में यह भी कहा था कि बिहार में एक रेलवे लोक सेवा आयोग स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद जाकी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). दानापुर दे 31 मार्च, 1973 को हुई एक बैठक में मंत्री महोदय के सामने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव रखे गये थे। मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि प्रस्तावों की यथोचित जब की जायेगी।

Supply of kerosene oil and petroleum to Bangladesh

7937. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bangladesh have asked India to supply kerosene oil and petroleum to Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, to what extent Government have met their demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Supplies of Kerosene Oil, Motor Spirit and other refined petroleum products were made to Bangladesh initially under Government of India's Commodity Grant and later under a commercial agreement entered into by the Indian Oil Corporation with the Government of Bangladesh. The

quantities so supplied are shown below:-

(i) Under Commodity Grant sanctioned by the Government of India.

(in metric tonnes)

Kerosene Oil 41,418

Other refined petroleum products 57,980

The full requirements as specified by Bangladesh from time to time were met through the agency of the Indian Oil Corporation. These supplies were made till November, 1972.

(ii) Under commercial agreement between the IOC and Bangladesh Government (as on date).

(in metric tonnes)

Kerosene Oil 29,363

Other refined petroleum products 31,567

In addition to the above, Bangladesh Government have now requested the Government of India to arrange further exports of Kerosene Oil, Motor Spirit and other refined petroleum products to the extent of 56,000 tonnes in addition to the present contract of 1.28 lakh tonnes to be supplied upto the end of August, 1973. These are required to be supplied in May and June, 1973. Efforts are being made to meet these additional requirements to the extent possible.

Railway line from Raipur to Jagdalpur in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh

7938. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey work in regard to the Railway line from Raipur to Jagdalpur in Bastar District has since been completed;

(b) if so, the time by which the construction work will be started and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). There is already a B.G. line from Raipur to Dhalli-Rajhara via Bhilai. A traffic survey for a B.G. line from Dhalli-Rajhara to Dantewara/Jagdalpur in Bastar area has recently been completed and the report is under examination of the Railway Board. Meanwhile Final Location Survey for this line has also been taken up. Further consideration to this proposal will be given after the results of this survey become known.

Utilization of resources for generation of Power in M.P.

7939. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether resources for generating power in Madhya Pradesh are not being utilized properly;

(b) whether any survey in this regard has been made by the Central Government during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The natural energy resources available in Madhya Pradesh for power development are being utilised in a phased manner. As a result of this the power supply position in Madhya Pradesh has always been comfortable.

(b) and (c). The hydro-electric power potential in Madhya Pradesh has been estimated at over 4 million KW at 60 per cent load factor, according to the hydro-electric survey conducted in the fifties. However, no survey has been conducted by the Central Government during the last

The total reserves of coal are estimated at 8,480 million tonnes, which are located in the Central India Coal fields of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh generates 177 MW of hydro and 600 MW of thermal power at present. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to add 186 MW hydro and 1,189 MW of thermal capacity.

Production of fertilizers hit due to shortage of Power

7940. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of fertilizers has been hit due to the shortage of power in the country; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the positive steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A production loss of about 40,000 tonnes of Nitrogen in 1971-72 and about 60,000 tonnes of nitrogen during 1972-73 was sustained on account of power cuts, voltage fluctuations/dips etc. Efforts are being continued to (i) secure exemption for the fertilizer industry from power cuts imposed by the concerned authorities; and (ii) ensure stability of the power systems.

Central help for Srisailam

7941. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the editorial under the heading "Central Help for Srisailam" in the Hindu,

(b) whether the Central Government propose to treat this vital power project on par with the Kalinadi Project in Mysore for suitable assistance outside the Plan to enable its early completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the case of Kalinadi Stage I Project in Mysore, the Centre agreed to finance the project only during the Fourth Plan period in order to enable the State to bring the Project into operation in the first half of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The State is expected to finance the Scheme during the Fifth Plan period. The question of financing Srisailam Project during the Fourth Plan period by the Centre will have to be examined among other relevant considerations from the point of view of the States' ability to finance it within the State Plan during the Fifth Plan period.

Setting up of Captive Power Generation Plants by Private Industrial Units

7942. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit and encourage Private Industrial Units to set up Captive Power generation plants; and

(b) if so, what incentives are proposed to be given to initiate and accelerate this practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). As a measure of better energy utilisation, Govern-

of captive power plants by process industries using steam or having by-product fuel.

No incentives are, however, proposed to be given for such installations.

Acute scarcity of kerosene and diesel oil in Andhra Pradesh

7943. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute scarcity of Kerosene and Diesel Oil in Andhra Pradesh consequent on the fall in electric power supply; and

(b) whether any additional allocations have been made and proper distribution thereof ensured to prevent black-marketing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Shortages of kerosene oil, Light diesel oil and high speed diesel oil in Andhra Pradesh have been reported during the last few months mainly on account of unanticipated curtailment in power supply, including to the refinery at Visakhapatnam and its ancillary industries. Some shortages have also occurred as a result of transport bottlenecks caused by the civil disturbances in the State. With the normalisation of the situation in the State, steps have been taken to improve the petroleum product supplies in the State. Allocation of HSD has been increased to take into account the increased requirements due to power cuts. Special efforts are being made to ensure that sufficient quantities of these products are imported to meet the current spurt in demands all over the country. The State Government has also been taking suitable regulatory measures to ensure proper distribution of these products.

Weekly rest and overtime allowance to Health Inspectors of Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations

7944. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3153 dated the 13th March, 1973 regarding weekly rest/overtime allowance to Health Inspectors of Delhi and New Delhi stations and to state:

(a) whether Dy. Station Superintendent, Station Masters, Train Examiners and other similar staff are getting weekly rest at New Delhi and Delhi main stations; and

(b) whether Health Inspectors working in hours shifts are being given rest at Howrah Railway Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Deputy Station Superintendent at Delhi and New Delhi stations, who are classified as 'Supervisory', are not entitled to weekly rest; the Station Masters and Train Examiners working at these stations, who were previously classified as 'Supervisory' and who have been reclassified as 'Continuous' with effect from 1-2-1972 are being granted weekly rest through local arrangements as far as possible.

(b) The Health Inspectors in scale of Rs. 130—212 working at Howrah Railway station are being granted weekly rest.

Extension of Kamala River Embankments

7945. SHRI BHOGENDRA JMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3858 on the 20th March, 1973 regarding extension of Kamala River Embankments and state:

(a) whether plans for execution of the project of extending embankments upto Mirchia in Nepal has been

finalised and the same is being included in the Fifth Five Year Plan for completion; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The scheme for the extension of Kamala embankments in Nepal has not been finalised so far. The inclusion of the scheme in the Fifth Plan is to be considered after the scheme is finalised, taking into account the relative priorities and the economics of the various schemes and the outlays that will be provided for the flood control sector.

Import of Petroleum Oil and Lubricant Products from India by Nepal

7946. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3857 on the 20th March, 1973 regarding completion of Western Kosi Canal in Indian Territory and state:

(a) whether in view of the inadequacy of the amount of Rs. 2500 lakhs and the target of completing even the second phase of the project by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to make full financial provision in the Fifth Plan for the Western Kosi Canal Project; and

(b) if not, how the project is proposed to be completed in the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to the phased programme prepared by the Government of Bihar for the construction of the Western Kosi Canal Project the second phase of the project in the Indian territory will be substantially completed by 1978-79 i.e., end of the Fifth Five

Year Plan. For this purpose, the State Government have proposed a provision of Rs. 2500 lakhs in the Fifth Five Year Plan, which has not yet been finalised.

According to this programme, the project is expected to be completed by the State Government in all respect by 1979-80 i.e., first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Import of Petroleum Oil and Lubricant Products from India by Nepal

7947. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on the 20th March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether consideration of the proposals regarding import of petroleum oil and lubricant products from India by Nepal has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for Power Generation Schemes

7948. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the creation of a special fund at the Centre to finance Power generation schemes in States with good hydro-potential; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present for the creation of a special fund at the Centre to finance power generation schemes in States with good hydro potential.

Feeder Canal of Farrakka Barrage

7949. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated length, breadth and depth of the proposed feeder canal which is being constructed as part of the Farrakka Barrage; and

(b) the capacity of the said feeder canal in terms of cusecs of water?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Length : 38.40 Km. (about 24 miles). Breadth : Bed-Width—151 metres (495 feet). Width at full supply depth : 187.50 Metres (615 feet). Depth: Full supply depth—6.10 Metres (20 feet).

(b) The capacity of the feeder canal at full supply depth is 1132 cubic metres/Sec. i.e., 40,000 cubic feet/sec.

Report of Study Team about working of Fertilizer Corporation of India

7950. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the Study Team about the working of the fertilizer Corporation of India has been scrutinised and decision taken thereon; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Report submitted by the Action Committee on Public Undertakings about the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India is still under consideration of Government.

Supply of sufficient quantity of residual fuel oil to Dhuvaran Power Plant

7951. **SHRI VEKARIA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to short supply of Residual Fuel Oil to Dhuvaran Power Plant, the electric Power generation was curtailed and more than 50 per cent cut was imposed on industry and agriculture in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to supply sufficient quantity of Residual Fuel Oil to Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to the information obtained from the State Government, a 50 per cent cut in power consumption was imposed in Gujarat only from 16th to 22nd April, 1973. Earlier the cut imposed was only about 16 per cent and from 23rd April, 1973, it is about 25 per cent. This has been due to the agitation by the ONGC staff which has resulted in reduced production and supply of crude oil to Koyali refinery.

(b) Presently the entire production at Koyali Refinery of Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS), locally known as Residual Fuel Oil (RFO), is being supplied to the Dhuvaran and Ahmedabad Thermal Power Plants in Gujarat. Efforts are being made by the ONGC to come to a settlement with the employees' unions.

Completion of Ukai Hydro Power Project

plaint about delays in payment of bills.

7952. **SHRI VEKARIA:**

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in commissioning of Ukai Hydro Power Project in Gujarat; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for speedy completion of the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Due to the successive revisions of delivery schedules by HEIL, the commissioning of the Ukai Hydro Power Project in Gujarat has been delayed. The suppliers have been requested to expedite the delivery of the equipment.

Complaint by Contractors against staff of Divisional Accounts Office (Northern Railway), New Delhi for delay in issue of cheques

7953. **SHRI LALJI BHAI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a complaint has been received by the administration from some contractors against the staff of Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi for causing unnecessary delay in issue of cheques;

(b) whether a similar complaint was also made by a Member of Parliament in December, 1972 against the same staff quoting specific instances; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the staff at fault?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) Yes. But it was only a general com-

(b) Yes.

(c) The investigations are still in progress.

Change in Departure Time of Jayanti Janta Express from Cochin and increasing its speed

7954. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jayanti Janta Express starting from Cochin to Delhi stops at Shoranur Junction for about two hours;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered a proposal to start this train from Cochin at least one and a half hours later than its present scheduled time;

(c) what is the difficulty to speed up this train; and

(d) whether the running of this train is comparatively slower than the G. T. Express and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Later departure of Jayanti Janta Express from Ernakulam is at present operationally not feasible due to passage difficulties.

(c) and (d). The running of Jayanti Janata Express is comparatively slower than 15 Dn/16 Up Madras-New Delhi G.T./A.C. Express as the maximum permissible speed for G.T./A.C. Express is 110 KMPH while for Jayanti Janata Express it is 160 KMPH only. A proposal to speed up the Jayanti Janata Express over the New Delhi-Gudur section is, however, under examination.

New Railway Division in Southern Railway

7955. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration to set up a new Railway Division in the Southern Railway;

(b) whether Government have also received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the gist thereof and the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Representations for setting up an additional division on the Southern Railway had been received in the past primarily for reasons of increase in workload thereon. The existing railway machinery is suitably geared to absorb and handle normal increases in workload and there is no immediate need for creating a new division on that Railway on the basis of increase in workload. The situation is, however, being watched constantly and in case the workload on the Southern Railway increases appreciably, necessary action to cope up with it will be taken at the appropriate stage.

Setting up of workshops, stores Depots in Kerala

7956. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway lines in Kerala are earning about 30 percent of the gross earnings of the Southern Railways;

(b) the amount of the earnings of the Railway lines in Kerala in relation to the gross earning of the entire lines in Southern Railway;

(c) how many extra divisional establishments like Workshops,

Stores Depots etc. are there under the Southern Railway and where are these located; and

(d) how many such establishments are so far set up in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Information about earnings is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise.

(c) Information is given in the statements 'A' and 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4865/73].

(d) One viz., the Cresoting Plant at Olavakkot.

बाड़ नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिये
राजस्थान की सहायता

7957. श्री मूनबन्द डागा : क्या
सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों
में, वर्ष-बार, बाड़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं के
लिए राजस्थान को कुल कितनी धनराशि
दी तथा उसका योजना-वार व्यौरा क्या
है; और

(ख) जिन कार्यों के लिए धनराशि
दी गई थी वे इस बीच पूरे हो गये हैं और
यदि नहीं, तो क्या उक्त कार्यों को पूरा करने
के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का राजस्थान
सरकार को अतिरिक्त धनराशि देने का
विचार है?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविंद दर्मा) :**
(क) और (ख) : 1969-70 से चालू
पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए विकसित
कार्य प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत, राज्य सरकारों
को उनकी अनेक विकासात्मक योजनाओं के

लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अर्णों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है वह किसी विशेष योजना या विकासात्मक कार्य से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती है इसलिए, बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए कोई भी केन्द्रीय सहायता अलग नहीं रखी गई है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए कोई भी ऐसी सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

Secretary's status to Chief Central Water and Power Commission

7958. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government have decided to accord the status of Secretary to the Chief of Central Water and Power Commission;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) to what extent this will help the working of the commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). In order (i) to confer on him a status commensurate with his duties and responsibilities, (ii) to enable him to discharge his functions effectively and efficiently and deal directly with the State Governments and other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India at an appropriately high level in the discharge of such functions and (iii) to enable him to participate in the formulation of Government policies and programmes involving scientific and technological considerations in the area of Irrigation and Power and in their effective implementation, ex-officio status of Secretary to Government of India has been conferred on the Chairman Central Water and Power Commission. This will enable the Commission to function smoothly, effectively and speedily.

दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा बंगाल, बिहार और अन्य राज्यों को बिजली की सप्लाई

7959. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा बंगाल, बिहार और अन्य राज्यों को, अलग-अलग कितनी-कितनी बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या बिहार में बिजली की कमी को व्यान में रख कर बिहार सरकार ने दामोदर घाटी निगम से अतिरिक्त बिजली की सप्लाई दिलाने का केन्द्र से अनुरोध किया है?

सिवाई और विद्युत् भवान्य में उपमन्त्री (श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार को (10 महीने के अंदरकी वार्षिक औषधार पर) 1972-73 वर्ष के दौरान सप्लाई की गई विद्युत् की कुल मात्रा अमरण: 1923.3 और 1952.0 मिलियन किलोवाट है।

(ख) बिहार सरकार ने दामोदर घाटी निगम को अतिरिक्त विद्युत् की सप्लाई के लिए केन्द्र से कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया है। बहरहाल, उन्होंने यह अनुरोध किया था कि दामोदर घाटी निगम से अनुरोध किया जाए कि वे दामोदर घाटी निगम प्रणाली द्वारा घोषित किए जाने वाले बिहार के कुछ क्षेत्रों को संविदागत आवश्यकता को पूरा करें।

प्रति भास 200 व० से कम तथा 1000 रुपयों से अधिक बेतन पाने वाले इसके कर्मचारी

7960. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या रेस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें प्रतिमास एक हजार रुपये से अधिक बेतन-जटा मिलता है; और

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें प्रति मास 200 रुपए से कम मिलता है?

रेल मन्त्रालय वे उपलब्धी (जो नहीं भव शक्ति कुरेंगी) : (क) और (ख). देश भर के विभिन्न रेल प्रांगणों/यूनिटों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्बन्ध सभा पट्टा पर रख दी जाएगी।

Construction of an over-bridge at Koderma (Bihar)

7961. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the construction of a Railway over-bridge at Koderma in Bihar; and

(b) if so, when the work will start and when it will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for construction of Road over-bridge in replacement of any level crossing at Koderma. But a proposal for construction of a new Road over-bridge near Koderma on National Highway No. 31 as a "deposit work" (entirely at the cost of Road Authority) is being processed by the Railway Administration in consultation with the Public Works Department, Government of Bihar. The estimate for the work has been sent to the State Government for acceptance. Work can be started only after the acceptance by State Government. It is however too early to say when it will be completed.

Percentage of Profits being made by Drug Industries and Abolition of Brand Names

7963. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey to find out the percentage of profit that is being made by the drug industries at present;

(b) whether proposals for abolition of brand names and reversal to the generic names of medicines to reduce the cost of the finished product have been examined by Government; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) With a view to make an assessment of the working of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, a study on the profitability of 100 firms manufacturing drugs is being made.

(b) and (c). The implications of brand names and of abolishing them are under examination.

निम्नलिखित से सरायगढ़ तक पुरानी रेल लाइन को बुना चालू करना

7964. श्री विरचित वा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में निम्नलिखित से सरायगढ़ तक पुरानी रेलवे लाइन को बुना चालू करने के लिए, सीमावर्ती सड़क पर एक सड़क सह-रेल पुल बनाने का जल्दीवाल है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शर्फी कुरेशी) : (क) निम्नली-सरोयगद मीटर लाइन रेल सम्पर्क के पुनःस्थापन के लिए एक इंजीनियरी व्यावहारिकता अध्ययन और यातायात मूल्यांकन किया गया है। दो वैकल्पिक मार्गों की जांच की गई है — एक में कोसी पर डगमारा बांध के रास्ते रेल एवं सड़क पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और दूसरे में अलग से रेल पुल बनाने का काम शामिल है। यह देखा जा रहा है कि इन दोनों में से किसी भी विकल्प के आधार पर लाइन का औचित्य नहीं बन पायेगा। फिर भी, इस समय जो जांच चल रही है उसके पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही कोई विनिश्चय किया जा सकेगा?

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पूर्वीसंतर रेलवे की बठमाहा-भीमनगर ने रोगेज लाइन को भारतीज लाइन में बदलना

7965. श्री चिरंजीव ज्ञा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूवर्णतर रेलवे की बठमाहा से भीमनगर तक जो बर्तमान नीरोगेज लाइन है उसे तत्काल मीटरगेज लाइन में बदलने की कोई योजना है जिससे बीरपुरी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान को, जो कोसी योजना एवं बन्दुमण्डल (सद डिवीजन) का मुख्यालय भी है, अविलम्ब रेल द्वारा सम्बन्धित किया जा सके; और

(ख) कौपा संरकार का भूवर्णतर रेलवे पर ही सिकंदरी बडितयारपुर से विहारी-गंज तक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हो, तो इसकी कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय द्वे उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शर्फी कुरेशी) : (क) कोसी बहिवाजना प्राधिकारियों की भठमाहा-भीमनगर लाइन को मीटर लाइन में बदलने के लिए

मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है। इस मूल्यांकन में रिपोर्ट की सभी पहलुओं से जांच हो जाने के बाद ही इस प्रेर्ताव पर ध्यान विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

एकमात्र बीना हाल्ट की स्टेशन में बदलना

7966. श्री चिरंजीव ज्ञा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एकमात्र बीना हाल्ट को स्टेशन के रूप में परिणित करने की योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(ख) कदमपुरा हाल्ट पर पक्की इमारत कब तक बनाई जायेगी?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शर्फी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हाँ। 1-5-1973 से बीना एकमात्र हाल्ट का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उसे फलंग स्टेशन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) जब कदमपुरा हाल्ट को स्थायी रूप से रखने का विनिश्चय कर लिया जायेगा तब यहाँ पक्की इमारत की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में विचार किया जा सकेगा।

Shortage of Light Diesel Oil in Bhavnagar

7967. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhavnagar faces acute shortage of light Diesel oil;

(b) if so, whether this has hit hard peasants who have to fetch water from wells for their fields by operating oil engines; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There were some shortages of Light Diesel Oil in Bhavnagar during the last few months. These shortages occurred mainly on account of unanticipated spurt in the demand for the product consequent upon severe drought conditions and power shortage and also on account of delays in the receipt of import tankers.

(c) The Gujarat Government have posted an official of the Civil Supplies Department at Kandla to co-ordinate distribution of light diesel oil in Gujarat State to prevent any scarcity arising in any part of the State. This official is maintaining constant coordination with the oil companies and with the Collector of Bhavnagar. The availability position at Kandla has also been improved.

Difficulties experienced by Textiles Mills in Baroda due to short supply of wagons for carrying coal

7968. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Gujarat State the shortage of wagon has greatly hit Coal supply to the textile mills in Baroda;

(b) whether State Government have been urging the Central Government to provide more wagons for the purpose; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) Not known to this Ministry.

(b) Yes, in general.

(c) Within the resources available efforts are being made to transport coal to the maximum extent possible.

Occupation of a portion of Shastri Bhavan by Indian Oil Corporation

7969. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some members of the staff of the Indian Oil Corporation are occupying a portion of the Shastri Bhavan, allotted to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and if so, the reasons for this allotment and what is the rent paid by the Indian Oil Corporation to the Ministry for the same;

(b) the reasons why IOC is occupying office space in Shastri Bhavan when parts of its own building at Janpath are let out;

(c) whether Government are aware that because of this hearness to the Ministry, certain officers of the Ministry are interfering in the autonomy of the IOC and in its staff appointments; and

(d) whether it is the policy of Government to all public sector organisations to occupy part of the office space near the administrating Ministries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Some employees of the Indian Oil Corporation have been deputed by the Corporation to work in the Freight Surcharge Cell of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in Shastri Bhavan. The Freight Surcharge Cell was created in the Ministry to deal with the various under-recoveries and over-recoveries made by the marketing oil companies, including the IOC, under Freight Surcharge Pool Scheme, consequent upon Government's acceptance of the recommendations of Shantilal Shah Committee's Report on the pricing of petroleum products. As the Cell functions in the Ministry, the question of any rent being paid by the IOC to the Ministry does not arise.

(b) As will be seen from the answer to part (a) of the question, IOC is not occupying any space in Shastri Bhavan. It is also not a fact that any part of the office premises occupied by the IOC at Janpath has been rented out to any party. If the reference here is to the Shopping Centre in the Indian Oil Bhavan, the same has not been rented out to the IOC by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(c) There has been no interference by any officer of the Ministry in the autonomy of the IOC in its staff appointments.

(d) Does not arise.

Duration of closure of Lucknow-Bahraich Road crossing and first crossing West of Chowkaghat

7970. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether duration of closure of level-crossing at Lucknow-Bahraich road immediately West of Jarimal road and first crossing west of Chowkaghat (N.E. Rly.) is unusually long; and

(b) if so, what supervision is made over the proper timing of closure and opening?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference of States' Ministers of Power/Chief Engineers on power shortage

7971. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference of the States' Ministers of Power/Chief Engineers, has been convened to devise measures to tide over the current power shortage; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). To relieve the power shortage to the extent possible, conferences of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Power in Western Northern, Southern and Eastern Regions were held under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, at Bombay, New Delhi, Bangalore and Patna, respectively in October-November 1972.

Trade apprentices engaged in D.V.C.

7972. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.V.C. has been engaging trade apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961;

(b) if so, the number of such apprentices engaged annually since 1971;

(c) how many of them have been absorbed in the D.V.C. on completion of their training and having passed the trade tests; and

(d) whether the aforesaid apprentices are given preference in appointment to regular vacancies and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1971 43
1972 63
1973 32 (Another batch will be recruited in September, 1973).

(c) No apprentice has been absorbed directly in the D.V.C.

(d) No preference has been given to the apprentices by the Corporation as there is no commitment on their part to provide the apprentices with employment on completion of training. Besides the Corporation has also been facing the problem of absorption of its own surpluses employees.

Unified Railway Police Force

7973. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to create a unified Railway Police Force to put down increasing crime on the Railways; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No, but this idea among others will be considered in discussing with State Governments measures to combat crime and to improve the law and order situation on the Railways.

Introduction of Special Fares for Tourists

7974. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by the Travel Agents Association of India that Railways should introduce special fares for tourist groups when fares are paid in foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Railways Ministry thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) A suggestion for offering special concessional fares to foreign tourists who pay the rail fares in foreign exchange was made by some representatives of the Travel Agents Association of India during its Convention held at New Delhi in March, 1973.

(b) The proposal is not feasible of adoption.

Haryana's Claim over Ravi-Beas Waters

7975. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Haryana have made a claim on Ravi-Beas Waters; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has so far been taken in the matter.

Value of current production and demand of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

7976. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of current production of drugs and pharmaceuticals along-with shares of Public Sector, Private Sector (Indian-owned), and foreign-controlled Sector in this total separately;

(b) the current demand (value) for drugs and pharmaceuticals in the country and projected demand by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(c) Fifth Plan target of productions and respective shares of each sector in this total; and

(d) whether the indigenous sector is facing a stiff competition from the foreign-controlled sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The production of pharmaceuticals in the form of finished formulations in the year 1971-72 was of the order of Rs. 300 crores. Of this, the share of the public sector was of the order of 8 per cent while that of the foreign controlled firms has been of the order of 45 per cent.

(b) The current demand in value of the finished formulations is estimated at Rs. 350 crores and the demand at the end of the Fifth Plan is estimated at Rs. 600 crores.

(c) The Task Force for the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry set up by the Planning Commission has identified the bulk drugs and also quantified the estimated requirements by the end of the Fifth Plan period. The report of the Task Force is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(d) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals is a highly research intensive industry. The foreign firms operating in India with their experience and name established in the country have a definite edge over the Indian sector. In order to improve the status of Indian sector, the present industrial licensing policy has provided for an adequate encouragement for its growth.

Gap between demand and supply of Fertilizers

7977. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

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

(a) whether a study made by Planning Commission has revealed that the gap between demand and supply of fertilizers is likely to widen instead of being narrowed by 1983-84; and

(b) if so, the main features of the study and the steps, if any, being taken to bridge this gap?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No such study has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

Comparison of turn-over of Foreign Drug Firms with indigenous production and profits made by them during 1972

7978. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) how does the turnover of foreign drugs manufacturing companies compares with that of the indigenous production of drugs; and

(b) the total amount of profits made by each foreign drug firm in 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Information regarding turnover of foreign drug manufacturing companies for the year 1972/1972-73 and total profits made by each foreign drug firm during 1972/1972-73 is not yet available.

Introduction of a Direct train from Delhi to Saurashtra region

7979. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for a direct train from Delhi to Saurashtra region in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, when this demand is likely to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) No. Representations were, however, received for extension of 35 UP/36 Dn. Kirti Express to and from Delhi.

(b) Apart from lack of through traffic justification, the introduction of a through train between Saurashtra and Delhi is, at present, not operationally feasible for want of adequate terminal facilities in Delhi area and section capacity enroute.

Generation of Power in Gujarat

7980. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total generation of Power in Gujarat State during the last three years; and

(b) the estimates of the power to be generated there in 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The total generation of power in Gujarat State including 50 per cent share of Tarapore Nuclear Power Station is as under:

1970-71 . . .	4176.2 million kwh
1971-72 . . .	4048.0 million kwh
1972-73 . . .	4880.0 million kwh (estimated)

(b) The estimated power generation during 1973-74 is of the order of 5100 million kwh.

Complaints re. non-implementation of regulations by Foreign Pharmaceutical Companies

7981. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether there have been any complaints of non-implementation of Government regulations by foreign pharmaceutical companies and if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Government regulations provide for the regulation of the prices of drugs, quality control, capacities licensed, labour relations, Exchange Control, etc. The concerned departments of Government keep a watch on the activities of all companies including foreign companies regarding their sphere of activities, and necessary action is taken with regard to

any complaint which may be received from time to time.

Share capital of O. and N.G.C. in Foreign Oil Companies and profits earned thereon

7982. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of share-capital owned by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in foreign oil companies; and

(b) the amount of royalty and dividend received on these investments during the last three years and how it compares with the royalty and dividend paid by India to different foreign oil companies during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission in collaboration with AGIP S.P.A. of Italy and Phillips Petroleum Company of USA had entered into a Joint Structure Agreement in January 1965 with National Iranian Oil Company for participation in the search for and production of petroleum in an Offshore area of Iran. The Commission subsequently transferred its rights and obligations acquired under the aforesaid agreement, to its wholly-owned subsidiary, M/s. Hydrocarbons India Private Ltd.

The Joint Structure Agreement does not constitute a separate juridical entity. The amounts contributed by HIPL as its share of the expenditure under this Agreement are, therefore, not in the nature of share capital. The net surplus is repatriable to India after meeting all expenses in Iran under the Agreement. No surplus has become repatriable upto the year 1972.

A sum of Rs. 26,656 has been invested by HIPL as share capital in the Iranian Marine International Oil

Company (IMINOCO), Iran, which is a no-profit no-loss Company formed by the parties to the Agreement in order to carry out the operations in the area acquired under the Agreement. There is no question of any royalty or dividend to be received on this investment. As there is no comparable agreement with any foreign oil company operating in India in the field of oil exploration and production no comparison is possible. The only foreign oil company which is collaborating for oil exploration and production in India is the Burmah Oil Company in the Oil India Ltd. Here again there is no payment of royalty to the BOC but the latter is entitled to a dividend which is in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company relating to the Oil India Limited. The dividend on their equity capital paid to and repatriated by them during the years '70-'72 is shown below:—

1970—13 per cent net dividend	
1971—Interim dividend	
of 7 per cent net and	{ (Final dividend yet to be settled).
1972—Interim dividend	
of 7 per cent net	

दरियांगंज रेलवे स्टेशन पर शेड

7983. श्री अम्बेण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दरियांगंज स्टेशन (एटा जिला) पर बने शेड से धूप तथा वर्षा से रका नहीं होती, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेसी) : (क) और (ख).

सम्बन्धित: माननीय सदस्य का आशय दरियांगंज रेलवे स्टेशन से है। दरियांगंज रेलवे स्टेशन पर होने वाले यात्री यातायात की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए प्लेटफार्म पर $50' \times 20'$ की एक प्लेटफार्म छत, $45' \times 10'$ का एक बरामदा और $30' \times 20'$ का एक तीसरे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय पहले से ही मौजूद है जिन्हें पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

Seminar on "Total Energy and Energy substitution"

7985. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on "Total energy and energy substitution" was held recently; and

(b) if so, the conclusions of the Seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND PEWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Seminar on total Energy and substitution was held from March 26 to 28th 1973, at New Delhi.

(b) The Seminar recommended establishment of total energy stations, which will supply both electrical power and steam to process industries.

इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में दिये गये ड्रग लाइसेंस

7987. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पंडोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितने ड्रग लाइसेंस दिये गये और जिन पार्टियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, उन के नाम क्या हैं;

(ब) उक्त घटना के दौरान उक्त द्रुग लाइसेंसों पर कुल कितना कच्चा माल दिया गया और उससे कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ बोगस पार्टियों तथा व्यक्तियों को लाइसेंस तथा कच्चा माल दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं; और उन्हें कितना कच्चा माल दिया गया; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

पंद्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उच्चमंडी (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) सं
(घ): कूचना एकद जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Import of Indomethacin and Flagyl by M/S Merck Sharp and Dhome of India Limited and M/s. May & Baker Respectively

7988. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4738 on the 27th March, 1973 and state:

(a) how long M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome of India Limited have been importing Indomethacin and the prices at which the material was imported from time to time;

(b) why no action was taken earlier to compel the party to import and market the material at cheaper price;

(c) whether Flagyl was imported and marketed by M/s. May and Baker at higher prices and the party

has since been compelled to import it from cheaper source; and

(d) if so, why Flagyl is not mentioned in reply to part of unstarred Question No. 4738?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) M/s. Merck Sharp & Dhome of India have been importing Indomethacin since 1967. The quantity and the price at which the same was imported is given below:

Year	Quantity imported	C.I.F. price/kg. at which imported
1967	743	4,543
1968	341	4,554
1969	340	4,570
1970	587.5	4,572
1971	900	4,320

(b) Indomethacin N. F. is stated to be the research product of M/s. Merck and Co., Principals of M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome of India Limited. Government have been exploring the possibility of importing the same from alternative sources in required quantities and quality. The item has since been canalised for imports through S.T.C. for the year 1973-74.

(c) Flagyl is a brand name of the formulation of the bulk drug of M/s. May and Baker. This formulation is not permissible for imports since 1970-71.

(d) Unstarred Question No. 4738(c) asked for information concerning import of bulk drug by some foreign companies. "Flagyl", being the name of a formulation, was not included therein.

Fixation of prices of Bulk Drugs

7989. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the applications for approval of prices of formulations, information is furnished, *inter alia* regarding import prices of raw materials, that is bulk drugs, intermediates etc.;

(b) if so, what cross checks are applied by the Drugs prices Cell of the Ministry to see that higher prices for raw materials are not charged by manufacturers, particularly foreign dominated firms in order to severe higher prices for their formulations;

(c) whether any representations have been received by the Prices Cell from official and non-official sources regarding higher prices for raw materials claimed by foreign firms for the purpose of fixations of higher prices for their formulations; and

(d) if so, what are the outlines of such representations and what action has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 the manufacturers of formulations are required to furnish information concerning costs of bulk drugs, other chemicals and excipients used including prices of imported raw materials while seeking approval of prices of their formulations.

(b) Information furnished by the parties in their applications for price fixation is cross checked with the data available in the Ministry. Wherever necessary the latest information is also collected through the Drugs Controller of India who in appropriate cases consults the port authorities.

(c) and (d). A few communications have been received in the Minis-

try indicating the prices of a few drugs in the international market. With a view to eliminate the possibility of high prices being paid for bulk drugs by the foreign controlled firms, the number of items canalised through S.T.C. has been increased. Furthermore, the prices of Bulk drugs, viz., Diazepam, Chlorodiazepoxide, and Dexame-thasone have been fixed in the import Trade Control Policy Book.

Sale of Bulk Drugs under the Provision of Drug Prices (Control Order), 1970

7990. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision in the Drugs Price (Control Order) 1970, to the effect that the Central Government or any officer authorised by them in this behalf, may, from time to time, by order direct any manufacturer of bulk drugs to sell to such formulators such bulk drugs at such prices, as may be specified therein;

(b) whether some bulk drugs are being produced in this country which are entirely used for captive consumption and are not being supplied to other formulators; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which action under the provision referred to in part (a) has not been taken to break the monopoly and reduce the prices of the concerned drugs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The need for issue of such an order under the DPCO has not arisen so far. In suitable cases, the requirements of other formulators are met through imports, depending upon the essentiality of the products.

Irrigation Projects to be taken up in Orissa in Next Two Years

7991. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the irrigation projects that are proposed to be taken up during the next two years in Orissa;

(b) how many of them are in backward or tribal areas; and

(c) the extent of land going to be irrigated and power expected to be produced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) to (c). The Fifth Plan irrigation programmes have not yet been sent up by the Government of Orissa.

Revenue lost during 1972-73 due to Ticketless Travel

7992. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the likely revenue lost during the year 1972-73 due to ticketless travel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): Estimates of the incidence of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways are not made from year to year and as such, separate figures of the loss of revenue for 1972-73 are not available. On the basis of sample checks conducted on all Indian Railways during 1967-68 the loss was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 20 to 25 crores per annum. Subsequent checks have revealed that the incidence has come down noticeably.

Withdrawal of Suit by Iraqi Petroleum Company

7993. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the terms of arbitration settlement under which the Iraqi Petroleum Company has

withdrawn its suit filed earlier in India against the use of its crude and other products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The suit filed by M/s. Basrah Petroleum Company against the Indian Oil Corporation in the Bombay High Court against the import of North Rumaila crude oil and Petroleum Products from Iraq was withdrawn by them unconditionally and there was no agreement of arbitration or otherwise with them by the Indian Oil Corporation.

Assistance Sought by West Bengal for Rural Electrification

7994. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any extra financial assistance has been sought by the Government of West Bengal for Rural Electrification;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, The Planning Commission has received a request from the Government of West Bengal for additional funds of Rs. 20.62 crores including a loan of Rs. 2.62 crores likely to be available from the Rural Electrification Corporation to implement Crash Programme of rural electrification for electrification of about 10,000 villages in that State by the end of 1973. The additional requirements were discussed by the Planning Commission with the officers of State Government in May-June 1972 and certain clarifications were sought for from the State Government. Revised proposals based on these discussions have not been received in the Planning Commission so far.

The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in Central Sector, provide additive finances to the State Electricity Boards for implementation of their rural electrification programmes. The corporation has so far sanctioned 31 rural electrification schemes of West Bengal for loan assistance of Rs. 2143.909 lakhs. On completion these scheme will result in electrification of 5,516 villages, energisation of 21,338 pumpsets and power supply to 16,757 small scale and agro-industries.

The West Bengal stands second in the quantum of assistance so far sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

An additional assistance of Rs. 14.33 crores was given to the Government of West Bengal during the year 1972-73 under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme which covers *inter alia* for energisation of pump-sets.

Ad-Hoc Assistance for Irrigation Schemes in the Country

7995. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any *ad-hoc* assistance has been sanctioned by Government to help any programme or scheme related to Irrigation in any State in the country during the last three years; and

(b) if so, which are those States and what are the schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). *Ad-hoc* Central Non-Plan assistance given to States during the last three years for irrigation projects is indicated below:—

Name of State and Scheme	1970-71			1971-72			1972-73		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. <i>Andhra Pradesh</i>									
Pochampad Project			1.00		1.32		2.00		
2. <i>Bihar</i>									
Gandak Project				3.11					—
3. <i>Haryana</i>									
(a) Share of Excess Expenditure on Beas Project prior to 1968-69					..		2.29		
(b) Beas Project 1972-73					..		3.70		
(c) Special Irrigation Projects					..		3.50		
4. <i>Punjab</i>									
(a) Share of Excess Expenditure on Beas Project prior to 1968-69					..		3.39		
(b) Beas Project 1972-73					..		6.58		
5. <i>Rajasthan</i>									
(a) Rajasthan Canal					..		3.00		3.50
(b) Beas Project						10.35

Remunerative Assignments to Judges of High Courts

7996. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether High Court Judges are permitted to accept remunerative assignments from any organisation and/or autonomous bodies; and

(b) if not, what action is proposed to be taken in case some High Court Judges accept such remunerative assignments?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Serving High Court Judges are precluded from accepting any remunerative assignments outside their normal duties except on a specific request from the President. Their services are sometimes utilised on assignments which are of a judicial or quasi-judicial nature. Even in such cases they are not allowed any extra remuneration, except such facilities as are admissible under the rules framed under the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

Where a serving Judge is called upon to perform additional functions outside his normal duties, whether judicial or non-judicial, no payment by way of honorarium or other remuneration for such work is admissible. In the event, however, of a Judge being called upon to perform special work e.g. membership, or Chairmanship of a Commission, reasonable 'out-of-pocket allowance may be paid which, of course, could not be described as remuneration.

There is no objection to Judges taking up work falling under the following categories without the approval of the President:

(i) Work of a literary, artistic or scientific nature (including publishing of books on these subjects).

(ii) Broadcast talks on non-controversial subjects.

(iii) Setting of papers on legal subjects for examinations held by Universities or Governments but the Judges are expected not to receive remuneration for setting papers and evaluating answer books except in the case M.L. or Doctor of Laws examination.

No case where a serving High Court Judge has accepted any remunerative assignment outside his normal duties without a specific request from the President has come to the notice of Government. If any such case to notice, suitable action will be considered.

Report of Committee Appointed to Enquire into Demands of D.E.S.U. Generation Engineers and Supervisors Association

7997. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Three-man Committee appointed to enquire into the various demands of DESU Generation Engineers and Supervisors Association has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken by the DESU management to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report has been remitted to the Delhi Electric Supply Committee (DESC) for consideration. The General Manager, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported that the Delhi Electric Supply Committee passed a resolution on the 15th February, 1973, recommending to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (D.M.C.) the revision of pay scales of Assistant Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers. The Delhi Electric Supply

Committee considered the recommendations regarding pay scales of Executive Engineers and above on the 7th April, 1973 and recommended to the Delhi Municipal Corporation the revision of their pay scale also. The Delhi Electric Supply Committee also recommended to the Delhi Municipal Corporation the revision of the pay scales of the following categories:

- (1) Controller
- (2) Assistant Controller
- (3) Superintendent
- (4) Foreman
- (5) Inspector Grade I
- (6) Inspector Grade II
- (7) Shift Charge Engineer Grade II
- (8) Assistant Shift Engineer
- (9) Senior Chemist
- (10) Chemist
- (11) Assistant Chemist

The Delhi Municipal Corporation is expected to consider the matter shortly.

The remaining recommendations of the Sivasankar Committee are under examination in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

Development of Irrigation and Power Infrastructure in Tribal Areas

7998. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of irrigation and power infrastructure in tribal areas is much below the general level in the country;

(b) if so, the assessment made in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the development of irrigation and supply of power in these areas during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). An Expert Com-

mittee on tribal development in the Department of Social Welfare have estimated that irrigation facilities in the tribal areas is less than 1 per cent of the cultivated area as against the All India average of about 21 per cent. Similarly rural electrification has not reached far deep into the tribal areas because of small habitations and sparse population.

(c) The tribal blocks in the country are being identified in order to ensure that the development of these blocks is taken up by the State Governments along with their other development schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to bring the tribal areas under the scope of the Rural Engineering Survey Scheme, in order to properly survey the areas and draw up specific schemes.

Level of Irrigation in Tribal Areas of Orissa and Bihar

7999. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) what is the level of irrigation in tribal areas of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar as compared to general level in these States; and

(b) what has been the total area under irrigation in Koraput, Bastar, Mandla and Jabhua in 1970, 1971 and 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Government of Bihar has informed that Irrigation potential achieved in Tribal areas is 3 lakh acres against 28 lakh acres in the State as a whole.

The information in respect of the States of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

Investment by Rural Electrification Corporation in Fourth Plan

8000. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the investment of Rural Electrification Corporation in the Fourth Plan in (i) the country as a whole (ii) Orissa (iii) Madhya Pradesh and (iv) Bihar;

(b) out of the total investment in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, how much investment has gone to the Tribal areas in these States; and

(c) what outlays for tribal regions in the Fifth Plan are envisaged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The investment through the Rural Electrification Corporation during the Fourth Plan period is likely to be Rs. 190 crores. The Rural Electrification Corporation have so far sanctioned 410 schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 226.39 crores. Out of these loans, the Corporation has so far disbursed an amount of Rs 111.16 crores. The total amount of loan sanctioned and the amounts disbursed so far in regard to Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are given below:

	<i>Quantum of Loan sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount disbursed so far</i>
	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
Orissa . . .	11.82	5.0
Madhya Pradesh	18.48	9.47
Bihar . . .	17.31	9.05

The Rural Electrification Corporation have a special category of loan applicable to under-developed hill areas, desert and tribal areas and out of the schemes sanctioned under this category one relates to Singhbhum district in Bihar involving loan assistance of Rs. 42.15 lakhs.

(c) The Fifth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes sent for Training and on Deputation Abroad

8001. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of Railways belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes are normally not sent for training and on deputation abroad; if so, why;

(b) how many officers were sent in all for training and on deputation abroad, Department-wise, zone-wise and year-wise during the last three years;

(c) how many officers belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes separately; and

(d) what further steps his Ministry is taking to ensure that there is adequate representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for deputation and training abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Survey for Railway Lines in Backward Areas of the Country

8002. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) which of the backward areas are likely to be surveyed during the current year for the purpose of laying new Railway lines and in that priority; and

(b) whether any funds have been provided in the current year's Budget for the purpose; and if so, the amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Particulars of surveys to be carried out for new lines etc. are given in Annexure 'B' to Demand No. 2 of the book "The Demands for Grants for Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways for 1973-74", copies of which were circulated to the Members of Parliament on 20th February, 1973 while introducing the Railway Budget for 1973-74. Some of these surveys will also cover backward areas of the country.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1.13 crores has been provided for surveys during 1973-74, to cover expenditure on new surveys as well as surveys in progress.

कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित पर्याप्त को उठाने का निर्णय लिया गया था :—

(1) दामोदर धाटी निगम के पास उपलब्ध व्यस्ततम समय के अलावा अतिरिक्त विद्युत को बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश को 3 मार्च, 1973 से देने के लिए पर्याप्त उठाए ।

(2) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान 27 मार्च, 1973 से उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रतिदिन 0.3 मिलियन यनिट विजली सप्लाई करे ।

(ख) केन्द्र द्वारा शूल किए गए बदरपुर ताप विद्युत परियोजना में उत्पादित विद्युत का एक तिहाई भाग उत्तर प्रदेश को दिया जाएगा ।

Disturbance by Railway Employees at a Meeting of East Zone Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Danapur

8003. श्री सुदाकर पांडे : क्या

सिवाई धौर विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान राज्य में विद्युत की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से क्या-क्या तथा कितनी-कितनी सहायता कब-कब मांगी थी तथा केन्द्र ने क्या-क्या सहायता कब-कब दी ; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत की कमी को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्र ने क्या योजनाएं प्रस्तुत की हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्र क्या योगदान देगा ?

सिवाई धौर विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्युत मंत्री के प्रनुरोध पर उत्तर प्रदेश को राहत देने के मामले की जांच की गई थी और राज्य में विद्युत की कमी को

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain categories of agitating Railway employees hurled stones at a meeting of the East Zone Railway Users' Consultative Committee which was being addressed by him at Danapur (Patna) on March 31, 1973;

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the number of persons injured; and

(c) what were the demands of the agitating employees and what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). On the 31st March, 1973 at about 11.20 hrs., some railway workers gathered outside the building where the Zonal Users' Consultative Committee meeting was being held and

started shouting slogans besides demanding that the Railway Minister should come out and address them.

At 14.15 hrs., when the meeting was over, the Railway Minister requested the demonstrators over the megaphone to send a few of their representatives to have a discussion with him. The demonstrators refused to do so and demanded that the Railway Minister should come out and address them.

Their behaviour having become unruly, the Police tried to clear a passage for the participants of the meeting. Thereupon the mob became violent and pelted stones etc. resulting in injuries to seven persons including 2 M.L.As and 1 M.P.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7247 on 17th April, 1973.

Delivery of Drilling Platform by Japanese Firm

8005. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state by what time the Drilling platform ordered from Japanese firm, Mitsubishi, is likely to be actually delivered and reach Bombay High?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The platform was delivered to the ONGC on 31st March, 1973. It is now on its way to India and is expected to arrive in the drilling area off Bombay in the second half of May 1973.

Utilisation of Natural Gas in Assam and Gujarat

8006. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Natural Gas in oil fields in Assam and Gujarat is being wasted by continuous burning;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry had any proposal in consultation with the

Ministry of Irrigation and Power for utilizing this natural gas for production of power as is done in many foreign countries; and

(c) whether this natural gas can be used also for the purpose of making other chemical by-products and if so, whether Government have any project therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A certain portion of natural gas, which is largely of low pressure, is being flared.

(b) Natural gas is already being utilized for power generation by the Gujarat and Assam State Electricity Boards.

(c) Natural gas is also being utilized as feed stock for production of Fertilizers at Baroda in Gujarat and at Namrup in Assam. Some quantity of gas has also been contracted for production of Fertilizers in a plant which is under construction at Kalol in Gujarat. The available associated gas is not sufficient to sustain a viable petro-chemical manufacturing unit.

Agreement of I.O.C. with M/s. Nagpal Ambadi Petro-Chemical Refining Ltd. at Manali (Madras) for meeting feedstock requirements

8007. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has entered into a formal agreement with M/s. Nagpal Ambadi Petro-Chemical Refining Limited at Manali, Madras, for meeting the feedstock requirements of this company; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No formal agreement has been entered into by IOC with M/s. Nagpal Ambadi Petro-Chemical Refining Ltd.

However, IOC has been meeting their requirements of indigenous feed-stock from the Madras Refineries Ltd.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress made by Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission

8008. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAE-KWAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission in connection with the joint survey of rivers common to both countries; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to speed up the survey and other work connected with it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Good progress has been made in the Joint Survey of the Ganga from Farakka to the Gorai-Offtake. Photographic and Hydrographic survey has been completed. The joint ground control survey is now in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of May, 1973.

Demand made for direct Rail link between Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur by Members of Parliament from North-Eastern Railway Zone

8009. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand was made for establishing direct Rail link between Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur at the recent Conference of M.Ps. from North-Eastern Railway Zone convened by the Railway Minister at Muzaffarpur; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There have been representations for a direct

rail link between Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur.

(b) *Prima facie* there does not appear to be any justification from traffic or financial angles for this direct rail link. Already the Samastipur-Muzaffarpur M.G. section is being converted to B.G. as a part of the Barabanki-Samastipur M.G. to B.G. composite project. Proposals for the conversion of Muzaffarpur-Raxaul or Samastipur-Darbhanga-Raxaul metre-gauge sections into broad gauge are separately under consideration. This link can be considered only after a decision on the conversion project is taken.

Flood Protection Projects in West Bengal

8010. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the flood protection projects in West Bengal with Central outlays during the last three years;

(b) the names and nature of scheme for Flood control measures received from West Bengal Government and approved by the Centre during the said period; and

(c) the number of flood embankments and drainage channels constructed during the period under approved scheme with central outlays in West Bengal and the total cost thereof and the area benefited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (c). Flood Control is included in the State sector for which according to the present procedure, Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and grants without trying them to any particular scheme or head of development. There is no Central or Centrally sponsored scheme in the flood control sector. However, the Government of India have agreed to provide special financial assistance during the last two years of the Fourth

Plan, with a ceiling of Rs. 11 crores to the State Government of West Bengal for the speedy implementation of the following priority flood control schemes:

Name of the scheme	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Area to be benefitted on completion (Lakhs)
1. Mahananda Embankment Scheme	4.20	0.6
2. Improvement to Lower Damodar Basin	40.00	2.2
3. Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme	3.50	0.14
4. East Mograhat Drainage Scheme	2.96	0.21
West Morgtha Drainage	1.50	0.23
5. Karala Diversion Scheme	1.50	0.02
TOTAL	53.66	3.40

During the year 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 3 crores was released to the State Government for the above schemes. The schemes are in progress and benefits are yet to accrue from these schemes.

(b) According to the existing procedure, flood control schemes costing less than Rs. 25 lakhs are approved by the State Government themselves on the recommendation of the State Technical Advisory Committee and the State Flood Control Board. Schemes costing between Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 1 crore are approved by the Planning Commission after examination by Central Water and Power Commission on proforma basis. Schemes costing more than Rs. 1 crore are examined in detail in the Central Water and Power Commission and considered by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission before they are approved by the Planning Commission

for implementation. A statement giving the details of the flood control schemes costing more than Rs. 25 lakhs each received from the Government of West Bengal during the last three years for approval by the Centre is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4866/73].

Drainage channel project of "Basira Bil" on Murshidabad-Birbhani border area

8011. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drainage channel project of "Basira Bil" on Murshidabad Birbhani border area has been included in the approved flood control project;

(b) if so, the progress made on the project so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) to (c). The "Basira Bil" drainage project has not been included in the approved list of schemes in the flood control sector of the Fourth Plan of West Bengal. According to the procedure laid down, drainage schemes have to be examined by the Technical Advisory Committee of the State Flood Control Board and approved by competent authority for inclusion in the Plan. The "Basira Bil" scheme has not so far been put up for the consideration of the Technical Advisory Committee of West Bengal State Flood Control Board.

Technically Qualified Officers working in Personnel Branches on Northern Railway

8012. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain technically qualified officers are working in the Personnel Branches over Northern Railway for the last so many years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this policy is affecting the future promotion of other Personnel Officers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the administration to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Knowledge of work technicalities is essential for good Personnel Management inasmuch as experience of Personnel work is an asset for man management. Technical Officers are, therefore, suitably interspersed with non-technical Officers in the Personnel Branch which does not have a separate duly constituted service.

(c) No. Promotions to gazetted posts in the Personnel Branch are made on the basis of overall seniority and merit.

(d) Does not arise.

Racket of Smuggling of Coal Unearthed in Bihar

8013. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a racket of smuggling of thousands of tonnes of coal involving a loss of nearly Rs. 1 crore to the Railways was unearthed in Bihar;

(b) if so, the facts of the case;

(c) whether any culprits have been arrested; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take to prevent such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). On a surprise check conducted by the Vigilance Organisation of the Eastern Railway at Sone Nagar station on 1-4-1973 and 5-4-1973; it was found that 23 wagons were loaded with coal

in excess of the booked quantity, the extent of excess loading varying from 0.8 tonnes to 12.7 tonnes per wagon. The freight on the unbooked excess coal works out to approximately Rs. 10,000. The check also revealed that coal was booked as 'small', (as distinct from wagon loads) in excess of the quota permitted by the Railway Administration. There is no information of loss of Rs. 1 crore to the Railways on this account.

(c) and (d). The relevant records of the case have been taken over by Special Police Establishment, Patna for further examination. No arrest has been made so far. The Yard Master and Assistant Goods Clerk, Sone Nagar have been placed under suspension. Destination stations have been advised of the quantity of unbooked coal loaded in the wagons so that under-charges may be realised at the time of delivery. As a preventive measure, the vigilance has been intensified to guard against such irregular bookings.

Railway employees of Northern Railway who participated in 1968 General strike

8014. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway employees in the Headquarters Division of the Northern Railway, whose services had been dispensed with for participation in the 1968 General strike and the number of those who have been taken back on duty;

(b) how many of those who have been taken back on duty have since paid wages for the period they were out of employment; and

(c) the reasons for not taking back all these persons referred to in part (a) and the reasons for non-payment of dues to those who have taken back?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Thirteen.

(b) Nil.

(c) These employees were put back to duty as a result of liberalisation of the orders relating to Government servants who participated in the strike of September, 1968. The question of payment for the period during which these employees were out of employment is under consideration.

Implementation of recommendations of one man Expert Committee headed by Shri R. B. Lal

8015. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the recommendations of the one-man Expert Committee, headed by Shri R. B. Lal and accepted by his Ministry still remain unimplemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Most of the recommendations of the One-Man Expert Committee on Compensation Claims, as accepted by the Railway Board, have either been implemented or on account of their very nature their implementation is a continuous process. A few recommendations pertaining to strengthening of the Commercial Department are being implemented in phases keeping in view the financial implications.

Employees of Calcutta Electrification

Project (Railways) working in South Eastern Railway (Electrification)

8016. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons recruited by the Calcutta Electrification Project (Railway) are, at present,

working in South Eastern Railway (Electrification);

(b) if so, whether these employees do not have lien in any of the open lines; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Proforma lien to the locally recruited staff of the Railway Electrification is provided against posts for which they are found suitable after screening, subject to the availability of vacancies. Bulk of these employees have already been screened and absorbed on the open-line Railways. The remaining employees are mostly those who either failed in the earlier screening tests or are abstaining from appearing before the Screening Committee. Unless they appear and are found fit for posts on the open-line by the Screening Committee, they do not qualify for being afforded proforma lien on the open-line Railways.

Setting UP of Petro-Chemical Complex at Bongaigaon

8017. SHRIMATI JYOTIRNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to establish Bongaigaon Petro-Chemical Complex Project;

(b) whether the project report for the Bongaigaon Petro-Chemical project is ready; and if not, when it will be ready; and

(c) whether government propose to have a geophysical and geological survey soon to find out the possibility of oil belts in the District of Cachar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government has received the feasibility report and issued the investment approval. Preliminary work on the project is in hand and the project is likely to be

completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) Geophysical and geological surveys in the District of Cachar are in progress.

Programme to Cope with Holiday Summer Traffic

8018. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out a programme to cope up with the holiday/summer traffic at important Railway Stations in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) About 500 special trains on Madras—New Delhi, Bombay Central—New Delhi—Jammu Tawi, Bombay VT—Ernakulam, Howrah—Madras, Bombay VT—Varanasi and other important routes will be run to cope with the holiday/summer traffic. Besides, arrangements have been made to augment loads of various trains consistent with the hauling capacity of the locomotives.

Cash stolen from Booking Office of Sabarmati Railway Station (Western Railway)

8019. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently more than Rs. 4,000 has been stolen from the Booking office of Sabarmati Railway Station of Western Railway, when the Head Booking Clerk was busy in preparing the Bundles for the Cash remittance;

(b) how the responsibility of the loss of Rs. 4000 stolen has been fixed and the persons found responsible for the same; and

(c) how many times during the last three years the Booking Office of Sabarmati Station was inspected by the Divisional Superintendent, Divisional Commr. Superintendent, Divisional Accounts Officer, D.C.M.I., C.M.L. and A/Cs Inspectors and how many times they have pointed out the unsafe working conditions of the Sabarmati Booking Office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. Rs. 4123/- were stolen from Railway Booking Office, Sabarmati on 23rd November, 1972.

(b) Staff responsibility has been fixed after a joint enquiry by Assistant Officers. Two Railway employees namely Shri Y. A. Malhotra, officiating Head Booking Clerk, Sabarmati and Shri P. P. Parmar Assistant coaching clerk have been held responsible and recommended for departmental action.

(c) Booking Office was inspected by Assistant Commercial Superintendent Baroda twice in the year 1970 and, once by the Divisional Superintendent Baroda in the year 1972. The Inspector of Accounts also inspected Sabarmati station twice in 1972. In all these inspections no one has pointed out the unsafe condition of the Booking Office at Sabarmati.

Congestion in Reservation Office, Madras, Oлавakkot and Madurai

8020. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Teleprinter circuits installed in the Reservation office, Madras Central; and

(b) the action taken to provide sufficient accommodation and other facilities for efficient working of the staff handling the teleprinters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) 4 Nos.

(b) The existing accommodation in the reservation office at Madras Central has been suitably re-arranged to provide space for efficient functioning of Teleprinters. The present reservation office along with Teleprinters will be shifted to more spacious accommodation on completion of the proposed alteration to the Madras Central station building.

Cases relating to Enhancement of Compensation under the Land Acquisition Act with Delhi High Court

8021. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of cases filed in the Delhi High Court for enhancement of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act during the last three years; and

(b) how many of these cases have been disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) 762.

(b) 4.

—

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED AGITATION IN MAHARASHTRA OVER NON-AVAILABILITY OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND DEATHS DUE TO POLICE FIRING

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported agitation in many parts of Maharashtra over the non-availability of food supplies and firing by police on agitated crowds resulting in the death of several persons."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, I wish to share with the Hon'ble Members our deep concern over the unhappy incidents reported from Maharashtra following an agitation there by people demanding, among other things, additional supply of foodgrains. The fact that some human lives have been lost in these incidents shows the gravity of the situation. A detailed report has been asked for from the State Government.

I have had the privilege to place before the House the present difficult food situation and the steps taken to meet the food requirements of all the deficit and drought affected States, within the stocks that are available with the Central Government.

In view of the severe drought conditions prevailing in the State of Maharashtra and to relieve the acute distress condition, the supply of foodgrains from the Central stocks has been considerably stepped up; during the year 1972, a little over 13 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were supplied to Maharashtra as against 8.4 lakh tonnes during 1971. Again, during the first three months of the current year, the State Government was supplied nearly 5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. Allotments of foodgrains are made to the State Governments every month, taking into account the overall availability in the Central Pool and the needs of all deficit and drought-affected States. In view of the difficult food supply position in the country resulting from last year's inadequate and erratic rains and consequent widespread drought conditions in the country, it has not been possible to meet the entire demand made by the Government of Maharashtra as well as several other States but every effort has been made to meet substantially the requirements of the State Governments.

The procurement of wheat has started in an encouraging way and against last year's procurement of 9,770 tonnes, the current year's procurement has been a little over 1,50,000 tonnes. At this rate, we feel confident that procurement of wheat during the year may even exceed 8 million tonnes. Taking into account the encouraging wheat procurement and the steady arrival of imported foodgrains from abroad, Government intend to step up the wheat allotments for the month of May and allotments are proposed to be substantially stepped up particularly to the drought-affected States. The proposed increased allocation should enable the State Governments to increase the quantum of foodgrains issued through the public distribution system and to that extent mitigate the hardship of the people. To ensure this, we have already arranged 12 Specials carrying procured wheat from Punjab for Maharashtra within the month of April, 1973 itself, and the first one is moving to-day. From the procured Stocks during the next two months, the arrangements made are that about 14 to 15 lakh tonnes of wheat would be moving from north to the various parts of the country particularly to the deficit and drought affected States by Special trains.

In the present difficult food situation, Maharashtra and all other States made commendable efforts to tackle a very difficult situation. The most difficult phase of the food situation is practically over, and from May onwards it should be possible to meet the reasonable requirements of the State Governments, particularly of the drought-affected States.

This year we have taken a policy decision to introduce a major reform in the marketing of wheat by taking over wholesale trade. It seems that certain forces who are opposed to the take-over of wholesale trade are working against us, and are exploiting the situation. The country has faced

a difficult food situation with courage and confidence. I have no doubt that we will be able to overcome all difficulties. I appeal to the Hon'ble Members, and people at large, irrespective of the political party to which they may belong, to extend their wholehearted cooperation and support to enable us to tide over the difficult situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, we, as representatives of the people, must always represent the hunger as well as the anger of the people outside. And only in that spirit I wish to make certain queries in this House and I hope that the Minister of Agriculture will be able to offer the necessary satisfactory explanations.

Already, famine conditions in Maharashtra are very acute. In this third successive drought in Maharashtra, the kharif crop which accounts for 60 per cent of Maharashtra's total agricultural output, is only 40 per cent of the normal output and this year the sowing of the rabi season has been 70 per cent lower. Even on the admission of the representatives of the Maharashtra Government, 29 per cent of the cattle of Maharashtra are already dead for want of fodder and drinking water and added to this grave situation of scarcity and drought, we have a total failure of the Central Government in fulfilling the statutory obligations that are imposed on it in terms of the provisions of the Constitution to give the necessary Central assistance in terms of foodgrains and other amenities.

The extent of agitation is of a very severe nature. Not only in the rural areas of Maharashtra but even in the urban centres, there is intensive agitation. In places like Nagpur, Malegaon, Sinnar, Ichalkaranji and even in the city of Bombay, the situation is extremely grave. As a number of places,

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

there has been tear-gassing by the police; the people are lathi-charged and firing is also resorted to on the agitating crowds and I may say that in some of the agitations, even the members of the ruling party have participated, as for instance, in the agitation launched in Sinnar in the district of Nasik.

In such conditions, in such agitations, I think the people have displayed a grim determination; they have made up their mind that if at all they have to die they will prefer death by bullet than death by starvation. That is the grim determination that we have seen among the people in Maharashtra. Permit me to say that I and my party and my colleagues will contribute to the grim determination of the people and we will mobilise them and if you force them to die by starvation, we will tell them, let us be prepared to die by the bullet than die by starvation. Because of the failure of the Government, actually a situation has been created and therefore this serious situation must be taken note of.

We want to put a stop to the vested interests coming in the way of progress of the country and we want an orderly change in the country, but we do not want the people to die in this country as they died during the world war when there was famine in Bengal. We do not want them to die under humiliating conditions. (Interruptions). It is so serious an issue that I would not like my hon. friends to intervene. I would like to bring to your notice that it is not merely the members of the Opposition party who have drawn the attention of the Government to the gravity of the situation in Maharashtra, but a spokesman of the Government of Maharashtra who has chosen to remain anonymous has issued a big ghand-out, which was extensively put out in the newspapers of Bombay, and according to it, according to the spokesman who has chosen to remain anonymous, when wheat

was available in the open market, the Maharashtra Government had demanded from the Centre 2½ lakhs tonnes of foodgrains, and what was the response of the Government? Even when wheat was available in the open market, and when the demand of the Maharashtra Government was for 2½ lakh tonnes, in that position, the actual quota that was given by the Centre was 1.40 lakh to 1.60 lakh tonnes. This was the miserable failure of the Government, and as a result of the Government's failure at the Central level, agitations have been started in the rural as well as the urban areas.

In Bombay also, they had no adequate stocks; at the fair price shops, the ration shops, there are huge queues in the city of Bombay and as in the rural areas, even inflammable material in Bombay is set on fire. Let me warn the Government that the situation is extremely dangerous because this concerns the vulnerable sections of our people, the working population which is very volatile and, if an intensive agitation is carried on, it will be created.

Incidentally, just three minutes before the time for the call attention motion, an elaborate statement of the hon. Food Minister is handed over to us. He takes us for granted that we are so intelligent that in a push-button manner we could study it. To the best of my ability I did try to go through that statement and in the last para of that statement there is reference to the take over of foodgrains trade. As a Member belonging to the Socialist ideology I am one of those who demanded that this trade must be taken over and effectively implemented that it could not be left only to the vagaries of big traders and monopolists in the country, and that unless that was done the vulnerable sections of our society could not be protected. But there are serious lacunae in the policy that the Government is implementing. Run with the hare and hunt with the hound, that seems to be the policy.

The take over has been done in a faltering manner. The three important objectives that are to be fulfilled are being sabotaged by the machinery inside the Government and by vested interests in the country. Probably there is difficulty of procurement. When the takeover was announced, it was expected that this policy would result in the creation of a bigger buffer stock that secondly it would ensure price stability to the consumer and producer and that thirdly it would protect the vulnerable sections of the population and also introduce certain structural changes in grain trade. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether those objectives have been fulfilled. Because of the faltering manner in which this policy is being implemented, these objectives are being sabotaged by the bureaucrats in the Government and also a number of Ministers and vested interests in the country. The manner of their implementation creates severe strains in the public distribution machinery, as a result of which adequate foodgrains are not available to the fairprice shops and ration shops. Which are the purchasing agencies? The Food Corporation of India, the State co-operative marketing federation and the Government Food and Civil Supplies Department. They are giving undue stress, not to marketable surplus but to market surplus. The distinction might appear subtle but behind this distinction lies the failure of the purchasing experiment of the grain trade. There is a dual system of marketing, a dual system of price policy. As a result of the dual marketing and pricing system, you will meet with the same fate as you have met with in the case of sugar. Because of the dual policy the sugar magnates and the blackmarketeers were able to act to the detriment of the consumer.

The same thing is going to happen. You are leaving a number of loopholes. A part of the market is going to be controlled by the Government while a part is going to be controlled

by the retailers in collusion with big producers in the country. You are creating a new class of kulak-cum-trader in this country and there are persons among them who want to sabotage your entire take-over experiment in this country.

As a result of that, the public distribution machinery is going to fail miserably. Therefore, let me put a specific query to the hon. Minister. In all these policy matters such as Central assistance and streamlining the machinery for the foodgrains trade, by eliminating the distinction between the marketable surplus and the marketed surplus by trying to remove this dual system of marketing and pricing and by trying to tighten up the monopoly procurement in the country may I know whether the Minister would be able to have a better buffer-stock and whether on the basis of this buffer-stock, he will be able to see that a proper public distribution machinery is achieved? Until this is done and until Central assistance is made available to Maharashtra, you will not be able to check the agitation in Maharashtra. If you are under the impression that you will be able to tackle the food problem as a law and order problem, let me warn the Government that the bullets or weapons in the machinery of the Government is not going to destroy the will of the people of Maharashtra to fight against the injustices done to them. It is in that spirit that I put my query to the hon. Minister. You cannot run away from the query that I have put. You must give a specific answer to this query that I have put.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
Sir, I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member over the sufferings of the people and I know the sincerity also with which he has raised the questions. We are very much aware of the difficult situation in Maharashtra.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

There it is particularly difficult because this the third consecutive year of drought. In Maharashtra this has affected both rabi and kharif productions. At the same time one has to appreciate this fact. Professor Saheb will kindly excuse me if I say that matters are not so simple. Food is agitating the minds of the Maharashtra population. Actually, the trouble started in Nagpur. Firstly there was shortage of grains; there were many other factors also which created this trouble. Therefore, it would not be correct to over-simplify the matter. I have to mention that a bandh was organised by a certain party. I think it was a Vidarbha agitation or something like that. Therefore, I appealed in my statement that no political parties should really exploit this situation. Unfortunately these incidents led to some looting, some violence etc. These were due to the fact that some political elements incited the people to commit a breach of the law. That was how this thing had happened.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The ruling party too forms part and parcel of that agitation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I wanted the full facts to be placed before the House. And therefore I made this appeal.

As far as Maharashtra is concerned, it deserves full credit. Never before, in the history of this country, were such massive efforts made to provide relief to the people in the drought affected areas. In the drought relief work alone 35 lakhs of people are working. In 1966-67, in drought operations, for the country as a whole, only a few lakhs of people were working. In Maharashtra, this figure is more. Purchasing power was available. The State Government is doing its utmost to help the drought affected people.

The hon. Member referred to the Bengal famine, of course in an emotional way. May I assure him and this hon. House that nothing like the Bengal famine is likely to happen in this country? Things are much better now than before. This is the position as far as the food situation in the country is concerned.

The most difficult part of the food situation is over. Massive procurement operations have started now. Within a week or 10 days the procurement would exceed even 1 lakh tonnes a day. So, we do not think there would be any difficulty in helping the drought-affected States. I have already referred to the other steps we propose to take for the movement of foodgrains from the surplus to the deficit States including Maharashtra.

Unfortunately, he is trying to pass a quick judgment on the take-over. This is a structural reform in the system of marketing and there is a lot of opposition to it from vested interests. People are trying to exploit it. Let us not try to pass a hasty judgment on it. To my mind, in normal conditions there should be no difficulty whatsoever. This is one of the momentous and very helpful decisions of the Government for protecting the interests of the producers and the vulnerable sections of the population. Let us not pass a hasty judgment on it.

It is obviously proposed to build up buffer stocks. Naturally it can be done only by production efforts. The House is aware of the tremendous efforts we are making to increase production. The State Government and my ministry are engaged in a very big exercise to have a very massive kharif production programme. This is the only approach which is going to save the country. We have to rely on our own efforts and not look to other countries as we used to do in the past.

The Government of India feel confident that we shall be in a position to tackle the situation in times to come.

He referred to some lacunae in the system of take-over. We shall get some experience out of the implementation of the scheme. If any hon. Member including Prof. Dandavate wants to make any suggestion, we have no rigid ideas and we shall re-examine it and take all the necessary steps to make the system effective and successful.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want only one clarification. In spite of the yarn control scheme, a number of loom-holders are saying that they are not able to get yarn....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a clarification. Mr. Banerjee.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपूर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी भवंती महोदय के बयान को काफी संजीदगी के साथ पढ़ने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने आखिर में अपील की है और उसमें कहा है :

"It seems certain forces which are opposed to the take-over of wholesale trade are working against us and exploiting the situation. The country has faced a difficult food situation with courage and conviction."

अक्सर हमने देखा है चाहे वह अब भवंती हों या प्रधान भवंती हों लोगों के सामने जब वे भाषण देते हैं तो यही कहा जाता है कि इस परिस्थिति का हौसले से मकाबला करें। हौसले की बात हम भी करते हैं लेकिन एक आदमी जिसके घर में राशन न हो वह हौसले का भाषण एक दिन सुनेगा, दो दिन सुनेगा लेकिन बाद में पूछेगा हमसे जरूर कि रोटी आटे की बनती है, हौसले की नहीं। अगर उसे आटा नहीं मिलता है तो हौसले की बात कहना बेकार है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जब यह बात मालम थी कि इस तरह की चीजें चल रही हैं, कुछ इस तरह के तत्व

इस देश में हैं और कुछ राजनीतिक दल भी हैं, यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है, जो हौलसेल फूडग्रेन्स के टेक-ओवर के खिलाफ है। जिस दिन दूकान लूटने की चर्चा की गई है, उस दिन 17 अप्रैल, को मैं स्वयं नागपुर में था। काम्टी में 30 हजार लोगों की मीटिंग हुई। यह सही बात है कि दूकान में जहां पर सीज किया गया वह याने था, फूडग्रेन नहीं था। लेकिन उसके बाबजूद काम्टी में एम ई एस के जनरल सेकेटरी और आर के गांगुली जो एक कर्मचारी हैं, किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी में शामिल नहीं हैं उन्होंने राशन शाप से चार बैग, तीन बैग गेहूं निकलवाये और वहां के पुलिस अधिकारियों को बुलाकर कहा कि इसको सीज करो लेकिन रोजनामचे में चार बैग या तीन बैग नहीं केवल एक बैग लिखा गया। जो दूसरे हार्डेंस व उनसे भी निकलवाने की उन्होंने कोशिश की लेकिन वह तो डो० आई० आर० मैं जेलखाने में बन्द कर दिए गए और जिनके घर से सामान निकला वह बाहर छूम रहे हैं। इसीलिए काम्टी कप्टनमेंट बोर्ड के बाइस चेयरमैन ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि राशन शाप में राशन है, गेहूं है चाबल है लेकिन लोगों को मिल नहीं रहा है और अगर ऐसी बात होगी तो हम जरूर उनसे कहेंगे कि सामान को अपने हाथ में ले लें और सरकार की सस्ती दर से बांट दें। बजाय इसके कि जाखीरेवाजों को गिरफ्तार किया जाता काम्टी में, नागपुर में या दूसरी जगहों पर, जो बाइस चेयरमैन थे उनको डो० आई० आर. में गिरफ्तार किया गया और वहां के भवंती महोदय ने यह भी कहा कि इस मीटिंग में एम० एम० बनर्जी और दूसरे बोले हैं उनको भी गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं, मृजे अफसोस है आज कहा गया कि महाराष्ट्र की सरकार बहुत कोशिश कर रही है लेकिन मैं चार्ज करता हूं कि वहां के जो चीफ मिनिस्टर

[श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी]

श्री नायक साहब हैं वह जो कुलक लावी है उसके लीडर हैं (व्यब्धान) उनकी पालिसी क्या है? उनकी डेफनिट स्ट्रटेजी यह है कि सेन्टर का जो फूडग्रेन्स टेक-ओवर है उसको खत्म किया जाये, स्केयरसिटी कष्टीशन्स वहां क्रिएट कर दी जायें और सेन्टर से गेहूं चावल मंगाकर इस बात को सावित किया जाये कि यहां पर कोई ऐसी सरप्लस चीज़ नहीं है जो किसानों से हासिल की जा सके।

दूसरे क्या यह बात सच है कि कुछ राजनीतिक लोगों ने वहां पर जा कर किसानों से यह बात कही है कि जो भी सामान गेहूं चावल सरकार को तुम दोगे उसके लिए सरकार एक पैसा भी नहीं देगी बल्कि बिना पैसे के ही ले लेगी? (व्यब्धान) मैं कहता हूं क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि पूरे महाराष्ट्र में, नागपुर में, कास्टी में और दूसरी जगहों पर नगर-सेठों और नौकरशाहों की यह साजिश है कि किसी तरह से इसको फेल किया जाये? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो फायरिंग हुई है, मैं पूर्ण रूप से प्रो० दण्डवते का समर्थन करता हूं जिन्होंने कहा है कि वह जमाना लद गया जब लोग तकदीर को कोस्ते कोस्ते फुटपाथ पर मर जायें। अगर यही बात रही, अगर उनको भूखे मरना है तो उसके बजाये गोली खा कर मरें, यह नारा हम दें या न दें वह स्वयं यह नारा अपने आप देने जा रहे हैं।

आखिर मैं मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप माषण न करिये, प्रमाण कीजिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There should be a popular committee with representation for all political parties excluding those which are against the take-over. The popular committee should have representatives of political parties and all MLAs and MPs of that area to help the Government in

this matter. Otherwise, there will be a conspiracy between the bureaucrats and hoarders and the Chief Ministers will become silent spectators because in Maharashtra the Chief Minister himself does not want the take-over of foodgrains.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to answer my three points. Is he aware that some political parties are carrying on sustained propaganda, calculated propaganda against the take-over and, if so, what is the machinery to counteract that? Secondly, is there a conspiracy, directly or indirectly, between the bureaucrats and the hoarders to defeat the objective and, if so, what is the machinery he is having to deal with it? Thirdly, the take-over should cover the entire marketable surplus. I want to know why this has not been done.

Lastly, I want to know whether a judicial inquiry will be held where people have lost their lives and whether compensation will be paid to them.

Our party has decided that in Maharashtra on 5th May, we will agitate for 12 Kg. of ration per month, 12 ounces per day per adult.... (Interruptions). It is our party people who have been arrested. The hoarders have not been arrested; the black-marketeers have not been arrested. It is those people who gave a call against hoarders and black-marketeers who have been arrested.

I want the hon. Minister to answer all these points and help break this conspiracy between bureaucrats and hoarders.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, before I reply to other queries raised by the hon. Member, I would appeal to the hon. Member, through you, Sir, and his party not to resort to any agitation in a difficult situation because that will not help and that will only add to the difficulties of the people in a difficult situation. When the food situation is difficult,

to ask for 12 Kg. of foodgrains which is not the normal consumption of people in the country will not be a right approach in the present situation to help the take-over.

As far as popular committees are concerned, I very much welcome the suggestion of the hon. Member. We propose to request all the State Governments to have popular committees so that the representatives of parties who believe in the take-over are associated and the success of the take-over scheme is ensured.

I will not go into the merits of marketable surplus or marketed surplus. There seems to be a lot misunderstanding about it. The scheme which has been evolved depends on marketable surplus. But in the conditions in which we are working, this is one of the most practical and reasonable schemes. We have no closed mind and, as far as the broad aspects of this are concerned, we can review the position at any time.

I am sorry to say that the hon. Member should not have brought in the name of Shri Naik. I would like to submit for the information of the House that Maharashtra was the first State in the country to ban private trade in jowar and paddy five years ago. The Maharashtra Government unhesitatingly supported all the steps. They have now tally banned private trade in wheat also. Therefore, I do not think any reliance should be put on whatever appears in the papers. Much reliance should be placed on this that as far as the Maharashtra Government is concerned, they would very much like to support the take-over scheme and ban private trade from speculating and profiteering in essential commodities like foodgrains.

Of course, there are certain elements who are trying to sabotage the scheme. We will have to be very vigilant and we will have to see that with the

cooperation of the public, by explaining to the people patiently all the aspects of the scheme, the efforts of those who are trying to sabotage the scheme are defeated.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : प्रध्यक्ष जी, मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आज से गल्ले की स्पेशल गाड़ियां महाराष्ट्र को भेजना शुरू हो गया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर देशभक्त, किसान भक्त और मनुष्य भक्त हैं, वह ऐसे नहीं हैं कि किसी का नुकसान करने वाले नहीं। उपनिषद् में लिखा है कि अन्न ही प्राण है, अगर अन्न न हो तो प्राण भी नहीं रह सकते। इसलिए सरकार को जितनी जल्दी हो सके गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और जहां जहां कहते हैं वहां तुरन्त अन्न भेजना चाहिए क्योंकि गेहूँ की फसल अच्छी ही है।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोली फुटहा हो गया है। जब कोई एजी-टेशन हुआ तो फट से गोली चला दी और आदमी मर गए। आदमी को पैदा करना, और जिंदा करना बड़ा मुश्किल है, लेकिन जान लेना बड़ा आसान है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रान्तीय सरकारों को आदेश दे, हिदायत दे कि गोली को फुटहा बना कर न रखें। विशेष स्थिति में ही गोली चले, गोली पर भी नियंत्रण होना चाहिए।

आज के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में लिखा है कि पूना में खाद्य स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है। इसमें लिखा है कि विदर्भ में ज्वार की फसल पर कोई सूखे का असर नहीं हुआ, और पिछले साल से इस साल ज्यादा प्रोक्योरमेंट हुआ है। अगर सरकार बहां के किसानों को फेयर प्राइस देती तो ज्वार ज्यादा सरकार प्रोक्योर कर सकती थी। लेकिन सरकार ने किसानों को फेयर प्राइस नहीं

[श्री विभूति विश्र]

दी जिस से ज्वार का प्रोक्योरमेंट वहां अच्छा नहीं हो सका। इस में लिखा है कि :

"Black Market Prices—One can have any number of bags of wheat or rice provided he is prepared to pay Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per kilogram for wheat and Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 for a kilogram of rice. Jowar is available for Rs. 2 per kilo in Greater Bombay."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर पैसा दे कर के सामान हम को मिल जाता है तो माने यह है कि सामान की कमी नहीं है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार किसानों पर और अन्य लोगों पर तो गोली चलाती है, लेकिन इन लोगों को क्यों नहीं पकड़ती है जो अधिक दाम लोगों से लेते हैं? मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे।

दूसरी बात अखबार में यह लिखी है :

"This is all the more regrettable as last year's jowar procurement was very little, leaving enormous amount of it with the rich farmers who are prepared to sell any quantity of jowar provided they get a black-market price for it."

तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस के लिए क्या कर रही है कि अब जिनके पास है, अकाल पड़ गया तो भाम भाह की तरह सरकार को अब क्यों नहीं देने आगे इसी अखबार में लिखा है :

"It is not the scarcity of food which has so much angered the people but the availability of it at the black market prices from godowns all over the State hoarded with foodgrains, a fact not unknown to the Government."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार को पता है और गोदाम में अब भरा हुआ है तो हमारी सरकार क्या कर रही है? क्योंकि आज के अखबार से मालूम होता है कि फूड की स्केयर्सिटी नहीं है, प्रबन्ध की स्केयर्सिटी है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार ठीक से ध्यान दे।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार जितनी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं जो फूड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में मदद नहीं कर रही है उन को बैन करे, और जो पार्टीज फूड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में मदद करें उनसे सहायता ले। जो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज सरकार की अब की पोलिसी के बिलार ऐजेंटेशन कर रही हैं उन को महाराष्ट्र को सरहद पर जाते ही जेल खाने में पहुंचा दें। क्या सरकार इस बारे में सोच रही है, क्योंकि विपक्ति के बक्स हमें याद है बिहार में जब भूकम्प आया था उस समय ग्रंथेजों ने जितने राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता जेल में थे, सब को छोड़ दिया था और हम लोगों ने विपक्ति के समय ब्रिटिशर्स, गांधी जी और जवाहरलाल जी की भूकम्प में मदद की थी। तो जब महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में ऐसी घटित है तो इन लोगों को हमेनिएरियन दृष्टिकोण से फ्रीट करना चाहिए, और पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का सवाल नहीं रखना चाहिए।

अखिरी बात मैं खाने के तेल के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। इस में लिखा है कि खाने के तेल की कमी है, हालांकि "होर्डिंग" के पास है। तो क्या सरकार खाने के तेल को भी अपने हथ में ले कर रियरिट करेगी? और जो वितरण की एजेंसी है उस को सरकार अपने हाथ में बार कॉर्टिंग पर लेकर खाने और तेल के सामान का वितरण करने की बात सोच रही है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: He is a very senior member and the words of wisdom he spoke we always bear in mind and particularly, his suggestion that political parties should not exploit the present situation is a very welcome one.... (*Interruptions*) We have differences and we have a democratic set up, but no party should try to exploit the situation and try to gain cheap popularity at the cost of the country and national prestige on a matter like food.

I attach great importance to the words of wisdom uttered by the hon. Member.

As far as the holders and the profiteers are concerned, I think we have to take stringent action in times to come if they continue to indulge in profiteering at the cost of the people in any part of the country.... (*Interruptions*).

He has made a number of other suggestions about procurement in Maharashtra. Perhaps he is not aware of the fact that in Maharashtra it is not an open system, it is a compulsory levy system. As far as the compulsory levy system is concerned, the Maharashtra Government is very seriously implementing it and even though the State is in a very difficult situation, they are imposing the levy and recovering it from the producers. If there is any lacuna in this, I will draw the attention of the Maharashtra Government to any specific suggestion the hon. Members may make.

About remunerative prices etc. these are issues which can be discussed on a different occasion.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : भाज के अखबार में लिखा है कि सरकार विदर्भ में फिसानों की फेफर प्राइस नहीं देती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो वहां फूड जाने दीजिए, इसको फिर डिस्कस कर नीजिएगा।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Bibhutiji should know that the prices of foodgrains openly sold in the country are very high compared to the fair price shop prices. In Maharashtra after levy, the producers are free to sell the foodgrains directly.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न नगरों में जो व्यक्ति अन्न के अभाव में अपना रोप प्रकट करते हुए गोली के शिकार हुए हैं उनके बारे में यह कहता कि वे किसी निहित स्वार्य से प्रेरित हो, जले पर नमक छिड़कने के समान हैं। भूखा क्या नहीं करता ?

विभूति कि न करोति पापम् ।

यदि सरकार हर एक व्यक्ति को उचित मत्य पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में अनाज देने का अपना दायित्व पालन नहीं कर सकती तो फिर जनता को अपने रोप को प्रकट करना पड़ेगा और अगर उस में उन्हें गोली का निशाना बनाया जाता है तो कहना पड़ेगा कि इस देश में रोटी महंगी हो गई है और बोली सस्ती हो गई है। लेकिन जो मरे में उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि यह उन्हीं के बलिदान का परिणाम है कि आज दिल्ली से गेहूं से लदी हुई गाड़ियां महाराष्ट्र की ओर प्रस्थान कर रही हैं। क्या और गाड़ियों के भेजने के लिए नये उपद्रवों की आवश्यकता होगी ? जब तक गोलियां नहीं चलेगी तब तक क्या नई दिल्ली नहीं चलेगी ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब महाराष्ट्र की सरकार अधिक अन्न की मांग पेश कर रही थी तो उस मांग को पूरा क्यों नहीं किया गया ? केन्द्र ने केवल आधा गेहूं क्यों भेजा ? जब से सरकार ने व्यापार से लिया है तब से महाराष्ट्र के प्रबक्ता का इस सम्बन्ध में जो कथन है मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"The taking over of the wheat trade has changed the situation and even the 2.5 lakhs tonnes would not have been sufficient."

लेकिन सरकार जो बेज रही है वह उस से बहुत कम है। मंत्री महोदय इस के उत्तर में कह सकते हैं कि हमारे पास अनाज कम है, अभी वसूली नहीं हो रही है।

यहां पर वसूली के मूल्य का प्रश्न आता है। सरकार विदेशों से अनाज भंगा रही है और उसकी कीमत सोने में चुकाने जा रही है। तो क्या किसान को लाभप्रद भूल्य दे कर पर्याप्त मात्रा में गेहूं खरीदना सरकार के लिए सम्भव नहीं होना चाहिए? लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि यह मामला फिर कभी चर्चा के लिए उठाया जायेगा। आज मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में दावा किया है कि पिछले साल की तुलना में इस साल गेहूं ज्यादा वसूल हो रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कुछ प्रात्मों में इस साल फसल सात दिन या पन्द्रह दिन पहले आई है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय अपनी टेलिविजन इन्टरव्यू में स्वीकार कर चुके हैं कि किसान अधिक लाभप्रद मूल्य चाहता है, और उसकी शिकायत में बल है कि उसे दाम और अधिक मिलने चाहिए। दाम बढ़ा कर आप किसान को अधिक से अधिक अनाज बाजार में लाने के लिए प्रेरित क्यों नहीं करते?

दूसरी बात है वितरण के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं। बम्बई में आज जो सरकारी दुकानें हैं उन में प्रति दिन राशनिक की मात्रा है चार आउंस गेहूं और दो आउंस चावल। आखिर यह चिड़िया का चुगना है या मानव का भोजन है? बाजार में मोटा अनाज महंगा है। आम आदमी आज खुले बाजार में बाजरा और ज्वार खरीद कर अपनी आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं कर सकता।

अब बम्बई जैसे नगर का नागरिक क्या करे? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार टोटल राशनिंग के बारे में विचार कर रही है? क्या वह समझ रही है कि थोक व्यापार को सरकारी हाथ में लेने की चरम परिणति टोटल राशनिंग में होगी? हर व्यक्ति को खिलाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी पड़ेगी। क्या सरकार यह करने की स्थिति में है? क्या उस के लिए वितरण का प्रबन्ध है? और उस पर कीमत क्या होगी?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई जैसे नगर में, जहां 13-14 हजार रिटेलर हैं उनकी भूमिका क्या होगी? वह किसान से किस कीमत पर अनाज खरीदेंगे और उपभोक्ता को किस कीमत पर बेचेंगे? उन्हें क्या राज्य सरकार अनाज देगी? अगर राज्य सरकार उन्हें अनाज देगी तो राज्य सरकार अपनी दुकानों से अनाज क्यों नहीं दे सकती? अभी तक रिटेलर की स्थिति क्या होगी? इस के बारे में सरकार का दिमाग साफ नहीं है। आज बम्बई में हालत यह है कि बम्बई की दो तीन कम्पनियां पंजाब में-अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का पंजाब नहीं कहूंगा, सारा पंजाब नहीं कहूंगा —

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरा तो रहने नहीं दिया आपने।

श्री घटल बिहारी बाजारेयी: वह कम्पनियां पंजाब से नीलाम में खरीदे गेहूं के 25 हजार बैंग लाईं और वह गेहूं ज्यादा दाम में महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा और अधिक कीमत पर खरीदा जा कर उपभोक्ताओं को बेचा जा रहा है। बम्बई की इन कम्पनियों ने गेहूं खरीदा 65 रुपये किलोल के हिसाब से, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उन कम्पनियों से खरीदा उस को 135 रु. किलोल के हिसाब से और

महाराष्ट्र सरकार उस गेहूं को बेच रही है 148 रु० किंवित के हिसाब से । वह गेहूं मनव्य के खाने लायक नहीं है, लेकिन जो खाने लायक नहीं है वह आज लाया जा रहा है क्योंकि पेट की आग कृषि मंत्री के आश्वासन से बुझने वाली नहीं है, आदमी अधिक दिनों तक कम नहीं खा सकता । आंख मनव्य की प्यास नहीं बढ़ा सकते । खाने के लिए अनाज चाहिए ।

कल यह मामला श्री पीलू मोदी ने उठाया था और इसके सम्बन्ध में उस्होने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र भी लिखा है । आप एक तरफ मुनाफाखोरों को खत्म करने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप ने बम्बई की अपनी कम्पनियों को इजाजत दे दी कि पंजाब में नीलाम से सड़ा हुआ गेहूं खरीदें तथा उसको उनसे महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने खरीदा । श्री पीलू मोदी का आरोप है कि इसमें कुछ मंत्रियों का हाथ है इसलिए गोल माल हो रहा है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मामले की जांच की जाये ।

मैं यह भी जानता चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने किस आधार पर कहा है कि :

"The most difficult phase of the food situation is practically over."

मेरा निवेदन है कि आने वाले पन्द्रह बीस दिन कठिन होंगे । यह पन्द्रह बीस दिन परीक्षा का काल होंगे । इस परीक्षा काल में अगर सरकार अन्न की बस्ती को बड़ा सकी, उस के वितरण का ठीक प्रबन्ध कर सकी तब तो वह जनता के रोष को शान्त कर सकती है, नहीं तो यह कहने से कि अनाज के व्यापार को हम ने हाथ में ले ला या है, यह बड़ा समाजवादी कदम है, ससे किसी को सन्तोष होने वाला नहीं

यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि सदन में यह मांग की जा रही है कि जो सरकार की नीतियों से प्रामाणिक मतभेद रखते हैं, उन को गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया जाये । किस की हिम्मत है कि जो हम को गैर-कानूनी घोषित करे? हम चाहती देना चाहते हैं कि जो ऐसा करना चाहते हैं, वे कर के देख लें । सरकार अनाज का व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले या न ले, क्या इस के बारे में ईमानदार मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है? इन लोगों ने पच्चीस साल तक अनाज का व्यापार अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया, तो क्या ये चोर-बाजारियों के हिमायती थे? प्रश्न सिद्धान्त का नहीं है, प्रश्न व्यवहार का है ।

क्या सरकार व्यापार की जिम्मेदारी सम्भाल कर अन्न का उत्पादन बड़ा सकती है, उस का ठीक वितरण कर सकती है? क्या कृषि मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे कि आज किसान की यह प्रवृत्ति हो रही है कि वह गेहूं न बोये, बल्कि चना या जौ बोये? अगर किसानों ने गेहूं की जगह व्यावसायिक फसलें बोना शरू कर दिया, तो देश का क्या हाल होगा?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसान को प्रोत्साहित मूल्य देने के बारे में, वितरण की व्यवस्था के बारे में, रीटेलर्ज के रोल के बारे में और सरकार विदेशों से किसान अनाज भंगा रही है, उस के बारे में अगर मंत्री महोदय सदन को विश्वास में लेना चाहें, तो लें और यह आश्वासन दें कि महाराष्ट्र और अन्य अभावप्रस्त झोंकों की सारी आवश्यकता पूरी होगी, सरकार किसी दंगे के लिए नहीं रुकेगी और गेहूं देने से पहले गोली देने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेगी?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
Sir, nobody can be happy about these firing incidents. We have full sympathy for those who have lost their lives. It is very unfortunate.

I wish to mention very emphatically —because the hon. Member made the statement as if special trains are

being moved because of this firing—that this statement of his is incorrect. We had moved foodgrains by special trains last year and whenever there is any emergency we have to resort to special trains. Massive procurement has started. Our strategy is not to store the foodgrains but as soon as we purchase we put it in the train. We have planned now immediate movement to heavy deficit areas so that necessary confidence is restored. This has been part of our planning and my Ministry has been working on it for the last fortnight before this unfortunate incident took place. Then the hon. Member has also made the statement that procurement is more because the crop has come early. My own assessment is that this year the winter was more prolonged than last year, and if anything the wheat harvest was delayed by one week mainly in Punjab, Harayana, U.P. and Bihar. Therefore, massive procurement is taking place because we have a very good wheat crop, the trends of procurement are encouraging and that would help us solve the food situation in the coming days. Then he made another statement that the situation was likely to become more difficult within the next 15 to 20 days. I do not know whether he has in mind the traders who are supposed to go on strike on 7th May, but I hope he has not that in mind....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am talking of the consumers.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: But I stand by my statement that the difficult situation is over, because we can tackle the situation and we have sufficient stocks. Even today, for instance, the procurement has reached 30,000 to 40,000 tonnes a day, and, therefore, this would enable us to meet the situation in a much better way as compared to the past.

As far as the procurement price is concerned, I do not think that at this stage this issue can be reopened. I have full sympathy for the farmers, and my Ministry and the Government

of India Act on the basis of the reports of the Agricultural Prices Commission. This was discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference and was very thoroughly gone into, and it was even decided that we should announce the price before the sowing season so that the farmers should know the price before sowing. This year we announced the price before the sowing season. If anything is to be examined, it can be examined on the basis of the expert advice of economists etc. next year, but this is not the stage at which it can be done; no feeling of uncertainty, which would come in the way of procurement, should be created now.

As regards the role of retailers in Bombay, of course, under the monopoly procurement scheme in Maharashtra, there is no role for the retailers, put to the scheme which we have followed at the all-India level, it has been envisaged that the retailers can claim a role in the foodgrains distribution system; whether it is possible immediately or not is something which we shall have to examine in the light of our stock position, but in the long run we propose to utilise the services of retailers, and we even contemplate in the long run to feed the retailers through public distribution system, if such a situation arises.

As far as rationing is concerned, as far as big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi are concerned, we shall specially attend to these cities, and I think that it would be our endeavour to meet the full requirements; whether you call it rationing or not, it should be our endeavour to meet the full requirements of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and such other urban cities, and, therefore, we propose to take some steps in this regard in the days to come.

As regards inferior wheat to which Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a reference, I would only say this. I have read in the press about this, and Shri Piloo Mody had also referred to

this yesterday on the floor of the House. So, we shall naturally get that letter from the Prime Minister's Secretariat, and we shall ask for information from the Maharashtra Government. It would be very premature on my part to make any statement now; I am not prepared either to believe or disbelieve the allegations made. Openly they have been moving and openly they have been purchasing; it is possible some body may have purchased and moved and somebody may be selling such a thing, but if Government is a party to that, we shall make full inquiries. I think that it may not be correct, but I am subject to verification. We shall find out what the actual position is.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I had asked about the total requirements of Maharashtra, and whether the Centre would be in a position to meet the full requirements.

SHRI* ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are constantly in touch with the State Government, and we have been making an assessment. Of course, the State Government has been asking for a much larger quantity. But as I have said, we propose to substantially step up the supplies to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Kerala which are heavily deficit States. As regards the quantities, we shall discuss the matter with the State Government and come to some conclusion. But I wish to assure the House and also through you, Sir, the Maharashtra Government that we shall make very sincere efforts to see that the reasonable requirements are met.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I feel concerned, because it is the State of Maharashtra which is having the worst of the suffering due to this food shortage. Three continuous droughts have been suffered by the State. It has been stated that last year the food shortage in the country was hardly 8 per cent.

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If that is so, if you take 16 ounces per capita as the average food availability in this country, a cut of 8 per cent would make it 15 point something. But, as we have seen, in the ration shows the food that is made available in cities like Bombay, Nagpur and other places is, in some cases, not even 3 ounces per capita—as against the 15 ounces that could have been made available to them. That means it is a failure of the distribution system. Now, who is responsible for this failure?

Atal Bihariji was just now very agitated over the question of wholesale traders, taking over of the wholesale trade etc. All these years the distribution channel and machinery in this country was in the hands of the wholesalers and retailers. When there was a national crisis at the time of the Bangladesh movement, when there was a war, all these wholesalers and others, even thieves in this country, rose to the occasion and resisted. But when there is a national crisis caused by nature, due to nobody's fault, but drought continuously for three years and in such vast areas like Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat and other parts, what is the national duty irrespective of party considerations? Should the wholesalers not have risen to the occasion?

They held a conference here. Was it not expected of them to approach Government and say: 'Sir, we take up the challenge; we shall see to it that the distribution machinery functions properly, there shall be proper prices and nobody shall suffer in this country'. Did they come forward with such a proposal or approach? No, Sir. They wanted to make profit, at any cost and exploit every situation to that end.

There is a saying in Marathi:

मुर्दे की खोपडी के ऊपर का भी भी ये लेंगे और चाटेंगे। यह जो एटीट्यूड है होर्डर्स का और होलसेलर्स का इस की वजह से देश संकट

मे हैं। ऐसे समय में अटल बिहारी जी, आप का और हमारा क्या कर्तव्य होना चाहिए, यह आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप को जो कुछ पूछना हो वह आप शिवे साहब से पूछिए।

श्री बसंत सांडे : आप ने जो कुछ पूछा उसके उपर मेरा सवाल आप से है कि क्यों यह मौका है देश में कि हम आगे में तेल भाँकें? क्या यह मौका है देश में कि हम इस परिस्थिति का इस तरह से लाभ उठायें और साथ साथ आन्दोलन करें? आन्दोलनों में क्या कहा गया मोर्चे निकाले गए। उन मोर्चों में कहा गया।

“खुला बाजार कर दो”।

यह मांग थी।

मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय ने अनें वक्तव्य में कहा :

“In view of the difficult food supply position in the country resulting from last year's inadequate and erratic rains and consequent widespread drought conditions in the country, it has not been possible to meet the entire demand made by the Government of Maharashtra..”

Then in the last paragraph, he says:

“It seems that certain forces who are opposed to the take-over of wholesale trade are working against us, and are exploiting the situation”.

Such forces are traitors to the country. If they are exploiting the poor man's plight, they are traitors, just as they would be called traitors in the case of a war. What action is the Government taking against them? Have you put any hoarder behind the bars? Have you arrested any blackmarketeer? I know an instance, and may I remind the hon. Minister that this agitation in Nagpur is not the agitation of the Maha Vidharba Andolan Samiti or anything like that? You have tried to import that thing into this. This is an agitation on account of food shortage, and food shortage is created by the failure of the administrative machinery.

When hoarders' stocks were pointed out to the police, what happened? Those who pointed out the hoarders' stocks were put behind the bars and those who had hoarded the stocks are not only at large but some sharing has been done. If 23 bags were shown, 13 were confiscated, the rest having been returned. Where have the rest gone?

Now, are you going to associate the elected representatives? After all, who is going to face the people? Who is expected to go to the people and tell them and satisfy them? “Already, there is food shortage; but let us bear it for some time. Let us have equitable distribution. Let us all together bear the brunt for some time.” Who will go and tell it to the people? You expect all those, irrespective of parties, who support this stand of the Government, the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat, to go to the people and tell them. But what hand do they have in the distribution machinery? In the local bodies, do the Collectors listen to the elected representatives? I want to know from you, are you going to have a positive association of the elected representatives with these bodies so that they can have some powers to regulate distribution in those areas? And then, we can point out the hoar-

ders, the fat hoarders, and they can be put behind the bars. Are you going to do that? That is the question. If you are not going to do that, then I am afraid this situation cannot be solved. This is really a difficult situation. These are the specific problems. What steps are you going to take against those who are engaged in anti-national activities and how are you going to associate positively the elected representatives of the people with the distributive machinery?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: About the association of elected representatives, I think it is a very welcome suggestion and in the communication which we shall issue to the State Government, we will specifically mention this, that the elected representatives of the people should be associated with the popular committees. (Interruptions).

When I referred to some of the facts which related to the agitation in Nagpur, I did not say that the food situation was not difficult in Maharashtra. I did not make a statement that food had nothing to do with this. What I said was, it is a fact that the Maha Vidarbha Andolan Samiti did give a call for a bandh in Nagpur. There were some violent demonstrations, and coupled with the yarn shortage, this really led to some trouble. I was mentioning only some additional factors. I have never said that food has nothing to do with the problems which have come up in Maharashtra.

I also broadly agree with the statement made by the hon. Member that this year the general shortfall in production is only eight per cent as compared with the peak period of 1970-71. But the actual hardship is much more; because of the drought situation, inequitable distribution took place at various levels. The inequitable distribution is the result

of drought, and as a result of a deep study it has transpired that unless we restructure the foodgrain economy and bring about a system of distribution, it will not be possible to have equitable distribution of foodgrains in a difficult period. Therefore, this is the step which Government has taken now. Ultimately, it is a long term measure, and we should make a judgment on the new system only after a long period, even a number of years.

About hoarders, etc. I have already mentioned that strong steps are taken; in a number of States many hoarders have been put behind bars. Precise figures are not with me, but that is our approach and that is our advice.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Alcoholic bars?

MR. SPEAKER: That is the bar he would welcome!

ध्येयकान

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस की मैंने
इजाजत नहीं दी है, उस को यहां नहीं उठाया
जा सकता।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yesterday, you were good enough to say that you would ask the Minister to come and make a statement here about the medical college.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not see the Minister sitting here today.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not see where the Minister has disappeared. For two days he is in hiding; I do not see who is persecuting him.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall try to find him out.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You promised yesterday; 24 hours later you have not been successful.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been trying to see whether he comes to the House today. I did not see him yesterday or today.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We must arm you with powers to summon the Ministers.

(व्यवस्थापन)

अध्यक्ष नहोवयः जो नीटिस भीने नहीं माना है, उसके बारे में यहां नहीं बोल सकते। जिन को इजाजत दी है, वे आइटम 5 के बाद बोलेंग। (व्यवस्थापन) कैसा मजाक बना रखा है, यह पार्लियामेंट है या क्या है? (व्यवस्थापन) आप ने पार्लियामेंट को क्या समझ रखा है। क्या यह कोई देहात की सभा है—बैठिये।

—
13.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
REVIEW, ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS
OF INDIAN PETROCHEMICAL CORPORATION
FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a
copy each of the following papers
(Hindi and English versions) under
sub-section (1) of section 619A of the
Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation for the year 1971-72.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1971-72 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT
4850/73].

13.15½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
EIGHTY-FIFTH AND EIGHTY-SIXTH
REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Eighty-fifth Report on Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs).
- (2) Eighty-sixth Report on Audit Report (Civil), 1970 and Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, Central Government (Civil) relating to Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohanty how can you get up abruptly without giving me notice? There is no notice from you I am calling the Members at item 5. Don't interrupt me, please. (Interruptions)

I am not allowing Shri Mohanty.

Shri Amrit Nahata. He is not here. Dr. Kailas.

—
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

REPORT, MINUTES AND THIRTY-SIXTH
REPORT

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (1) (i) Twenty-eighth Report on Indian Airlines.
- (ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

Undertakings Reports

(2) Thirty-sixth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixteenth Report on Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाडपेडी (भालियार) : अध्यक्ष जी, इसमें श्रीमती क्षुप गया है।

क्या आप का कार्यालय लिंग भी बदल सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह गलत लिखा गया है, करिजेण्डम आ गया है।

अब इस को दुरुस्त कर दिया गया है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन की कार्यवाही के बारे में मैं आप से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। कल से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि यहां पर न प्रधान मंत्री मौजूद रहती है और न कैविनेट के सदस्य मौजूद रहते हैं। यह सदन की गतिमान का सबाल है। एक दिन आप इस सदन को स्थगित कर, एडजार्न कर के बाहर चले जाएं। सदन की गतिमान की रका करने का काम आप का है। प्रधान मंत्री सदन का अपमान कर रही हैं, इसलिए आप एक दिन सदन को बदल दियें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर भी मौजूद थे और प्रधान मंत्री भी मौजूद थीं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : प्रस्तोतर काल में और "जोरो अवर" में उनकी सदन में उपस्थिति अत्यावश्यक है।

श्री बरंत साठे (अकोला) : गतिमान की चिता करने वालों को इस भवन में गम्भीर दंडा नहीं करनी चाहिए।

याँ इतनी चिन्ता करें तो बहुत महरबानी होगी।

Rule 377

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : I want to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to say something I should receive some notice; in the morning, of the notices received, I picked up only two. Please do not get up abruptly. Shri Phool Chand Verma has got some trouble. I picked up his notice and that of Shri Shivnath Singh. I cannot promise. But, I shall see to it. Don't commit me.

13.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ALLEGED MISBEHAVIOUR BY POLICE OFFICIALS OF MADHYA PRADESH WITH A MEMBER

श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने विशेषाधिकार के... (व्यवहार)

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बांका) : जब संसद चल रही है तो प्रधान मंत्री क्या कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रधान मंत्री का हर बक्स यहां बैठे रहना जरूरी है क्या? आज प्रधान मंत्री यहां सारे बक्स बैठी रही हैं लेकिन यह कोई जरूरी भी नहीं है कि जब उनका कोई ब्रिजनेस न हो तो भी खाहमखाह बैठी रहें।

श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन की सूचना आपको दी है। मैं अगले माथियों सहित दिनांक 13-4-73 को शान्ति पूर्वक प्रदर्शन करते हुए जिलाबन्दी तोड़ने हेतु गोपाल पुर-बोरदा बैरियर, जिला देवास, मध्य प्रदेश पर जा

[श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा]

रहा था । वहां पचर देवास के डी० एस० पी० बजेन्द्र नाथ मिह तोमर ने यह जानते हुए कि मैं संसद सदस्य हूँ, मेरे साथ मार-योट की, मेरे कपड़े फाल डाले, और कहा कि तुम्हारे जैसे कई संसद सदस्यों को मैंने ठीक कर दिया है । उन्होंने मुझे बस्टिते हुए पुलिस की ट्रक पर पटक दिया । मेरा कुर्ता बगैरहा जो काड़ा गया है वह मैं आपको दिखा रहा हूँ । यदि मैं आपने साधियों को नहीं रोकता, उन को शांत नहीं करता तो वहां पर भयंकर दुष्टिना घटित हो जाती । उसके बाद मुझे थाने पर ले जाया गया और वहां पर एक कमरे में बन्द कर दिया गया । मैंने बार बार वहां पर सर्किल इंस्पैक्टर श्री कुरेशी से अनुरोध किया, डी० एस० पी० मि० सिह से अनुरोध किया कि मुझे चोटें लगी हैं, मुझे मेडिकल एड चाहिए, मुझे चिकित्सालय पहुँचाहिए लेकिन उन्होंने मुझे चिकित्सालय नहीं पहुँचाया । इसके बाद मुझे रात में एक तक भोजन पानी से बंचित रखा गया और मेरे साथ अमानुषिक अवहार किया गया ।

ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा आपसे निर्देश है कि यह मेरे विशेषाधिकार का उल्लंघन है और आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इस मामले को विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपा जाये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (म्बालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गंभीर मामला है और ऐसे मामलों के बारे में आपने जो गंभीर तक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ निवेदन करना है । लालजी भाई का रेलवे अधिकारियों ने अपमान किया और उनकी वेहजती को, वह मामला उठाया गया, आपने रेल मंत्री के पास भेज दिया और रेल मन्त्री ने रेलवे के अफसरों का उत्तर जो बिल्कुल झूठा है वह हमारे पास भेज दिया । पार्लियन्ट के भेवरों के साथ क्या बीता उसका फैसला कौन करेगा? क्या वह करेंगे जो अपराधी हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में आपने ही प्रोसीजर बनाया था । जो उनका जवाब आयेगा वह आप लोगों के सामने रखा जायेगा और अगर आपको तसली नहीं होगी तो भेज देंगे । यह प्रोसीजर आपने ही बनाया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह जवाब आपने भी देखा होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आपने प्रोसीजर बनाया था उसी पर हम चल रहे हैं । इसके बाद उनसे पूछेंगे और वह आपके पास आयेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर आप डाकखाने का काम तो नहीं कर सकते हैं । मंत्री का जवाब ठीक है या नहीं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर यह प्रोसीजर आपका ही बनाया हुआ है । (अवधारणा)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What are you going to do about it? The hon. Member has definitely said that he was beaten by the police.

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear the other side and then let the hon. Member know. If he is satisfied, it is all right. Otherwise, it will go to the Privileges Committee. You cannot change the procedure every day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): When he says that he was beaten—and the case is so patent—does it require any version from the other side?

MR. SPEAKER: The other side must be heard. Then it will come here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do you expect the hon. Member to change his opinion after the version from the other side has been received? What are we waiting for?

Is there any means of getting the version from the other side within a day or two?

MR. SPEAKER: I will give a direction that immediately it should be placed before us.

श्री हुकम सन्द कलशाय (मुरैना) : यह हरिजन मम्बर थे इसलिए इस प्रकार का दुव्यवहार किया गया। यह कोई पहली घटना नहीं है बल्कि ग्रनेकों इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हुई हैं। (यथवाचान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जो एक दफा किया है उमको उरी तरह से करना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मामला उनके जवाब में ममाप्त नहीं होना चाहिए। वह जवाब ठीक है या नहीं उसको आप देखें, यह मदन देखें और फिर निर्णय करें।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आपके पास आयगा।

डागा जी, आप यहां क्यों रहे हैं?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न कर भी दिया था। डा० ए० जे० करीदी ने जो रिमार्क दिया था...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : इससे कुछ पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : कैसे नहीं पैदा होता है। मैं आपको बताऊँ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ऐलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आप बैठिए, बाह मत्ताह क्यों पैदा करते हैं।

No, it is not a question of privilege. I am sorry, I cannot allow it. I am not allowing him to read it.

इतना टची नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं आपको बताऊँ जो उन्हें बहुत सदर साहब तो मैंने कहा एक ही लफ्ज रखो। उस अखबार ने सरदार साहब लिख दिया और सारे देश के अखबारों ने ठीक लिखा। उस भले अखबार ने उस पर लीडिंग आर्टिकल लिखे कि यह अच्छा है, ग्रनेकों को सरदार साहब नहीं कहता।

मैं शादी में गया अमृतसर तो अकाली लिडरों ने मेरे खिलाफ यह आरोप किया। मैंने सिर्फ यह कहा था कि एक लफ्ज नेशनल लैग्वेज का होना चाहिए, कोई भी रखिये। लेकिन उसने सदर को सरदार बना दिया और तीन लीडिंग आर्टिकल लिख दिये। और जिस दिन मैं शादी में गया तो बड़े बड़े लीडरों ने, जव्येदारों ने भी आरोप किया। तो इस तरह की बातें चले यह ठीक नहीं हैं। कोई स्पीकर हो वह अच्छा करे बुरा करे वह स्पीकर होता है बहरहाल जब तक विलयरली न आ जाये कि जानबूझ कर कुछ किया है हमें प्रैस के साथ और पब्लिक के साथ लिङ्गल होना चाहिए।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह।

13.28 hrs.

(ii) ACUTE SHORTAGE OF CEMENT IN RAJASTHAN

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझूनू) : प्रध्यक्ष जी, पिछले कुछ दिनों से पूरे देश में, खास तौर से राजस्थान में सीमेन्ट की बहुत कमी महसूस की जा रही है। सीमेन्ट की इतनी कमी आ गई है कि राजस्थान सरकार को इसके लिए प्रांशिक नियंत्रण करना पड़ रहा है। हमारे यहां जो अकाल राहत कार्य चल रहे हैं और जो सिचाई के कार्य चल रहे हैं उन्हें सीमेन्ट की कमी की बजह से रोकना पड़ रहा है। हमारे यहां सकिर जिले में चार हजार कुंओं का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हुआ था, सरकार ने इसकी स्वीकृति दी थी लेकिन सीमेन्ट न मिलने की बजह से वह चार हजार कुंओं का काम नहीं हो रहा है। इस प्रकार से झुंझूनू में पांच हजार कुंओं का काम सीमेन्ट की कमी की बजह से नहीं हो रहा है। इस प्रकार से सीमेन्ट की कमी बहुत अच्छर रही है। लोगों को बीस पच्चीस रुपए प्रति कट्टे के हिसाब से देना पड़ रहा है। प्राज राजस्थान में पावर शाटेज की बहुत बड़ी डिफिकल्टी है और उससे सीमेन्ट की सप्लाई में बहुत कमी आने वाली है। मैं इसकी ओर सदम का व्यापार और सरकार

[श्री विश्वनाय सिंह]

का इतन आर्किशा करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमी को पूर्ति करने के लिए कोई कारगर स्टप्स उठाये जायें ताकि लोगों को सीमोंट की कमी महसूस न हो पाए।

13.30 hrs.

(iii) NON-AVAILABILITY OF COAL

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जो हमारे देश में कोयले की बहुत कमी हो गई है और लोगों को मिल नहीं रहा है, दाम बढ़ने वा रहे हैं, बेंक की कीमत पर भी लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस नरक सरकार का ध्यान जाय। कल के "पेट्रियट" अखबार में निकाला है कि कोयला 10 ह० प्रति मत्र के हिसाब से पटना में बिक रहा है। यह पटना की स्थिति है। उत्तर बिहार के किसी जिले में कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है, दक्षिण बिहार के किसी जिले में भी नहीं मिल रहा है। बुद हजारीबाज में जहां से कोयला निकलता है, वहां भी कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है।

उसी तरह से आज के "टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया" के अनुमार य० पी० असेंबली में वहां के बाबा मंत्री ने बयान दिया है कि पूरे राज्य में कोयले की बहुत कमी है। उन को यह भी शिकायत है कि कोयला ढोने के लिये रेल के डिब्बे नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महाराज : प्राप्त तो भाषण में चले गये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस तरह की स्थिति आज पूरे देश में मैं हूँ, सरकार का ध्यान इधर जाना चाहिये। सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे, और मैं नौ आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस पर आप बहस करवा दीजिये ताकि पूर्ण स्थिति की जानकारी हमें हो जाए और हम लोगों को जो कहना हो वह कहें और माथ ही साथ सरकार का रास्ता भी बतायें।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Piloo Mody, I have just received the information that Mr. Khadilkar has gone to Poona and is returning on 26th April. We will have to wait till then.

13.32 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Hari Kishore Singh to continue his speech.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was listening with rapt attention to Shri Piloo Mody with all seriousness that he deserves and I was amused to find a drain inspector-like survey of the conduct of our foreign policy from him.

Shri Frank Anthony with all his lucidity could not hide the abject poverty of his thought in dealing with the intricate problems of foreign relations. I strongly object to his insinuation that because of their political past, some of the members of the Government are trying to mislead the Prime Minister and are making an effort to turn this country into a Soviet satellite. The truth is far from this and this proposition is as misplaced as was the mischievous propaganda in the '50s that India was becoming an Anglo-American satellite and stooge.

I agree with Shri Shyamnandan Mishra when he says that a great country like India has to remain economically viable and militarily strong. But I beg to differ from him when he says, in the recent years, the conduct of our foreign policy has lacked elan and lustre. If anything, the truth is to the contrary.

The Indian foreign policy has acquired in recent years a sense of purpose and direction. Gone are the days when he had to accept the events of Asia in a resigned manner Today, thanks to the imaginative attitude of the Government and the able conduct of the policy by its able Minister, we are becoming active participants in the unfolding of events on Asian scene. At the moment, the Government is an active participant in the unfolding of events of Asian Drama, and I am glad that this House is becoming more conscious of the need to collaborate and to cooperate with the countries in the South East Asian Region. This new awareness on the part of the Foreign Ministry to have closer cooperation with the Asian countries raises certain problems of a fundamental nature.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The first and foremost is the question of our relationship with Pakistan. Pakistan naturally occupies primacy in any consideration of our policy towards our neighbours. And, here, I may add a word of caution that our relations with Pakistan should not be judged on the normal basis of conduct of one's foreign policy in the international field because the Indo-Pakistan relations arise out of a particular historical, geographical and cultural context and, above all, the ideology of Pakistan very much comes in the way of establishment of happy relations between India and Pakistan. So long as this ideology of Pakistan dominates the thinking of the rulers of Pakistan, whether military dictators or civil acrobats, no happy solution of a lasting nature between these two countries can be obtained. But, Sir, this should not deter us to find solution to the immediate problems, especially the problems which have arisen in the wake of establishment of Bangla Desh. And, in this regard, I am glad that the Government are taking substantial initiative on this issue. Simla Agreement was a positive step towards solution of these problems.

Government is fully conscious of the limitations which the Simla Agreement imposes in this regard. Nevertheless, a purposeful beginning was made at Simla, and what has followed in the wake of the Simla Agreement needs no recapitulations here because the events are of a recent origin. The efforts and the initiative of the Government in this regard have received worldwide approbation. I am glad that solution to the problem of prisoners-of-war is round the corner. Now, the ball is in Mr. Bhutto's court, and what little we understand from newspaper reports, it is expected that his response is going to be positive and constructive.

While discussing this problem of prisoners-of-war, we should also appreciate the statesman-like policy adopted by the Government of Bangla Desh, especially by its able leader, Shri Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. On this question I will go a step further and make an appeal to the leaders of Bangla Desh that the question of trial of 193 prisoners-of-war on the crimes which they had committed, which the Pakistan Army had committed in Bangla Desh, should not be made to stand in the way of a solution of the problem. I would request that, if it comes to that, these detenus also should be released along with the rest of the prisoners-of-war because no trial, no punishment, can ever obliterate the crime which the Pakistan Army had committed in Bangla Desh. Therefore, this trial of 193 prisoners-of-war will not meet the situation.

While discussing the question of our relations with our neighbours, the next important neighbour which comes into our consideration is, naturally, the People's Republic of China. Our policy, our relations with that country from the great days of Bhai Bhasim to the great betrayal of 1962 have reached a stage when it needs a review. Perhaps, the time has come that because of the changing patterns of the power situation

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

and the winds of change that are blowing all over the world—China is also opening itself up to the world—a response from our Government is also needed. I do not know what the understanding of the External Affairs Ministry on this issue is, but, if there is a response from the Chinese side and if there is any indication from the Chinese side to normalise relations with our country, I would even suggest that we should take the initiative to resume diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with them. At the same time, I would like to utter a word of caution. No understanding with China should be made on the issue of any substantial concession on the issue of Aksai Chin. That should be made clear to China. Normalisation of relations is one thing and acquiescence with the Chinese territorial claims against our country is another thing.

The last point I would like to make is regarding our relationship with America. The American attitude towards this country is full of ambivalence. Let us hope that the present exercise will clear the mist, if not the fog, in our relationship with the Americans. But the crucial point, the main point and the primary point in our relationship with America is their policy towards Pakistan. If they continue to re-arm Pakistan, then we would say that all their professions regarding friendly relations with our country are anything but genuine.

Finally, I have a word to say about our diplomatic corps. I have nothing against the brilliant individuals who manage our chanceries abroad or conduct the affairs from the South Block. But I have a feeling and a strong suspicion that they are not attuned to conduct our relationship in the changing world, especially, with the developing countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa and, therefore, there is a necessity for inducting new blood from journalism, universities and public life and I would suggest that the Minister makes a note of it.

With these words, I support the demands of the Ministry.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): I reckon that at the fag end of the debate I have a limited time and, therefore, I would not like to survey the scene which some of the hon. Members have done, but confine myself to a few points on this important subject.

I noted with satisfaction that this was another year in which the conduct of our foreign policy has been done rather boldly and has pursued certain definite and concrete objectives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, despite that the hon. Members from the Opposition said about certain aspects of our foreign policy, I think, there is a certain broad national consensus behind the foreign policy that is being pursued by our Government. Right from the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Government has been pursuing such a policy within the framework of broad national objectives, because, the foreign policy of a country stems from its own national aspirations, its own cultural and historical heritage and the other geo-political situations that the country has.

Therefore, in a situation like this, the evolution of a foreign policy of a country naturally takes into account the national consensus. Therefore I have been somewhat surprised at the remarks made by some hon. Members of the opposition which showed a sort of partisan spirit which should have been injected into a debate like this.

Sir, having accepted the consensus it does not mean that you do not criticise or you just toe the official line, but this provides a scope for possible reorientation in the pursuit of that policy and there may be certain aspects which they may want to be pursued vigorously. And, there is ample scope for indicating certain positive aspects which can be pursued in the sphere of international

affairs. Shri Vajapayee in the course of his speech said that he is anxious that our country remained non-aligned. The fact of the matter is that he accepts that the policy of non-alignment which we have been pursuing is a correct one. Similarly there are certain remarks made by Mishra ji. He said, this country has to be strong. He gave examples of five power centres and he said that India should be the sixth one. Being a big power block or big power centre is a different matter. But, Sir, it is a fact that India, with its size, with its economic potentialities, etc. is certainly a potential major power. It is almost a truism to say that once we develop our economy, our industrial and other potentials, we certainly are going to play a great and major role in world affairs. It is another matter to ask in what aspect or in what way we play that role. But certainly the role is going to be a major one and there is no doubt about it. We have got a very clear idea about it.

But, we do not want to throw our weight about so that other countries are afraid of us. That is not what is to be done. We have persistently built up a spirit of cooperation. We have always pursued a policy of non-interference in other nation's affairs and we are following a policy of friendship with all. Our future role as it unfolds itself is a role of positive peaceful cooperation, being of help to the countries in the region and also outside.

Now, Sir, let us analyse the situation or the scale of priorities that we follow in dealing with a situation like this. The foremost and the highest consideration in our scale of priorities is the Indian Sub-continent. For the past 12 months our Government has engaged itself in various tasks including consultation with Bangla Desh and we have made progress. What we had achieved at Simla is a framework of durable peace and we are pursuing it vigorously despite various difficulties. There were elec-

tions in Bangla Desh and a new Government is installed there; we cannot forget that fact.

So, inspite of this if you see a continuous process of normalisation in the sub-continent it is very heartening. The recent initiative taken by the External Affairs Minister is very heartening. He comes forward and says we are going to take initiative and the initiative comes forward. The last joint statement by the Bangaldesh Foreign Minister and he shows a constructive efforts in the line for normalisation of relations. I am glad to say the reactions in Pakistan and that of Mr. Bhutto are positive. These are good signs and I hope that in near future these problems are solved and we go forward to solve the other problems till ultimately a fairly normal situation is established.

From this point of view I am also happy to note that he has not only centred his attention on this sub-continent but also on our neighbouring countries. There has always been a legitimate complaint that we are not looking towards our neighbours. The initiative taken by the Foreign Minister and also the Prime Minister in taking up our relations with our neighbours, for example, the Prime Minister's visit to Nepal or her projected visit to Shri Lanka or the Foreign Minister's visit to Burma and his visit to the Gulf countries are concrete and correct steps envisaged. After having established healthy normal relations in the sub-continent, it is but natural that with all our neighbours we should develop relations of fruitful cooperation in cultural, political and economic fields and that is what we have been doing.

An irresponsible remark was made yesterday that our relation with Nepal is very bad. This is absolutely untrue. We have got very good relations with Nepal. Some hon. Members cited the examples about trade matters or various other matters. That

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is absolutely beside the point. It is not true even in economic matters. Our relations are getting better.

Similarly Shri Lanka has taken an initiative about the Indian ocean being an ocean of peace. Similarly, I am quite sure in case of Afghanistan and the Gulf countries also, which the hon. Foreign Minister visited, it is bound to pay dividends in the years to come. About the attitudes of the major powers we have to bear in mind that they stem from their recognising or not recognising the realities in this sub-continent. The emergence of Bangladesh determined the attitude of some of the major powers. We have to underline this fact.

Some people have criticised our relations with Soviet Union and cited as if we are giving up non-alignment. It has been alleged that with the signing of the Indo-Soviet Treaty we are tilting ourselves towards Soviet Union. It is absolutely wrong. Whatever examples have been cited they do not bear out this fact because our friendship with Soviet Union is now almost more than a decade old and during this period taking the world as a whole, no relationship between any two countries has been as fruitful and based on mutuality of interest and equality of status. It is a principled relationship; it is not a relationship which is against any third country or some such thing. It is in tune with the aspirations of the people in the two countries. I was surprised to hear Shri Piloo Mody saying that the Russians were very cynical about our people and they had contempt for us. I do not know wherefrom he is getting these fairly tales. If he goes to the Soviet Union he will find that the friendship has gone down to the people's level. If he goes and asks the villagers in his own area what they think of the people of the Soviet Union he would find that this friendship has come down to the people's level, be-

cause it is a principled relationship and based on certain fundamental national interests and, the hopes and aspirations of the people of the two countries. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we have given up our non-alignment, or our right to independence or that our right to independence of action has been compromised. Where has it been compromised?

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had given the example of Shri S. A. Dange having been invited to the Soviet Union, and his having spoken something there about Kerala, and said that this showed that our independence of action had been compromised.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
(Gwalior): He spoke at an official function.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It may be that that is their method. It has not compromised our position at all. Our official representative was the Vice-President of our country and he was the person who was speaking on behalf of India. Every country has its own methods. After all, it is a free country. Tomorrow my hon. friend may himself be invited to some other country by a statesman of that country or he may also speak at some official function. So, that does not matter. I think that in certain ways, it represents the sovereignty of Parliament where all parties and all points of view are represented. Therefore, to give this as an example to show that we have compromised our position, only shows that they have no case to stand upon.

Now, let us compare this with our relations with other countries. For instance, let us see another relation that is developing, namely the Indo-US relations. Here are countries with many common aspirations. Both are democratic countries. But for whatever historical reasons I do not know, during the last two decades or after the war, the United States has followed a policy which was totally unrelated to the emerging pattern of

national aspirations in Asia and Africa. It is not only in this country that they have gone wrong and gone against the aspirations of the people of this country, but everywhere this has been the position. Look at what is happening in Viet Nam, for example. Look at their policies towards the Arab countries or other countries. They have traditionally not followed the people's aspirations.

Iran is friendly to the Soviet Union and certainly the relations between China and Iran are good. Iran is also friendly to Pakistan So, against whom are these arms being acquired? The basic thing is this. The United States has said that they do not want to interfere and they say that they want to improve relations with our country.

14.00 hrs.

I am surprised to see that the continuity of the Dulles' time policy is still there, when Mr. Rush says that they would not commit whether they would not supply arms to Pakistan. Similarly, he says that what arms Iran buys is their outlook and they will go on supplying. But I would like to point out what is behind all this. Behind this is the fact that they do not recognise the realities in the sub-continent, the fact that Bangla desh has emerged as a sovereign State and that India, Bangla Desh and Pakistan are trying to normalise their relations which will set up a new system in this sub-continent. They do not recognise this but they continue to follow their same old policy. They have a tilt towards Pakistan, towards Iran and they are following an anti-Arab policy. Now, we are seeing their tilt towards Iran also. What does all this indicate? This indicates that they want to divide the Persian Gulf countries. I do not know how far it would be in the national interest of even Iran. For, Iran is a small country with a population of 18 million; it is a backward country. But when they have got arms worth over 2.4 billion. I do not know what political social and military results this will produce in Iran. This may create an unstable situation in Iran itself and certainly it is going to make the situation in the Persian Gulf area more unstable. Against whom are they acquiring arms?

But I think it should be made clear to them that our relations with the US cannot improve unless there is a change in their attitude so as to recognise the realities. But if they continue to arm Pakistan, if they continue to follow policies in this region with a view to balance one group of powers against another, it is going to create difficulties. I hope as a result of the dialogue which they have said they would pursue, these things are cleared up and a way for better relations found out.

Similarly about China. She is another major power and our neighbour. Their attitude to and relationship with us is very important to us. I think there is a change in their attitude. I do not agree with some hon. members who said, 'No, we cannot trust them; there is no change'.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Where is the change?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There is a change.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): There is ping-pong, the precursor of everything.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: They are now trying to normalise their relations with all countries in Asia, all the non-communist countries. As a result of their effort to normalise their relations with the USA, they

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are trying to do this. May be in the case of India, because of the complications in the sub-continent, because of their propaganda and other things, their talk about the prisoners of war issue being a humanitarian problem and they must be returned, there may be some delay. But my assessment is that once the problems in the sub-continent are solved, once the present initiative leads to results, the prisoners of war are returned and various other problems are solved, there is going to be some improvement. In this way, there may be some initiative. Therefore, we should not keep our attitude inflexible or approach frozen. We are moving towards some position in which there may be initiative between India and China.

Lastly, I agreed with the hon. Minister of State when he said that they are trying to expand our economic co-operation with various other countries. That is a very important point. Last year also I made this point. I said other countries are doing much more than we are, and economic co-operation is a weapon in which you can make an impact based on equality and shared experience. In relation to our neighbours and with African countries, we have taken initiatives. I am glad our President visited Tanzania and our economic co-operation is increasing and also technical co-operation.

But what does all this add upto? Only Rs. 170—Rs. 180 crores. It has been said that nations will give one per cent of their GNP as assistance to other countries. We as a member of UNCTAD are a party to this. So at least we must proceed substantially towards that I know that with the constraints on our resources, it may not be possible to earmark one per cent of our GNP in the pursuit of economic co-operation with other countries in order to fulfil the objec-

tives of our foreign policy, co-operation with countries of Asia and Africa and with our neighbours. But certainly Rs. 180 crores is a drop in the ocean for a country like ours.

Last year I said the Chinese had given 2.3 billion dollars. This year, they have gone ahead and they have made a big headway in African countries. So certainly we could do much more than Rs. 180 crores. I say this is a very important aspect and I would urge upon the Minister to consider this aspect as an important instrument in the pursuit of our foreign policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When we started, we had a balance of 1 hour 35 minutes. We have spent 35 minutes and we have just an hour. If I call the Minister now....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): May I suggest that since there are a number of speakers on this side and one or two on the other, you may be so pleased as to extend the time by one hour? That would mean calling the Minister at 3 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, if the House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even so, a good number of members from the Congress Benches will have to be left out.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is natural that when we speak in a debate on foreign affairs, as on defence, in our country we always lay a great deal of at least vocal stress on Pakistan. But Pakistan and India do not make the whole world. And what is more, we may not forget, whether it is Pakistan or anywhere else, the foreign affairs debate in this

House, irrespective of what we may think about it, has an audience outside, and in very ticklish circumstances, perhaps we could restrain some of the things which we might otherwise say.

I want, first of all, to say that the recent agreement reached, the tripartite agreement, is a step in advance and none too early; it should have come long ago, because keeping prisoners in this country irrespective of the rights and wrongs of this thing, has created a great deal of bad odour so far as we are concerned because, after all, basically, what is it? It is trying to deal with the prisoners as hostiles, irrespective of whether you want to say it or not. I am not going into the details of this question, whether it has been a wise policy or it is economically sound or otherwise. But, at any rate, a beginning has been made, and I have no doubt that on account of pressures of world opinion on the one hand, and the pressures of the families of the Pakistani prisoners and the difficulties of keeping the non-Pakistanis in Pakistan itself on the other, all these things will operate towards some solution of some kind and in this Parliament or outside, it would embarrass anyone who is trying to do anything in this way. I am not in a position to say whether anything else could have been done or something should have been done. It is a matter for the Government. But having said that, it is a great mistake, in my submission, to speak of things relating to Pakistan as a package deal. There is no package. It is merely one aspect of the war; that is to say, restoration of treaty is one aspect of the war: on both sides, the restoration of the prisoners is another aspect of the war. We have not gone into the package deal; there will be no package unless Pakistan restores Kashmir to India. But, in any case, when we say it is a package deal in this matter, it puts a different colour on the whole thing.

Having said that, I want to congratulate the Government on the initiative that has been taken and the handling of this thing in a business-like way which has created a response all over the world. We should capitalise on it and not feel it difficult to use our influence on other people in order to get over small difficulties to allow it to come to fruition.

The second thing that I want to say—since my time is so short—is what really concerns us in the world developments we do not hear in this Parliament. I suppose we hear it first in the South Block in Delhi; and it looked as if, from the speech of the Minister of State yesterday from the official notes, what really happens is not heard in Parliament: the things which will affect the people today, tomorrow or the day after, the big financial and economic gymnastics that goes on and which will affect the lives of our people—we hear nothing of them and we have heard nothing about the changes or exercises that have been undergone on account of the changes in the value or the price of gold or the dollar or the various changes in the economic communities or the big changes in Latin America. These are very big things that took place, of which we hear nothing. Colonialism spreads further in that part of the world, and we imagine really in both the Caribbean area and in the South American area as such. So, I hope—it is very difficult for the Foreign Minister to do this—little by little, we will get nearer to the kind of thing which should happen in any country, namely, to have one foreign office and not too many offices. Now, every Minister has his own foreign office and his own policy: his own representatives go round. There was a time when they used to say something in the ECAFE and used to say something

[Shri V. K. Krishna]

different in New York because they went round different places. But now, in these political changes that have taken place, it will be easier to do so and the pressures of the world are such, but at any rate, at least before the next debate comes, I hope we will be able to hear through the External Affairs Minister or the Economic Ministries what is taking place with regard to the world of finance and the world of economic affairs which affect the lives of our people and on many of the things we think of.

I want also to say that there is one great omission to which one cannot but refer. Probably it will come in the Foreign Minister's speech which unfortunately comes at the end and not at the beginning so that nothing could hang on this. That is to say, unless the world disarms, we cannot survive. We are spending Rs. 1,200 crores on defence. The next year it will be more, or even more and more. Today we make some arms and somebody else makes some, but by the time it is on the drawing-board it will become obsolete, and when they take it out it will become useless altogether.

Therefore, world disarmament is one of those things in which we have an interest. It may not come tomorrow; it may not come the day after tomorrow. But the World Disarmaments Conference is taking place; we have heard nothing about it, what contribution we are making. Maybe people who are outside the periphery of things do not know what is happening; a great deal may be happening. Perhaps the Foreign Minister will be able to tell us. For the last ten years we have taken no initiative in this matter; we have not let the force of peace operate in this world; we have lost our position as what is called a peace-loving country; irrespective of the faults or the quality of our administration, individuals and so on. Therefore when we come

here and say: we do not count as a country, we are not any more a great country, we are speaking the kind of language of the powers that we criticise, power-hungry in this sense, which is not the Gandhian philosophy or anything of that kind. Power-hunger is not going to get us anywhere, it is merely a race in the balance of power.

Thirdly, in this world today, it is quite true, that the two great powers, which are called super-powers, while their accession to armaments we cannot measure, probably it has not gone beyond the normal rise as such, other countries had come into existence. For example, Japan in two or three years time, or even today, is a mighty force in that way.

We have all heard about the various ambitions of some countries in the Middle-East or the Upper Middle-east, Iran, and so on. From the Reunion Islands to the Mediterranean there is this ocean. I want to say without meaning any disrespect to anybody that it is a great mistake in these matters to take refuge in slogans and talk about the 'free zone of Indian Ocean'. Who is going to keep it free? All seas are free until you put some ships on them. This phrase, that we will keep it free and so on—we can keep it free if we have only the power to do so, either the power that comes out of our own progress or the power that arises out of combinations and understanding. It would be a great mistake for us to allow these seas in a position of almost a vacuum so that anybody walks into it. From the Reunion Islands to the Mediterranean this problem is a very pressing one. We pay no attention to the Imperialist manipulations in the Persian Gulf or in regard to the other parts of the Indian Ocean, not until Soekarno talks of the Indonesian Ocean or somebody else talks about the Arabian Gulf and Persian Gulf: these are all trying, like ourselves, to substitute names for policies. We have

a situation where our naval presence, both commercial and military, is an absolute necessity for us. We cannot act unless it is possible for us to know what is happening on these waters first hand, not second hand. We were getting only second hand information; now we are in a better position; we have built resistance and striking abilities. We have greater abilities than Pakistan or any other country here, certainly so far as expertise is concerned. I hope that the Government as a whole, not only the External Affairs Ministry, will pay more attention to this matter and not seek refuge in the slogan: freedom of the Indian Ocean. Sri Lanka is not going to keep free the Indian Ocean, nor ourselves. We cannot do it individually. Each one thinks that the other is the aggressor. I am glad to note that the Prime Minister is going to Sri Lanka shortly. Irrespective of any arrangements or anything made there, I hope it will become a visit of goodwill, because this island is so near to us and connected with us in many ways and rightly or wrongly it seems to entertain suspicions about a very big country across the sea, though in our entire history we have never committed aggression upon them. It is quite true that in the middle or early part of the 19th century or thereabouts, it was part of the Madras Presidency under British rule and then they separated it. There was the trouble about the Maldives islands. We did not take any part in it; Britain or somebody else gained by it. We attempted fortifications in the Archipelago, in the Indian Ocean, various naval devices we hear about in various places. Therefore, I say that any attitude to leave the sea free would be a great mistake. You cannot keep the sea free unless you try to get the cooperation of all.

When we come to atomic power, we should make every effort in our movement in this regard. If you take atomic power countries anywhere, in the world including China, and if they are willing to enter into

an agreement whereby they would not attack the non-atomic countries, then we should see what is contained in the agreement. But, any tendency to talk in terms of atomic armaments would be only inviting troubles for ourselves. Apart from moral, ethical and financial questions, it would simply mean your inviting some troubles. Take for instance China. It is giving arms to Pakistan. Similarly, our neighbouring country receives arms from other atomic powers as well. Atomic weapon is the only one about which there is unwillingness on their part to find a place into the non-proliferation treaty. We should pursue our effort in this regard. Some vague statements have been made about atomic free zone in Asia, and so on and so forth. We should keep our ears open and see what is happening elsewhere and try to get together all non-atomic powers. Very few of them can afford, either by knowledge or by their resources or even by their desire, to become atomic powers in the world. It is a great mistake to think of that in the world over.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA (Jamnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. I shall restrict myself to speak only on Chapter Seven of the report. On that too, many members have already spoken about the United States and we have discussed quite a lot. About Canada very little seems to have been said. As regards Latin American countries, I would especially like to congratulate the Minister for bringing in for the first time in this report, what is being done there. Since 1948 so much is never mentioned about the Latin American countries. We have opened quite a few diplomatic missions there. We have upgraded a few embassies also. But, I feel that enough has not been done to that part of the world as yet. I can give an instance; for example, for the last two to three years, our trade relations with these countries have been

[Shri D. P. Tadeja]

almost doubled than what they were before. We have been having more and more visitors—official visitors—as guests of Government of India as well as tourists coming from these countries. They are almost doubled than those that came ever before. In particular, I should like to mention the name of a very friendly country which seems to have been neglected by us, that is, Peru. We should not forget that this country, in spite of its doubling their trade with us, in spite of their asking for joint ventures from us and in spite of a revolution being there, when they knew that our Prime Minister was to visit Lima, there was no official or a representative of the Government who was present at the airport but the citizens of that city came in big numbers and accorded a reception to our Prime Minister. That shows how close and friendly they want to be with us.

Peru is a small country though we say that it is one of the developing countries. But, we should not forget that even amongst the developing countries, we have the least developed countries in which Peru may now be included. If that country could have an Ambassador in India, why should we not have an Ambassador there?

I would like to mention about one point about which Shri Viswanathan said yesterday. That was about the Latin American Inter-Parliamentary Conference. Our Government has taken the right step by sending a representative for the last two years and our representatives have been making a very formidable impression there. I can take the liberty of quoting the resolution they passed, it says:

"Believing that the growing solidarity of the developing world should take a political projection, both popular and parliamentary.

Greeting the presence and the message of the Member of Parliament from India, Mr. Erasmo de Sequeira, as a visible sign of the

interest of the Parliament of that country to have fraternal bonds with the Latin American Parliament,

Resolves

To declare that it favours the organisation of an Inter-Parliamentary Conference of the developing countries,

To declare the establishment of a preparatory committee of the said Conference consisting of one delegate from the Latin American Parliament and one delegated which it invites the Parliament of India to nominate with the recommendation to the two to complete the said committee with an African parliamentarian; and obtain the acceptance of the Parliaments interested and organise the Conference,

To record its satisfaction at the coincidence of these aspirations with those expressed by the Observer Delegate of the Parliament of India."

This clearly shows in what high esteem the Latin American Parliament holds this country. This resolution was passed on the 8th December 1972. The next Latin American Parliamentary Conference may be held by the end of this year. If I am not mistaken, it is at Santiago. What will be the answer we will give to the Latin American Parliament regarding the formation of the Tri-Continental Parliamentary Conference for which the Latin American Parliament has put the responsibility on us? Almost half the year is over and I do not think we have proceeded in this matter. I am not sure whether the papers are still lying in South Block or in Parliament House. Wherever they are, I feel it is the responsibility of the Ministry of External Affairs to have pursued this matter and to have by now already had a meeting of the Latin American Parliament delegate, African Parliament delegate and a delegate from India.

In the report it is mentioned that during the course of the year, a concerted effort was made by India to promote economic and commercial relations with the Latin American countries. At this point I would like to ask, though we have been sending quite a few delegations from the official side as well from the non-official organisations of this country, what the Ministry of External Affairs have done to see that there is co-ordination between the various ministries of the Government of India so that they are able to be effective in representing the true picture of this country in the Latin American countries.

We have extended diplomatic relations with a few Latin American countries. But I would ask the hon. Foreign Minister, why after having recognised almost the whole of Latin America, we have no diplomatic relations with Honduras, El Salvador, Haiti, Dominican Republic and French Guinea? I do not mean we should open up missions there but what is the harm in recognising them? Again, Cuba is a friendly country which has been trying to be very close to us and exchanging not only diplomatic relations but also putting an Ambassador stationed in New Delhi. Why should we not upgrade our Embassy there?

Since the hon. Minister of External Affairs had mentioned about the repatriates of Uganda, I would like to inform him that the repatriates from Uganda have not had their proper share. They are still not being allowed to bring in whatever machinery or equipment they want, to establish industries here. I only hope that by the time we have solved the Uganda problem we shall have already solved the Mozambique problem, which is still outstanding.

Some hon. Members opposite referred to external publicity. This is one place where I would like to congratulate the Ministry of External Affairs for having very effectively projected India's image to all countries

in the world about the Bangladesh issue. While congratulating the Minister, I would also request him to provide more staff and more funds to this very vital section of the Ministry.

Then, as I have already mentioned, there should be co-ordination between the External Affairs Ministry and other Ministries, particularly the Ministries of Commerce, Shipping, Industrial Development and Agriculture, so that we can project a better picture of this country abroad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha. Three minutes have been shown against his party.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): I do not know what I can do in three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The allotment of time depends on the strength of the party in the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Then it is better that I do not speak.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when Parliaments in democratic countries discuss foreign policy matters they suffer from one particular and a peculiar disadvantage in so far as the essence of foreign policy is negotiation rather than legislation. The Parliaments are also at a further disadvantage, and they are indeed in a dilemma, because on the one hand you cannot discuss foreign policy unless you are properly and well informed and, on the other hand, you cannot be well informed because certain matters of foreign policy are inevitably done through secret diplomacy. None-the-less, I feel that in the democratic world the Parliaments have a big role to play in reflecting the public opinion on the floor of the House.

I wish that the benches on both sides of the House were fuller. I am sorry that throughout the debate they have been more or less empty. I wish there were more members present on both sides. I would also have liked the

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

Prime Minister to have intervened in this debate and contributed something by way of her opinions and comments on this important debate.

As we know, the foreign policy of any country has two main aspects which are self-evident more or less. Firstly, the foreign policy must be in tune with the national interests and, secondly, the foreign policy is the other side of the coin, the first side being the domestic policy of the country. Considered in the light of these tests and requirements, our foreign policy falls far short of these tests and requirements.

Take the traditional policy of non-alignment pursued by us. We know this is not a policy of neutrality, nor even a policy of non-involvement. In the world of today we just cannot afford to be non-involved or completely isolated or aloof from what is happening in the world. We are undoubtedly non-aligned, but we are committed to certain principles and democratic values. It is a very delicate exercise, a very difficult exercise. But I want to suggest briefly that the foreign policy of our country in regard to non-alignment is not genuinely non-aligned. We find that increasingly we are tilting towards one bloc, particularly the Soviet bloc. I want to ask the hon. External Affairs Minister whether he can honestly say that we are genuinely non-aligned. Do we view various matters of world affairs on their merits? My comment and criticism is that our policy is more or less a policy of drift.

I will say a word or two about India's role, place and image in Asia, particularly in South East Asia. My own experiences and impressions of South East Asia—a couple of years back when I was visiting Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia—convinced me that there has been goodwill towards India in those countries but we have not been somehow able to channelise that goodwill for the betterment and advancement of our country. Only a few days ago Mr. V. M. Nair, in the

Statesman of Delhi despatched us "India's Prestige on decline in South East Asia". I will quote only the last four lines. In that despatch Shri Nair says, ".... a significant barometer of New Delhi's declining prestige in South-East Asia. Whether justified or not, the prevailing impression in South East Asia is that India is a muddling giant too preoccupied with her own problems to play any role in the region."

We have not done enough to improve our image in Asia. I want to ask the Minister in particular whether we have any significant role to play in various Asian organisations? What is our contribution and how much of our voice is heard there? These are pertinent questions and I hope he will try to answer them.

I want to say one or two things in regard to our delegations abroad and our representatives' contributions abroad, particularly in the United Nations and its specialised agencies. I am sorry to find that although India has been a Member of the Security Council for these two years, I think India became a Member in January last year. 1½ year is practically over, but we have not been able to make an effective contribution in the United Nations Security Council and in various other U.N. bodies and lobbies and Indian voice is not heard with respect and attention that it legitimately deserves.

I would like to suggest briefly the need for doing something radical and great in regard to external publicity. This question of external publicity needs a good jolt and much remains to be done. Our Embassies, High Commissions, Legations, Consulates, etc., are not doing a good job in this regard. In 1965 when I was in West Germany I found that the Pakistani propaganda was much more effective than our own propaganda and many Germans were saying that India was wrong. It was so, not because they had studied the problem. Then I asked them. They said they heard and

saw this on the radio and television, Pakistan mentioned this and they got this information from Pakistan Embassy and, therefore, they treated it like this. Indian Embassies and Indian Information Centre were far too inadequate in regard to projecting India's point of view. India's stand and India's principles and values in various matters. Therefore, I feel it is no use our being good only. It is no use also our people feeling and saying that we are good and correct. What is more important is that peoples and Governments all over the world should also consider us to be so and they should feel that we are both correct and honest. The External Affairs Ministry and particularly the Division of Publicity has failed to do the work in the last 25 years.

I would only refer to two small but significant points. I would like the Minister to take up the matter of the two of our young and promising journalists, Shri Deepak Banerjee, Sub-editor, Amrita Bazar Patrika, and his photographer colleague Shri Surajit Ghosal who were kidnapped by the Pakistani Army on April 2, 1971 in the then East Bengal, now Bangla Desh. These two young, promising, able journalists are lingering on in Pakistan jail since that day, and I hope Government will use all its influence to get them back. I know the International Press Institute, Switzerland have been doing their best, but I would like the Government to do their best by using their good offices and see that they are released as early as possible.

India has been a big country, an ancient country, a modern country, a democratic country full of so many potentialities. Therefore, this country must play its legitimate and correct role in the Comity of Nations. I hope that we shall be constantly vigilant, flexible, dynamic, watchful and pragmatic in our approaches and by doing all this I hope that we shall be able to carve out the foreign policy in such a way that this foreign policy makes India's place and position in the world

not only honourable but significant and substantial.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली): मान्यवर, मैं विदेश मंत्री महोदय को मुद्रारकबाद देता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों राजनीतिक तृकानों और प्रांतावात में भी इन्होंने विदेश मंत्रालय की नाव को बहुत मुचारू रूप से, एक सुलझे हुए मल्लाह की तरह उसे किनारे पर लाये। साथ ही साथ जो विदेश मंत्रालय का प्रचार विभाग है, जिस का जिक्र अभी माननीय सदस्य मावलंकर ने किया, मैं समझता हूँ थोड़े साधनों के रहते हुए और कई जगह तो अपने अखबार नहीं निकाल सकते, साइक्लो-स्टाइल ऐप्स के जरिये लोगों को अपनी खबर देते हैं और बहुत कम स्टाफ होते हुए भी जितना अच्छा प्रचार उन्होंने किया है बांगला देश के सम्बन्ध में और अभी सिक्किम के सम्बन्ध में तथा और भी प्रम्मनों पर, उस से वह सराहना के अधिकारी हैं। और उन को थोड़ा भोका और साधन देना चाहिए मेरा ऐसा रुपाल है।

अभी ने मान्यवर ने यहां कहा गया कि चीन से हमारी दोस्ती के आधार और मजबूत हो रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी उन से दोस्ती के आधार मजबूत होने चाहिए। लेकिन पिछले दिनों हम तो पाकिस्तान से ईमानदारी से दोस्ती करना चाहते हैं लेकिन चीन और अमरीका पाकिस्तान की जो हवियार देते हैं वह किस लिए? आखिर उन का क्या मकसद है? क्या यह दोनों नहीं चाहते कि हमारे भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में शान्ति हो? पिछले दिनों बांगला देश के प्रश्न पर भी जिस तरह श्री चू-एन-लाई ने सराहना की पाकिस्तान के जनरल्स की और अभी अभी मिस्टर किसिजर पिछले दिनों शंघाई गये थे, लेटेस्ट विजिट थी, उस में उन्होंने जो चीज़ के साथ संयुक्त वक्तव्य दिया और उस

[श्री शशि भूषण]

के ग्रासपास जो बातावरण उपस्थित किया उससे साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि दोनों ने मिल कर फैसला किया है कि पाकिस्तान को अधिक से अधिक मदद करें। टिक्का खां भी पिछले दिनों अमरीका और चाइना गये, और वहां से काफ़ी मदद का ग्रासपासन ले कर आये, और उन को मदद मिली। दो यह सब मदद भी देते हैं, और दूसरे हम से मिलता की बात करने के लिए जो लोग कहते हैं, चीन और अमरीका से, तो हम मिलता चाहते हैं। चीन हमारी सीमा पर बैठा है। यही नहीं आज अमरीका साउथ ईस्ट एशिया से बिल्कुल जा रहा है, जाते जाते एक पीत शक्ति बना कर जा रहा है, कोशिश कर रहा है कि जिसने पीले लोग हैं उन को इकट्ठा किया जाय, हालांकि बहुत से समझदार पीले देश इकट्ठा नहीं हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने हर चन्द्र कोशिश की है कि ताइवान को भी चाइना के साथ लगाने की, जापान के भी अच्छे सम्बन्ध सुधारने की, पड़ोस के और देशों से सम्बन्ध सुधारने की। तो वह एक पीत शक्ति बना कर जा रहा है, और यही नहीं पिछले दिनों कैन्टन में जो सब से बड़ा मिलिट्री बेस था, मैं पिछले दिनों भी चाइना में था। मैंने जाना वह लिप्त कर के भंगोत्तित बौद्धर और भारत बौद्धर पर लिप्त किया गया ताकि उन को और जिन से उन को खतरा था एक जामाने में अपांगकाईसे से, जापान से, तारा मिलिट्री बेस उठा कर हमारे बौद्धर पर लाये हैं, और फिर हमारी सीमा पर अधिकार किये छेड़े हैं और हम फिर भी मिलता चाहते हैं लेकिन मिलता भारत और चीन की भी हो सकती है जब, भारत बराबर का शक्तिशाली देश होगा उससे पहले, नहीं, क्योंकि हिपोक्रेटिक एप्रोच इस में नहीं चल सकती। हम लोगों ने हिप्पोक्रेटिक ढंग से बड़ा प्रयत्न किया और हर तरह से कोशिश की, आज भी चाहते हैं, और प्रेसीडेंट माझो का जो रुख ऐसा

बन गया है जैसे एक नया स्तालिन बन गया जिसने एक जमाने में कहा था भारत के साम्यवादियों से कि इस देश में अंग्रेजों से लड़ने से पहले जवाहर लाल से और महात्मा गांधी से लड़ो। तो वही हालत आज है कि आज हमारे इस इलाके में शनित बनने न पाये, और इसलिए दोनों बड़े देश इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यहां साजिश की जाय, और सी० आई० ए० और चाइनीज इंटेलीजेंस, दोनों मिल कर इस देश में कोशिश करते हैं कि हमारे देश में अशान्ति बनी रहे। और यही नहीं जो हिन्दुस्तान की ऐक्सट्रीमिस्ट पार्टीज हैं, लेपट तथा राइट दोनों मिले हैं और उसके बाद मिले हैं जब निकसन पीकिंग हो कर आये हैं। हम कोई कमज़ोर नहीं हैं, हमारा एक बहादुर देश है, हमें मजबूत नेतृत्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का मिला है। मैं यह जिक्र इसलिए नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि कोई मायूसी का बातावरण हो, लेकिन जिस ढंग से साजिश करते हैं, और फिर कहते हैं कि हमारा देश सोवियट यूनियन का सेटेलाइट बनने जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतना बड़ा देश किसी का सेटेलाइट नहीं हो सकता है। हम और सोवियट यूनियन दोनों मिल कर साइराज्य-बाही देशों के बिलाफ़ और जहां जहां शोषण हो रहा है जो बड़ी ताकतें कर रही हैं, हम मिल कर उन से लड़ रहे हैं, हम एक दूसरे के नजदीक हो कर, जो हमारा और उनका एक सामूहिक दुश्मन है, उससे हम लड़ रहे हैं। तो सेटेलाइट होने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। हमें अपने राष्ट्र पर गर्व है और यह इतना बड़ा देश है कि किसी का सेटेलाइट नहीं हो सकता है, सम्भव ही नहीं है, और जो ऐसा सोचते हैं वे मूर्छे हैं, और दूसरे के विचारों को लेकर आते हैं। किन के विचार ले कर आते हैं? जिन्होंने आजायं नरेन्द्र देव को बिट्रे किया, जो कि मार्क्सवादी थे, जैसे

श्री अशोक मेहता और जयप्रकाश नारायण, जो पेशेवर भार्कर्स विरोधी व समाजवादी हैं, आज बीस वर्षों से कहते हैं कि भारत सोवियत यूनियन का सैटेलाइट हो रहा ह। सम्भव नहीं है। सोवियत यूनियन हमारा दोस्त है, हमें हिक्टेट नहीं कर सकता, हम एक सोवरेन पावर हैं। जो इस ढंग की बातें करते हैं बुनियादी तौर पर बहुत कमज़ोर हैं।

ईरान को इतनी बड़ी सहायता आज अमरीका से दी जा रही है। ईरान को सहायता देने का सीधा मतलब है कि उस के पड़ोसी छोटे छोटे देशों पर उस का प्रभाव चाहते हैं। ईराक से कुछ बदला लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज बलोचिस्तान को सब से ज्यादा ईरान से खतरा है। और जब बलोचिस्तान पर ईरान इतनी बड़ी ताकत के साथ हमला करे तो क्या हम तटस्थ रहेंगे? तो जो हथियार दिये जा रहे हैं उन से सिथिस्तान के लोगों को ईरान से खतरा है, पख्तुनिस्तान के लोग ईरान से खतरा खाये दुए हैं, और उस के बाद भी उस को अमरीका से बड़ी से बड़ी मदद दी जा रही है। हम हिन्दूस्तान में कैसे तटस्थ रह सकते हैं। हमारे पड़ोस में आज बिलोचिस्तान है, ईराक है, वह भी मैंकीपूर्वक रहे। हमें इस दिशा में सोचना पड़ेगा।

पिछले दिनों यहां रण साहब और सिस्टको साहब आये थे। दिल्ली की जनता के हजारों अधिकारियों ने अमेरिकन एम्बेसी पर डिमांस्ट्रेशन किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश मंत्रालय ने उन से यह कहा था या नहीं कि यहां पर जो उन की सी० प्राई० ए० का फलीट है, जो हिन्दुस्तान में काम करता है, उस को वापस ले जाये। मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि आदरणीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने उन से इस सिलसिले में जहर कहा होगा।

यहां कहा जाता है कि हम लोग इजरायल को मान्यता क्यों नहीं देते। श्री अटल विहारी

वाजपेयी इजरायल की बात बहुत करते हैं। श्री वाजपेयी के साथी श्री बलराज मधोक, जो अब श्री वाजपेयी को फासिस्ट कहते हैं, कुछ दिन पहले चांग काई शेख का बहुत नाम लिया करते थे आज वह निक्सन की बात कहने लगे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की जो पालीसी है वह राष्ट्रीय आधार पर भी होनी चाहिए। अब वह बिलकुल भूल गये हैं, चांग काई शेख को। उसकी खबर हीं नहीं लेते।

इसी तरह से आज इजरायल के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है। इजरायल ने पिछले दिनों बेस्त पर सी० प्राई० ए० की मदद से अमरीकी एम्बेसी की मदद से लेबोनान के बेस्त में जो अल फतह के शान्ति प्रिय लोग बैठे हुए थे उन पर हमला किया, और इतनी बड़ी नोसेनिक शक्ति से हमला किया कि सारे शान्तिप्रिय राष्ट्र और लोग उसकी मजम्मत कर रहे हैं। आज अरब राष्ट्रों से अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनाने के लिए हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय ने जो कदम उठाये हैं मैं उन की सराहना करता हूँ।

पिछले दिनों हमने जी० डी० आर० को मान्यता दी। वियतनाम को मान्यता दी और उनको सहयोग दिया। आज लैटिन अमेरिका, कम्बोडिया और दूसरे पिछडे हुए अफ्रीकी देशों को, जो अपनी आजादी के लिए लड़ रहे हैं, हमारी सरकार जो सहायता दे रही है वह सराहनीय है।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented to this House by the Ministry of External Affairs. I am sorry I cannot take the line propounded by Shri Shashi Bhushan, and I strike a different note. My observations will be limited primarily to Chapter III of this Report, i.e., East Asia.

A close analysis of the Chinese foreign policy during the last 20 years would reveal two distinct phases. One was the phase of the Fifties in which

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Mao tried to cooperate with Soviet Russia with the primary aim of stealing the leadership of the socialist bloc. Having failed in that, around the year 1963, there was a major shift in the Chinese foreign policy and that was the shift known as anti-Sovietism. And, these days, it is rather fashionable to criticise China for this.

It is a fact that China is now trying to come closer to the imperialist bloc and move away from the Soviet bloc in its attempt to reduce Soviet Russia to a smaller size and to reduce its voice in the international affairs. But that is no reason for us to denounce China. There have been examples—and I will quote one or two examples—where we can find that China has reversed its own policy. During the Cultural Revolution, the march of Red Guards was beating to the tune of overthrow of Gen. Ne Win of Burma. But last year we found that Gen. Ne Win was the official guest of the Chinese Government and he had fruitful discussion with the Chinese Government. Similarly, China and USA were sworn enemies, but, recently, last year, President Nixon visited China. Then, for more than 25 years China and Japan continued to fight each other and yet, Premier Tanaka found it useful to come to closer terms with China.

So, what we see to-day is that China is trying to break away from its traditional moorings of its earlier foreign policies and trying to come closer to countries which are ready to welcome it. Therefore, I meet this suggestion for consideration of our hon. Prime Minister that we should not let slip any opportunity which comes at hand, to grasp the Chinese hand. There are very important reasons for this. We are very friendly to Soviet Russia and we would like to continue to be friendly with Soviet Russia and that does not make us blind to the fact that there are physical borders with China and China is our immediate neighbour. Secondly, we must also concede the fact that during the last one year, according to this very

report, page 27, there have been some straws in the wind which would suggest that China would like to come closer to India as opposed to the other view. One of the developments is that our reception on the Republic Day was attended by a higher official than was the routine in the previous year. Secondly, during the elections of India to the various United Nations bodies, China did not oppose us during the last one year as it used to do in the past and thirdly, in March 1973 we find that after a lapse of 18 months China has sent in March 1973 a new Counsellor to her Embassy in India to work as Charge d'affairs.

I want to stress this point that in a recent book, K. P. S. Menon gave an analysis of the policy of India towards China and brought out a few lapses on our part as well. It is very easy to say this and that after a certain course of years have passed, but, I would like to suggest that since we are fond of bringing about Asian unity, it would be difficult for us in India to have any meaningful Asian unity without coming to some sort of a dialogue with China. I am of the view that we should not be humble and we should not be in a mood to cringe for favours, but, at the same time, we should follow a realistic course. After all, the policy of international affairs is a policy based on the objective assessment of the situation and when we find that China is friendly towards Sri Lanka, China is friendly towards Nepal, China is friendly towards Burma and so on and so forth, I could not see any harm if we are also in a mood to co-operate with that country.

The growing interest that China and Japan have taken in India is a proof that there is some sort of an Asian unity developing on the scene. Why should we for all times be west-oriented? I cannot follow this dictum that for everything and for each thing we must look to the west. If Soviet Russia is against China, we must also be against China. If there is another country against China, we must also be against China. Our external policy

must be based on objective situations and on the objective assessment of the whole situation. In this connection I would like to hail the formation of a Japanese group of Parliamentarians led by a senior Japanese political leader, Mr. Ohira, for cordial relationship with India and for the study of Indian situation. I wish that there is a similar group here which studies the Asian problems in the Asian context. It is no use decrying an Asian power for its policies towards the west. They may have their own reasons. I would like to put forward this plea that our Ministry of External Affairs comes forward with a new kind of policy for making Asia a distinct entity in its thinking on foreign relations.

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar): If one were asked to identify the major problems which would be engaging the attention of the Ministry of External Affairs for the next year or even after that, there would be three major problems. They are: (1) Normalisation of relations and solution of Indo-Pak problems. (2) Normalisation of relations with China. (3) Normalisation of relations with the U.S.A. Although all the three problems are different in background and complexity, there is one common denominator to all these problems. They cannot be dealt with in isolation. They have to be dealt with only after understanding the very major changes that have taken place in the international scene in the past year-and-a-half. Only in the validity of this assessment can we find out a correct solution to these problems. This is my first submission.

Even our Foreign Minister in the Rajya Sabha acknowledged the necessity of going over the assessment of these problems. I would like to quote here from President Nixon; he started this process and formulated this change in these words. I quote.

"Our interests must shape our commitments rather than the other way round."

This is the major change, that is, that now great powers would be governed

by their national interests rather than any theoretical loyalty to abstractions of ideology.

Then, Sir, I would like to quote George Keenan. He was the first man who heralded the beginning of Cold War. His assessment is this. I quote.

"World revolution has simply faded out of picture as a concrete aim of Soviet foreign policy."

I am quoting these things because any solution of our problem with China or USA must take into account these very major changes which have come about in the world affairs.

There is the question of China which has resolved its dispute with the USA. For the better part of two decades they could see USA in no other position but as the incarnation of imperialism and everything that was devilish in the world. But now even they have resolved their problems. Not only have they resolved them but now they are clearly of the opinion that the US military presence should continue in South East Asia. I am just pointing out what major changes have taken place in world affairs. There has been a resumption of relations between China and Japan. China has been criticising Japan all along as a militarist country but now China approves of Japan having a five-year Plan, which should be spending nothing less than 18 billion dollars in the next 5 years. China has again stated that NATO is necessary, not only necessary but US presence is necessary and unless we take cognisance of these major facts we cannot come to any meaningful assessment or solution of our disputes.

There are always two kinds of disputes. One kind of disputes is where our real vital interests are involved for which the country will fight, like the position of China when China said that it will fight if the U.S. forces should advance towards the Yalu river in North Korea. It did fight. Then there was the Soviet move for the introduction of nuclear arms in Cuba

[Shri H. P. Sharma]

when President Kennedy made it clear to Khrushchev that US would rather fight than leave this move unchallenged. Then there are vital interests which are pressed with seemingly equal fervour but which are clearly negotiable and must be differentiated.

I am now coming to our relations with China. This is the major problem with us. One of my colleagues has analysed this problem before me. We have always shown our utmost willingness to come to an honourable settlement with China. The Foreign Minister said in *Rajya Sabha*: "We are willing and ready to hold bilateral discussions with China on the problems that bedevil our mutual relations. We can assure China that we have no desire or intention to interfere in her internal affairs. We regard Tibet as part of China." Again the Foreign Minister gave an assurance in this House "We are more than willing to be friends with China." Our Prime Minister has said so many times and I quote her words from an interview:

"I would not say we feel threatened by China but one can never be quite sure what they are going to do. They say that the Soviet Union and India together are attempting to encircle China. This is utter nonsense."

"Then there is the matter of Tibet. We are said sometimes to be encouraging revolt but we have neither the capacity nor the resources to do so. We have always recognised China's sovereignty there." The Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister have repeatedly and categorically made it clear that all these are trumped up charges that China has been making. We are absolutely not interested either in Tibet and they need have no fear about any collusion by this country in their alleged encirclement by Russia.

Now, what has been the Chinese position? We do not know what is really at the back of the Chinese mind. All that we know is either from visitors, who have visited Peking, or from

newspaper reports. Sir Alec Douglas Hume came back with the impression that unless the POW issue is resolved there cannot be any normalisation of Sino-Indian relations. There was an Italian delegation which went there. To that also the Chinese Foreign Minister assured that Peking was not intransigent towards New Delhi. There is a joint editorial of Oct. 1, 1972 by Peking's official journals—*People's Daily*, the *Red Flag* and the *Liberation Army Daily*—and I will like to quote from that:

"Even if a country previously adopted a policy hostile to China but indicated its readiness to change its policy we will hold talks with it for improvement of relations."

This formulation of Peking's policy is one which can be taken to be as close an official communication of Chinese willingness to normalise relations with us as any.

China has been using the United Nations forum for abusing us. But I think we should not be over-sensitive to all this and we should try to find out what is really at the back of their mind. What appears to me to be pertinent is that today China is obsessed with encirclement by USSR. Anything directly or indirectly connected with that throws them off balance from objective thinking.

It has been mentioned that it is the Indo-Soviet Treaty which has been at the root of bad relations between India and China. It is said that if we can assure our Chinese friends that this Treaty or especially clause 9 of this Treaty is not directed against them, our relations with China can be normalised though Chinese Premier does not leave his visitors in doubt that this clause 9 is directed against them. He has continuously said It is directly aimed at China even though we have assured China in every way that that is not our intention.

15.00 hrs.

There is a line of thinking which has been advanced by many people—I just mention the name of Shri Piloo Mody—that if we can somehow ab-

rogate Indo-Soviet Treaty then things will automatically work themselves out. Even if you do it as a theoretical exercise it simply cannot be done in today's context. Why it cannot be done? It cannot normalise our relations with China because our relations with China mean the settlement of the major dispute that we have had regarding the occupation of our Aksaichin region. That dispute ought to be resolved first. Can China in any way give up Aksai Chin as long as the state of confrontation with the U.S.S.R. continues? I am just saying, even if you give up Soviet Treaty, even if you do that, it simply cannot solve all our problems. My submission to you is that this short-cut which we are thinking does not lead us anywhere. We ought to have a clear understanding of our interests and I would like to sound a word of warning to the Ministry of External Affairs, who must be examining it from every angle, that there cannot be a major breakthrough in our relations with China at the present time. Whatever be the number of statements we issue, whatever else we do, so long as the problem of Aksai Chin remains we simply cannot normalise our relations with China. And, in that context, I would say that we can only go in for limited normalisation of relations. Even that will not be easy.

If only China should see its error in introducing arms to Pakistan, their giving of assistance to some misguided rebels in this country, would be a step in the right direction. I would only say that there can be no major breakthrough with China, whatever we may do. But this does not mean that we should follow a sterile or negative policy. We should keep on our efforts and try our best for the normalisation of relations with China.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir First, there is the question of Indian nationals abroad. We have about six millions persons of Indian origin in foreign countries both in Africa, Asia and

other continents. The Report of the External Affairs Ministry does not make any mention about these nationals who are abroad. Most of them look forward to India as the place of their last refuge and, I think, as a country of their origin we owe a sort of a duty to them and, I think, it would be appreciated, if you are able to say something about these Indians.

I feel that the world of 1973 is not like the world before. We have to see particularly United States as one of the major industrial powers in the world with about 50 per cent of the material production.

It has undergone considerable amount of change and this change has been brought about, I think, principally by three shocks: firstly, the material shock; the competition from Japan on the materialistic plane; secondly, the moral shock and that has come from China, when they saw that during the course of the last 20 years, an ideology which they thought would not thrive in the continent, has been successful; and, thirdly, the most apparent military shock has been provided by Viet Nam.

In this context, Sir, I think that the continued presence of the United States as a military power in the Asian Continent has limited prospects. It was Viet Nam yesterday, Cambodia today. But, I think within the course of the next few years the public pressure from the people of the United States as well as the hard realities of this post-shock period will make the United States and its democratic Government understand that it is no use to continue in the Asian continent and inevitably the United States would like to withdraw.

In these circumstances, if we have to project our foreign policy in the next five or ten years, we have to give, if possible, in this vacuum to be created, a second look at particularly what is called as the Brezhnev doctrine of the Russians who have advo-

[**Shri B. V. Naik**] cated a collective Asian security in this continent. Though it may not be aimed at the Chinese, I think collective security even in the words of the friend of Shri Piloo Mody, namely Mr. Robert Mc-Namara has come to be accepted as a wanted and essential factor of the military defence of the small, medium and big nations of the world. In these circumstances, in the light of the Indo-Soviet Treaty, I would like that the External Affairs Ministry should be able to study afresh and make up its mind on this concept of collective Asian security, as put forth by Brezhnev.

This does not mean that our foreign policy has invariably to toe, this or that ideology. The fact that we shall be getting closer on defence matters with Russia need not put us necessarily in the communist camp, nor need our commitment to the democratic ideals of our society put us in the American camp. The foreign policy is divorced from all this. We should do what we think is good for our people and our country and our Government. Therefore, a more dynamic interpretation of our concept or theory of non-alignment is necessary.

I think Americans are excellent engineers, excellent managers, and there should be no hesitation and no mental inhibition on our part in taking the technological advantages of the advanced Western societies of the United States and her technological advancement.

In this context, I would also say that our concept of self-reliance should not be in respect of the intermediate stages, but in respect of the end-products like food, fertilisers, oil, cement and a myriad other things which we need for having self-sufficiency.

In conclusion, I would say that disarmament which was advocated so strongly has yielded tremendous results in countries like Japan and

Germany. It was during this period when they were spending nothing at all on armaments, that they have registered about 12 to 15 per cent rise in national income or national growth. Similarly, with the American assistance to Iran, there has been about 12 to 14 per cent rise in their national economic growth.

In these circumstances, ultimately advocating that the world of wisdom, peace and progress of humanity lies in disarmament, I support the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): They must be clapping on the Supreme Court judgment.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, this has been a comprehensive debate in which senior and important Leaders of Opposition parties have participated, and there have been speeches from the Congress benches also, and if I may say so, on the whole, the debate has been very useful, and I have greatly benefited by the views that have been expressed by hon. Members. My task has been greatly lightened by the intervention of my colleague, Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Minister of State, who has touched upon certain aspects about which questions had been raised by hon. members from this side as well as from the Opposition benches, and has replied to them.

There have been several outstanding speeches from the Congress benches. Many of the points raised by Opposition leaders and Opposition members have been replied to by the members of the Congress party on this side (*Interruptions*). Even the points raised by Shri Piloo Mody were not ignored and several hon. members on this side have given replies to them....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):to which he does not want to listen because he has plugged his ears with cotton wool. This is not a new habit. Previously he used to hold his fingers against his ears.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Even if his ears are open, the thing will not reach his mind.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is the only substitute I have for a turban.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: A very poor substitute for that, because turbaned people always keep their ears open.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): But their minds shut!

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The speeches could be broadly divided into two or three categories. The principal party or group in Opposition, the CPI (Marxist) put across their view point through Shri Saroj Mukherjee. This was effectively replied to by my young colleague, Shri Goswami. Then Prof. Hiren Mukherjee spoke. I will touch upon certain points that he raised. But after that our senior member, Dr. Henry Austin, gave a ver benefitting reply. Then Shri Viswanathan the young, knowledgeable and fluent speaker from the DMK, who was very liberal in the use of his adjectives, spoke. I must say that he had made a good use of the dictionary because every bad adjective that he could think of was used against our policy. But with all the effort I could muster to understand him, I was unable to follow the content of the adjectives he used because in most of the operative parts his opinion was in favour of the decision taken by Government. For instance, he was in full-support of the joint India-Bangladesh declaration on the question of the prisoners of war and the repatriation of Bangalis and Pakistanis. I will touch upon certain points that he raised,

but our friend, Shri Sant Bux Singh, replied to almost all the points that were raised by Shri Viswanathan.

Then the Jan Sangh leader, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, raised some points. I will mention them, though some of them have already been replied to. There have been very effective speeches on our side by Shri Stephen, Shrimati Maya Ray, Shri Vasant Sathe; today Shri Hari Kishore Singh also made a very fine speech. Shri B. R. Bhagat has replied to many of the points raised by Shri Vajpayee and also by Shri Piloo Mody, particularly when Shri Piloo Mody tried to criticise the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation and also the general relationship to have with the USSR, very friendly relation; very purposeful relation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How did you reply to me, Beli Ram?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: At that time you were either not present or you had plugged your cotton quite firmly.

Now, there have been several speeches which have just been heard by the hon. Members.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now that everything is replied, he can sit down.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have strong temptation to do that, but unfortunately for Mr. Piloo Mody, what I say is not meant here only for our House: there is a much bigger audience the world over, and there are certain aspects of our relations with our neighbours and our reactions to the Pakistan response to the joint Indo-Bangladesh proposals. These are matters about which I am sure the House would like to hear some comments from me.

First of all, I would like to say a few words about our relations with our neighbours. The most important country that naturally comes to one's mind in this respect is Bangladesh.

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Our relations of closest friendship and understanding with the people and the government of Bangladesh continue to be consolidated and strengthened. Our friendship is based not only on sentiments of common history and culture but also on a common dedication to shared ideals of democracy, socialism and secularism. It is a remarkable feat that Bangladesh should have adopted a constitution and held its first general elections in peace and freedom within 15 months of its liberation. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the Awami League have been returned to power in Bangladesh with a massive majority. This represents an unmistakable tribute to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the places he occupies in the hearts of his people. It is also an indication of the faith of the people and the leaders of Bangladesh in the ideals which are enshrined in the Bangladesh constitution. I am sure the House will join me in wishing the government and the people of Bangladesh every success in the tasks that they have set for themselves.

The political achievements of Bangladesh have been matched by the economic rehabilitation of the country. There has been a marked recovery in the production of tea, jute, steel, fertilisers and cement. All this is especially praiseworthy for a country which so recently went through so harrowing a struggle and devastation. The overall picture of Bangladesh today is of a stable and confident country well set on the path to further progress. We share Bangladesh's pride in its achievements.

The House is aware of the economic co-operation we have undertaken with Bangladesh which is the biggest endeavour of its kind that we have taken up with any country. Our co-operation with Bangladesh spreads into many spheres of activity and we shall continue to develop this co-operation in the years to come.

The ground has been well laid and institutions firmly established for further co-operation in such fundamental fields as flood control, river waters and power development. We anticipate that the year ahead will see further economic collaboration on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Direct co-operation between India and Bangladesh is paralleled in the field of international relations by closest consultation and co-ordinated efforts. One effect of that was the joint Indo-Bangladesh declaration on the prisoners of war and the repatriation of Bangladeshi and Pakistanis.

We welcome the fact that Afghanistan and, most recently, Lebanon have accorded recognition to Bangladesh. We shall actively support Bangladesh's admission to the non-aligned conference and to the United Nations Organisation, the large majority of whose members have already recognised the State of Bangladesh. We are also happy to note that Bangladesh has been admitted as a member of the ECAFE and attended the annual conference in Tokyo which concluded only the other day.

Our relations with our other close neighbours also are excellent. As the House is no doubt aware, I paid a short visit to Burma earlier this month, and I had long discussions with their Foreign Minister and other Ministers. I had also the honour of meeting U Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Union of Burma.

Our exchange of views took place in an extremely friendly atmosphere of complete understanding. We have no problems between our two countries; in our discussions we found several fields in which there are good prospects of economic, cultural and technical collaboration. We intend at high level to explore these further in the course of the year and we hope to arrive at concrete projects for co-

operation. We share very similar views on the major problems affecting peace in our area; on non-alignment, the tranquility of the Indian Ocean void of rivalry and tension, and both our countries are anxious for good and healthy relations with all our neighbours. I found full understanding in Burma of the steps we are taking for normalizing the situation in the Indian sub-continent.

Several hon. Members from the Opposition benches and also from this side made reference to our relations with our close neighbour, Sri Lanka.

Our Prime Minister will be going to Sri Lanka in a few days' time at the invitation of Sri Lanka Prime Minister. Such high-level exchanges reflect our common thinking on many issues of world importance and our close bilateral cooperation.

I should like here to pay homage to the memory of one of the great sons of Sri Lanka, Dudley Senanayake, who died last week and whose contribution to Sri Lanka and to Indo-Sri Lanka friendship is well known.

We have a sizable economic exchange with Sri Lanka. During the past year there was a meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission which has revealed further scope for industrial and technical collaboration which we hope to develop. On the international field, we have an identity of views on many problems of peace and security in our part of the world in which Sri Lanka's distinguished Prime Minister has played a leading role.

The House is no doubt aware that it was at the initiative of Sri Lanka that the question of keeping Indian Ocean as an area free from big power rivalry and as a zone of peace was taken up in the United Nations and also in the non-aligned Conference. We continue to lend our strong support to this initiative taken by Sri Lanka.

Afghanistan is also our near neighbour. I am happy to say that our traditional friendship with Afghanistan based on mutual interests, identity of political views and strong economic ties, continues to be further strengthened. We have developed a sizable economic exchange; our trade has risen in the past year by several crores of rupees and I am confident that in the future our cooperation will grow even more rapidly in all spheres.

Another important neighbour of ours is Bhutan and we are very happy that we were able to sponsor membership of Bhutan in the United Nations. Bhutan is making very rapid progress, both internally as well as externally.

India's relations with Bhutan have been very cordial and friendly. The late King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk was instrumental in forging very close ties with India. His open and forthright support to the cause of Bangladesh and his recognition of Bangladesh within hours of India having done so was greatly appreciated in India.

I should like to say that this was entirely at the initiative of his late Majesty; we did not approach him at all in this connection. His untimely demise on 21st July 1972 was very widely and deeply mourned in India.

The new King, Jigme Singye Wangchuk, who succeeded on 24th July, 1972, is following the policy of his father in forging close ties between India and Bhutan. He has also stated very categorically that no change was contemplated in the Indo-Bhutan Treaty of 1949, to which both India and Bhutan attach great importance.

Ever since Bhutan's entry into the U.N. in September 1971 we both have been working in very close concert

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at the U.N. and other international agencies to which Bhutan has been admitted.

It is our aim to strengthen our friendship and cooperation with Bhutan in all fields. Bhutan has made noteworthy progress under the first two Five Year Plans of Bhutan. With the help of India's Planning Commission, Bhutan initiated her Third Plan in April last year with an outlay of Rs. 35 crores. Out of this amount, India has agreed to provide Rs. 33 crores. Indian aid has resulted in the economic development of Bhutan in several vital sectors such as agriculture, industry, power generation, education, road construction, transport and communication. The Bhutan Government have welcomed the valuable assistance rendered by the Planning Commission in framing their five year plans and have accepted Planning Commission's suggestion for annual reviews by the Commission of the progress of their plans.

I would, at this stage, while mentioning about our neighbours, like to say a few words about the present situation in Sikkim about which several hon. Members from the Opposition Benches including the hon. Member of the C.P.I. (M) made a reference. There were several other references also made in that connection.

I would like to take this opportunity of mentioning the present situation in Sikkim. After the general elections in Sikkim recently, the tension had aggravated as there were charges of malpractices, corruption and rigging up of elections on the part of Sikkim authorities.

While popular demonstrations were taking place, the arrest of the President of the Sikkim Janata Congress, Shri K. C. Pradhan, by the Sikkim Durbar led to strong resentment and there was a mass upsurge against

the Sikkim rule. Police excesses resulting in large scale casualties further aggravated the situation.

As the law and order broke down, the Chogyal requested for our help which we immediately extended. This is one of our responsibilities in our relations with Sikkim.

I might mention that in normal circumstances also we are helping Sikkim in its administration by lending the services of highly experienced Administrator and other officials on the request of the Chogyal and of the Government of Sikkim.

The hon. Members probably know that we are giving considerable economic assistance to Sikkim. This is approximately Rs. 5 crores per year which is very significant considering that Sikkim has a population of only 24 lakhs. The present position is that the law and order situation has returned to normal and the Sikkimese officials and police have resumed their responsibilities.

Of course we have also lent them support and in the initial stages, army had to be called out to stabilise the situation. The popular leaders are also actively cooperating with the Indian administrator in the restoration of law and order and for restoring the normalcy. We hope that, as a result of the discussions between all the parties concerned and in a spirit of reconciliation, necessary constitutional and administrative reforms will be brought about which will ensure peace, communal harmony, good administration and democratic set up in Sikkim. We hope that this process, about which the Chogyal himself made an announcement, will be initiated before long and an effort will be made through our good offices to bring about a real reconciliation amongst the people of Sikkim and every effort will be made so that the legitimate aspirations of the people are realised.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Who will judge that the legitimate aspiration is realised?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The people themselves will judge. Our role will be to bring about that reconciliation and we would be, by lending our good officers, able to restore law and order and also normalcy. We hope that by this process among the various elements in Sikkim and the Chogyal also—he is also an important part of the institutions of Sikkim—there will be genuine reconciliation and the aspirations of the people would be realised. I will not advise our going into greater details because this is a matter in which we should respect the wishes of the people of Sikkim primarily.

While talking of neighbours, naturally the House expects me to give our reactions to the present situation in relation to Pakistan, which is our other neighbour. I would like to say that after the conclusion of Simla Agreement, we have to recognise the fact that one important provision of the Simla Agreement has been completely implemented. This was not an easy provision. This related to an agreement about the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir. The House is aware of the difficult terrain in the Jammu and Kashmir area. Soon after the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of cease-fire, for the two sides to get together and agree upon the line of control meant protracted negotiations and discussions. But it is a happy thought for me to recall that this agreement was arrived at and this is actually now signed on mosaic maps an initialled by the military commanders and these maps have been approved by the two Governments. That cleared the way for troop withdrawals, and the troops were withdrawn. The areas vacated thereby have now been occupied by the civilians who were displaced at the time of the conflict. This was an important aspect of the Simla Agreement

and we are happy that this part has been completely implemented.

As the House is no doubt aware, thereafter unfortunately President Bhutto and the Government of Pakistan adopted a somewhat negative attitude. On our soundings that we should start now discussing the other agreements arrived at and incorporated in the Simla Agreement, we got the reply and it was also publicly stated that Pakistan attached the first priority to the question of prisoners of war and that the other normalisation measures like restoration of diplomatic relations, restoration of over-flights and communications and several other matters mentioned in the Simla Agreement could not be discussed. Therefore, no progress could be made. President Bhutto took another very queer attitude. President Bhutto said, on the important question of recognition and on taking steps for normalisation of realations with Bangladesh, that he would like to await the outcome of the elements in Bangladesh.

This was an attitude for which there was no justification whatsoever. So far as international affairs go, I have not heard any example, or any incident or precedent, where a third party may say that they are not prepared to deal with another country because elections are going to take place in that country. That was an attitude which was absolutely unwarranted. Still we persevered, we did not give up hope. The elections in Bangladesh were held. I have already made a mention of that. But in this connection, I have to mention that again. The Bangladesh leaders naturally got pre-occupied with their first general elections according to their new Constitution. At the earliest possible moment after the elections, India and Bangladesh got together and evolved a joint declaration. I need not say much on this document because this declaration, I think, is a proposal which has received almost universal support in the

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country and without any dissent in any part of the world. There is no doubt there was one voice of dissension raised on the floor of the House by the leader of the Jan Sangh party, and he used expressions without realising the import of those expressions.

Here is a joint declaration evolved by consultation between two independent governments, India and Bangladesh, and we made an offer to try and solve an essentially humanitarian problem. We deliberately took a decision to keep the political issues apart. That does not mean that our stand on the political issues is given up. In fact we do strongly continue to hold the view that continued non-recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan is a negative factor in the situation of the Indian sub-continent. This will continue to be the major obstacle in the way of normalisation of conditions in the Indian sub-continent and this will be an obstacle in the way of establishment of durable peace. This position continues to be good because this is the only sound position that is possible and feasible under these circumstances. Knowing that fully well, both India and Bangladesh made the proposal in order to solve the humanitarian problem. What is the response of Pakistan to this?

I would like to take the House into confidence about our present thinking in this matter. As the hon. Members are aware, during the past year Pakistan has been carrying on world-wide propaganda on the prisoners of war with the set objective of obtaining a unilateral settlement without fulfilling its obligations towards Bangladesh. This has been their main pre-occupation. India's approach has consistently been that Pakistan should remove the obstacle in the way of holding tripartite talks so that Bangladesh can participate as a sovereign country in the discussion for resolving the various issues emanating from the December 1971 conflict. Pakistan has not only refused to take the necessary steps to recog-

nise the realities in the sub-continent but has also been using wholly negative tactics, which has been the principal factor for the delay in the resolution of the humanitarian problems. Despite Pakistan's continued hostility and negative attitude, the Governments of Bangladesh and India, guided by their desire to find an immediate solution to the humanitarian problems resulting from the December 1971 conflict, issued the Joint Declaration of April 17, 1973. This Declaration suggested a fair and practical solution of the humanitarian problems, by separating them from the political issues. The Declaration visualises simultaneous repatriation of the Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees, the Bangalees forcibly detained in Pakistan and the Pakistan nationals in Bangladesh who have declared their allegiance to Pakistan and have asked for repatriation to Pakistan.

The Joint Declaration provides clear and concrete proof that the Governments of India and Bangladesh have no intention of using the prisoners of war for extracting any kind of political concessions from Pakistan. The world at large has welcomed the constructive nature of the Joint Declaration and has acknowledged the fact that, by this gesture, Bangladesh and India have demonstrated their desire to find an immediate solution for the humanitarian issues. They have further commented that the ball is clearly in Pakistan's court and it would be unwise on the part of Pakistan to try to introduce political elements or quibble on its terms.

However, it is a matter of regret and disappointment that the statement issued by Pakistan on April 20 should not only attempt to reintroduce political considerations but also set forth an extreme position calling for the one-sided resolution of the issues affecting Pakistan. It is strange logic to argue that while Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees in India should be returned forthwith, Pakistan is not prepared to fulfil its obligations towards those

of its nationals in Bangladesh who have openly declared their allegiance to Pakistan and have asked for repatriation. It needs to be reiterated here that the attitude of Government of Bangladesh towards these people has been most humane and constructive. It was primarily due to the vision and magnanimity shown by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh and his Government that out of a total of about 6,00,000 non-Bengalees, a majority has decided to stay on in Bangladesh. That is a matter which is conveniently forgotten in this context. Only an estimated 2,50,000 have declared their allegiance to Pakistan and are desirous of repatriation. I would like to add that Bangladesh Government undertook elaborate arrangements to ascertain their allegiance and their desires in the matter of repatriation and these people have made their statements solemnly before magistrates declaring that they are Pakistani nationals and that they are desirous of going to Pakistan. It is not a case in which all the non-Bangalees are to be sent across but only those who have expressed their desire in more or less a formal manner before the magistrates. All that Bangladesh has done is to make it possible for the return to Pakistan of persons in Bangladesh who avowedly owe allegiance to Pakistan and not to Bangladesh. Their number is only about one-third of the non-Bangalees in Bangladesh. Thus, there is no question of Pakistan being asked to take a so-called 'ethnic, linguistic or political minority' as such, as alleged by Pakistan; it is only a question of Pakistan taking back those who regard Pakistan as their country. As for the rest of the non-Bangalees, Bangladesh has made it perfectly clear that those owing allegiance to Bangladesh will be enabled to remain in that country as equal citizens. There is no arbitrary expulsion, no option taken under duress, as alleged by Pakistan. In the face of these facts the expression of distress and concern, in the Pakistan Government's statement about the fate of these people, is, to say the least, totally misplaced.

The Pakistan Government's own record of dealing with nearly 4,00,000 Bengalees who have been forcibly detained in Pakistan, stands out in marked contrast. The civil servants amongst them numbering 16000 were summarily dismissed in July last year. The military personnel of Bangladesh origin numbering nearly 28,000 have been detained in camps. Those Bangalees who have been caught while trying to escape from Pakistan after selling all their belongings are being jailed. Are these persons to be treated on the same footing as the 195 Pakistani prisoners of war charged with criminal offences by the Bangladesh Government? It is to be noted that in the latter case there has been an extremely careful shifting of evidence by the Bangladesh Government which has revealed their involvement in heinous crimes against innocent civilians, including women and children.

The Bangladesh Government has itself declared that the trials will be held in accordance with universally recognised juridical norms. Eminent international jurists, according to the Bangladesh Government's statement, will be invited to observe the trials and the accused will be afforded all facilities to arrange for their defence and to engage counsel of their choice, including foreign counsel. There cannot be a more fair treatment of these persons. Even on this subject, the international community will not fail to notice that, whereas at one time Pakistan's spokesmen had been suggesting that they would be quite reconciled to the trial of about a thousand or more prisoners of war by Bangladesh provided the rest of the prisoners of war were released, now Pakistan is making it a condition that even the 195 persons against whom there is a clear-cut evidence of involvement in crimes should not be tried by the Bangladesh Government and, further, it is threatened that if the Bangladesh Government goes ahead with these trials, the Pakistan Government will have to bring to trial some Bangalees in Pakistan. It is a very strange case of, what should I

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say, judicial reprisals that, if Pakistani prisoners of war are to be tried, then, as a retaliatory measure, the Bangalees who are held in Pakistan will be tried. One has heard of many retaliations. But this is perhaps a new form of judicial reprisals.

The spokesman of the Government of Bangladesh has rightly commented on this and has stated that if such trials of innocent Bengalis are held in Pakistan, it would constitute a crude attempt at blackmail and judicial reprisals in violation of all canons of international civilised conduct. These are also our reactions with regard to the statement made by Pakistan.

Having said all that, how should we deal with the situation? The most important thing that has to be done is that before finalising our joint and common attitude, we have to consult the Bangladesh Government. We have already initiated that process and we hope to evolve a joint and common attitude that has to be adopted while dealing with this problem and, I am sure, as a result of these consultations, a joint approach will be possible. It is our intention to evolve that joint approach.

I would also like to say that we do not take a completely negative attitude in this situation notwithstanding the various unsatisfactory features in the statement of the Pakistan Government. I cannot help expressing the hope that the Pakistan Government will still review their position and accept the basic principle of the joint Indo-Bangladesh declaration, namely, that all humanitarian issues emanating from the 1971 conflict should be settled together and that these issues have to be separated from political considerations. If this principle is accepted, we are quite certain that the way will be cleared for the immediate repatriation of the Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees as well as the stranded Bangalee nationals in Pakistan and Pakistanis in Bangladesh.

This is our approach. I would also like to add that we have received a formal communication from the Minister of state for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan. We will, after consultations with the Government of Bangladesh, as already indicated by me, be able to send a reply to that communication in the light of our joint consultation.

I would like to say on the end that if the basic concepts of the Simla Agreement about which the Pakistan statement has again reiterated their desire to adhere to in letter and spirit, are actually translated into action and the problem is tackled in the humanitarian spirit, the spirit in which we had made this offer jointly—the joint offer by India and Bangladesh—, I am sure that this problem which involves several lakhs of people, of Bangalees, Pakistanis and prisoners-of-war and civilian internees, can be tackled; the only way to resolve this problem is to take a humanitarian view of the type that we have indicated in our joint declaration.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In view of what you have stated, we fail to understand how Pakistan has declared that deadlock with India has been broken.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I wish I could answer for Pakistan. But what I mean to say is that one does get an impression that they appear to be blowing hot and cold at the same breath, but it is not unusual and it will be our effort to shift this matter and try to find out if there is really a meeting point; our endeavour will be to find a meeting point.

Another close neighbour of ours, Nepal, was mentioned. I would not like to take much time of the House on this. I would like to say that our relations with Nepal are very close, very friendly. Our contribution to their economic development is the largest as compared to any other country. Our contribution is of the order of Rs. 10 crores per annum.

So far, our aid to Nepal comes to Rs. 100 crores. Our aid covers such vital areas as road construction, airport construction, major hydel and irrigation projects, water supply schemes including one in the city of Kathmandu, aid to the only university in Nepal, namely, the Tribhuvan University, horticultural schemes, forest research institutes, geological surveys, establishment of industrial estates, etc. It has been a very purposeful cooperation in the economic field with Nepal. Of the amount of aid Air India gives to foreign countries, Nepal is the largest recipient.

On trade and transit, I think, a point was missed by the hon. Member who raised this point that, probably, there were some Nepalese traders concerned. They are not, in the first instance, Nepalese traders. It is true that there were some Indian traders who were trying to import goods into India, trying to smuggle across to our territory. All these were banned goods and so, they were making unconscionable profits. That was the essential point about which the Indian and Nepal Governments were unhappy, and both the Governments came to an agreement about that, because smuggling is a matter of mutual concern, both to India and the Nepal. Nepal itself has been interested in channelising trade through legitimate hands and has viewed with concern any smuggling activity across the Indo-Nepalese border.

For instance, they have nationalised their jute exports, just a few weeks ago. This is indicative of their deep concern in this matter so that this smuggling may be stopped and I do not think that the point mentioned by him was ever their concern. May be that some traders might have approached the hon. Member to raise his voice on their behalf, but, certainly, it does not come in the way of the continuance of close and friendly relations between our two countries.

India and Nepal. We have excellent relations with Nepal. It is an open border. No travel document is required to travel across the Indo-Nepalese border. The supply of goods across the border also is completely free. This is one of the relationships which is the envy of many other neighbouring countries in the whole world and we are deliberately pursuing this policy so that there should be mutual friendship, mutual help and this should strengthen our relations with Nepal and we intend to continue these relations.

Other important matters were also referred to and, with your permission, I would like to make a brief mention of some of these matters. Mention was made of our relations with the United States. Now, this is a subject on which one can say a great deal and some hon. Members have spoken with a great deal of feeling and emotion on this subject. We ourselves in the House discussed this question some time back particularly in relation to the decision of the Government of the United States of America to supply arms to Pakistan. We expressed in no uncertain terms our total opposition to that policy of the United States. Our relations with the United States which had been at a very low ebb during the past two years showed signs of improvement towards the end of last year. There were expressions of desire from both sides to normalise and strengthen these relations. On November 30, 1972, I stated that we were prepared to develop our relations with the United States on the basis of equality, reciprocity, mutual interest and in the light of the new realities obtaining in the sub-continent. There had been similar expressions of a desire for a better relation on the part of the United States Government. It has been the Government's policy to develop friendly relations with all countries including the United States of America.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

A principal obstacle in the Indo-US relations has been the American supply of arms to Pakistan. The Government of India had hoped that this policy would come to an end and thus pave the way for the establishment of a durable peace in the sub-continent. The United States Government's recent decision to lift the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan has caused us much disappointment and concern. This concern has been widely shared by Parliament and the public. We have conveyed our strong feelings to the United States Government and it is our conviction that the supply of arms by the United States to Pakistan will seriously impede the normalisation of Indo-Pak relations and jeopardise the prospects of a durable peace in the Indian sub-continent. It may also pose a serious threat to India's security.

During the recent visits of Mr. Kenneth Rush and Mr. Joseph Sisco I again took the opportunity of pointing out to them the consequences of the supply of US arms to Pakistan. I do hope that the US Government will take note of our serious concern and help in the process of a detente and reconciliation and peaceful co-operation in the sub-continent.

16.00 hrs.

Several hon. Members spoke about our relations with China. I have nothing very important to report in this connection but still I would like to take the opportunity to state our position and our assessment.

Since I spoke in the House in December last year, there have been a few stray but significant indications of improved Chinese attitude.

While one cannot say that the basic Chinese attitude has undergone any significant change, one has to recognise that at social and official functions

the Chinese attitude now is more relaxed and congenial than in the past. I am particularly referring to the normal attitude adopted by the Chinese officials and diplomats all over the world towards our representatives.

We also notice some lessening of the propaganda against India and a slightly more realistic attitude towards the situation on the Indian sub-continent.

We are happy to note that the loud-speaker propaganda on the Sikkim-Tibet border has now ceased.

We have always hoped that things will gradually change and there will be greater normalcy of relations between India and China. Given the goodwill and sincerity on both sides, I think this should not be difficult.

India and China are two big countries with a long common frontier. They are close neighbours and it is in their interest to have friendly relations with each other. It is our policy to work for improvement of our relations with China.

Certain references were made about our relations with the USSR and I would like to take this opportunity of reiterating once again that we attach the greatest importance to our relations with the USSR. Our relations are friendly and cordial and close and there has been meaningful and purposeful cooperation in the political field and in the economic field and we are highly satisfied with our relationship with the USSR. It is unfortunate that some discordant notes were uttered here without any justification. I was particularly amazed at the attitude adopted by the leader of the Swatantra party, Shri Piloo Mody. I went through the record of his speech when the Indo-Soviet Treaty was being discussed. And, I would leave it to the hon. Members to compare the speech that he delivered today with the speech that he delivered at the time when the Indo-Soviet Treaty was being discussed on the floor of the

House and the difference will be surprising. My colleague rightly points out that he was not the President of the Swatantra Party at that time...

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that if it is still possible for him he may read my speech of yesterday and also the speech which I made at the time when the Indo-Soviet Treaty was signed and he will find no contradiction in them at all.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would only like to say that the first major statement by any non-congress leader in the country in support of the Indo-Soviet Treaty was made by late Shri Rajaji. In very clear terms he said that this is a Treaty which is in the mutual interest of both India and USSR. He had also said this is very much in the interest of India and in the interest of USSR. Now, I am sure that even my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nehru must be turning in his grave after having read the Indo-Soviet Treaty which the hon. Minister has accepted.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: For one reason neither Rajaji nor Jawahar Lal Nehru is in the grave. They were cremated according to the Hindu rites. But their ideas are with us and I have quoted the ideas and a public statement of his leader and I will be grateful if at his leisure he can do some research work and then quote any statement by any of our leaders which might show that what we are doing today is different from what was stated by those leaders.

I would like to say a word about the matter which was referred to by Shri Vajpayee, that is, the fact that Mr. Dange addressed the meeting in Moscow. He takes exception to this. I thought that the institutions in India where we permit various political parties to have their say and to make any statement, either inside the country or abroad, is something which all

of us value. As a country it shows that we value the right of freedom of expression. And those ideas were the ideas of one political party. There was no question of ever equating a non-official representative with the representatives of the government. In that gathering both the representatives of the government were invited and also the leaders of political parties of not only the communist party but the leaders of several other political parties from other countries were also invited and naturally they participated in the celebrations and made their statements. To use that as a handle to criticise USSR is nothing else but a sign of lack of appreciation of the true depth of relationship.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not only that he represented you also.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I hope he did not represent you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is the only correct thing you have said so far. Nor in future I will let him do it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would say in all earnestness that we should try to make a distinction between who is our friend who is our friend who stands with us on moments of trial; who is our friend who stands with us on moments of need and should not try to equate that only with the idea of so-called equidistance. I would like to say that this doctrine of equidistance between friends and critics; equidistance between good and evil is something which is totally unacceptable to us.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is the failure of your diplomacy which has placed you in that position.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We were together and partners in this diplomacy. In fact the recent diplomacy, if I may say so, after the split of the party has been able to crystalise the issues, both internal and external, in a clear form and we are proud of

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taking clear-cut attitudes not only on the internal issues but also on external matters.

Now, Sir, there is only one area and I will talk about it briefly. I think the House expects me to make some comment because several hon. Members have mentioned about Iran and Gulf Area.

The West Asia crisis, apart from being by far the major preoccupation of the Arab countries in the area, is an issue fraught with serious implications for world peace.

The House is fully aware of our stand on this issue, notably the vacation of aggression by Israel and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people. This continuing aggression has built up an explosive frustration which manifests itself in acts of violence and in inexcusable and flagrant violations of sovereignty by premeditated and planned attacks by Israel. We witnessed very recently another outrageous example of such an aggression by Israeli armed forces on Lebanon where civilians were indiscriminately shot down. The matter came up before the Security Council during the past week, and we kept close touch with our Arab friends. The resultant resolution was no doubt of a compromise nature and Lebanon ultimately agreed to it. We would have preferred a more specific and action-oriented resolution to prevent the recurrence of such unprovoked Israeli aggression.

A further resolution on Egypt has been adopted and it calls for a full report by the Secretary-General on the situation in West Asia and a further consideration of the situation by the Council. We hope this resolution will provide a fresh opportunity for some purposeful action, which is long overdue.

I may be excused if I were to make a reference to the remark made by Prof. Hiren Mukerjee who said that our Prime Minister had only sent a

message of sympathy to President Nixon and not to the Belgian Prime Minister. This is not correct. I have checked up. Our Prime Minister sent a message not only to President Nixon but also to the Belgian Prime Minister on the assassinations at Khartoum. So, we do not make any distinction on these humanitarian issues.

Now, I would like to say a few words about Gulf States—an area which I visited not long ago. In January-February this year I paid visits to the States of Oman, Qatar, the U.A.E., Bahrain and Kuwait. On all sides there was ample evidence of the historic ties that have linked these countries with India, particularly in commerce and trade and in cultural exchange. These factors have generated spontaneous goodwill towards India among the people and among their leaders. In all these States there is intense activity for utilising their vast natural resources for modernization and for establishing newly gained independence on firm economic and political foundations. In this process, we believe there is great scope for economic co-operation between India and the Gulf Estates, and we found a lively interest in such economic and technical co-operation. The exchange of delegations of experts with all these States has already started and will further increase in the near future.

We found all the Gulf States fully sharing our conviction that the Gulf should be an area of peace, open to all for peaceful purposes and free from tension, from domination or outside interference. We also share this policy with these countries in regard to the Indian Ocean of which the Gulf forms a vital extension.

Sir, with Iraq we have recently signed important agreements on oil supplies both in the short and in the long term and there is considerable scope, which experts are now studying for participation in joint projects both

in Iraq as well as in India. In other commercial, technical and cultural fields also, we both intend to intensify our collaboration. We have with Iraq an identify of views on a number of fundamental issues, such as on non-alignment, peaceful co-existence and both of us are following a socialistic pattern of society suited to the genius and capacity of our respective peoples. We are glad to observe that Iraq has mastered her initial difficulties in the nationalisation of her oil resources.

Professor Mukherjee, Shri Vajpayee, Shri Sant Bux Singh and other hon. Members while mentioning Iran have drawn attention to reports of re-armament. On this issue I had also, on an earlier occasion, made a statement. This House has expressed concern that this, in turn, should not lead to rearmament in Pakistan, which, of course, is a partner of Iran in CENTO and in the R.C.D. Naturally, we watch closely and constantly assess the strategic implications of such developments particularly in our part of the world. We are aware from sad experience that the armament of Pakistan has supported policies of militant confrontation with disastrous consequences to peace in our sub-continent. Our friendship with Iran is longstanding with deep cultural roots, common traditions and historic ties. We have a sizeable commercial exchange. Iran is already participating in our oil refinery in Madras. There are great possibilities in petro-chemicals as well as in other economic and technical fields. We have been pursuing these matters and in some cases are now negotiating agreements, and we intend to strengthen this co-operation further and thus give modern content to our relationship.

The Hon. Speaker had directed in the morning that I should inform the House of the unfortunate incident at Oslo. I have made inquiries, and I would like to say briefly that on

Sunday, the 22nd April, 1973, an attempt was made to set fire to the Indian Chancery in Oslo. The entrance hall of the office as well as some parts of the reception room were totally gutted. However there was little damage to the other rooms and the Embassy records are perfectly safe.

The miscreants left a hand-written poster on the signboard of the Chancery demanding that the prisoners of war should be set free. They had written this poster in English, Norwegian and Urdu and had signed it 'Green Shirts' in Norwegian. The Norwegian Police are investigating the incident and we are also sending a senior security officer to help the Norwegian Police in their investigations.

This is a typical case of a misguided terrorist activity. In view of our sincere effort to resolve the humanitarian problem I hope that better sense will prevail and this type of incidents will not be repeated. India is not a country which can submit to this type of blackmail. These incidents can be counter-productive.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When did the Ministry receive this information? Why was it not conveyed to the House yesterday?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I shall check up and I shall find out why it was not conveyed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Was there no chowkidar who was there at the gate of the Embassy?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have tried to touch upon several aspects. There are other important problems in the world and Shri Krishna Menon rightly drew our attention to the important question of disarmament.

There is no doubt that disarmament is the most important question facing the international community and the world. I would not like to go into detail although a great deal can be

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said; it may be that when I have some other opportunity I shall try to elaborate this problem. Whereas some sort of limitation has already been accepted in the matter of anti-ballistic missiles between the two superpowers a great deal more has to be done. Even in the sphere of nuclear weapon tests there are countries which are outside the present partial test ban. France and China are not signatories and are not parties even to such partial or limited agreements. But for the developing countries, for a large number of countries, disarmament in the conventional field is a matter of high importance.

The General Assembly had adopted a resolution that there should be a world conference on disarmament. Countries are not yet forthright in taking action to implement that resolution. There are hesitations on the part of important countries even in the matter of participation in these discussions.

To sum up I would like to say that the progress made in this respect is rather disappointing. But the international community has to continue its efforts and try to create a situation, an atmosphere, where further progress could be made. May be that the general emergence of detente and the relaxation of tensions in Europe, even in Asia, the signing of the Paris peace agreement in relation to Vietnam, peace agreement in Laos—these are moves in the direction in which ultimately there will be greater willingness to discuss this important question of disarmament.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Should not the House discuss this subject sometime? Why does not Government come forward with a motion for discussion of the problem of disarmament?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If the House can spare the time; I would be glad to discuss it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Every Parliament discusses it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The House is busy now with more important matters and I do not think there will be time at any rate during the current session. But this is an important matter and we should discuss it in the House and outside.

In the financial field I share Shri Krishna Menon's anxiety that a great deal of unsettling effect has been generated by the very erratic behaviour of various currencies; the question of balance of payments the IMF and also the linkage of various currencies with each other or with gold or the delinking of it. These are very important matters but I hope the House would agree that within this short time; we cannot discuss this very important subject.

I would like to say that progressively a consensus is getting evolved in the country about the basic problems that face us in the international relations. There may be differences in emphasis put across on one or other occasion there may be several other occasions but I think on the whole we can look back with satisfaction that the conduct of our external relations our relations with our neighbours and our efforts to resolve problems have by and large, yielded success, and in this I will continue to count upon the co-operation, support and advice of the House. Thank you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: One question—about the appointment of a gentleman to the post of High Commissioner against whom certain charges are pending. This is a serious matter. We must hear something from the hon. Minister on this point.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will look into that aspect. At the moment, I have not looked into it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Since yesterday, the hon. Minister did not think it necessary to look into this matter?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are individual questions. Even so, he has offered to look into it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Has he really finished?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put the cut motions moved by Shri Saroj Mukherjee, Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Mavalankar to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to press my cut motion No. 29.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, you are comparatively new to the House. Unless you mention the particular cut motion you want to be put to the House separately, you cannot challenge a division on all the cut motions.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: No, Sir, I have already mentioned it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That stage is over. I have declared the cut motions as lost. You should have been more alert.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He means to say that you may do it next year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No 28 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs".

The motion was adopted.

[The motion for Demand for Grant, which was adopted by the Lok Sabha, is reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 28—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,57,77,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which seven hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved.

DEMAND NO. 19—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,73,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 20,01,94,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 20—DEFENCE SERVICES—ARMY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,57,64,17,000 on Revenue

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Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to Defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—NAVY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,84,17,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 22—DEFENCE SERVICES—AIR FORCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,71,67,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 23—DEFENCE SERVICES—PENSIONS, ETC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,33,33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions, etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 24—DEFENCE CAPITAL—OUTLAY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,38,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to appoint more officers by promotion than direct recruitment. (1)]

"That the demand under the head, Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide common mess for officers and jawans. (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for becoming fully self-reliant in the matter of arms and ammunitions. (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end dependence on Britain and U.S.A. in the matter of arms and ammunitions. (4)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the pay of military officers and jawans. (5)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the service conditions of military officers and jawans. (6)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt democratic system instead of the old British system in the matter of mutual relations among officers and jawans. (7)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to modernise arms and ammunitions. (8)]

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the Defence expenditure in spite of reduction of tension in the sub-continent (29).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of Defence items. (30).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more job opportunities in Defence Services for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (31).]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant 'A' class ration to Jawans on duty at Borders in difficult terrain, High altitude and extremely cold weather. (32).]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce compensation scheme for trainee pilots who meet with fatal accidents during training. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services..Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to safeguard some employees of Carter Pooler and Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta so that they can join their duties with safety and security of life. (34)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the Industrial Tribunal award in respect of some employees of Mazagon Dock Ltd. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish "Piece work system" in ordnance factories. (36)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant 8.33 per cent bonus to Defence employees. (37)]

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Inadequate recruitment of the officers in the Armed Forces, especially for the technical divisions. (39)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Poor scales of pay and pension to the rank and file Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen. (40)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up Ordnance factories in backward States like Kerala. (41)]

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of termination of service of the personnel without assigning any reason. (42)]

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to radically reorient the entire Defence Organisation which will meet the needs of the modern and democratic Republic of India. (43)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate a clear cut policy regarding the production of Atom Bombs. (44)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to speedily and effectively modernise the Indian Armed Forces, particularly in terms of defence equipment, tools, arms and ammunitions. (45)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for strengthening the National Cadet Corps in the entire country. (46)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increasing the health and hospital facilities and amenities for the Defence personnel. (47)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give immediate and better assistance to the families of the Jawans and Officers who are killed while fighting and performing their duties. (48)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adequate housing facilities for Defence workers. (49)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The demands and the cut motions are before the House.

*DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands of the Ministry of Defence. During the last ten years the defence expenditure has recorded a five-time increase but in the annual report it has been stated that at the global level there has apparently been a lessening of tension. It further says, "and yet there has been no move in the direction of reducing defence expenditure etc." The Government have expressed regrets that the defence expenditure in other countries of the world has not been reduced but I feel that such an expression of regrets is not quite justified nor does it behove well of us because we have not been able to reduce the defence expenditure ourselves. Sir, as a result of this continuous increase in the defence expenditure we find that during the last 10 years the economic development of the country has received a set back and the plan targets have not been fully achieved. We also feel, Sir, that in the prevailing circumstances there is no likelihood of any aggression on India by any foreign power and because of the adverse impact that increased defence expenditure creates on the economy we

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

find no justifiable reason for the increased expenditure and hence I oppose it. The report suggests that a great measure of self-sufficiency and self-reliance has been achieved in the matters of defence production. I will read out a paragraph from the report which will go to show that even though we proclaim to have gained self-sufficiency but in fact we have not achieved it fully and we have to continue to depend on imports. I quote:

"The indigenous content in the Vijayant tank is now of the order of 70 per cent and is expected to reach 85 per cent by the end of 1973-74. The indigenous content of the Shaktiman truck increased from 78 per cent in 1969-70 to 79.15 per cent in 1971-72; the indigenous content of Nissan Patrol from 33.40 to 35.41 per cent."

The report reads further to say, "in the course of next three years all the three vehicles are expected to be entirely indigenous except for the items which are not economically feasible to manufacture within the country."

Thus it is very clear, even according to Government's own report that we have to depend on foreign imports for the production of defence vehicles.

The report further says that steps have been taken to avoid duplication of production of defence requirements. Had it been really so, we would have been glad but in the name of avoiding duplication of production the Government have created an avenue for buying goods from the private industries in country which are dominated by the monopoly houses.

From the report we find that Government proposes to set up a Special Steel Project to provide special steel for defence requirement at a cost of Rs. 48.01 crores by the Ministry of Defence. We all know Sir, that the country is faced with an acute shortage of special steel and as a result of this many factories have been closed down owing to its shortage. The Government have a plan for augmenting production of special steel in the

Durgapur Steel/Project and a new plan at Salem but far from fulfilling these projects, we find that the Ministry of Defence will now set up a separate special steel project for its own requirement. We cannot find any logic in it.

The report makes another interesting revelation which only proves how this Government is in league with the monopoly houses of this country and how behind the screen of "avoiding duplication" they are in fact trying to uphold the cause of the monopoly house in this country and I quote from page 47 of the report:

"As a step towards growing self-reliance, a decision has been taken to set up a joint venture with M/s. India Piston to manufacture very sophisticated piston assembly required for the Vijayanta tank. Licence to set up this venture in the name of M/s. Bharat Pistons has been obtained. An annual foreign exchange saving of Rs. 30 lakhs is anticipated when the factory goes into production."

What do we find in this scheme. A joint venture will be set up. A private sector company—the Bharat Pistons will work in collaboration with the Indian Pistons for the defence and this will result in a small saving of Rs. 30 lakhs of rupees and the Government in foreign exchange a year. Sir, it is too well known a fact that the Bharat Pistons is being controlled by one of the owners of the 75 monopoly houses and because some such persons are there the Government have chosen to form the joint sector with such a firm. Sir, I tried to find out the top brass of the Indian piston but I could not get their names but it is very clear, that in the name of defence requirements and avoidance of duplication Government is trying to promote the interest of the private sector and they are hand in gloves with them.

We also find, Sir, that while the production in the ordnance factories

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

have increased 4 to 5 times the strength of workers working in these factories, has not been increased adequately. This is not all but to make things worse, the Government are retrenching many workers and many have been retrenched for political considerations. We know Sir, that 32 ordnance factory workers have been retrenched for political reasons. The dissatisfaction among the workers have further been aggravated owing to the 'piece work system'. The power shortage almost become a permanent feature and 'piece work' workers become the worst sufferers when there is a power cut. I will therefore urge upon this Government that they must look into this aspect of the workers grievances and try to remove them. The Government should also ensure that the benefits of the Pay Commission Report should be given to them and they should also be given bonus.

Sir, in the year 1971 a Defence Metallurgical Research Cell which was located in Ichapur was removed by the Government to Hyderabad despite protests against this move. This cell was doing a very useful work at Ichapur. There are 4 ordnance factories and 3 steel projects around Calcutta and the cell could have been of great help to all these projects but for no apparent justification the Government chose to shift it to Hyderabad and according to our information it is not being properly utilised there and I would draw the Government's attention in this regard.

A few days ago, there was a discussion about the unrest among the workers of the Mazagon Dock Workers. They had gone to a tribunal and even though the tribunal has given its decision, the Government has, so far, not honoured the decision of the tribunal and instead they have gone to the court. This clearly exposes that the Government do not want to put into practice what they proudly profess. While this Government has committed itself to the cause of 'Garibi Hatao', we find that they are reluctant to honour the legitimate

demands of the labourers and the working class as is quite evident from the instant case.

Sir, the Central Government have taken over the management of the Caterpooler Private Ltd., but 14 employees of this firm cannot join their duty as a security of their life is not secured. Many representations have been made but nothing has been done so far. I would, therefore, avail of this opportunity to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this fact and urge that these employees should be allowed to resume their work and security of their life should be assured.

From the report we find, Sir, that we are now exporting arms produced in our country. We feel that it goes against our heritage. On the one hand we proclaim ourselves to be a peace loving non-aligned country and on the other hand by exporting arms to foreign countries we are trying to follow the footsteps of the capitalists belligerent nations. Earnings from arms export runs counter to our policy of non-alignment.

Sir, the report also reveals that is a shortage of technical personnel and as such many of the defence wings had to put up with shortage in staff. This is really an astounding revelation because we find that lakhs of technically qualified young persons are moving from pillar to post for jobs of any description. This only proves Sir, that the recruitment of such technical personnel is not being done properly and political reasons may be one of the contributing factors for this lopsided policy of recruitment. We know it Sir, that Government concentrate on a few regions of this country for recruitment of army personnel but instead of this if the resources available in the different regions of the country are tapped properly then there is no reason why the Ministry should suffer from the shortage of technical personnel. We also find from the report Sir, that against the demand of 2250 nurses the Defence Ministry

could get only 1627 nurses and it is as paradoxical as the above illustration because it is a common knowledge that a large number of trained nurses are there who are yet to be employed gainfully.

I would now like to say a few words about the policy of discrimination that is being pursued by this Government in regard to the issue of ration to the jawans and to the officers. The jawans are posted in the hilly borders of our country and are given a C class ration. They are asked to go to the rugged and cold heights of the mountains to keep a constant vigil on border with only seven days ration as contrasting to this we find that the officers of the army who keeps miles away from the borders and are lodged in comparative comfortable houses are issued A class rations. This discrimination is sagging the enthusiasm of our brave jawans who are suffering from a constant feeling of discrimination and I would therefore suggest that immediate steps should be taken to bring an end to this act of discrimination.

In reply to questions in this House, the Hon. Minister has stated that trainee pilots will not be entitled to any compensation for any fatal accident that may take place during the period of their training and only some *ad hoc* payment will be made to them and their families. But ironically enough Sir, we have found that all the trainee pilots who died in accidents during the period of their training have not been paid even this *ad hoc* amount. I know that payments have been made only in such cases in respect of which there were Parliament questions while others languished. I therefore suggest that the Ministry must as a matter of policy pay compensation immediately to the next of the kin or the family members of the trainee pilot who died in accident for it is not possible for every such family to have an access to the Members of Parliament and merely on this account they should not suffer. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the whole

procedure and streamline it in such a way that payment of compensation is made free from leverage and it is made automatic in all cases.

Sir, now I will show how the jawans are utilised by this Government for serving their party interests. The Hindusthan Standard, this is not our party paper but a paper which greatly supports the Government's policies, in its editions dated the 15-12-1972 published a photograph on the front page which was titled as below:

"Army jawans busy constructing a Bailey bridge over the Kestopore canal connecting Nazrul Islam avenue and Salt Lake for forthcoming congress session at Salt Lake."

Thus the jawans were made to work for the Congress Session and not one but 4 bridges were built by them. A question was also raised in this House—Unstarred Question No. 1419. In reply to the question the Government had accepted that 4 bridges were constructed. Why it was done? The answer says, "the assistance was provided in pursuance of the policy to provide—whether it is feasible or necessary—to aid civil authorities." Please note the words to aid civil authorities. Who will pay the money? The answer says, the payment will be made by the civil authorities. It must be noted here Sir, that at that time the Congress party was holding its annual session at the Salt Lake and to facilitate the arrival of the delegates to this session, this Government had pressed the army into action to set up, not one but 4 bridges. The report abounds in references to the different places where the army was utilised for non-military purposes but strangely enough the Report has chosen not to make any mention about the construction of 4 bridges by the army for the Congress session at Salt Lake, Calcutta. And even the money for the construction of these bridges has not been paid either by the local authorities or by AICC.

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

Sir, recently the Indian army has been sent to Sikkim. India's relations with Sikkim revolve round three subjects—Defence, External Affairs, and Communications. But now we find that the Indian army has been sent to Sikkim to run the internal administration of that country. It may be argued that the Chogyal or the Political parties of Sikkim had invited the Indian army to go there. May be it is so. The people were agitating for their democratic rights. Their slogan was "we do not want Chogyal. We do not want Chogyal's son". But the movement has been turned for. A little while ago the hon. Minister for External Affairs said in this very House in his reply to the debate on foreign affairs that the army will do the reconciliation work. Therefore, it means that Chogyal will remain and his anti people rule will also remain. Thus we find that in Sikkim the Indian army has been utilised to suppress the aspirations of the people for a democratic rule and the army has gone to suppress the popular movement of the masses. We have no better expectations from this Government because in our own country we have seen how this Government have utilised the army for suppressing the people's movement and they cannot be expected to do better outside the country.

Sir, I will conclude my speech by showing how erring airforce officers are allowed to go free on the 29th of March, 1973 an unstarred question No. 5259 was put to the Minister about the unauthorised imports by Indian Air Force officers in Indian Air Force planes. In part (a) of the question it was asked, "whether he will lay on the Table of the House a list of smuggled goods seized and handed over to the customs authorities", in reply Minister stated, "The goods seized and handed over to the Customs authorities were TV sets, Tape Recorders, Transistors, Mixies, Electric Fans, Electric Ovens, Electric Hair Dryers, Liquor bottles, Sarees, Umbrellas, Perfume/Cosmetics, Glass-ware, Tapes/

Suit/Shirt/Trousers pieces, Watches/Time pieces, Dry fruit etc. part (c) of the question enquired, "the designation of Indian Air Force personnel involved in it and the nature of disciplinary action taken against each of the personnel involved in the incidents". In reply the Minister has stated, "Two Group Captains have been awarded "Displeasure" of the Chief of the Air Staff. One Wing Commander has been removed from the Command of the Squadron, one Squadron Leader has been awarded "Displeasure" of the CAS.... Three flight Lieutenants have been awarded Severe Displeasure of the CAS...."

Thus the airforce officers were caught red handed while smuggling goods into India and the punishments given to them were only "Displeasure" and "Severe Displeasure".

Therefore, Sir, I oppose the demands because the increased defence expenditure is retarding the economic progress of our country and the Government is encouraging the private monopoly houses to feather their own nests through their supplies to Defence units and this they are doing under Government's willing patronage.

श्री चन्द्रसाल चडाकर (दुर्ग) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैंने यह जान कर बड़ी खुशी हूँ कि गत वर्ष और इस वर्ष की जो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट है उन में कुछ भाषिक जानकारी हमारे रक्त उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में दी हुई है। लेकिन जहां तक वायू सेना का सम्बन्ध है, हवाई जहाजों के बारे में इतनी कम जानकारी है कि हम पता नहीं चलता है कि हम किस तरह के नये किस्म के ड्रिमान बना रहे हैं और उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति कर रहे हैं।

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेहड़ी (निजामा-बाद) : पता लगता भी नहीं चाहिए।

श्री चन्द्रसाल चडाकर : विवेशियों को यह पता है, केवल यहां के लोगों को नहीं है। कलकी पता है बाहर के लोगों को। गत वर्ष रक्त बजट की मांगों का उत्तर

देते हुए रक्षा मन्त्री श्री जगजीवन राम ने कहा था कि जहां तक फौजी हथियारों का प्रश्न है, पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में भारत की स्थिति पाकिस्तान की तुलना में थोड़ी ही अच्छी थी। उन्होंने यह बात भी कही थी कि विदेशी सहायता के कारण कुछ किसम के हथियारों में पाकिस्तान की स्थिति हम से अच्छी थी।

आज जो कुछ रक्षा उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में हो रहा है उस के बारे में मैं कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। फौजी हथियारों और सामग्रियों के बारे में हमारी नीति यह है कि हम अधिक से अधिक स्वावलम्बी हों, लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि बीस पचास वर्षों की प्रगति के बाद भी इस दिशा में हमारी प्रगति बहुत धीमी है। हम से बाद में युगोस्लाविया और पौलैंड ने रक्षा उत्पादन का काम आरम्भ किया, लेकिन इन देशों में कई किसमों के फौजी हथियारों का उत्पादन बहुत अधिक होता है और उनकी प्रगति उन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार काफी हुई है, यहां तक कि हम भी उन देशों से आज कल कुछ सामान खरीदने लगे हैं। जहां तक चीन की रक्षा सामग्रियों के उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं अधिक तुलना नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि आज फौजी उत्पादन में वह निश्चित रूप से बहुत आगे बढ़ा है। बस्तुतः वह इस मामले में पूर्णतया स्वावलम्बी हो गया है जब भारत में हमारा रक्षा उत्पादन काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। जितना काम हमारे यहां हुआ है, उस को मैं कम करके आंकना नहीं चाहता, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे यहां काफी अधिक उत्पादन हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी हम अभी दूसरे देशों से आयात करने पर निर्भर करते हैं। हम फौजी हथियारों के उत्पादन में इतने पिछड़े हुए क्यों हैं इस पर हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय और केन्द्रीय मंत्री मंडल को गहराई से विचार करना चाहिए। जो और देश हैं, जैसे चीन, पौलैंड, युगोस्लाविया जापान आदि, ये

जब कभी विभिन्न किसमों के फौजी हथियार और मंत्रीनरी किसी दूसरे देश से खरीदते हैं तो केवल दो, चार की संख्या में ही खरीदते हैं। बाद में उन के पुजों को खोलकर, उन का बारीकी से अध्ययन करके, उसी प्रकार के हथियार पुजे अपने देश में बनाना आरम्भ कर देते हैं और अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार उन में सुधार भी करते हैं। उन में इतने सुधार कर देते हैं कि वह बिलकुल आधुनिक बन जाता है।

इस में शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश में कुछ किस्म के हथियार बनने लगे हैं, जिन के सम्बन्ध में पिछले वर्ष रक्षा मंत्री श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल उत्पादन और रक्षा मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम दीनोंने अपने भाषण में कहा था, फिर भी कितने किस्म के हथियार चाहिए उन में से कुछ के बारे में हमको विदेशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। इतने वर्षों के बाद भी हमें क्यों उन को बाहर से लेना पड़ता है। इस पर हमको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और उस तरह के हथियार हम को अपने देश में ही बनाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

अब आप फौजी विमान बनाने की बात को लीजिये। इसकी प्रगति असल में जो हमारी जहाज बनाने वाली कम्पनियां हैं उन की डिजाइन कंपेलिटी पर निर्भर करती है। डिजाइन कंपेलिटी की बात जब हम देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि अभी हम उतना विकास नहीं कर पाये हैं जितना करना चाहिए था।

हमें इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिए कि हम डिजाइन कंपेलिटी में क्यों पिछे रह गए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में प्रगति करने के लिए तीन चार बातों का बड़ा महत्व है। उदाहरण के लिए हमारा देश मेटालर्जी के विषय में अधिक विकास नहीं कर पाया है। रक्षा सामग्री बनाने के लिए जिन तैयार व मिलबट धातुओं की आवश्यकता होती है, वे अभी तक हमारे

[श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर]

यहां तैयार नहीं होती हैं और उन को बाहर से भेजना पड़ता है। जब तक इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स का सम्बन्ध है भारत इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स/जूरु कुछ काम कर रहा है, लेकिन इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स के क्षेत्र में जितना विकास होना चाहिए वा, वह अभी तक नहीं हो/पाया है। यही स्थिति कीमिक्स्चर की है। जब तक हम कैमीकल्ज के विषय में पर्याप्त विकास नहीं करते, तब तक हम डिजाइन कैपेचिलिटी में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं।

एयरोनाइक्स के क्षेत्र में हमारा कुछ विकास होता है, लेकिन उसकी गति धीमी है। मैं नहीं जानता कि हम विमान बनाने में कब तक स्वावलम्बी हो सकेंगे यह ठीक है कि दुनिया के कई ऐसे बड़े बड़े देश हैं, जिन में इंटरन बोर्हर भी हैं, वे भी कई बार सफल नहीं होते। लेकिन वे अनुसंधान कार्य में लगे रहते हैं। बाद में सफलता मिलती है। हमारे देश में भी ऐसी दिक्कत आ सकती हैं।

हम को अपने प्रोडक्शन कैपेचिलिटी-उत्पादन क्षमता-की भी गड़बड़ता से जांच करनी चाहिए। इस विषय में एक मुख्य सवाल यह है कि हम जो उत्पादन करते हैं, उस का व्यवहार कितना है। चूंकि रक्षा सामग्री का निर्माण सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में होता है, इस लिए हम निजी क्षेत्र में होने वाले व्यय से उस की तुलना नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन दूसरे देशों की तुलना में हमारी रक्षा सामग्री का उत्पादन व्यय अधिक है। रक्षा मंत्रालय को इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिए कि हमारा उत्पादन-व्यय इतना अधिक क्यों है।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारी पट्ट्यूनिट कास्ट बहुत अधिक है और इस लिए हम अधिक उत्पादन नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब तक हम प्रति इकाई के उत्पादन व्यय को कम नहीं करें, तब तक हम उत्पादन नहीं कर सकेंगे, और जब तब हम अधिक उत्पादन नहीं कर सकेंगे तब तक रक्षा सामग्री के लिए हम को दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ेगा। कई ऐसे देश हैं, जिन

के पास केवल डेट्रॉइट लाल कीज है, लेकिन उनके पास 1700 या 1800 टैक हैं। हमारी इतनी बड़ी कीज है, लेकिन उस के मुकाबले हमारे आमरेट्स और एविएटेंट बहुत कम हैं। जब तक हमारी प्रोडक्शन कास्ट कम नहीं होगी, तब तक हम अपने उत्पादन में बढ़ि नहीं कर सकेंगे।

अगर हमारे देश में रक्षा सामग्री का उत्पादन उचित मात्रा में किया जाय, तो देश के कई लाल युवक इंजीनियर्स को काम पर लगाया जा सकता है। अगर रक्षा सामग्री का उत्पादन बढ़ता है, तो देश की अधिक स्थिति में काफी सुधार होगा। इस के प्रतिरिक्षण हमारे कई मिल देश हम से कीजी हथियार प्राप्त करने की उम्मीद करते हैं। लेकिन हम उन्हें हथियार तभी दे सकेंगे, जब कि हमारे हथियारों की कीमत सरकी हो, उन की क्वालिटी अच्छी हो और हमारे यहां उन का उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा में हो। चूंकि हमारे देश में कीजी हथियारों का उत्पादन कम है, इस लिए हम अपने मिल देशों को हथियार सप्लाई करने में असमर्थ हैं।

कुछ देशों का रूपाल है कि चूंकि हम किसी देश पर आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहते हैं, इस लिए हम को केवल अपनी प्रावश्यकता के अनुरूप ही रक्षा सामग्री का उत्पादन करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दृष्टिकोण पुराना हो चुका है। हमारे मिल देश और पड़ोसी देश भारत से हथियार प्राप्त करने की उम्मीद करते हैं, लेकिन अपने यहां पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन न होने के कारण हम उन्हें हथियार नहीं दे सकते हैं।

एक नामनिय सदस्य : हम एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्रलल चन्द्राकर : अगर बारह, तेरह लाल रूपये का सामान एक्सपोर्ट कर दिया या किसी को बीस बंडके दे दी, तो उससे क्या होता है।

रक्षा मन्त्रालय ने यह ठीक निर्णय किया है कि अपनी संन्य शक्ति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बड़ा कर फायर पावर को ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाये मैं समझता हूं कि एकिरमेन्ट और हृषियारों के आधुनिक विकास को देखते हुए सही वह निश्चय किया गया है और यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

हमारे देश का समुद्र तट बहुत लम्बा है, जिस की रक्षा करने के लिए हैंड्सें बहुत अच्छे समुद्री जहाजों और फीग्राउंड आदि की आवश्यता होती है। मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट में इस बात की चर्चा की गई है कि हमारे देश में कई किस्म के समुद्री जहाजों के निर्माण की तैयारी हो रही है। मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं। आज हमें सर्वे शिप्स और मिजाइल बोट्स की बहुत आवश्यकता है। हमें अपने सर्वमैरिन फॉलीट को भी अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाना चाहिए। निस्सन्देह रक्षा मन्त्रालय इस तरफ ध्यान दे रहा होमा। लेकिन नेवी के लिए जो बजट रखा गया है, वहांपि वह पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक है, भगवर मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूं कि वह प्रयोग्य है। मैं समझता हूं कि नेवी और एयर फोर्स के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया है, उससे कुछ अधिक पैसा देने की आवश्यकता है। इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि व्यिल सेना के पैसों को काट कर नेवी और एयर फोर्स के लिए दिया जाय। लेकिन हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि हमारे देश के ग्रास पास क्या स्थिति है और पाकिस्तान की तैयारियां किस तरह से चल रहीं हैं।

पाकिस्तान ने 1970 में भी कई देशों से हथियार लेकर तैयारी की थी। आज वह चीन से, कई पश्चिमी देशों से और ईरान के जरीये अमरीका/से उपर्योगी अधिक कई किस्म के विमान और अन्य युद्ध सामग्री प्राप्त कर रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी बायु सेना को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। आज हमें लांग-रेंज रिकल्नेसेंस प्लेन्ज की जरूरत है, जो रिकल्नेसेंस के क्लिप बहुत दूर तक उड़ सके। हमें डीप पैनीट्रेशन

के लिए भी अधिक संख्या में विमान प्राप्त करने चाहिए, क्योंकि आज यह नजर आ रहा है कि पाकिस्तान से कभी भी फिर लड़ाई हो सकती है। इस लिए हमें धन की परवाह न करके अभी से अपनी बायु सेना को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

कुछ समय पहले हमारे देश में डीप पैनीट्रेशन हवाई जहाज बनाने की बात चल रही थी। अब उसको कुछ और समय के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया है। मैं जानता हूं कि विमान बनाने के सम्बन्ध में बहुत किस्म की रिसर्च होती है, कई किस्म के ट्राइलज होते हैं और उस के लिए करोड़ों रुपये का मेट्रियल खरीदना पड़ता है। लेकिन इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि हमारा दृश्मन पाकिस्तान कभी भी फिर हम पर हमला कर सकता है, हमें ऐसे विमान बनाने में अधिक समय नहीं लगाना चाहिए और यह कोशिश करना चाहिए कि हम अंडी से जल्दी उन का निर्माण करें।

अभी हर साल हमारी सेना से लगभग 60 हजार लोग निकलते हैं जो कि 30-32 साल की उम्र के बाद वहां से रिट्रैच हो जाते हैं। उनको नौकरी देने के संबंध में अभी तक सरकार ने कुछ व्यवस्था तो की है, लेकिन बहुत कम है। इस दिशा में कोई योजना-बदल काम नहीं हो रहा है कि उन को कहीं पर नौकरी मिल सके या हमारे जितने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने हैं वहां पर पांच परसेंट, दस परसेंट उनको जगह हम दें सकें। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इसी तरह से सरकार की जो नई नौकरियां होती हैं उनमें भी एक या दो वर्ष परसेंट नौकरी देनी की व्यवस्था उन के लिए नहीं की गई है। अच्छा हो कि सेना से निकले हुए जो डिसिप्लिन्ड सोल्जर्स हैं उनको सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में या सरकारी नौकरियों में ले तो उससे

[बी चन्द्रलाल चांडाकर]

केवल उनका उत्साह बढ़ेगा बल्कि भ्रम्भासन भी हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों में घट्टा रहेगा।

पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट और इस साल की रिपोर्ट में भी यह बताया गया है कि मध्यम स्तर के अफसरों की हमारे यहां फौज में कमी है। इसी तरह से एलेक्ट्रिकल और मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स की बहुत कमी है। इस संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस कमी की पूर्ति के लिए क्या क्या विशेष प्रयत्न किए गए हैं, क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं उसके ऊपर प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करें।

17.00 hrs.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): After the December war of 1971 this country has become quite conscious of its armed forces. We do not grudge in fact, no section of this House would grudge giving a sum of Rs. 1404.82 crores for revenue expenditure and another Rs. 196.36 crores for capital expenditure. In fact, there is only a very nominal increase in the allotment for this year, compared to the revised estimates of the last year. We would not grudge another couple of hundred crores if that could possibly be utilised.

Unfortunately, the Ministry when they speak of the Armed Forces, they only think of the brass hats with stars and stripes embossed on their liveries and swords, the highly paid officers who get all facilities and very fat salaries, perquisites and allowances. They sit somewhere comfortably sheltered behind the army and send the jawans to the front.... (Interruptions) I am talking of the senior officers. I do not say that they are not necessary. But, after all, what do you give to the poor jawans? What do you give to the Field Marshals? The Commander who was about to retire was given an extension of service and made a Field Mar-

shal. What has he brought to this country? He says, 'Had I not been the commander in the Army, India would have been defeated. I was invited to Pakistan but I did not go. Had I gone, this country would have been defeated.' Such useless commanders should have been kicked out long ago. Is it honourable for a Commander, a very senior officer of the rank of Field Marshal, to put this country to ridicule? But this has happened and what action have you taken? That man should have been kicked out.... (Interruptions) He made that statement, you know. It is very disgraceful also. This man had perhaps been put in that position because of the fact that a previous Defence Minister who is known to us all, was inimical towards him. That enmity gave him the occasion to come to the top and from that time onwards, because the Minister happened to be a Malayalee, he started harassing all Malayalees in the ranks and officers. I do warn the Minister to go into the question as to how far this parochialism reigns supreme in the various services. I wrote a letter and I talked to you in the Central Hall also, about an ordinary personnel who has been sent out of the Air-Force. I am just reading that letter which was sent by the brother of that man who is in the Hindustan Insecticides, Udyogmandal and I am the President of the Union of that unit. He wrote to me and a copy was sent to you.

"Shri Jagajeevan Ramji, Defence Minister:

Discharged vide:- A. F. Rules 1969, Chapter III, Rule 15, clause (k). 'Service no longer required'.

I am the brother of Muraleedharan N. I visited O.C. on 11th January, 1978 and requested for a clarification. But no such clarification came from him. The candidate has just to leave the Air

Force on the due date as per the order for 'reason unknown'. His superiors stated that the candidate is a good student airman and they have nothing to say against him.

I understand, there is no reason whatsoever for the sudden discharge of my brother. His character is good, he had no political activities, he has not been arrested or jailed so far and I learn that the verifications given by the Police Establishments are not against him. Against all these if the Air Force records show a bad report on him I am prepared if an opportunity is given to challenge the authenticity of such reports and prove that it is not correct. But with the necessary powers and channels that your big office has got to check up, it may be verified and let us be told the reasons for my brother's discharge. I feel I can provide necessary satisfactory answers if the matter is enquired into. This I request you humbly so that a life is not spoiled or destroyed most probably as a result of incorrect information that you have received against my brother."

In the higher echelons of these services you find this sort of discrimination. He used to promote whomsoever he wanted and demote whomsoever he wanted..

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): He has nothing to do with the Air Force.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: The whole approach in the Armed Forces is parochial. I come from a State from whom jawans have come who have fought very bravely. You see how the paper tigers in the middle-east have been suffering and how Pakistani warlords have been suffering at the hands of our intelligent young men. These young men must be given all encouragement. What do you give them? What is the remuneration of these young people? The

poor jawan gets monthly salary of Rs. 47. If he comes under Combat Entry, he gets Combat Entry salary of Rs. 50. His annual increment is Rs. 1. This is shown in your publication: Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians in Defence Establishment. This is applicable to all officers of ranks including non-commissioned officers. The rank appointment pay ranges from Rs. 5 for Lance Naik upto Rs. 30 for a battalion havildar Major. It is an insult to the men who by their perserverence by their courage and discipline, serve the country. They are used as fodder and they face the first on slaughter of the enemy. He has to go and retire after 10 yrs. After 10 years service he gets a pension of Rs. 40 or Rs. 45. How can he live in this amount? What happens to those who are dependent upon him? You say: We are drawing the attention of the State Government. Is this the way of treating your own employees? Why should you be dependent upon the State Governments at all because the district level officers do not want to go into this question? My friend was wrong when he said there is no reservation. There is reservation in the public sector and government departments but who is to see that reservation is complied with? So, this reservation is only on paper. Neither the Centre nor the State Governments take care of these people. Their attitude is to let them go to dogs. This is not a decent attitude which is taken towards these people who have come forward to sacrifice for the country. There must be officers both at the district and State level to look after them. Sir, hundreds of such semi-demented fellows come to me from various parts of the country soliciting for a letter to the Prime Minister or President. The poor souls think that a letter from an ordinary M.P. to the President or the Prime Minister will wipe out all the red tape and alter the service rules. So, instead of depending on the State governments and district boards the

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

Ministry must have their own establishment to follow up the resettlement and Re-employment schemes.

My friend referred to 60,000 people who are retired every year. Out of these at least 45,000 require help for resettlement and re-employment. Let there be an officer in each State to whom they might go seek help. There is nobody to whom they can approach. If they go to Commander-in-Chief's house they will be arrested or kicked out.

Then there is another class of people—3,500 people—who are sent out every year as incapacitate. What is their lot? They do not get any pension until and unless it is proved this incapacity became as a result of enemy action or unavoidable accident in the course of duty. I have seen several incidents which broke my heart when a board of doctors is sitting over such a case and saying this is a natural happening and, as such, nothing can be given. There are hundreds of such cases. Why not give minimum pension in such cases?

This is a human question and must be tackled. You must also see to it that the cream of the youth in this country is recruited without any prejudice. I think it is only because of the prejudices or reservations of certain areas otherwise in this country if you want me to produce a thousand graduate engineers I can give you all only from my own State of Kerala. There are quotas for each State and they cannot go beyond that quota.

Then you employ temporary commissioned officers. That is a misnomer. Why you recruit temporary officers when you can have permanent officers. You are spoiling not only their life but you are denying the chance to others. We must consider this is the most important national work they are doing and for that you must recruit most proper people.

I would only submit that you must somehow implement the recommen-

dations of the Pay Panel in toto but you must take into consideration that the Jawans are given more than what you give to the officers and more consideration should be given for the pension to those who have incapacitated either due to action on duty or in the course of one's duty and also to those who retire after completing their normal tenure of 10 years. We must give him a sufficient amount which would at least enable him to make both ends meet when he lives alone as a single individual.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar): I rise to support the Demands relating to the Ministry of Defence. Defence policy encompasses practically all activities of a modern State. In its widest application it means having a strong economic base, a cohesive social structure, clan or nationalism of the strongest type, inter-relations with foreign countries, foreign policy and finally the defence apparatus.

Since a war is a continuation of State policy by other means, diplomacy assumes a very crucial role and it has to plug the loopholes of the security screen where sometimes some limitations occur. Modern Armed Forces are increasingly getting highly complicated and need sophisticated organisation and are also very costly, even for the affluent nation's, what to talk of India. These constraints in making an efficient and powerful force are inherent, apparent and many. We spend about Rs. 3.5 per cent of our gross national product on our defence. But we must also remember, when we compare this figure with that spent by others, when people talk that it is too low, that we have to spend much more just to keep ourselves together. The call for a bigger army or navy or the role of India, I believe, has to be viewed with this in the perspective. But when people talk about big projects, we have to consider that not only the financial implications are there, but we have to gather scien-

tific and managerial skills that we can command and this is a bottle-neck for us.

17.18 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

In anything concerning defence, time-factor is very important, and solutions to our security and military problems need to be worked out within the limitations of this framework, I mean, with reference to the nuclear response.

We all know that we have lagged behind in this particular field. But now the time-factor comes in with all its importance, for we have a chance to leap frog and come abreast with the world in regard to the multifarious uses of the laser. Time is always of importance in a country's defence and in acquiring a weapon system.

India's defence role must cater to what it means, that is, to safeguard India against territorial aggression and protect its integrity.

When Our Prime Minister said 'India has no ambitions to become a dominant power', it automatically put at rest the fears of smaller peripheral nations who otherwise would be tempted to become pawns in the power-game of the super-powers to our detriment.

The general euphoria after 1971 and our victory over Pakistan should not lull us into a false sense of security. For, today, I feel that Pakistan is much stronger militarily, and it does not have the encumbrance of Bangla Desh on its hand. There is also its close relationship with the Middle East Islamic countries coupled with the recent development in Iran of its rearming itself with some 2 billion dollars worth of modern military equipment.

For this, India must not lower her guard, for we must counteract the efforts of Pakistan in securing military aid from these different aid-giving countries. We must also see that Iran's growing ambition reflecting the past glories of Darius's empire is kept in our mind. We must realise that the breathing space afforded must be effectively used to consolidate our defence preparedness on a sound footing, wherever shortfalls have been highlighted.

I will come to the Air Force. The Subramaniam Committee on Aeronautics which was formed sometime back had made certain recommendations. On page 37 of the Defence report, it has been said that we have an acute need for an advanced strike aircraft. Our own development of the HF-24, despite its excellent record, does not quite meet this role. We all know that even for sophisticated countries like Sweden, America, Russia or any other western country, the development of a new weapons system and bringing it into Operational service takes anything upto ten years and several crores of rupees. It seems that thinking has not crystallised in the Ministry of Defence as to what we have to do to meet this vital gap. Are we to acquire a plane or are we to make it ourselves or what? On this, I say that a speedier decision is needed.

There are countries which produce 'planes which may meet this requirement, chief among them being Russia, France and the USA. The USA can be ruled out because of obvious factors. But our growing cordial relationship with Russia has so far not yielded any response as far as MIG-23 for an advanced strike aircraft goes. May be there is some thinking towards the Mirage fighter, but I will request Government to apply its mind to this very important problem. Indigenous development can be accelerated and perfected if we decide to choose an aircraft from one of these

[Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah]
types and produce it under licence but it must be soon.

I may at this juncture also say that during the present Air Chief Marshal, O. P. Mehra's stewardship of HAL, he reduced the man hours required to produce an aircraft in HAL. The general toning up given there is to be welcomed. But the dependence on ancillaries and components, specially special types of alloys that go to make an aircraft, needs to be overcome. In this respect, I welcome the announcement of the setting up of a special alloy factory at Kanpur to produce the super alloys that are vitally needed to produce aircraft. Together with this we need more radar, communications equipment, radar jammers, short take off landing aircraft, more helicopters, computers, missiles of various types and anti-aircraft defence units.

To come to the Navy, I shall say that if you look at the map of the Indian Ocean, you will find that India projects into it somewhat like an aircraft carrier does into the sea. So it is obvious that the naval role of India has got to grow and play a more important part in the economy and defence of our country. Therefore, an objective cost-effective study of various weapons systems available to us has got to be made. We have to modernise our aircraft carrier; we have to see whether the present aircraft carried on it, the Sea Hawk, cannot be improved upon or replaced.

Modern naval needs are more and more under the water today. We have to get better sonar equipment and the anti-submarine warfare weapons that are most important today. The most single glaring need which I feel the Navy has is the lack of a maritime anti-submarine aircraft. We are flogging the old Super Constellation for this work and they do not carry the punch to destroy the submarine. They can only report it back to the headquarters. What we need is an

aircraft which which will not only be able to search for submarines but will also deliver the punch.

India has a very long coastline going up to 3,500 miles. We must learn a lesson from what China is doing. They have what is called a "mosquito fleet," small, modern, fast vessels carrying missiles, etc. which can deal effectively and singe the berad of the enemy in his own home port, like we did in the last operations.

It is good to note that we are developing the basis at the Andamans and Nicobar and at Okha and Goa. These are old recommendations but recently put to use. In view of this, there is the need that the growth of the merchant navy must be co-ordinated with the needs of the navy in times of war. I may also say that the progress in the Mazagon docks is not entirely to my personal satisfaction. They are entirely there to make the frigate programme and other vessels of war, and they should not get into the more lucrative civil jobs. The navy has a role also of keeping the growing ambitions of Iran in Check in the Indian Ocean.

Lastly I will come to the army. Our army has a glorious past and has proved to the world that India can do what it means to do. There have been various shortcomings which have been noted. I may recount briefly some of them. Our mountain divisions need greater fire power and more mobility by acquiring aircraft and helicopters. We need armoured personnel carriers and more anti-tank weapons. We need more anti-aircraft guns to defend our neked industrial complexes and vital installations. There is a need for more bridging equipment and rivercraft. We need more transportation, whether it be three-tonne trucks or the bigger ones or the jeeps. We need more training and perhaps equipment for counter-insurgency work. We need more radar, more electronics equipment, better signals and wireless equipment

monitoring equipment. There is, I feel, a shortage in the production of proximity fuses of all types. Modern weaponry, as I mentioned, is very complex. It needs a very high skill of administration and efficiency in moving supplies and stockpiling them at the forward bases. Building up of a good logistical infra-structure needs greater co-ordination within the services and other services that they have to rely upon.

The scale of pay has been revised, but I would still say that a lot needs to be done to attract the cream of Indian people to join the armed forces. Keeping in view what has been said by the Field-Marshal when he retired, a reorganisation in artillery, armoured corps and infantry is to be seriously studied. We need better field guns; multi-barrelled guns like the Russians use are desirable. Greater concept of fire power base has to be utilised in our defence forces, especially in the army.

The Vijayanta tank also, I presume, needs to be put to greater use, and we have to see how the tank is to be utilised effectively in the deserts of Rajasthan, keeping in view the roughness of the terrain. The Bharat Dynamics, Ltd., at Hyderabad is producing anti-tank missiles. Some of them have been used rather sparingly in the last conflict. I want to know whether we are developing the second generation missile of this type, because from the information I have, the range of the present missiles is not quite enough. In the procurement and acquiring of new weapons, care should be taken that we acquire the best available under the circumstances.

In that, no political or ideological question need be mixed up. I should like to say that the views of the EME, which is the maintenance arm of these weapons, must be co-ordinated with the needs of the fighting arm. They must acquire weapons in full harmony.

It is gratifying to note that our allotment on the research and development organisation has increased five fold since 1962; we are now spending more than Rs. 30 crores. I hope this will continue. Much of today's defence production is based on the sound foundation laid down by the Defence Minister Mr. Menon and I am glad to note that our ordnance factories are making goods worth about Rs. 300 crores today. I should like to say, at the same time, that the ordnance factories were reorganised and perhaps decentralised also. I should like to know whether it has helped in speedier decisions or in implementing decisions more efficiently. There is need for incentives to be given for inventions.

The Defence Ministry must have a contingency plan for all occasions. I am particularly referring to this keeping in mind what happened in March 1971. Now-a-days quick responses and reflexes are always needed in any Defence set up. In this respect the National Defence College grinds out a lot of important and interesting papers which we do not hear about, but I hope the Ministry of Defence does not put those interesting papers in some pigeon hole to gather dust.

Lastly I should say that the Government should reconsider and revise the rank structure, especially in the army. I mention this because many armies half the size of our country have more than one full General, but we have only one full General. Our Army Commanders of the rank of Lt General command far bigger areas and far more men than many full Generals including those of World War II. I must also say that there have been some complaints regarding promotions of higher officers especially relating to 1971-72 period. I shall not go into details, but I hope that if these cases are genuine, they would be reviewed by the new set up.

Coming to my home State of Rajasthan, I wish to state that more guard had to be kept on the long desert borders which we share with

[Shri Brij Raj Singh Kota]

Pakistan. I will also request the Minister to pay special attention to the bereaved families. I know that even today they have not got any relief. Assistance is badly needed. If cases are put before the Ministry they should be speedily and favourably disposed.

In conclusion, I should like to say that there is an increasing awareness and participation of the people in defence matters and national security. Zeal has been generated. Government is also coming forward with more information in its Reports. Every year I find there is a slight improvement in disregarding the tendency to conceal under the shroud of secrecy. I compliment the Minister of Defence for this welcome development and I hope that the points that I have made in the brief time at my disposal today will be considered.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Rohtak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the demands relating to the Ministry of Defence are of utmost importance inasmuch as these are very closely connected with the security and preservation of independence of our country.

Before dealing with the real problems, I would like to appeal to the Defence Minister at the very outset about the Pay Commission's Report in regard to military personnel. For the first time, in the history of this country, the grades of the military personnel are being revised after 1948. Look at the hard conditions under which they work. The Defence Minister has experience of seeing the conditions under which our jawans work in the forward areas as also in war while defending our borders in Kashmir. Compare their work with their counterparts in the civil service. They are working under very difficult conditions. I would appeal that their service conditions should be liberalised and they should be given the maximum benefit. I think that the hon. Minister for Defence will get the recommendations of the Pay Commis-

sion about pay and service conditions analysed critically before taking any decision on them. On the one hand there are profiteers, black-marketeers etc. who suck the blood of their poor customers and on the other hand, there are corrupt officials who suck the blood of these poor people when they seek justice from them. Look at the jawans and the officers in the army who are working under very hard conditions giving their blood for the service of the country. These things are to be compared.

Our country had won a magnificent victory during 1971 war for which our three Wings of the armed forces should be highly congratulated upon. I would like to appeal to the Defence Minister that there should be no complacency on our part. Pakistan is trying to get arms from China & USA. This is a force to reckon with. History points out that the defeat and humiliation with which Pakistan has met is bound to make Pakistan react. It is trying to secure arms and replenish itself with the U.S. and Chinese arms. It is getting modern aeroplanes from France—they are getting 17 modern aeroplanes from them. With the Chinese and U.S. military hard-wares. Pakistan war machine as a force to reckon with. Therefore, we should not be complacent about that. Pakistan has not left the warlike posture. It has raised four infantry divisions. Pakistan has not terminated the state of war declared in December, 1971. It had in particular strengthened its air force. All our hopes of the success of Simla agreement have been belied. This is not my assessment alone. Please see the bottom of page 6 of this report of the Defence Ministry. That speaks volumes about that. Not only this. No less a military expert than the Field Marshal Manekshaw himself, on military strategy, had expressed that Pakistan might strike against us in two to three years' time. Therefore, we have to guard ourselves against this contingency. The Government of India may make any concessions. You may vac-

ate the occupied areas. You may release the prisoners-of-war. You may forego your claims for war compensation. But nothing is going to better Pakistan in its unholy designs against India. History must repeat itself. Pakistan is following the footsteps of Mohammed Ghori who made 13 attempts against Prithvi Raj Chauhan. Pakistan has attacked us three times without any provocation. It is again preparing itself to launch another attack on us. In these circumstances, I would appeal to the Defence Minister not to be complacent.

We note some increase in defence allocation as against last year. But I would like to know whether the figure which has swollen up to Rs. 1600 crores is a real one or it is due to price hike. The wars against Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 have shown us the good use that that country puts its tank force. I would like to remind the House of our reverses in the Chhamb area in 1965 and again in 1971. In order to combat this menace, we should have ample anti-tank weaponry and ground to ground anti-tank missile battalions.

The House is well aware of my party's policy in regard to production of nuclear weapons. I dare say that the country by and large wishes it. The possession and production of nuclear weapons like Hydrogen bomb and atom bomb will give the country as a whole and our armed forces an added confidence in ourselves. When we are in possession of the natural resources and the technical knowhow, why should the Government feel shy to go nuclear. The policy of indecision and hesitancy in regard to the production of nuclear weapons must be given up the earliest opportunity.

I would like to touch about the tail and teeth ratio in the army. The Defence Ministry provides us with some figures. I think these are quite imaginary. May I ask, how is this ratio calculated? The minimum the gap between the teeth and the tail the maximum is the fighting efficiency of

our jawns. The frills must kept to the barest minimum. The organisation supporting forces like the ASC, Ordnance and the like must be so streamlined as to ensure the maximum fighting efficiency of the jawans. The administrative tail should, therefore, be the shortest possible so that the bite of the teeth is deep and quick. These things have to be kept in mind. There are so many wings and branches of the army like BSF, Territorial Army, NCC, Reserve, Auxiliary Force, etc. Why should we divide our attention between so many things? Why should we not have only one army? Now a jawan from the army goes to the BSF, when he retires from the army as reservist after 17 years of service. The plight of the people in the Territorial Army is miserable; their condition is pathetic. In spite of their repeated representations to the Rashtrapathi, the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister, the legitimate demands have not been conceded. It is one of their legitimate demands that they should be treated as ex-military men so that after their three months' training they can be employed in any defence installation or companies in the public or private sector or in Government service. Now nobody is going to employ them when they have three months of training in a year. They are poor but brave people. They displayed valour and heroism on the front in the 1971 war. Many of them received gallantry awards. Mere lip sympathy would not do for them. So, I would say that all these branches should be abolished. The NCC is not going to serve any purpose. In the BSF you recruit only retired people. In the Territorial army you train them only for three months. So, why not keep all of them in the regular Army?

I would like to say a few words in regard to the navy. I think the House would agree that our young navy gave a very good account of itself during the 1971 war. Still, it is very inadequate for its assigned task. Safeguarding a coast of 3,400 miles is a very formidable task for

[Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik]
 the navy. We must, therefore, expand our navy. Government must have a five-year naval expansion programme or plan and modernise the Navy. I would suggest that old and aging ships must be discarded. We should acquire one more aircraft carrier like the one 'Vikrant' which we already possess. India's role in the region of the Indian Ocean will largely depend on the size and might of our naval arm.

Shri Braj Raj Singh referred to the rank structure. Now we have a retired Field Marshal. There is a Convention in all the countries who have a Field Marshal that the Service Chief must be senior in rank to the man who has retired. While we have got a retired Field Marshal the present incumbent as the Chief of Army Staff has got only the rank of full General. I have every appreciation for the work done by Field Marshal Manekshaw. But the present Chief of Army Staff should not be junior to a retired officer. Therefore, we should upgrade the post of the present incumbent to that of a Field Marshal. At the same time, the post of the G.O.C.-in-C should be upgraded to the rank of a full General. It is rather anomalous to have a Corps Commander and the G.O.C.-in-C have the same rank, namely that of Lt. General. I think the G.O.C.-in-C should be of the rank of General and the Chief of Army staff should be of the rank of Field Marshal.

Now, I would like to mention about the promotions made in the Indian Air Force. In the days of Mr. Krishna Menon and even Pandit Nehru, when promotions were made out of turn, there was a great furore on the floor of Parliament. But now, how could Air Chief Marshal O. P. Mehra be allowed to sit over the head of his two seniors, Air Marshal Engineer and Air Marshal Shivdev Singh? They were senior in rank. They were superseded. When Mr O. P. Mehra was made Air Chief Marshal, they were in service. They did not like to serve

under him. Mr. Shivdev Singh was a senior officer and he retired the very day. Mr. O. P. Mehra was made Air Chief Marshal. He did not want to serve under him for a day. So, he went on leave and retired. Similar was the case with Air Marshal Engineer.

Why are these things done? I learn that the Defence Ministry had made a recommendation in favour of the senior officers for appointment to this post. But the recommendation was modified in the Prime Minister's secretariat.

Then, I would like to mention what is the condition of the Survey of India. The most important job of the Survey of India was the preparation of maps for Armed Forces. Therefore, it was manned by Military personnel and was headed by a Brigadier. The Government has been playing a joke by placing it under various Ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Army authorities have now written to the Committee of Secretaries that their requirements are not being fulfilled in the present set-up. The postings to the Department are not being done on grounds of merit. There was even a security hazard. Essential maps required by the armed forces have not been provided, thus affecting operational efficiency. What is the Government doing about it

The appointment of the Surveyor General of India has not been made for a very long time past, I think, for the last few years. It has not got clearance....

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is not under the Defence Ministry.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: It should be under the Defence Ministry. It is directly connected with the preparation of maps for the armed forces. It is very essential and necessary in the event of war. But it is not getting clearance from the Prime

Minister's secretariat. I think, that is not sanctioned**

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: There is no basis.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have exceeded your time.

आप को पार्टी के लिए 16 मिनट रखे गये हैं, लेकिन आप ने पांच छ: मिनट उदादा ले लिए हैं। अब आप मेहरबानी कर के एक मिनट में खत्म करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: सभापति महोदय, असर ऐसा होता है कि आखिर में डीवेट का टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाता है और जो सदस्य पहले बोलते हैं, उन को बढ़े हुए टाइम में से अपना हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। हो सकता है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के लिए टाइम बाद में बढ़ा दिया जाये। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य को दो तीन मिनट भीर दे दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय: वह एक मिनट में खत्म कर दें।

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Defence Production to some of the most important items which are neither locally produced nor easily available from outside in the event of a war. For instance, smoke ammunition for various weapons. In spite of our best efforts, in the 1971 war, it was nowhere available; we had to go in search of it all the world over and we did not get it. So, it is very essential for our defence preparedness that we produce it in the country without further loss of time. Also, take for instance the ammunition for 100 mm. and 130 mm. field artillery guns. These guns are imported from Russia, but even the

ammunition has to be imported from Russia, and in the event of a war, it becomes a problem for us to get it. So is the case with ammunition for tank guns, Russian tanks, particularly in the case of T.54 and T.55. Then there are the L.60 guns used for air defence which are manually operated. There are also the L.70 guns which are radar operated. There are reports right from 1965 that these are all ineffective and need to be replaced, but the Government has not taken any steps in this direction.

Radar of L.70 is not a low level radar whereas most of the air raids are made at low level. The radar produced by the HAL proved a failure in 1971. What has the Government done to replace the radar?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member mentioned something about the Prime Minister's office. He also mentioned the name of a Member of the Rajya Sabha, which is not proper. I shall check up the record, and if it is there it will be expunged.

AN HON. MEMBER: ** is in the other House.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: That stands on a different footing. So far as Prime Minister's office is concerned, there can be no objection to this having been mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is this, there will be no difficulty. I shall have to check up the record. If the name of the Member of the Rajya Sabha is there, it will be expunged.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I have already said that has no basis.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): Mr. Chairman, first I must thank you for having tried to protect me from the aggression of time that was taking place. I am happy, you have succeeded. I will

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Vishwanath Partap Singh] now try to do what best I can in the few minutes that I have....

AN HON. MEMBER: You can continue tomorrow also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Well, I have been rewarded for my patience.

For the first time, in the Annual Report of the Defence Ministry, an integrated approach to Defence Policy has been made in the chapter on Defence Management. It is for the first time that the concept of national security has been spelt out, the need to assess threat in the international context has been recognised, ad hoc planning in defence has been rejected and the complementary nature of defence and development expenditure has been acknowledged.

18.00 hrs.

I hail this as a crystallisation of a thought process which was necessitated by repeated aggression on our borders. Ever since Independence there had been many a security crisis, but never has been our leadership so

clear in the definition and projection of national security objectives as in the crisis of 1971. In this crisis not only went the products of our ordnance factories, but also went a full ten months of diplomatic effort, a proper balancing of global powers, and the snows of the Himalayas too. Contingencies were thought of and alternatives were worked out. And it was this appreciation of national security in its widest sense that even Enterprise could not put us off keel. Had there been any woolliness in our thinking, the mere appearance of such a gigantic force would have elicited panicky responses—the very objective for which the Enterprise was sent. Now, in this wider concept of national security, threat assessment cannot be confined to merely keeping an inventory of likely adversaries' stockpiles....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 25, 1973/Vaisakha 5, 1895 (Saka).