

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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No. 1—Monday, July, 22, 1968/Asadha 31, 1890 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

First Day of the 5th Session of the Fourth Lok Sabha

2

Vol. XVIII]

[No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 22, 1968|Asadha 31,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shrimati Ila Pal Choudhuri (Krishnanagar-West Bengal).

Shri Dharnidhar Basumatary (Kokrajhar-Assam)

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our friends, namely Shri Mali Mariyappa, Shri A. Nesamony and Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Mali Mariyappa was a sitting Member of this House from Madhugiri constituency of Mysore. He was also a Member of Third Lok Sabha during the years 1965—67.

Shri Mariyappa was also a Member of the House Committee and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and also served on some Select Committees. He used to take active part in the proceedings of the House and the Committees. He passed away at Bangalore on the 25th May, 1968 at the age of 56.

Shri A. Nesamony was a sitting Member of the House from Nagercoil constituency of Madras. He was also a Member of the First and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1952—57 and 1962—67. He served on the Committee on Petitions. He passed away at Neyoor on the 1st June, 1968 at the age of 73.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and the Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1948 and 1957—67. He was a very active Member, a forceful speaker and a seasoned parliamentarian. He used to take active part in the proceedings of the House and made useful contributions as a Member of the Privileges Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings. He passed away at Bangalore on the 12th June, 1968 at the age of 64.

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Once again, it is my sad duty to pay tribute and homage to the memory of our colleagues who have passed away. They were all Members of the Congress Party, but I think that hon. Members will agree with me that they transcended the confines of party interests.

Sir, as you have mentioned, Shri Mali Mariyappa was a dedicated Member who played a significant role in the freedom struggle in Mysore. He was also associated with many national, cultural, social and educational organisations. He was a Member of the Mysore State Legislative Assembly and he brought to Parliament his long experience and knowledge of parliamentary affairs.

Shri Nesamony was a senior and experienced colleague, and he served this House for over a decade. We valued his wisdom and knowledge and admired his quiet and unassuming manner.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur who died so suddenly in Bangalore was a respected, able and experienced Member of Parliament. His participation in the debate was always constructive and after a deep study of the subject, and full of constructive and good suggestions which we could take up. His deep knowledge of parliamentary and constitutional affairs was a help to us all and lent dignity to whichever debate he participated in. He had also an understanding of administrative matters which lent his speeches special significance and importance.

I am sure that we shall miss all these three Members. I join you in expressing our deep sympathy to their families.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I join the Prime Minister in what she said in tribute to these three Members who have passed away.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur was one of my colleagues in the other House and also in this House. During his career as a parliamentarian he was known to be a very vigorous critic of the Government when he was in the Opposition as well as after he had joined the Congress Party. He was taking keen interest in administrative reforms and since he had been an experienced administrative officer in the former Rajasthan State, he brought all his experience to bear upon the discussions in which he took part and he insisted that our administration should be streamlined and there should be economy. He was an unsparing critic of the Government even though he was a Member of the governing party, and he joined us, the Opposition, in demanding the establishment of the institution of Ombudsman. After he became a member of the Administrative Reforms Commission, he joined the other Members in making those recommendations in favour of Lokpal. It is unfortunate that the Lokpal has not come to be established, although a Bill has come to be introduced.

This is what happen with the fate of so many in public life that they plead for good things but those good things may not come to fruition when they are alive, and yet they have done their service by pleading for such good reforms.

Shri Nesamony worked for the return of Kanyakumari to Tamil Nad. He was known as a great champion of the Tamil language and Tamilians. He was a good public worker.

Shri Mariyappa also was one of the freedom-fighters. He played an important part in Mysore politics. He did not have sufficient time here to make his mark.

We deeply mourn the death of all these three good comrades of ours.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर बार जब हम नये सत्र के लिए सम्मिलित होते हैं तो हमें इस दुःखद कर्तव्य का पालन करना पड़ता है। जो हमारे साथी संसद् में भारत के भाग्य के निर्माण में अपना योगदान देने थे वे हम से बिछुड़ गए और आज हम उन की स्मृति में अपनी विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कर रहे हैं। मैं ने श्री मरियप्पा को और श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर को निकट से देखने का अवसर प्राप्त किया था। संसद् के सदस्य के रूप में अपने कर्तव्य का पालन में वे बड़े दत्तचित्त थे और विवादों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया करते थे। श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर का निधन विशेषतः हम सब के लिए एक बड़े आघात के रूप में आया है। सचमुच में संसद् का कार्य करने हुए, अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वाह करते हुए, वे संसार से उठ गए। एक संसदीय समिति की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए वे बंगलूर गए थे और वहाँ पर उन का निधन हुआ।

एक दबंग राजनीतिक के रूप में उन्होंने संसद् में अपना एक विशेष स्थान बनाया। अपने तर्कों से, तथ्यों से, रचनात्मक दृष्टि से

और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सरकार पर कठोर प्रहार कर के उन्होंने एक जागरूक संसद सदस्य नाते हमारे सामने एक उदाहरण उपस्थित किया। राजनीति में आने से पहले एक प्रशासक के रूप में उन्होंने काफी व्याप्ति अर्जित की थी। बाद में वह संसद के सदस्य बने और उन्होंने इस देश के कानूनों को बनाने में और संसदीय लोकतन्त्र की जड़ों को जमाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उनके निधन से संसद की जाति क्षति हुई है निकट भविष्य में इसका पूरा होना कठिन दिखाई देता है।

मैं आपके और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों के उदागारों से अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ तथा जो हमारे माननीय साथी हम से बिछड़ गये हैं, उनके प्रति अपनी विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North): On behalf of my Party in Parliament, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House.

The loss of three Members of Parliament is irreparable. Shri Mathur, who had been a Member of this House, had made a tremendous contribution to the developing parliamentary conventions in this country which has a democracy nascent. He has been a fearless critic of certain policies of the Government. He has been a man of convictions and earnestness of purpose. Every speech he delivered had its sense of direction and sincerity. He had been associating himself with so many committees and commissions and contributed much for the crystallisation of ideas. It is a misfortune, and this country has lost in him a fearless fighter, a seasoned parliamentarian and a noteworthy statesman.

Shri Nesamony, who had been a Member of this House, has been a relentless fighter and a doughty champion of the rights of minorities and the establishment of those rights. He has been considered as a deliverer by the people of Kanyakumari Dis-

trict. The affectionate and loyal people of Kanyakumari District called him as 'Raja Nesamony'. He has been held in high esteem for his sincerity, impeccable honesty and integrity. He was a man who fought heroically and saw the realisation of the rosy dream of the people of Kanyakumari District, namely, the merger of Kanyakumari District with Tamil Nad. In order to achieve his goal, he had to fight with his political bosses, and though ultimately they might claim that they had succeeded, the fact remains that he had conquered everything he wanted.

Till his death, his spirit was undying and he was clear in his concept. Till his death, nobody could touch him, nobody could shake him. I am glad to note that his bosses realised this fact. Whenever Shri Nesamony fought against forces, terrible and with alarming dimensions, he used to say, 'let the frail sparrow hurt itself against the eagle'.

Another Member of Parliament, whose contributions are equally valuable, is no more.

On behalf of my Party, I request you, Mr. Speaker, to convey our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families of these departed souls. May the departed souls rest in peace.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker every time we meet after a recess, almost invariably we find that death has snatched away some of our colleagues in this House. I associate myself with the sentiments of sorrow which have already been expressed at the death of three of our colleagues.

For myself, I knew Shri Nesamony when the First Parliament met in 1952 and we had all grown to learn and respect his character and his work. Shri Mariyapa was a very distinguished figure in the public life of the country and I am sure his absence would be very much missed in this

House, even more than in his own home State.

In regard to Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, we have seen him function in this House as well as elsewhere and we all admire his character and his ability. I came to know him in the days of the first Parliament when he was a Member of the Rajya Sabha. Though he was not a Member of this House at the present moment we know how very valuable his contributions were when he was a Member of the Lok Sabha. There was about his work a kind of competence which is not generally to be seen. He spoke in a manner which suggested very clearly that he had mastered his subject and there was in his participation in the debate a kind of sophistication which lent character and interest to parliamentary proceedings.

We shall miss these three comrades very much and I am sure you will convey to the bereaved families our condolences and our heartfelt sympathies.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (आराबकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री हमारे जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने स्वर्गीय श्री माला सरैया, श्री नेमामणि तथा श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर के निधन के प्रति अपने भाव व्यक्त किये हैं, मैं उन से पूर्णतः अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर को तो मैं निजी तौर से जानता हूँ तथा मुझे उनके साथ रहने का लगभग 10 वर्षों का नौका मिला तथा हमने पाया कि जब कभी भी सार्वजनिक मंडलों के प्रश्न दान में उठते थे उन्होंने दान का कोई काल नहीं किया तथा जो उचित समझा, वही राय उन्होंने दी। इसके साथ ही साथ जो प्रशामनिक आयोग का गठन हुआ, इसके निर्माण में स्वर्गीय माथुर का जबरदस्त हाथ था। वह विशेष रूप से एक कुशल प्रशासक थे। सदन में अब वह हम को सलाह देने के लिए नहीं रहेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने सदन में रह कर देश की जो सेवा की है, उससे हम को जरूर प्रेरणा मिलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः इन तीन मृतक शरीरों की आत्माओं की शांति के लिए कामना करते हुए अपने दल की ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madura):
While associating myself and my party with the sentiments expressed in this House over the demise of three of our valuable colleagues, I wish particularly to point out certain characteristic features of Mr. Nesamony whom I had known very well. He belongs to a generation of leaders which unfortunately has passed away in this country, probably never more to come. He belonged to the Nadar community in that area which was downtrodden. The caste Hindus in that area treated the Nadar community just as the Harijans were being treated in other parts of the country. Mr. Nesamony's popularity, the love and affection he got from the people of Nagercoil area came from the fact that for over forty years he had conducted the struggles of the Nadar community against social, political and all other kinds of oppression. I do not know whether many people in this House know that Mr. Nesamony was having a lucrative practice of over Rs. 5,000 a month, but when died, he died penniless. His entire earnings were spent for the cause which was dear to him, namely, uplift of this community educationally, and economically and socially. Probably, there is not a single Member in this House who, like Mr. Nesamony, could file his nomination and go away from the constituency without going and seeking the vote of individual voters or addressing a single meeting in that constituency. It is a unique feature of Mr. Nesamony. In 1952, later in 1962 and again in 1967, he was probably the only candidate who just filed his nomination and went away from the constituency. He never went and solicited. He said, if people love me, if they feel that I should serve them then they will elect

me. This was one factor. Therefore, the question of so much of money being spent for the election did not arise for him. That was the love bestowed upon him by that community. Naturally, during his old age, unfortunately he was very ill and I know that he was not able to participate in the deliberations of this House. The people certainly are poorer and the House is poorer by his loss.

As for the other people, although I do not know much about them—I have not had personal contact with them—I am sure their demise has made this House poorer, and I associate myself and my party with the sentiments that have been expressed in this House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: (Kendrapara): I associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed at the demise of three of our honourable colleagues. Among the three, I had the privilege to work together with Mr. Harish Chandra Mathur who first came to the Rajaya Sabha in 1952, and then at the different committees of the Lok Sabha including the Committee on Public Undertakings. While in opposition he was naturally a critic of the Government, but although he later joined the Congress party, I do not think he ever suppressed his own views; he was very free in his criticisms and he was taking almost an independent line.

I have my own experience; when in this House I first raised the question of corruption at high levels, I know what great interest Mr. Mathur took in the matter, and in his own way inside the Congress party he wanted that all these matters should be enquired into by a high level commission of inquiry. In other respects also, his contribution has been outstanding. It is really regrettable that at this juncture of the country, we have lost a person of his calibre. It is a great loss to Parliament and a great loss to the country.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर, श्री नसामणि श्रीर श्री मरियप्पा, अपने इन तीनों ही दिवंगत सहयोगियों को अपनी ओर से और अपने साथियों की ओर से भावभीनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। तीनों का ही देश के स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम में अपने हंग का योगदान रहा है।

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर ने, राजस्थान की प्रशासनिक सेवा में रहते हुए, प्रजा परिषद् के आन्दोलन में जिम हंग में महयोग किया, वह न केवल राजस्थान के इतिहास में बल्कि देश के इतिहास में एक विषय बनेगा। श्री हरिश्चन्द्र का लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों के लिए एक अद्भुत योगदान रहा है। उनको खोने के बाद हम ऐसा महसूस कर रहे हैं कि एक कुशल विचारक और एक कुशल चिन्तक हमारे बीच से चला गया। कांग्रेस दल में कुछ इस प्रकार के सदस्यों में श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर का स्थान था जो कि देश के प्रश्न पर दलीय स्तर से ऊपर उठकर निर्णय लेते थे। इसी दृष्टि से प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग में भी जो उनका योगदान रहा वह बहुत अद्भुत योगदान माना जायेगा। श्री माथुर भारतीय भाषाओं की समाचार समितियों को उद्बोधन देने में अंतिम समय में बड़े प्रयत्नशील थे। वे हिन्दुस्तान समाचार समिति के सभापति भी थे।

मैं इन तीनों ही सदस्यों को भावभीनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Danish Project regarding study of initial stage of oral cancer

+

*1. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI ANBUCHÉZHIAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between India and Denmark for sponsoring a study of the initial stages of oral cancer has been concluded;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the total amount to be spent by the Denmark Government in this regard; and

(d) the place where the joint project will be installed?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Over a period of 5 years, studies will be undertaken to clarify the cancer-producing factors, improve possibilities of early diagnosis and to provide informative material, by examining about 500 patients with preliminary stages of oral cancer.

(c) Rs. 4.70 lakhs over a period of 5 years.

(d) Medical College, Trivandrum.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: When the Government located this scheme at the Medical College, Trivandrum, where there are obstructionist activities going on—even the construction of the Idikki project was obstructed—may I know whether the Government have taken into consideration all these aspects, and if this is located in such a place, may I know what will happen to this project? May I know whether Government have considered the question as to whether it will function smoothly in Trivandrum College?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This project has been taken up at Trivandrum because there is a larger incidence of oral cancer in Trivandrum than anywhere else. This is what was found by a Danish Professor in 1963-64. Therefore, it has been located there. I did not know that the Government will be interested in impeding this. It will harm itself if it does so.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: There are already places like Hyderabad and also the Vellore hospital where some progress has been made. Vellore is nearer to Trivandrum even if there is so much incidence of oral cancer. Why cannot the Government now at least think for the smooth functioning of this institution, to locate it at Vellore Medical College?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is the Question Hour to be utilised to make suggestions? I resent the hon. Member's allegation against Kerala State. Why should he say such things during the Question Hour?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I will allow the hon. Member to put a supplementary.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Sir, my second question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action. I do not know whether Government will accept it.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: May I know whether Government discriminates between State and State and in the location of such institutions the politics of a State and its Government are taken into consideration?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My previous reply ought to guarantee that there is no such discrimination.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: May I know whether cancer specialists from different States will be asked to

join this project and give their knowledge to it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: They will be free to give the benefit of their knowledge, but all of them cannot be asked to join it. Too many cooks spoil the broth. There are already two such projects working in Ahmedabad and another place.

श्री भोंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे किस जगह, कितने कितने ये अस्पताल खोले गये हैं और इसमें विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी लगेगी, हमारा कितना सहयोग होगा और क्या विशेषज्ञ भी वहीं से आयेंगे ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लगेगी उतनी डैनिश गवर्नमेंट देगी ।

श्री भोंकार लाल बेरवा : विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी लगेगी ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इसका पता नहीं है । मगर 4 लाख 70 हजार में से कम होगी, ज्यादा नहीं होगी, ज्यादा खर्चा तो रुपये में होगा । जो इसमें से थोड़ा खर्चा विदेशी मुद्रा में होगा वह डैनिश गवर्नमेंट देगी ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know when the project is likely to start and the period for which it is projected?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Over a period of five years they will be examining about 500 patients.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: When will they start it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As soon as they are able to do it.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: If I have understood the Deputy Prime Minister correctly. He said that the incidence of oral cancer has been found to be

the highest in Trivandrum. May I know after how many years' research this has been found and, secondly, whether any reason has been found as to why the incidence of oral cancer is the highest in Kerala?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is the meaning of research. Research will tell you that. I cannot say anything about it. This was done in 1963-64 by the World Health Organisation, which had sent a professor here, Professor J. J. Pindborg, who conducted study in this field. This is what he has said about Trivandrum.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Will the hon. Deputy Prime Minister kindly tell us whether vocal demonstrations agitations and processions are the root causes for oral cancer?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Since I am not a cancer specialist, I cannot say that.

(Re. Q. Nos. 2, 3 and 4)

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Shri Manibhai J. Patel.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMIAH): Since Question No. 4 is also on an identical subject, I would request that it may also be taken up along with this.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

Coal-based Fertilizer Plant at Korba

***2. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:**
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:
SHRI S. N. MAITI:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has been permitted to

establish a coal-based fertilizer Plant at Korba; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal-based Fertilizer Plant

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- *4. SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1215 on the 15th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the sub-Committee of the Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has scrutinised the report submitted by the Planning and Development Division of Coal-based Fertilizer Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the scrutiny is likely to be completed and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) to (c). The techno-economic feasibility report in respect of a coal-based plant at Korba has been studied by a sub-committee of the Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation. The Committee has suggested some modifications. A supplementary report is accordingly under preparation. It is expected that the Board of Directors of the Corporation will soon consider the main report along with the supplementary report.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्र. महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि नैफ्था एवं एमोनिया से बनने वाले खाद के कारखानों की अपेक्षा कोयले की इस नवीन प्रणाली से कितने प्रतिशत का फायदा होगा और कितनी बचत होने वाली है ? वे यह भी बतलायें कि जिन जिन देशों में इस प्रकार के कारखाने बन गये हैं । उन्होंने नैफ्था और एमोनिया से बनने वाले खाद के कारखानों की अपेक्षा कितनी अधिक प्रतिशत पैदावार की है ।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): It is not easy to give this calculation until firm calculations are made. The projects are still under scrutiny. But, roughly speaking, subject to future correction, I would say that a coal-based plant would require about Rs. 10 crores more of investment than a naphtha-based plant of the same type and producing the same type of fertilizers. Secondly, as far as this particular project is concerned, it appears that the internal capital may be round about 12 per cent, as against 18 per cent which one would need in the other kind of plant. These are the tentative figures, but I would not like to be pinned down to them later on when we get more firm figures.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन देशों में इस प्रकार कोयले से खाद बनाई जाती है अर्थात् जिन कारखानों ने कोयले की खाद का उपयोग किया है वहां ऐथ्रीकलचरल प्रोड्यूस कितने प्रतिशत अधिक हुई है ? जब इतने बड़े कारखाने बनाये जा रहे हैं और उन पर इतनी भारी रकम खर्च होगी तो हमें कम से कम यह अंदाज तो होना चाहिये कि इतनी रकम लगने के बाद हमारी पैदावार में इतने प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी होगी ।

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: As to how much increase takes place in agricultural production, it has nothing to do

with the base for fertilizer production. The increase in agricultural production will be the same irrespective of the base for fertilizer production.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lakhan Lal Gupta Absent, Shri S. N. Maiti,

श्री नरसिम्हाई जे० पटेल : आखिर जिन देशों में इस प्रकार के कारखाने लगे हैं वहाँ कितने प्रतिशत का फायदा हुआ है या बचत हुई है तथा वह कितने वर्षों में हुई है यह तो मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहिये . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called another hon. Member.

SHRI S. N. MAITI: May I know whether Government is contemplating to run the Durgapur Fertilizer Plant as a coal-based plant?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: Korba is supposed to be coal-based.

SHRI B. K. MODAK: May I know whether the World Bank has advised the Government of India not to go ahead with coal-based fertilizer plants and if so, whether the delay in taking a decision is due to the pressure of the World Bank?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: The World Bank has given no advice and we do not follow anybody's advice like that.

SHRI NAMBIAR: In view of the fact that the import of ammonia is causing a great drain on our foreign exchange and also because we have started exporting naphtha and also for the reason that we have got sufficient coal in this country, which is the necessary raw material, and the development wing of the Sindhri Fertilizer Factory has developed such technical know-how that any plant can be set up in this country without having recourse to the import of any material for a coal-based fertilizer factory, is it not necessary or correct on the part of India to utilise our own know-how and indigenous raw material rather than go in for the import of ammonia

which is making our country dependent on America? Is it not the policy of Government to abhor such dependence and to utilise our own raw material and know-how?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: First of all no ammonia is being imported today. I have made it clear over and over again that of the total projected production of fertilisers, fertilisers that may be produced by the import of ammonia will provide a very small fraction. But such a decision has to be taken in each individual case.

As far as naphtha is concerned it is being exported today because the fertiliser plants are in the process of coming up. We have five fertiliser plants under construction in the public sector and three more plants have been decided upon. We are going ahead with them. All these are going to require large quantities of naphtha and we are likely to be short of naphtha after some time.

But we also want to diversify our feedstock and, on previous occasions, I have made it clear that we are also most anxious to develop coal-based fertiliser production. That is why the Korba Project, which was mooted in 1964-65 and given up in 1965, is sought to be revived. But we have got to make a thorough study of the techno-economic aspects of the project. We have also to see whether power, coal, land, water and other facilities would be available. All these discussions are taking place with the State Government. As soon as the Corporation is able to reach a firm conclusion, the Government will be able to decide what to do. But I can assure the House that the Government is keenly interested in coal-based fertilisers.

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार : अभी वजीर साहब ने एक सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन का जवाब देते हुए फरमाया जब उन से पूछा गया कि क्या वर्ल्ड बैंक ने आप को कोई मशविना दिया तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि उसने नहीं दिया वैसे हमें किसी के मशविरे की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं अपने वजीर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह खुदा और भगवान की तरफ परफैक्ट है कि उन्हें किसी के मशविरे की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ?

[!ہی وزیر صاحب نے ایک سیپلیمنٹری کوششن کا جواب دیتے ہوئے فرمایا جب ان سے پوچھا گیا کہ کیا ورلڈ بینک نے آپ کو کوئی مشورہ دیا تو انہوں نے جواب دیا کہ اس نے نہیں دیا ویسے ہمیں کن کے مشورے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - میں اپنے وزیر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا وہ خود اور بہادران کی طرح پرفیکٹ ہیں کہ انہیں کسی کے مشورے کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے -]

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैंने यह कहा था कि उन्होंने मशविरे नहीं दिया। उनके मशविरे पर हम सोचते नहीं हैं ऐसा मैंने नहीं कहा नहीं मैंने यह कहा कि उनके मशविरे की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन फैसला गवर्नमेंट अपने सामने जाँ कुछ हालात होते हैं उनको अपने सामने रख कर वह खुद अपना करती है।

SHRI G. S. REDDI: Is the coal-based fertiliser plant at Kothagudem under the consideration of the Government?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: There is a proposal under the consideration of Government, not at Kothagudem but at Ramagundam.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Sir, Edmund Burke once said: Seas roll and months pass between the order and the execution. Between the conception of a project in this country and its execu-

tion, months and months pass. May I ask the Minister as to what steps he is taking to reduce this timelag so that all such projects are expedited?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: In the public sector alone we have five projects under construction. Three more have been decided upon. All these will require an outlay of Rs. 391 crores.

SHRI NATH PAI: He has completely ignored Burke.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Why not reduce the timelag?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: When we take up any new plant we have also to see how much finance will be available. Rs. 391 crores have already been committed and I am taking up with the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister the next lot of projects that I want to take up which would involve an outlay of Rs. 320 crores.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: That is no answer to my question.

SHRI HEM BARUA: That is no answer. He has omitted Burke.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Why does he not reduce the timelag between conception and execution?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I have pointed out that as far as eight projects are concerned, they are either under construction or have been cleared. As to the next lot of projects, surely I must devote the maximum time for the most thorough study of that because the necessary finances have still to be found. I do not understand how I can say, "Yes, it will be done" unless the financial provision is made which will be theoretical clearance.... (Interruption).

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Before the Government took a decision on having coal-based plants did they take into consideration the

technology of Sindri and the reason why Sindri has been suffering; also, is it a fact Government has already decided to divert personnel from Sindri so that they could be absorbed in other fertiliser plants because Sindri is not able to run economically? I would like to know the reasons as to why Sindri plant is not running economically and whether this coal-based plant and other plants at other places could be run economically.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: About Sindri, I would like to have notice. As far as the other part is concerned, these matters have been gone into by the Planning and Development Division which the hon. Member knows is itself in Sindri and which is highly competent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister stated a little while ago that it was his assessment, a tentative assessment, that fertiliser plant based on coal would be somewhat more expensive and that it would cost about Rs 10 crores more than a plant based on ammonia. May I know from him whether it is a fact that this expert committee which went into the question has stated in its report that the actual assessment will be just the reverse because the naphtha produced here indigenously would not be upto the specifications and, therefore, it would be cheaper and more efficient to use our hydro-carbon resources?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: The F.C.I. has not completed its report. No such report has yet come to us.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: I am glad that the Government has taken up the Korba plant which had been abandoned after spending more than a crore and that the Government is also keenly thinking of having some more projects based on coal at Ramgudem and other places. May I know whether Government will give fresh thought on these coal based projects for which there is indigenous raw ma-

terial and there is the P&D Department which has got the necessary technical know-how instead of going in for giant complexes based on imported raw material.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: In the development of fertiliser industry, all these aspects are kept before us.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The hon. Minister stated that naphtha will be in short supply by 1970-71 and that this is one of the reasons why the abandoned plant at Korba is being revived. It is precisely on these grounds that the Tata Fertilizer Project was cleared by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals after examining its feasibility. May I know what stands in the way of giving the final approval to this project? May I know whether it is a fact that Government is hesitating to give a clearance only because it is likely to be set up in the private sector even though the delay may be against the national interest.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: The F.C.I. has not yet completed its examination. The first report was received by the Board. When the Board considered the report, they found that certain further studies had to be made. Another report is yet to come. The Government is not in a position to take any view on this particular project until that report is received. Secondly as I pointed out 5 projects are under construction and 3 projects have been cleared. This involves a financial commitment of Rs. 391 crores. Until we know how much more finances we have to put into the fertiliser industry, it is not possible for us to clear things straightway.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इसी कोरबा पर पहले कोलवेस्ट प्लान्ट बनाने का निश्चय किया गया था और हम ने उस पर पहले 1 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपये खर्च किये थे; उसके बाद वह

स्क्रीम छोड़ दी थी। अब दुबारा इसी कोरबा पर कोल-बेस्ड प्लांट बनाने की बात चल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन कारणों से पहले उस पर 1 करोड़ 80 खर्च करने के बाद उसको मुलतवी किया गया था, और अब वह कारण कैसे बदल गये हैं कि दुबारा फिर कोल बेस्ड प्लांट बनाया जा रहा है जबकि सरकार के पास पूरी जानकारी अभी तक मौजूद नहीं है। इसकी क्या गारन्टी है कि फिर एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद उस को मुलतवी नहीं किया जायेगा ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: In 1963-64 or so, there was a technological breakthrough in the fertiliser industry and at that time it was felt that the new technology would make it possible for us to produce fertiliser cheaper than the old technology. What is sought to be done now is this. The plant that was planned in the past was of a small size. What is now being planned is almost three times larger than what was thought of at that time. Such a large plant will enable us to have economy of scale. Secondly, we have now a very large fertiliser programme. We want to have, as I have said over and over again, diversified feedstock. That is why what was not possible in 1963-64 becomes possible in 1968-69 or 1969-70. As I said, the matter is still under consideration. The F.C.I. report has not yet come to the Government. The Government is not in a position to take a final view. All that I say is we are keen about having a fertiliser plant in Kobra and we would like to have some plants which are based upon coal as a feedstock.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा : कोठागुडम फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट कारम्भ करने की बात बहुत सालों से सोची जा रही है, अब फिर उसको रामगुडम को बदलने का क्या कारण है ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: It was for a variety of reasons, including supply of water and transport facilities.

SHRI S. KUNDU: It is indeed heartening to know what the hon. Minister has said, that he will give more emphasis for the coal-based fertiliser plants. But what I feel is that there is a lopsided policy; the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals do not know or do not pursue a policy about location of fertiliser projects. According to the hon. Minister, shortly 8 fertiliser projects are going to be cleared.

Will the Minister make out a policy and say that there will be diversification of industries in different States and as a first step, regional imbalance will be corrected and priority will be given to those places where there is an abundant supply of coal available and where electricity is also available?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: If you look at the position, it will be found that one is in Bihar, plant one in Bengal, one in Assam, one in Madras, one in Kerala, one in Maharashtra and so on and so forth. Therefore, I do not know what further the hon. Member wants. Before selecting any site, power, water, raw materials, demand, etc., are all gone into.

Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

*3. **SHRI P. VISWAMHARAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. in 1967;

(b) the total quantity of fertilizers produced by the Company during the year 1967;

(c) the actual profit or loss from production and sale of fertilizers during 1967;

(d) the total income earned by the company in 1967 by selling technical know-how; and

(e) the total earning of the FEDO unit of the Company in 1967?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS & OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) The installed capacity of FACT during 1967-68 was as under:—

	Tonnes
Ammonium Sulphate	198,000
Ammonium Phosphate	132,000
Super-phosphate	44,000

(b) The production during the year 1957-68 was as under:—

	Tonnes
Ammonium Sulphate	77,698
Ammonium Phosphate	53,882
Super Phosphate	42,195

(c) to (e). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: FACT is one of the first fertiliser factories set up in our country. It started commercial production in 1947, but in spite of 21 years of its working, the production in this factory goes down year by year. According to the figures given by the Minister, even in 1967, the production of fertilizers was of the order of 70 and 60 per cent of the rated capacity. As a matter of fact, in FACT, everything other than fertilisers is being produced—art is produced, Kathakali is produced, history is produced, handicrafts are produced and so on. Everything other than fertilisers is produced. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will institute a probe into the working of this factory in order to see that production is increased and efficiency also increased.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: It is an unfortunate fact and there is no denying of it that the production has not been upto the capacity all these years. But there are various reasons for it—power failure, voltage drop and occasionally lack of sulphur and so many other reasons. Government are equally anxious to probe into it. A Committee was appointed and the Committee did make some recommendations and we are trying to implement the same.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Last year there was no power shortage; still the Minister says that power shortage was one of the reasons for the shortfall in production. But the Managing Director and the top officers of this firm have found out a different reason for the shortfall in production. They met an astrologer and the astrologer suggested that there was something wrong with Gods there. So, last February 7 priests came there and conducted a puja for seven days, just to please Lord Siva and some snakes also. May I know whether Government approve of this as one of the reasons for the shortfall in production and if so, whether Government approve of this action, whether these priests will be posted there permanently and the bureaucrats removed?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: We have not yet become so desperate as to run to astrologers in this matter.

An allegation was made that some puja was performed. We have made inquiries and we have been told officially that no such puja was performed for any such purpose.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): As far as power is concerned, it is true that there was no failure in the supply of power. But the power supply was interrupted. In a chemical factory if power supply is constantly interrupted, it makes it very difficult

to have production. In the FACT as well as in the Rare Earths factory there, we have detailed statistical data about power interruptions.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वहाँ पूजा नहीं कराई गई। जो बात ज्योतिषी जी को मालूम नहीं और मंत्री महोदय को मालूम नहीं वह मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह बात दुस्त है या नहीं है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दुस्त है या नहीं है कि फटिलाइजर्ज एंड कमिक्ल लिमिटेड, त्रावनकोर में इतनी बड़इंतजामी है कि कारखाने में बनने वाली चीजों पर 46.7 से लेकर 56.7 परसेंट तब ओवरहेट चाजिज का खर्च आता है ?

क्या यह भी ठीक है या नहीं है कि त्रिचर सैट्रल डिपू में दो लाख रुपये की फटिलाइजर कम पाई गई ? यह सब पाई गई जब वहाँ पर स्टॉक का चैकिंग किया गया। क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह भी मालूम है कि पालघाट सैल डिपू में चार लाख रुपये की फटिलाइजर कम पाई गई, कोझाचेरी सैट्रल डिपू में एक लाख की कम पाई गई.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is giving information. He is not asking any question. Now, he should come to the question.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं सवाल ही पूछने जा रहा हूँ। क्वीलोन में 53 हजार की कम पाई गई और छेगानूर में सात हजार की कम पाई गई। इसके अलावा नकद पैसा भी कम पाया गया है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ है उसका कारण वहाँ के अफसरों की नाअहलियत नहीं है और क्या यह भी सही नहीं है बिना किसी एडवाटिजमेंट के,

बिना किसी कम्पीटीशन के स्टॉक भर्ती कर लिया गया है और अगर बिना एडवाटिजमेंट के भर्ती किया गया है तो कितना स्टॉक ऐसा है जो इस तरह से रखा गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member should stop. I shall stop his question at this. If the hon. Minister has any answer to give, he may give it.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: So far as the inefficiency of the officers is concerned, I must refute it. To the best of our knowledge, we have several very able officers. There are other reasons for shortage, as I have already explained.

Regarding shortages and so on, which my hon. friend has mentioned, I am very grateful to him for giving this information. We have not heard of them so far, but we shall certainly look into it.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA: Time and again, we have brought forward here allegations and charges against the dealings and the administration by the managing director of this company who is highly responsible for the decrease in production and the malpractices in the company. This was brought up here by my colleague Shri A. Sreedharan with all facts and figures. There were eleven charges against the managing director who is responsible for all these nefarious activities and also against his character and the glorious nights which he used to spend and also his squandering of the money of this company by making donations for the Kathakali dances which are performed at Delhi. May I know why the Ministry is holding any brief for this officer? They should set right the matters by conducting an inquiry into these matters. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister on the floor of this House that Government would deal with this matter and would remove that officer.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I had occasion earlier to emphatically deny all these allegations made against that officer. If there are any specific allegations, I would like the hon. Member to give them to us, and we shall not spare any effort in finding out the truth of the matter. But just to go on making allegations in this manner is unfair to the officer concerned.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: The hon. Minister has suggested that we should bring forward specific allegations. Now, I am making a specific allegation here. This concern is proverbially notorious for wasteful expenditure. To cite an instance, when the UNCTAD conference was being held in Delhi, a cocktail party was given by this concern to the UNCTAD delegates, for which 12 officers and their wives were brought by plane from Trivandrum to Delhi or from Ernakulam to Delhi to parade our middle-aged beauties before the UNCTAD delegates....

SHRI HEM BARUA: The middle-aged beauties of Kerala are more beautiful than the Delhi women.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: This type of wasteful expenditure has been brought to the notice of Government. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he will conduct a probe into the affairs of the company in order to find out how much is being spent by this concern for entertainment, how much has been spent by this concern for publicity and patronage? Fertiliser is very scarce in this country and this much of publicity is not a necessity. So, will Government conduct a probe into the accounts of this company in regard to entertainment expenditure and publicity expenditure?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Government have never hesitated to order any probe where it is called for, but we have no information on the basis of which a probe of that nature would be justified.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA: He is holding a brief for that officer.... (*Interruptions*)..

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order....

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Regarding the particular allegation....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We are giving information here and now.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Hon. Members would not allow me even to answer?

Regarding the particular allegation made about a cocktail party and all that, somebody was good enough to write to us, and we did inquire, and the officer denied all those allegations. What more are we to do in the circumstances? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Have a CBI inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Only one Member should speak at a time. Now, Shri D. C. Sharma:

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DHAR: On a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order during the question Hour.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: From the reply given by the hon. Minister and the Minister of State, I conclude that this fertiliser plant has not been in good health, and the Centre has not been able to restore it to even normal health. May I know whether Government are thinking of any alternative method to make this fertiliser plant, which I should say is a plant which is very dear to our friends from Kerala, a going concern in the near future? There have been a large number of committees and all that kind of thing. But I must say that our Government have been very tardy in executing the plants which have come forward in order to make them successful and in order to make the concern a profitable concern.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: As far as this particular plant is concerned, there have been four expansions, and it takes time for a new plant to come into full production. We had also recently appointed a highly competent technical committee to go into it, and the technical committee's report is now available.

May I point out that as far as this particular company is concerned, the Government of India, the Government of Kerala, the Government of Madras, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of Mysore are also shareholders, and they are represented on the Board of Directors. There are also private shareholders, and the Board of Directors takes good care to see that this particular plant is working well. The company actually made a profit of R. 43.46 lakhs in 1966-67. As I have said, we have gone into this by appointing a technical committee to probe into the technical functioning.

If there is anything wrong about the management side, if hon. Members will let me know what their specific charges are, we shall be only too happy to go into them and if need be, appoint a commission.

SHRI RANGA: I am glad that the hon. Minister has now given an assurance that they would certainly go into any allegations or specific complaints. Just now Shri Sreedharan pointed out one; that is in regard to entertainments and one or two other points also. But the reply given was that the concerned officer was asked and he has denied it. This is a wrong way of going about it. May I know whether the hon. Minister would see to it that an inquiry is held departmentally at the proper level into those allegations and charges that he has made? They have also received additional separate complaints themselves. Will they see whether there is any truth in these allegations?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: In view of the anxiety shown by hon. Members, which we share, we shall look into the matter again.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Prevention of Gold Smuggling

*5. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the *Economic Times* of the 6th June, 1968 to the effect that all measures taken by Government to arrest smuggling have proved a failure;

(b) if so, the further steps which are proposed to be taken to prevent smuggling of gold and other items, particularly those through Nepal and Goa; and

(c) the estimated extent of loss to Government revenues during the year 1967-68 on account of smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item in question. The problem of smuggling is continuously engaging Government's attention. Measures recently taken and proposed to be taken include intensified arrangements for the collection of intelligence, more intense patrolling of the coastal areas, provision of fast sea-going crafts and setting up of more check-posts on our land border with Nepal. The question of suitable amendments to the Customs law is also being considered.

(c) No reliable estimate is available.

Narmada Water Dispute

*6. **SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE:**
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether he has had any further meeting with the representa-

tives of the States concerned with the Narmada water dispute; and

(b) if so, whether any solution of the problem has been found?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No agreed solution has been arrived at so far.

Gas Fields around Ahmedabad

*7. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that experts of his Ministry have estimated that the three unexploited gas fields around Ahmedabad are capable of supplying the entire liquid ammonia requirements of the proposed Tata Fertilizer Complex; and

(b) the comparative costs in foreign exchange in exploiting Ahmedabad gas fields and importing liquid ammonia for Tata Fertiliser Complex?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) No, Sir; but the extent of gas availability and the economies of its supply to the proposed Tata Fertilizer Complex have been under study.

(b) Before the study referred to has been completed, it will not be possible to give the comparison desired.

राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

- * 8. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :
श्री प० गोपालन :
श्री बि० ना० शास्त्री :

श्री चक्रवर्ती :

श्री क० हास्कर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को दी जानी वाली सहायता के अंश में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचारार्थ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या मार्गदर्श सिद्ध हो बनाये गये हैं; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार इनके लिये कहीं तक सहमत हो गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) ज, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि राज्यों के तीन सिद्धांतों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाय और नया चर्चा आवश्यक आयोजना के दौरान आयोजना को विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिये दी जाने वाली सहायता का रूप क्या होना चाहिये। विकास परिषद ने योजना आयोजना के उपाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक समिति नियुक्त की है जो इस मामले की जाँच करेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में सकारित्व करेगा ।

Titanium Dioxide Plant at Trivandrum

*9. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Titanium Dioxide Plant will be constructed at Trivandrum in Kerala by the Power Gas Corporation of Great Britain;

(b) if so, the main terms of the collaboration agreement; and the details of the project, indicating its production capacity and cost and foreign exchange content; and

(c) the steps taken so far for the erection of the plant and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) to (c). The question may be addressed to the Minister of Industrial Development & Company Affairs who is concerned with the subject matter.

**Advance Insurance Company Ltd.,
Bombay**

***10. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has completed the investigations against the Advance Insurance Company Limited, Bombay for foreign exchange violations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) and (c) On the basis of Investigations made, the Enforcement Directorate issued show cause notices to one of the Directors of Advance Insurance Co. Ltd., and to another person for prima facie violations of foreign exchange regulations. Replies from the parties to the notices have been received. The adjudication proceedings in the matter are in progress.

Life Insurance Corporation's Investment in Shares

***11. SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:**

**SHRI UMANATH:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the investments made by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in shares so far;

(b) the companies whose shares are held by the Corporation;

(c) the Companies in which shares of more than Rs. 5 and 10 lakhs are held by the Corporation with reasons for investment of such funds; and

(d) the part played by the Corporation in rural investment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Net investment made by the L.I.C. in shares of companies from 1-9-1956 to 31.3-1968 is Rs. 116.35 crores.

(b) and (c). It is not in public interest to disclose the names of companies in which the Corporation holds investments.

(d) The L.I.C. has increased its investment in rural sector from Rs. 3.96 crores at the end of December, 1957 to Rs. 66.13 crores at the end of March, 1968.

Setting up of Non-ferrous Metal Refinery in Cuba by an Indian Consulting Engineering Firm

***12. DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian firm of Consulting Engineers has won a contract to set up a Non-ferrous Metal Refinery in Cuba; and

(b) if so, how much India will earn in foreign exchange thereby and how much Indian products will be needed in the project in Cuba?

—THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. The contract is for the provision of design and engineering services only and not for construction.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange which India will earn thereby cannot be precisely estimated at this stage. The contract does not involve supply of any equipment or materials from India or abroad.

Tata Fertilizer Project at Mithapur

- *13. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission have completed the examination of the proposed Tata Fertilizer Project at Mithapur, Gujarat and whether a final decision has been taken in the matter;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission have completed their examination of the proposal, but a final decision on the project has not yet been taken. The matter is still under consideration.

बरोनी के निकट गंगा नदी में लगी आग के सम्बन्ध में जाँच समिति

- * 14. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :
श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :

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

(क) क्या तेल के अप्रशिष्ट पदार्थों के कारण गंगा में आग लग जाने की जाँच करने के लिये तथा बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के फालतू अप्रशिष्ट पदार्थों से गंगा के जल को अप्रवित्र होने से बचाने के लिये मुझाव देने हेतु नियुक्त की गयी समिति ने जाँच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं और उपरोक्त समिति ने क्या मुझाव दिये हैं और आग के निम्ने उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उनके मुझावों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन को एक प्रति मभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी, हाँ ।

कर्जन रोड , नई दिल्ली पर वाणिज्यिक क्षेत्र

- * 15 श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री न० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री छतल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में कर्जन रोड के कुछ क्षेत्र रिहायशी क्षेत्र की बजाय वाणिज्यिक क्षेत्र बना दिये गये हैं जिन के फलस्वरूप सरकार को पट्टा फीस बहुत अधिक प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इन परिवर्तन के पश्चात् अपेक्षित जल और जल निस्सारण के सुविधाओं के बारे में नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका तथा उप-राज्यपाल ने इन भाग्य के प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं कि इन सुविधाओं पर होने वाले खर्च को केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहन करना चाहिये ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने पूरा खर्च वहन करने से इन्कार कर दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) (क) दिल्ली के मस्टर प्लान में कर्जन रोड के कुछ रिहायशी क्षेत्रों को व्यापारिक क्षेत्र के रूप में पुनर्विकसित करने के लिए व्यवस्था है। इन क्षेत्रों के पट्टाधारियों को अप्रैल, 1976 से पूर्व अपने परिसरों के उपयोग को रिहायशी से व्यापारिक में परिवर्तित कराना होगा। सरकार के द्वारा ऐसे परिवर्तनों को अनुमति देने से पूर्व पट्टाधारी को जमा निर्णय किया जायेगा उस दर पर अतिरिक्त प्रीमियम तथा भूमि करिया देना होगा। अभी तक केवल एक मामले में उपरान्त का परिवर्तन स्वीकार किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है कि इस क्षेत्र में तथा अन्य पुनर्विकसित क्षेत्रों में नागरिक सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने का सभी व्यवस्थापक वहन

करे। सरकार ने इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया है, किन्तु वह 1938 में स्वीकार किये गये फ्रामूले के आधार पर बड़े हुए खर्च को वहन करने के लिए तैयार है।

(घ) क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों के पुनर्विकास से गृह-कर, सेवा प्रसार आदि का वृद्धि के द्वारा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका लाभान्वित होगी, अतएव बड़ा हुई सेवाओं की लागत को उन्हें वहन करना चाहिए न कि सरकार को।

Water Drought in Blocks of Gaya and Patna Districts in Bihar

*17. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute water drought in Gaya District and Akagar Sarai, Hilsa and Islampur Blocks of Patna district in Bihar State;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the wells and tanks in these areas have dried up;

(c) whether Government have started relief works in these areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Maternity Wards of Government Hospitals in Delhi

*18. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD: SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

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

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

item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" of the 28th May, 1968 regarding the appalling state of affairs prevailing in the maternity wards of the Government Hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that during summer months most of the patients have been provided with floor beds and the attendance by nurses is inadequate; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Yes, the news-item has come to the notice of Government.

(b) At times Patients have to be accommodated on the floor in the Hospitals because of lack of accommodation and pressure of urgent cases but nursing care is provided adequately.

(c) The strengthening of the hospital services is under the consideration of Government.

Foreign Investment in India

*19. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign business investments in India as on the 31st March, 1968 with country-wise break-up; and

(b) the further measures contemplated by Government to attract more foreign private capital to India?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The latest available information about the actual foreign business investments in India is at the end of March, 1965. A statement showing the country-wise break-up of actual foreign investments as at the end of March, 1965 and approvals accorded by the Government of India there-

after is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. (Placed in Library. See No LT-1335/168.)

(b) Government have always kept in view the importance and desirability of foreign investments in selected fields. With a view to improving the climate for investment in general, Government have, from time to time, taken various fiscal and monetary measures. It is hoped that these measures, which would be equally applicable to foreign investors would prove a sufficient inducement to them to invest in India. Government have also in mind the setting up of a Foreign Investment Board which is expected to streamline the procedures and minimise the delays in approving proposals for foreign investment.

Repayment of Debts

*20. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aid India Consortium met in May, 1968 to consider the problem of repayment of debts by India; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (b). The Aid-India Consortium met on May 23rd & 24th, 1968, to review recent developments in the Indian economy and to consider India's external aid needs for 1968-69. The members of the Consortium welcomed the excellent agricultural performance of 1967-68 and noted that the revival of the growth of the economy was spreading to other sectors. They agreed with the Bank's assessment

that India needed non-project aid in the order of \$ 1,000 million from Consortium members including IDA. Members also agreed, subject to Parliamentary approval in some cases, to provide \$100 million of this sum in the form of debt relief and to consider favourably a similar amount of debt relief for the following two years.

Development of Projects in Kerala

*21. SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have asked Rs. 50,000 each for the construction work of Kallada, Kuttiyadi, and Pazhassi Projects in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned the sums; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) A request was received from the Government of Kerala in May 1968 asking for additional financial assistance of Rs. 2.25 crores for five Projects during 1968-69, including Rs. 50 lakhs each for Kallada, Kuttiyadi and Pazhassi projects.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Finance Minister's discussion with representatives of Banks

*22. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had discussions with the representatives of the Indian Banks' Association in Delhi last month regarding the practical implications of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968;

(b) if so, the difficulties which the bankers submitted to him and whether they asked for any assurances; and

(c) whether the outcome of the talks was satisfactory to both sides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Deputy Prime Minister met some of the newly appointed Chairmen of Indian banks as also the Chairmen of the Advisory Boards and the Chief Executives of foreign banks at New Delhi on the 8th June, 1968.

(b) The discussions related to the various aspects of social control over commercial banks and the action already taken or proposed to be taken by the banks to implement Government's policy in this regard. No specific assurances were sought for by the bankers.

(c) Discussions were helpful.

Smuggling of Counterfeit Indian Currency

*23. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report published in the "Hindustan Times" of 10th June, 1968 under the caption "China-made fake Indian notes found";

(b) whether it is also a fact that counterfeit Indian currency after being smuggled into India from China is distributed amongst anti-social and anti-national forces for subversive activities; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no conclusive evidence to support this allegation.

Gold Price

*24. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the recent disturbances in France, price of gold has reached the highest peak;

(b) whether rise in price of gold in France has in any way affected the Indian market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) As a result of recent disturbances and isolation of the French market from other world gold markets due to imposition of exchange control, the price of gold in Paris rose steeply, reaching a peak of \$ 45.98 per ounce on 11th June, 1968.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cochin Customs House

*25 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7998 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the special police establishment has since completed the investigations in the case of an Assistant Collector of Customs, Cochin who was allowed to export curios and handicrafts of the value of Rs. 20,000/- as baggage;

(b) if so, the details of the findings with action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the investigation is likely to be completed and reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir. The case is still under investigation by the Special Police Establishment.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The investigations are being conducted in several parts of the country and a large number of documents and witnesses have to be examined. Steps are, however, being taken to get the investigation completed as quickly as possible.

Counterfeit Indian Currency

*26. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of counterfeit Indian currency of different denominations has been seized in the Bangaon area, Canning area and other Indo-Pak border regions of West Bengal and Assam and near Bihar-Nepal border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these counterfeit Indian currencies have been circulated by China with a view to create serious problems in the money markets of India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to counteract the mischievous move undertaken by the Chinese?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) A statement showing the seizure of counterfeit notes in the Indo-Pak border regions of West Bengal and Assam and near Bihar-Nepal border during the period June 1967-June 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1336 68.

(c) and (d). There has so far been no evidence to show that these notes were circulated by China.

Honorary doctors in Delhi Hospitals

*27. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

SHRI LOBO PRABHU:

SHRI PREM CHAND:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some eminent doctors of the Capital who are now working in an honorary capacity have been served with notices to discontinue their terms with Delhi hospitals; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration had been considering the question of discontinuing the system of honorary doctors in the Irwin Hospital for some time and had come to the conclusion that it should be abolished. Some of the Honorary Doctors were accordingly served with notices that their services were not required. Thereupon, all the honourees decided not to attend their duties with effect from 26th May, 1968.

Manufacture of Small Car

*28. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he is not in favour of taking the manufacture of small cars either in public or private sector, irrespective of the fact that the general public is given to understand that the project is likely to come up and that a decision in this regard is likely to be taken by the end of the year 1968;

(b) what is the truth in the news item published in the Indian Express, Bombay edition of the 27th June, 1968 to the effect that "the much-talked about small car plant received a strong rebuff from him"; and

(c) by what time a final decision is likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The matter is under the consideration of Government and it will take some time before a final decision is taken.

Unaccounted Money

*29. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any firm assessment of the amount of unaccounted money that is floating in the market;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up any machinery for the purpose;

(c) whether any special drive is being proposed to be launched to unearth it; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir. It is not possible to do so.

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

(c) and (d). A number of steps to trace and unearth unaccounted money have been taken by the Government in the past. The problem is constantly engaging the attention of the Government. The penalties for concealment of income and understatement of wealth have been substantially raised under the Finance Act, 1968. More officers are being posted for investigation and intelligence work and close coordination is maintained with other concerned departments like Customs and Central Excise, the Directorate of Enforcement and also the Sales Tax Department of the State Governments.

Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation

*30. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to take over Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd;

(b) if so, whether they have analysed proportion of shareholdings by Indian citizens and by non-Indian citizens; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal State Electricity Board have expressed to the State Government their ability and willingness to run the Calcutta Electricity Supply?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (D. K. L. RAO): (a) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (c). The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited is a Company registered in England under English Company Act, having its registered office in London. A single consolidated license was issued to the Company in 1946 under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 for supply of energy to Calcutta. According to this license the option of purchase is now exercisable on 1.1.1970. Under Section 6 of the Indian Electricity Act, the West Bengal State Electricity Board has to give 18 months notice by 30-6-1968 to the West Bengal State Government, and thereafter one year's notice to the Corporation, that is by 1.1.69, in respect of exercising its option of purchase. The purchase of the undertaking involves the payment of a large sum as compensation a substantial portion of which would be in foreign exchange. On a reference made by the State Government, the advice given by the Central Government was that subject to the West Bengal Government being satisfied about the working of the Corpora-

tion, the general policy may be followed of utilising limited resources for extending electricity service in areas not for the time being served by an adequate electric supply system. The West Bengal State Electricity Board requested the State Government to provide it with about Rs. 46.5 crores for taking over the Corporation towards payment of compensation and working funds. The State Government are unable to provide these funds in order to enable the Electricity Board to exercise its option of purchase. The licensee Corporation, however, has agreed to the variation of the conditions of its licence so that the next date for exercising the option falls on 1st January, 1980, instead of 1st January, 1990 as would have been the case under existing conditions of the licence.

(b) The Agent, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, has reported that the company is not aware of the nationality of its individual stockholders. He has further reported that the number of holders of preference stock and ordinary stock for the Calcutta office is 1026 and 3854 respectively and the value thereof is £ 489,170 and £ 1,746,918 respectively. The number of holders of preference stock and ordinary stock for London Office is 1065 and 2653 respectively and the value thereof is £ 1,410,830 and £ 2,515,728 respectively.

Tax arrears due from Film people

1. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the tax arrears due on the 31st March, 1968 from the following film people.

- (i) Shri Shashodhar Mukherji of Filmalaya, (ii) Shri Subodh Mukerji, (iii) Shri Joy Mukerji, (iv) Shri Raj Kapoor, (v) Shri Shashi Kapoor, (vi) Shri Shammi Kapoor, (vii) Shri Prithviraj Kapoor, (viii) Shri J. Om Prakash of Filmlyug, (ix) Producer V. Shantaram, (x),

Shrimati Sultana Kardar, (xi) Producer A. R. Kardar, (xii) Miss Asha Parekh, (xiii) Miss Waheeda Rehman, (xiv) Shri Mahmood, actor, (xv) Film actress Saira Banu, (xvi) Shri Rajendra Kumar, actor, (xvii) Actor Dharmendra, (xviii) Miss Mala Sinha, (xix) Shri O. P. Ralhan, (xx) Shrimati Vyjayanti-mala, (xxi) Film actress Miss Sadhana, (xxii) Producer Nasir Hussain, (xxiii) Shri Devanand, and (xxiv) Shri Biswajeet;

(b) the names of those against whom steps have been taken to recover the arrears and the nature of steps taken in each case; and

(c) the names of those against whom criminal prosecutions have been instituted and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the concerned Commissioners of Income-tax and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Leakage of Sulphuric Acid between Digwadi and Sindri

2. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 17th May, 1968, concentrated sulphuric acid leaked from a tanker and flowed profusely on the six-mile road between Digwadiah and Sindri;

(b) the number of persons who sustained burns and the extent of damage to public and private property;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State superphosphate factory refused to accept the consignment of acid and attempts were being made to sell it in the Jharia market when the tanker suddenly started leaking;

(d) whether a case has been registered against the management of Sindri factory for causing danger to life and property;

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent such leakages in future; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) to (f). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Arrears of Tax due from Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai

3. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears of tax due from Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai as on the 31st March, 1968; and

(b) the amount of penalty, if any, levied on him during the last 10 years and the year of levy?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No arrears of tax were due from Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai as on 31st March, 1968.

(b) No penalty has been levied on him during the last 10 years.

नागार्जुन सागर परियोजना के लिये आगम प्रवेश सरकार को ऋण

4. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागार्जुनसागर परियोजना पर इस वर्ष होने वाले व्यय को वहन करने

के लिये सरकार ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण देने की स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस ऋण की यह राशि किन मदों पर खर्च की जायेगी और कितना ऋण दिया गया है ; और

(ग) आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि की माँग की है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान नागार्जुन सागर परियोजना पर व्यय करने के लिये आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को 14 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण देना मान लिया है।

(ख) यह राशि बान्ध तथा दायें व बाएं तट की नहरों के निर्माण पर लगाई जाएगी। अभी तक 5.25 करोड़ रुपयों की राशि दी गई है।

(ग) 16 करोड़ पये।

परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों को बच्चों की देखभाल का कार्य सौंपना

5 श्री बेवराय पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों को बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल करने का काम सौंपने का है : और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चंद्रशेखर) : (क) सरकार ऐसे एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है कि परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप

में, परिवार नियोजन सेवाएं देने वाले परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्रों और प्रसूति वाल स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के जरिये स्कूल प्रवेश के पूर्व बच्चों को बीमारियों से बचे रहने और शरीर को पोषक पदार्थों द्वारा स्वस्थ रखने की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Family Planning Work for Medical Students

6. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister for HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a scheme recommended by the Deans and Principles of Medical Colleges during the last year that the medical students, after their graduation and during their period of internship, will be required to render services for family planning for one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). In the conference of Deans and Principles of Medical Colleges held during August, 1967, among others, a resolution was adopted that in the internship programme, one year's work for Maternity and Child Health and family planning in a rural centre should be compulsory and that if necessary, the total period of internship could be increased by six months or a year. This resolution along with others was sent to the Medical Council of India, Universities, State Governments etc. for taking necessary action. The matter is still under consideration.

Seizure of Smuggled Currency

7. **SHRI D. B. RAJU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of smuggled currency seized by the customs authorities during the period from January to 30th June, 1968; and

(b) the amount lying undisposed of or unclaimed so far?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Smuggled currency worth approximately Rs. 7.7 lakhs was seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1968.

(b) The amount of currency lying undisposed of or unclaimed is Rs. 6.9 lakhs approximately.

Herbs for Family Planning

8. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat has lately developed a method of producing oral contraceptives from certain herbs found in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of the results of the research work, carried out in this connection and the extent of success achieved in the experiments, if any, conducted with the said contraceptives; and

(c) the steps being taken to popularise this process of birth control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) to (c). According to the available information, the State Government have asked their Director of Health Services to formulate a concrete pro-

posal for research programme in indigenous plants for Family Planning. The proposal, when formulated, will be submitted for approval of the Government of India and the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Vasectomy Operation in a village in Bhatinda District (Punjab)

9. **SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press statement appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 24th May, 1968 that the vasectomy operation on a 22 year old unmarried young man in Bhatinda district of Punjab was carried out despite his protests that he was not married; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken against persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government has been requested to supply the information which will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Power Generation and Consumption in States

10. **SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of electric power that is being generated in the country, state-wise, at present;

(b) how much of this quantity is generated from water;

(c) the quantity of electric power being consumed by industries;

(d) the maximum and minimum price per unit at which electricity is being supplied to the consumers; and

(e) the quantity of electricity being proposed to be made available for agriculture in the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total energy generation in the country during 1966-67 was 36,411 million kwh as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Generation in million kwh during 1966-67 (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1601
2.	Assam	140
3.	Bihar	424
4.	Gujarat	2495
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	
6.	Kerala	1083
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1434
8.	Madras	3940
9.	Maharas	6340
10.	Mysore	2524
11.	Nagaland	1

12.	Orissa	652
13.	Punjab & Haryana	3812
14.	Rajasthan	160
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3309
16.	West Bengal	3828
17.	Damodar Valley Corporation	4134
18.	Union Territories	
	(a) Delhi	399
	(b) Others	24
Total all India		36,411

(b) Out of 36,411 million kwh generated, 16,785 was from hydro power stations.

(c) The total energy consumption during 1966-67 was 28,981 million kwh. Out of this 20,188 million—kwh (i.e. 70 per cent) was consumed by industries.

(d) The maximum and minimum price per unit at which electricity is being supplied to various categories of consumers are given below:—

Category	Average Rate P/kWh	
	Minimum	Maximum
1. Domestic Lighting (30 kWh/month)	26.00 (Mysore)	44.00 (Rajasthan)
2. Domestic Heat and Small Power (100 kWh/month)	9.00 (Mysore)	33.76 U.P. (Eastern Area)
3. Combined Domestic load (130 kWh/month)	7.54 (Mysore)	27.70 (Gujarat)
4. Commercial lighting (200 kWh/month)	28.00 (M.P.)	46.00 (Rajasthan)
5. Commercial Heat and Small Power (400 kWh/month)	10.00 (Mysore)	25.40 U.P. Ganga/Sarda and Matila Grid
6. Combined Commercial load (600 kWh/month)	16.00 (W. Bengal)	44.17 (Andhra Pradesh)

(1)	(2)	(3)
7. Agricultural 10 HP 15% LF (817 kWh/month)	8.00 (Kerala)	17.34 (Bihar)
8. Small Industry 10 kW 20% LF (1,460 kWh/month)	7.67 J&K (Kashmir) 10.00 (Mysore)	22.50 U.P. (Eastern Area)
9. Medium Industry 50 kW 30% LF (10,950 kWh/month)	6.45 J&K (Kashmir) 9.20 (Punjab)	22.50 U.P. (Eastern Area)
10. Large Industry I 250 kW 40% LF (73,000 kWh/month)	4.34 J&K (Kashmir) 7.03 (Mysore)	16.99 Madras City (Thermal)
11. Large Industry II 1,000 kW 50% LF (365,000 kWh/month)	3.97 J&K (Kashmir) 5.96 (Mysore)	15.44 Madras City (Thermal)
12. Heavy Industry 5,000 kW 60% LF (2,190,000 kWh/month)	4.90 (Mysore)	13.78 Madras City (Thermal)

(e) The fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Agreements for Foreign Loans

11. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the agreements for foreign loans signed by Government since the 1st April, 1968;

(b) the amount out of these loans actually received; and

(c) the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). A statement showing the details of the foreign loans for which agreements were signed by the Government since 1st April, 1968 through 30th June, 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1337/68]. An amount of Rs. 10.753 crores has been drawn so far out of the U.K. Credit for Rs. 13.5 crores.

Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

12. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes visited any State or Union Territory during the period from August, 1967 to July, 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes.

(b) Month	State/Union Territory visited
August, 1967	West Bengal
September 1967	Assam Nagaland West Bengal Himachal Pradesh Punjab Chandigarh Bihar

Month	State/Union Territory visited
October, 1967	West Bengal Himachal Pradesh
December 1967	West Bengal Nagaland Assam
January 1968	Bihar West Bengal Manipur Tripura
February, 1968	Orissa West Bengal
March 1968	West Bengal Bihar
May 1968	Himachal Pradesh
June, 1968	Bihar West Bengal J.&K
July, 1968 (upto 20-7-1968)	West Bengal Himachal Pradesh

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

13. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was appointed only for six months; and

(b) if so, whether that period has expired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The present Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was initially appointed for a period of one year, with effect from 1st July, 1967. His term has since been extended by another two years.

Scheduled Castes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

14. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are scheduled castes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, whether any census is proposed to be taken regarding their population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

D.A. to Central Government Employees

15. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the twelve monthly average of the All India Consumers' Price Index as at the end of March, April, May and June, 1968;

(b) whether the twelve monthly average has crossed the limit of 215 points thus necessitating the revision of rates of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE. (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The 12-monthly average of All India Working Class Consumers' Price Index (1949-100) at the end of each month for March, April and May, 1968 is indicated below:—

	12-monthly average	
March, 1968		213.17
April, 1968		214.17
May 1968		214.67

The figures for June, 1968 have not yet been published.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on Revision of Pay Scales

16. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:

SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:

SHRI R. K. AMIN:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:

SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to extend the ban on revision of pay scales of the Central Government employees by another year;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government employees are planning to agitate against this decision and in regard to their demands for fixation of minimum pay, neutralisation of the cost of living and merger of dearness allowance with Pay;

(c) if so, whether in view of the great opposition to this decision, Government propose to reconsider their earlier decision regarding ban on revision of pay scales and take steps to settle their other outstanding demands; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are not aware whether the employees are planning to agitate against the decision extending the ban on revision of pay scales. They have, however, seen press reports that the employees are considering an agitational approach in connection with their demand for referring to arbitration the two issues, viz., merger of dearness allowance with pay and a need-based minimum wage.

(c) and (d). Since the ban on revision of pay scales has been extended for another year as a measure of economy after careful consideration, Government do not propose to reconsider this decision. Government are however constantly keeping under review service matters affecting Central Government Employees, through the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery, which is now working both at the National level and Departmental levels also.

Visit of Pakistani experts to Farakka Barrage

17. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

SHRI SURYA PRAKASH PURI:

SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR

CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan accepted the invitation to send experts to the Farakka Barrage site and the experts of Pakistan visited the Farakka Barrage site;

(b) the powers and status of the representative of the two countries who discussed this matter;

(c) how far the Pakistani experts were satisfied of the Indian stand;

(d) whether Pakistan also invited Indian experts to visit the Ganga-Kabadak area;

(e) if not, the reasons for entering into a one-sided commitment; and

(f) whether Pakistan have suggested to refer the question of settlement of Farrakka Barrage to International tribunal and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) At the request of the Government of Pakistan, the Government of India agreed to the visit of Pakistan experts to the site of Farakka Barrage Project. The visit took place on the 21st and 22nd June, 1968.

(b) The Pakistan team of five experts was led by the Chief Engineering Adviser, Government of Pakistan. The Indian team which accompanied them during the visit was led by the Commissioner, Ganga Basin and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

(c) The reaction of the Pakistani delegation to their visit to site of Farakka Barrage was not made known to the Indian team.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) During discussions at the recent meeting of experts, Pakistan delegation suggested that the two Governments should seek the assistance of international agency like World Bank, but the Indian delegation did not agree with this view and proposed continuance of technical discussion between the experts of the two countries.

Non-utilisation of Foreign Loan

18. **SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN;
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have failed to utilise Rs. 1,246 crores offered to it by various countries so far as a loan under signed agreements;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the countries from which this loan has not been utilized; and

(d) the steps taken to utilise balance of the loan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The figure of Rs. 1,246 crores indicated in part (a) of the Question represents, in respect of external aid, the difference as on the 31st December, 1967 between the total value of loan agreements signed (Rs. 7,516.57 crores) and the total value of equipment/stores ordered (Rs. 6,270.54 crores). Utilisation can be considered from two points of view: (i) ordering against loans and (ii) draws out of loans.

(i) **Ordering:** Loans, whether for projects or non-project, are used by means of import of eligible commodities (plant and machinery in respect of project loans and raw materials, components; intermediates, spare parts etc. in the case of non-project loans). Placing of orders against a loan, after the loan agreement is signed, will be dependent upon a number of factors, several of them procedural, such as fulfilment of conditions precedent for the loan becoming effective, allocation of amounts to users of foreign exchange, issue of import licences or authorisations, invitation of tenders with reasonable notice for making offers, acceptance of tenders, obtaining of approval of foreign lender to individual contracts where such a requirement exists, entering into supply or project contracts, opening of letters of credit etc. But there are certain other factors which indicate a deliberate time schedule. For instance, in respect of a project whose completion is scheduled to take three or four years, there will be a phased system of ordering depending upon the time at which the imported items should arrive and the normal lead time involved between ordering and arrival. Further, during the construction period, when it is seen that certain items originally intended for import have since started being indigenously produced, orders may not be placed against the loan and thus indebtedness is reduced to that extent. An important element that shows up as the difference be-

tween loan amounts signed and the amounts ordered, arises from the fact that certain East European countries have granted loans for projects which are to be finalised in the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan. While this has the advantage of advance indication of the aid that is available thus facilitating consideration of the projects, until the projects are finalised, the allocations are made, the preliminaries to ordering are completed and orders are actually placed, the amounts are shown statistically, as not utilised in the sense of ordering.

Of the sum of Rs. 1,246 crores un-ordered as of the 31st December, 1967, Rs. 857 crores pertain to loans signed in the years 1966 and 1967. The latter figure also includes Rs. 236 crores provided by U.S.S.R. for the Fourth Five Year Plan projects, yet to be finalised.

(ii) *Drawal*: A loans is completely utilised only when the imports take place and are paid for and the amounts charged to the loan. In some cases, even after imports are completed, payments may have to be phased out to take care of warranty periods etc. in which case utilisation in the sense of complete drawal is further delayed. While deliveries in respect of non-project items take place ordinarily over a period of nine to twelve months, deliveries in respect of projects are effected over a period of three years or more. Of the orders placed upto the 31st December, 1967 of Rs. 6,270.54 crores, Rs. 5,520.99 crores had been drawn by that date.

(c) A statement, showing country/institution-wise, the amount for which agreements have been signed, value of orders placed and amounts disbursed as of 31st December, 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1333/68].

(d) Further ordering against loans will proceed according to the construction schedules of the projects and the

need for import of the items. The loans have validity periods with reference to which the pace of ordering and drawal are regulated. As regards the funds yet to be allocated to the Fourth Plan projects, this will be settled alongwith the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Amount Released for Credit Facilities to Tribal Population

19. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount released for credit facilities to the tribal population of Madhya Pradesh was Rs. one lakh and not Rs. two lakhs as stated in Parliament during the last session; and

(b) if so, the time by which the remaining Rs. one lakh would be released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The scheme which is of a pilot nature, was intended to explore the feasibility of extending and recovering credit for non-productive purposes such as festivals, marriages and deaths. The experiment was confined to two Blocks, and the intention was that amounts upto a total of Rs. 1 lakh per Block may be sanctioned from time to time, depending on the progress of the scheme. The recovery of the amounts advanced to individual beneficiaries during the previous two years has not commenced in full swing so far thereby rendering difficult any assessment of its effectiveness. The experiment is, therefore, not yet complete; the recovery aspect is vital, and has still to be established. As soon as this aspect of the experiment is clear, further amounts will be released to the State Government.

Shifting of Subzimandi to Azadpur

20. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY:
SHRI B. K. DASCHAUDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Fruit and Vegetable Market has been shifted to Azadpur;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are arrears of rent and other taxes amounting to Rs. 42 lakhs against the Fruit Merchants; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to realise the rent in full before the allotment is made to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):
(a) No.

(b) It is a fact that the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants have not paid any amount for the occupation of the Market for many years.

(c) The matter is under active consideration.

Navagam Dam on Narmada

21. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:
SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report stating that the Navagam Dam site proposed by the Gujarat Government for construction on the Narmada lies within an earthquake belt; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the report published in the Western Times, Ahmedabad.

(b) The report refers to certain studies being carried out by Dr. K. R. Ramanathan.

The report raises the question whether some of the sites including the Navgam in the Narmada valley fall within the seismic zone extending from Koyna.

The Navgam dam is located on Deccan trap rocks classified as Zone 'O' as per I. S. 1893 of 1962. However, the Gujarat Government is proposing to design the dam so as to withstand an earthquake intensity of 0.05 g. which corresponds to the intensity specified for dams located between Zone II and Zone III.

The Gujarat Government also proposes to instal in consultations with the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona and the Indian Meteorological Department, necessary instruments at the dam site for the seismic observations.

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

22. SHRI P. VISWABHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules regarding the appointments in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd;

(b) the list of officers drawing Rs. 1,000 and above by way of salary and allowances appointed in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. during the years from 1965 to 1968; and

(c) the names of persons who got employment in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. after retiring from the Kerala Government Service during the last three years and the salary each one of them is drawing in the Fertilizers and chemical, Travancore Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Family and Child Welfare Projects

23. SHRI P. VISWAMEHARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Projects have been converted into Family and Child Welfare Projects;

(b) whether all the activities carried on under the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Projects continue uninterrupted under the Family and Child Welfare Projects; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the Balwadis organised under the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project, Athiyannoor in Kerala State are not working after the project has been converted into Family and Child Welfare Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) 13 of the existing 17 Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Projects have been converted into Family and Child Welfare Projects.

(b) Since some of the activities covered under the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Projects could not be continued under the Family and Child Welfare Project, the State Governments and the Central Social Welfare Board have been requested to continue such activities outside the scheme of Family & Child Welfare.

(c) Government have not received any intimation to the effect that the Balwadis organised under the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Projects in Athiyannoor in Kerala State are not working after the conversion of the Project.

Income-Tax Arrears Due from M/s. Sahu Jain

24. SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR;
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH;
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8002 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the proceedings before the appellate authorities in regard to certain matters in respect of collection of Rs. 136.67 lakhs of Income-tax arrears due from M/s Sahu Jain has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The proceedings before the Appellate authorities in regard to certain matters in respect of the collection of income-tax arrears due from M/s. Sahu Jain have since been concluded, in some cases.

(b) As a result of the decision of this Appellate authorities and the stay of collection granted by the Income-tax Department in some cases, the present position is as follows:

(i) Out of the outstanding demand of Rs. 290 lakhs referred to in the statement placed on the Table of the House in connection with the implementation of the assurance given in respect of Unstarred Question No. 1543 dated 23rd November 1967 a sum of Rs. 83.91 lakhs has either been collected or reduced in appeal.

(ii) The main reasons for the non-realisation of the balance demand of Rs. 206.12 lakhs are as under:—

(1) Rs. 33.27 lakhs have been stayed by the Supreme Court (Jaipur Udyog Ltd).

(2) Rs. 3.70 lakhs being disputed in writ pending before the High Court (Bharat Nidhi Ltd.)

(3) Rs. 169.15 lakhs being disputed tax, has been stayed by the Income-tax Department till disposal of the appeals (in various cases of the Group).

(c) Does not arise.

Discontentment among Tribals of Bihar

25. SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI BHAGBAN DAS:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI C. K. CHAKKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the growing discontentment among the tribals in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ameliorate the grievances of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Communal and separatist elements have been active in the area for some time. Steps have been taken to curb violence and anti-national trends. At the same time, efforts are now being made to revive the socio-economic developmental measures particularly Tribal Development Blocks, which were adversely affected by the previous political instability in the State.

Smuggling of Luxury Goods

26. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken to check the large scale smuggling of luxury goods including those from China into India;

(b) whether any assessment of the volume of such smuggling during the last year has been made; and

(c) if so, the estimated amount of smuggled goods from Nepal into India during that year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE

(SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Customs authorities all over India have been alerted about smuggling of foreign luxury goods including goods of Chinese origin. Preventive measures adopted to combat smuggling of such goods include collection of intelligence through reliable informants and other specialised sources, intensive patrolling at vulnerable places on the coast-line and border areas, establishment of check-posts at important places, surveillance in markets, close watch on the activities of suspected persons and surprise raids on shops and premises suspected to contain such goods.

(b) It is difficult to estimate with any precision the volume of smuggling of foreign goods into India.

(c) During 1967 goods of third country origin worth about Rs. 3,84,504 suspected to have been smuggled from Nepal were seized by Customs authorities. But the total amount of such goods smuggled from Nepal during 1967 cannot be stated precisely.

British Aid

27. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the likely effect on the British aid prospects for India's development projects including those in the private sector, on India's trade with U.K. and on British collabora-

tion in joint ventures with India of the new credit squeeze announced by the Bank of England and the eventual curbs on imports into Britain; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the time of Sterling devaluation the banks in the U.K. were required to peg advances at the existing level. The loans intended to finance exports were exempted from the limit. The new credit squeeze announced by the Bank of England on 24th May 1968 raises the limit on bank advances to 104 per cent of the November 1967 level but requires that export finance should also be included in the ceiling. The banks are also required to give priority to export finance and to lending for investment and production necessary for increasing exports and reducing imports.

The squeeze will be mainly on loans for consumer spending and imports. To the extent the consumer spending and imports decline as a result of the squeeze, credit restrictions may impinge on some of India's export commodities, specially consumer goods and goods required for stockpiling. The flow of the U.K. Government economic aid to India is not likely to be affected in any way by these credit curbs. On the other hand, to the extent to which these curbs help the U.K. improve her balance of payments her ability to provide development finance will increase. The reduced availability of credit is likely to decrease the flow of the U.K. short-term private capital to India. Investment in productive projects and joint ventures is governed, by and large, by considerations of long-run profitability and is not affected by short-term changes in availability and cost of credit. No direct curbs on imports into the U.K. have been imposed.

Air India Consortium's Meeting in Washington

28. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:**
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA:

SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI ONKAR SINGH:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO

JOSHI:
SHRI N. S. SHARMA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI

VAJPAYEE:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI M. N. REDDY:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH:

SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

SHRI AMBUCHZHIYAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consortium of Governments and institutions interested in helping India's development had a two-day meeting in Washington in the fourth week of May, 1968;

(b) the extent of aid pledged by the consortium members or expected to be received for the development projects in 1968-69; and

(c) the demand of Government for 1968-69 plan from the said consortium and how far their actual response is likely to fall short of this demand?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some members indicated their contribution towards non-project aid and debt-relief for a total amount of \$297.33 million as mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1339/68] Others are yet to indicate their contribution.

(c) The 1968-69 plan will largely depend upon the utilisation of aid already in the pipeline. It is not at present possible to say by how much, if any, aid availability may fall short of the requisite amount for making

up the total external resources necessary for the programme in the 1968-69 plan.

Fertilizer Projects in Public and Private Sectors

29. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many and what fertilizer

projects are coming through in (i) public and (ii) private sectors by 1971-72 with foreign collaboration; and

(b) their terms of collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b).

Name of Project	Name of Foreign Collaborator	Terms of Collaboration
<i>Public Sector</i>		
Madras .	Amoco India, Incorporated USA	The foreign exchange requirement has been arranged by the foreign collaborators, partly through equity and partly through loans from Banks.
<i>Private Sector</i>		
Kanpur	M/s. ICI London; International Finance Corporation	The Foreign exchange requirement has been arranged mostly by ICI (London) and IFC, Washington. A small portion is also covered through Suppliers' credit from Japan.
Mirzapur	Kaiser Group, USA	Foreign collaboration proposal is yet to be finalised
Goa	M/s. Armour & Co., International Finance Corporation	The foreign exchange required will be arranged by M/s. Armour & Co. and the IFC, Washington.
Vishakapatnam Exp. .	International & Minerals & Chemicals Corporation; Chevron Chemicals Company	Foreign Collaboration proposal is yet to be finalised.
Dharamsi Morarji Chemicals Co. project in Maharashtra	To be finalised	Do.

Foreign Exchange to Ministers

30. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Ministers went abroad in May and June, 1968;

(b) how much foreign exchange was granted to each Minister;

(c) whether any Minister had been refused foreign exchange for going abroad; and

(d) if so, the names of such Ministers and the amount of foreign exchange they had asked for?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 8 members of the Union Council of Ministers went abroad during May and June, 1968.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange released in favour of each Minister for personal incidental expenses is as follows:

1. Smt. Indira Gandhi	Rs. 378
2. Shri Dinesh Singh	Rs. 378
3. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	Rs. 425
4. Dr. D. Ering	Rs. 394
5. Dr. K. L. Rao	Rs. 315
6. Shri Satya Narain Sinha	Rs. 483
7. Shri V. C. Shukla	Rs. 393
8. Dr. Triguna Sen	Rs. 378

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Barauni Fertilizer Factory

31. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barauni Fertilizer Factory which was to be based on indigenous naptha will be importing naptha from foreign countries as feedstock; and

(b) whether Low Sulphur Heavy Stock of Barauni refinery will be used for heating boilers at Sindri at subsidised rates even though it can be used to manufacture ammonia for Barauni Fertilizer Factory as feed-stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, sir.

आगरा नहर विवाद

32. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आंखला से आगरा तक जाने वाली नहर के पानी के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार तथा हरियाणा सरकार के बीच कुछ समय पूर्व जो विवाद उठा था, उस का पूरी तरह निपटारा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या दोनों राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ निश्चित आधार पर अपनी राजमन्त्री व्यक्त की है ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनायें न हों?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग), 8 मई, 1968 को सभा में दिये गए मेरे बयान की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। हरियाणा ने उत्तर प्रदेश को आवश्यक धन राशि दे दी है।

Central Housing Board

33. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Central Housing Board has been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) when the Board is likely to be constituted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Not, yet.

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

Fact's New Nitrogenous Plant at Ambalamedu Near Cochin Port

34. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the erection of the FACT's new nitrogenous fertilizer plant at Ambalamedu near Cochin Port, so far in respect of each unit, by what time it is likely to be completed and how far the project is behind schedule;

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred on this project, and its total estimated cost and foreign exchange content;

(c) the broad features of the project indicating the production capacity of each unit; and

(d) whether it is a fact that it would be fed with entirely indigenous raw material and if not, the nature and extent of raw material, if any, that would be required to be imported for this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) All the major designs in the case of ammonia plants have been completed. Erection of the naphtha storage tanks is in progress. The erection of prilling tower is in progress. Work for compressor and pump bay building for the urea synthesis plant is in progress. Boiler footings have been completed for the power generation plants. Foundation work for the plant building and chimney is in progress. R. C. C. work for cooling towers and brick work for their pump houses are in progress. As regards railway siding, earth work for the shunting neck is in progress. One track has been laid by providing a temporary bridge. The project is scheduled to go into production in October, 1969. A delay of two months is anticipated.

(b) Total expenditure incurred up to end of May, 1968: Rs. 8.16 crores.

Total cost of project: Rs. 45.60 crores.

Foreign exchange cost: Rs. 16.18 crores.

(c) The project will manufacture 330,000 tonnes of urea per annum. The plant capacities are as follows:

Ammonia: 600 tonnes per day.

Urea: 1000 tonnes per day.

(d) The feedstock will be indigenous.

Reappraisal of Fertilizer Programme

35. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

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

(a) whether in view of the slow progress of private sector projects, Government had lately undertaken a reappraisal of the fertilizer programme;

(b) if so, whether any radical change in the Government policy regarding licensing of fertilizer production capacity in the private sector and laying greater emphasis on the public sector is contemplated;

(c) if so, the precise change in the policy in this regard; and

(d) the private sector fertilizer projects in which slow progress has come to Government's notice and the extent of sluggishness in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Of the 10 projects approved for establishment in the private sector viz., Kanpur, Kota, Mangalore, Goa, Expansion of Gujarat factory, Haldia, Ghaziabad, Expansion of vizag, Mirza-

pur and Maharashtra, construction work has started in the case of Kota, Kanpur, and Expansion of Gujarat factory. The parties who were given letters of intent to set up factories at Haldia and Ghaziabad have withdrawn their proposals. In the case of Haldia project, the party (M/s. Phillips Petroleum Co.) has withdrawn the proposal because of the tightness of the money market in U.S.A., competition for their investment of dollars around the world and the uncertainties created by the devaluation of the pound. As regards Gaziabad project (M/s Rohm & Hass in collaboration with Modi Industries) the party has withdrawn the proposal because of certain difficulties faced in 'financing' particularly the new regulations of the U.S. Government, Department of Commerce as also price deterioration envisaged after the start of production.

The other parties are expected to finalise their financing arrangements shortly.

Sea-erosion on Kerala sea Coast

36. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHHEELA
GOPALAN:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

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

(a) whether sea-erosion has occurred in many parts of the Kerala sea coast his year;

(b) if so, the places where sea erosion has occurred;

(c) the extent of damage caused by sea erosion; and

(d) the steps-taken by Government to find a permanent solution to the problem of sea erosion in the State?

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

(b) Erosion has been severe in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppy and Eranakulam. The most affected places in the Kerala coast are Kovalam, Poovar, Panathura, Edava, Paravoor, Thottapally, Punnappara and several places near Cochin.

(c) The details of damage due to sea-erosion in Kerala have not so far been reported by the State Government. It has been, however, intimated that considerable damage has been cause in several places due to erosion.

(d) Two American experts have studied the problem of sea-erosion in Kerala and have offered certain suggestions to tackle it.

The State Government have so far carried out anti-sea erosion measures, such as construction of sea walls and groynes over a length of 41 miles of the coast to protect the most vulnerable area at a cost of about Rs. 7.8 crores.

The State Government have also started collecting necessary data, as recommended by the experts for the formulation of future schemes on a scientific basis.

A Beach Erosion Board has also been set up to initiate, guide and implement the programme on a scientific and coordinated manner to ensure best results.

Exploration of Oil in Gulf of Cambay

37. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH:
SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY:

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

(a) whether negotiations with the U.S. Oil firms for the exploration of

Oil in the Gulf of Cambay have since been completed;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement alongwith the names of the firms with which agreement has been conducted;

(c) whether Government have received any other offer from any other country for the exploration of oil in the Gulf of Cambay; and

(d) if so, the names of the countries and the terms and conditions of their offer and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RABHU RAMAIAH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). An offer to sell offshore drilling equipment and to assist with the provision of personnel for carrying out drilling operations in the Gulf of Cambay has been received from a Japanese firm. No decision on this offer has yet been taken. Besides, the USSR has promised to give technical assistance in undertaking exploration in certain parts of the Gulf.

Purchase of Fertilizers

38. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8006 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed negotiations with Fertiliser manufacturers for the purchase of fertilisers;

(b) if so, the names of fertiliser firms and details of the agreement; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that the negotiated prices are lower than global tender prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH)

(a) No, Sir.

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

Foreign Exchange Violation by a Resident of New Delhi

39. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a resident of South Extension, New Delhi was arrested for the alleged violation of foreign exchange regulations involving several lakhs of rupees in May, 1968;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). During the course of investigation into a case of contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the premises of a person resident in South Extension, New Delhi were searched by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence on the 5th May, 1968. Foreign exchange consisting of currency notes, travellers' cheques etc. of a total value of about Rs. 82,000, Indian currency notes worth Rs. 97,015 and a few articles suspected to be smuggled goods comprising television sets, cigarette lighters, tape-recorders etc. totally valued at about Rs. 10,500 were seized from the premises, besides incriminating documents. No arrests were made.

(c) Investigations by the Enforcement Directorate and Customs and

Income-tax authorities are in progress.

Endo-Pak Meeting on Irrigation Projects in East India

40. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
 SHRI D. N. DEB:
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
 SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
 SHI JUGAL MONDAL:
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
 SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI:

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

(a) whether a 14-member team from Pakistan held talks in Delhi in May, 1968 on the Farakka barrage and other Indian projects on eastern rivers;

(b) if so, the nature of talks held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A Pakistan Delegation comprising 10 members held discussions in Delhi in May, 1968, with the Indian Delegation. This was the fifth meeting of the Water Resources Experts of the two sides.

(b) and (c): These talks were in continuation of the earlier meeting between the Water Resources Experts of the two countries in respect of certain specific projects on the eastern rivers in the two countries. Further data was exchanged in respect of these projects. But the Pakistan dele-

gation wanted to discuss other matters beyond the purview of these talks. The Indian delegation confined the discussions to the technical aspects of these specific projects. During the course of the discussions the Pakistan delegation expressed the view that no useful purpose would be served by the continuance of the talks at technical level and that a meeting between the two Governments should now be held, assisted by experts, if necessary. They also suggested that the two Governments should seek the assistance of an International Agency like the World Bank. The Indian delegation did not agree with this view. They pointed out that there were still serious gaps in the information relating to the Pakistan irrigation projects based on the Padma and in the absence of this data a meeting at Governmental level would not be meaningful. They also did not accept the suggestion to induct an outside party in the discussions and pointed out that the Pakistan and Indian engineers were fully competent in the field of water resources development. The Indian delegation, therefore, suggested that further technical discussions between the experts of the two countries should be held and studies made in respect of the technical aspects of these projects.

India agreed to the inspection of the Farakka Barrage site by the Pakistan experts. This visit took place on the 21st and 22nd June, 1968.

The Pakistan Government have also agreed in principle to the visit of the Indian experts to the areas of the Ganges-Kobadak project on a date to be mutually fixed.

U.S. Economic Aid

41. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects for U.S. economic aid to India this year;

(b) the efforts made in this regard; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). India's requirements of foreign aid for 1968-69 have been made known through the World Bank to the Aid India Consortium of which the U.S. is a member. With regard to the U.S. contribution, the U. S. Foreign Assistance and Foreign Aid Appropriation Bills for the U.S. Fiscal Year 1969 are pending consideration in the U.S. Congress and until the outcome of these legislative proposals are known, the quantum and prospects of U.S. economic assistance to India during 1968-69 cannot be assessed.

Second Public Sector Refinery in Assam

42. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people in Assam have been agitating for the establishment of a second public sector refinery in the State as a result of the discovery of four new oil-fields after the establishment of a public sector refinery at Gauhati;

(b) whether their demand has been looked into; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGU RAMAIAH): (a) Representations have been received by the Government from various quarters in Assam for the establishment of a second public sector refinery in the State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government do not contemplate the setting up of a second refinery in Assam at present.

Amendment of Inter-State River Water Dispute Act

43. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI RABI RAY:

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

(a) whether the Inter-State Water Dispute Act was referred to the Research Section of the Supreme Court to study possibilities of amending it to bring it in line with similar Acts in other countries.

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The matter has been referred to the Indian Law Institute.

(b) and (c). The matter is under study in the Institute. Meanwhile a bill to amend the Act providing for a Three-Member Tribunal is being introduced in the current session of Lok Sabha.

गोरखपुर में मिट्टीके तेल का बितरण

44. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या 6662 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में तेल के वितरण का काम करने वाली कम्पनियों के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) :

(क) जी हाँ, ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये सख्या एल० टी० 1340/68]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण

45. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के आतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6663 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम के मैसर्स राधाकृष्ण विमलकुमार स्थानीय एजेंट के पास उपलब्ध तेल के स्टॉक के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये सख्या एल० टी० 1341/68]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कर-दाता

46. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री 7 दिसम्बर, 1967 के आतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3258 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कर-दाताओं के बारे में राज्य-वार, संघ-राज्यक्षेत्र-वार, श्रेणी-वार तथा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार जानकारी न रखने तथा न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : निर्धारितियों के बारे में राज्य-वार तथा संघीय-राज्य-क्षेत्र-वार व्योरा उपलब्ध होने पर भी, मांगे नहीं जाने से दिये नहीं गये थे। सूचना के जाति-वार व्योरे फाइलों में भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। वर्गवार तथा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रवार सूचना इमांजित नहीं दी गई कि इस प्रकार की सूचना न रखी जाती है, और न इसकी प्रशासनिक प्रयोजनों के लिये जरूरत होती है। फाइलों से इस प्रकार की सूचना एकत्रित करने में पर्याप्त श्रम तथा समय लगेगा।

गोरखपुर जिला, उत्तर प्रदेश में अस्पताल का निर्माण

47. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपात की घोषणा से पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में वैद्यजपार अस्पताल की स्थापना के लिये 50,000 रुपये मंजूर किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आपात की घोषणा के पश्चात् उपरोक्त अस्पताल का निर्माण कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या घन राशि को जो इस अस्पताल के निर्माण के लिये स्वीकृत की गई थी, 10 जनवरी, 1968 को आपात स्थिति की समाप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस कार्य के लिये उपलब्ध किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूति) : (क) में (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभ: पल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Suspension of I.O.C. Employees

48. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain office bearers of Trade Union of the employees of Eastern Region of the Indian Oil Corporation have been suspended since the first week of May, 1968;

(b) if so, whether the suspension has led to resentment among the employees; and

(c) the steps taken to bring about normalcy in that region of the Indian Oil Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU-RAMIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Ten employees were suspended from 16th April, 1968 for misconduct.

(b) No, Sir. There is no resentment among the employees but the suspended persons have repeatedly failed to appear before the Enquiry Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

Out Door Patients in Delhi Hospitals

49. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a greater attendance of patients in the out-door patient departments in Delhi Hospitals;

(b) if so, whether sufficient increase in the staff and accommodation commensurate with the increase of patients have been made; and

(c) if so, the details hereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Sanctions have been issued from time to time for augmenting the staff. Details regarding the staff position have been given in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 8079 dated the 22nd April, 1968. New Out-door patients Departments have been constructed in the Irwin and Willingdon Hospitals.

Koyna Dam

50. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI S. A. AGADI:
SHRI K. M. Koushik:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that people are scared and are deserting villages along the banks of Krishna river in Hungund taluk as a result of cracks developing in the Koyna Dam after the recent earthquakes;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that there is no impending danger to the Dam; and

(c) he steps taken to reassure the people in the area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) Representations were received from the President, Taluka Development Board, Hungund that great panic prevailed in villages on the either side of Krishna river for fear of mishap to Koyna Dam.

(b) Yes.

(c) In view of the possibility of seismic activity in the Koyna area, the Government of Maharashtra had prepared an emergency scheme, as a matter of abundant precaution for giving flood warning in the extremely unlikely event of the Koyna Dam collapsing on account of earthquake of very high intensities. This caused some public misappropriation about the safety of the Dam during the current monsoon. The Government of Maharashtra issued a press note clarifying that the earthquake of December 1967 was not due to storage of water in the Koyna Dam but was caused by tectonic factors and that there was no imminent danger to the Dam. Irrigation and Power Minister of Maharashtra also has issued statements to the Press allaying any public misapprehension, about the safety of the dam, that may have been caused by the preparation of the emergency scheme.

अशोधित तेल से प्राप्त होने वाले उपयोगी उत्पादों की प्रतिशतता:

51. श्री भूतबुजय प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बात ने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 से 31 मार्च 1968 तक के तीन महानों में बरौनी, गौहाटी

और गुजरात तेल शोधन कारखानों में प्रत्येक में अशोधित तेल को साफ करने के बाद पेट्रोलियम, मिट्टी का तेल, म.म. तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस आदि उपयोगी उत्पादन कितने प्रतिशत मात्रा में प्राप्त हुए तथा तेल के अपशिष्ट पदार्थों की प्रतिशतता कितनी थी ; और

(ख) तेल के अपशिष्ट पदार्थों का अनुपात घटाने तथा उनसे अन्य उप-उत्पाद तैयार करने के लिए किये जा रहे अनुसन्धान का व्योरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा सहायक कल्याण संमालय में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री गुरुदेव) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 से 31 मार्च, 1968 की अवधि में गौहाटी, बरौनी और गुजरात शोधनशालाओं में उपयोगी उत्पाद, निजी ईंधन (own fuel), क्षतियों आदि की प्रतिशतता निम्न प्रकार है :—

गौहाटी बरौनी गुजरात
प्रतिशत प्रतिशत प्रतिशत

- | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) उपयोगी उत्पाद | 95.59 | 87.42 | 90.50 |
| (2) शोधनशाला-ईंधन | 6.07 | 8.53 | 6.86 |
| (3) क्षतियां | | | |
| (क) लपटें | 2.45 | 3.26 | 0.86 |
| (ख) प्रक्रिया, संग्रह, देखभाल में हानि | 0.89 | 0.79 | 1.12 |
| (4) डलान stop— | — | — | 0.63 |

(ख) शोधित उत्पादों को बढ़ाने के लिए, शोधनशालाएं विभिन्न तरिकों

को नियमित रूप से जांच रही हैं। इस समय उठाये गये कदमों में निम्न^१ तथ्य शामिल हैं :—

(1) गोहाटी में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस संयंत्र के निर्माण का आरम्भ, जो काफी मात्रा में लपट-क्षतियों को कम करने में सहायता करेगा ; और

(2) बरौनी हेवी फ्यूल (Barauni Heavy Fuel) तेल के लिए मण्डी का विकास ताकि उस शोधनशाला में उत्पादित कोकिंग इंधन तेल का अधिकतम मात्रा में प्रयोग किया जाए ; इस के परिणामस्वरूप शोधनशाला गैस का इंधन के रूप में बड़ी मात्रा में प्रयोग हो सकेगा।

(ख) 1968 के प्रथम चतुर्थांश के दौरान बरौनी शोधनशाला में 87.46 प्रतिशत और गोहाटी शोधनशाला में 90.59 प्रतिशत।

(ग) शोधनशालाएं निमित्त उत्पादों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के विभिन्न तरीकों को नियमित रूप से जांच कर रही हैं। उठाये गये कदमों में, लपटों से हुई हानियों में कमी करने के लिये, गोहाटी शोधनशाला से में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस संयंत्र की स्थापना और बरौनी शोधनशाला में तैयार भों सल्फर हेवी स्टाक के लिये मण्डी का विकास (ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मात्रा में कोकिंग फ्यूल आयल का प्रयोग हो) शामिल है।

अशोधित तेल से प्राप्त होने वाले उपयोगी उत्पादों की प्रतिशत

52. श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात तेल शोधन कारखाने में अशोधित तेल से 90 प्रतिशत से कम उपयोगी उत्पाद प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) बरौनी तथा गोहाटी तेल शोधन कारखानों में इन प्रकार प्राप्त होने वाले उत्पादों को दृढ़-दृढ़ प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ग) इस प्रतिशतता को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा सस्त्रा कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजूरमैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

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चीनी वस्तुओं की तस्करी

53. श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि तस्कर व्यापारी फाउटेन पैन, घड़ियों, ट्रांजिस्टरे, सिगरेट लाइटर्स तथा चीनी जैसी वस्तुओं को भारी मात्रा में चीन से लाते हैं और उन्हें बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में बेचते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन समाचारों में कितनी सचाई है और इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। सरकार को पता है कि फाउन्टेनपेन

बड़ियों, ट्रॉजिस्टर और सिगरेट लाइटरों जैसी चीन में बनी वस्तुएं चोरी-छिपे भारत में लायी जा रही है। जहाँ तक चीनी (शक्कर) कासवाल है बिहार में चीनी पकड़ी गयी है परन्तु यह, कहना कठिन है कि यह चीन में बनी है। इस तस्करी-व्यापार को रोकने के लिये उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की गई है।

कुडुम्बी जाति को पिछड़ी जाति घोषित करना

54 श्री श्रीर सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव बोशी :

श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री नारायण स्वयं शर्मा :

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को केरल राज्य की कुडुम्बी जाति के लोगों से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें माँग की गई है कि उन्हें पिछड़ा घोषित किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
डा० (श्रीमती फुलरेणु गुह) : (क) हाँ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक 1967, सम्बन्धी संयुक्त समिति के हाथ में यह मामला है।

Cracks in Unctad-II Hostel, New Delhi

55. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI

NATH:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some cracks have developed in the newly constructed building of UNCTAD-II Hostel which was constructed recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether a Court of Enquiry has been set up to find out the causes of cracks in the building and the steps being taken against the contractor concerned;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this building has been allotted to Government servants for their residential purposes; and

(d) the steps taken for their safety and repairing the cracks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Some minor cracks have appeared at the junction of the brick masonry and R.C.C. work. These are only surface cracks and do not effect the stability of the structure. Some complaints were also received about the defective plastering in the building. The matter has been referred to the Chief Technical Examiner for examination.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Stock of L.S.H.S. in Barauni Refinery

56. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the production rate and available stock of Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) in the Barauni Refinery and other refineries in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have reversed its original decision of utilising L.S.H.S. available in the refinery for the production of Fertilizers in the country;

(c) if so, the circumstances which compelled Government to take such a decision; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to find a substitute for indigenously available L.S.H.S. and what would be its effect on the cost of production per ton of fertiliser in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Production Rate—LSHS is produced only at the Barauni and Gujarat refineries. The actual production during 1967 was:

	Tonnes
Barauni Refinery	118,193
Gujarat Refinery	324,263
Stock as on 30-6-68	
Barauni Refinery	10,972
Gujarat Refinery	20,531

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There has been no such decision nor any reversal of it.

(d) Government will consider all indigenous feedstocks including LSHS naphtha, natural gas and coal for the production of fertilizers in each case on its merits. The exact effect on cost of using these feedstocks will depend on the size, product mix and other details of a project including the prices at which the feedstocks are available. Therefore, no general statement in this behalf can be made.

Seizure of Contraband Goods at Daman

57. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband goods worth Rs. 50 lakhs have been seized by the Central Excise Department at Daman on the 16th May, 1968;

(b) if so, the types of contraband goods seized;

(c) whether some arrests have been made in this regard;

(d) whether some clues have been found that a gang of international smugglers is involved; and

(e) the steps which Government are taking to check the smuggling?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) On 16th and 17th May, 1968, as a result of massive raids conducted in Daman by the Customs and Central Excise officers, contraband goods worth in all about Rs. 31,72,850/- were seized.

(b) Nylon and metallic yarn, gold and gold sovereigns, fabrics, cigarettes, mechanical lighters and flints, playing cards safely razor blades, watches and clocks, watch straps, radios, transistors and tape recorders, motor cycles, toys, cinnamon, cloves, cosmetics, airguns and cartridges, silver, opium, Indian currency and miscellaneous luxury goods.

(c) No arrest has been made so far.

(d) Investigations conducted so far do not indicate involvement of any gang of international smugglers.

(e) In addition to the normal customs formations at the ports special intelligence cells have been established and mobile squads have been set up for regular patrolling on the coast-line. Check-posts have been established at vulnerable places and routes for checking suspected passengers and vehicles. Surprise raids on a massive scale are also conducted to unearth smuggled goods and to apprehend persons engaged in smuggling activities*.

Three Point Plan for T.B. Eradication

58. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three point plan has been discussed for the effective control and eradication of T.B. in India at the T.B.

Association of India, New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to eradicate the disease from the country; and

(d) the expected success to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have already undertaken a special programme to fight the menace of T.B. throughout the country and this is being expanded from year to year. The principal features of the scheme are:—

(1) The District T.B. programme has been evolved to provide diagnostic and treatment facilities to the rural population through Primary Health Centres and rural dispensaries under the supervision of the district T.B. clinic. The main stress is on the diagnosis of infectious cases so that the transmission of infection can be reduced.

(2) Establishment of T.B. clinics in each district. Out of 500 T.B. clinics functioning in the country, 167 have been upgraded as District T.B. Centres and are operating the District T.B. programme.

(3) T.B. service are being integrated with the general health services so that patients are detected| diagnosed by microscopic examination at Primary Health Centres and Dispensaries.

(4) 15 T.B. Training and Demonstration Centres are operating at the headquarters of major States. These Centres are intended to conduct demonstrable district T.B. programmes for the area and train the basic workers required for the T.B.

Programme by the States. The key personnel for district T.B. clinics and for developing suitable T.B. Control and assessment methods are trained at the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore. Nearly 1500 such personnel have been trained in the sixteen courses held so far.

(5) It has been proved that domiciliary treatment with modern anti-T.B. drugs is as effective as treatment in a sanatorium with the same drugs. The stress is, therefore, on domiciliary treatment and for this purpose, anti-T.B. drugs are being supplied free to the T.B. clinics whether run by Government or by voluntary organisations.

(6) Isolation and treatment beds have also been provided for infectious, actually ill and serious patients requiring surgery in various institutions. The total number of such beds in the country is about 35,000 and about 5,000 more are proposed to be added.

(7) Mobile X-ray units are supplied to the State T.B. Training and Demonstration Centres or epidemiological research work and case finding activities in selected groups of population in their respective areas. 36 such units are already functioning in the entire country.

(8) Direct BCG Vaccination has also been introduced and steps are being taken for vaccinating the new borns in the Maternity Hospitals and Child Welfare Centres and to cover the school going group as quickly as possible, so that the younger age group is protected against T.B. At present 216 BCG Teams are operating in the country and so far a total of 244 million persons have been tuberculin tested, and about 100 million persons have been vaccinated so far. The pattern of campaign has been changed to "house to house" method of vaccination and the BCG Teams are being gradually integrated with District T.B. centres.

(d) It is expected that a result of these measures, the prevalence and incidence of the disease would be reduced in course of time.

Prime Minister's Residence

59. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are still some proposals under consideration for finding a permanent accommodation for the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, how long it will take to finalise the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Prime Minister is not interested in shifting from the present premises;

(d) if so, whether it is further a fact that some additions and alterations will be made in the present premises of the Prime Minister and

(e) if so, the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) this question requires careful consideration and it will take time to decide.

(c) to (e) No suitable alternative accommodation has been located so far for the residence of the Prime Minister. The accommodation and facilities available at the existing residence of the Prime Minister at 1, Safdarjung Road are proving very inadequate. Some essential additions alterations to office and residential accommodation, are being carried out. These are estimated to cost Rs. 32,620

Scholarships to Post-Graduate Students of All India Institute of Medical Sciences

60. SHRI Y. S. PRASAD:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI P. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that post-graduate students in the All India Medical Institute have been urging Government to raise their scholarship;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this respect; and.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The honorarium payable to the Post-graduate-working in Delhi hospitals has been raised from Rs. 250/- p.m. to Rs. 300/- p.m. with effect from the 1st January, 1968.

Economy Measures

61. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which have been taken by Government to effect economy in the administration in the current year; and

(b) the amount which is likely to be saved in the current year as a result of these steps?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No specific fresh measures have been taken so far in the current year for effecting economy in administration. The measures, previously taken have, however, continued.

(b) The cumulative effect of the several economy measures in operation, like ban on upward revision of pay scales, restriction on the grant of deputation allowance in certain kinds of cases, reduction in rates of travelling allowance, curbs on telephone expenses, intensification of staff inspection studies etc. would depend upon various factors and would be difficult to assess with any degree of precision. It has, however, been possible, as a result of these measures, to keep down the growth of administrative expenditure. As against a permissible growth rate of 5 per cent per annum, the increase on General Administration during the current year is expected to be only 4 per cent.

State Bank of Sikkim

62. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Commercial Bank has been permitted to invest in the setting up of a State Bank of Sikkim;

(b) if so, the nature and conditions of the partnership in the proposed new bank; and

(c) whether Sikkim or India is likely to benefit more from the venture?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The United Commercial Bank will hold not less than 26 per cent

of the share capital of Rs. 1 crore and will have its nominee as one of the directors of the State Bank of Sikkim. For a period of 10 years, the Managing Director to be appointed by the bank will require the consent of the United Commercial Bank except for the first appointment which will be made by the Government of Sikkim in consultation with the United Commercial Bank. The salary and allowances of the Managing Director will be determined by the board of the bank on the recommendation of the United Commercial Bank.

(c) The establishment of the State Bank of Sikkim will facilitate commercial and trade transactions between the two countries and will benefit them both.

National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta

63. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the maladministration of the National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present Director of the Centre is not suitably qualified, apart from being superannuated; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry into the working of the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) The officer is superannuated and has been continued temporarily for his administrative experience.

(c) The word 'inquiry' has special connotation. Complaints however are being looked into and suitable action is being taken.

Foreign Exchange given to Sahu-Jain Group of Firms

64. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8003 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have collected the information regarding the total foreign exchange given to various firms owned by Sahu-Jain Group of firms and earned by them during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The information has been partly collected.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has furnished the following figures of the foreign exchange released during the years 1963 to 1967 to Sahu-Jain Group of companies and firms for purposes of business 'tours' conference:—

	Rs.	£	\$
1963	26,590		
1964	23,950		5,165
1965	8,750	367	8,515
1966	18,190	1,202	6,300
1967	1,120	2,181	10,150

The Reserve Bank of India has, however, stated that information regarding foreign exchange earned by the Sahu-Jain Group of companies cannot be furnished as the Bank does not maintain statistics party-wise and it would not be possible for it to collect from its records the earnings on the exports made by this group of companies.

The Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs were also re-

quested to furnish figures of the import licences issued by them to the Sahu-Jain Group of companies. The Ministry of Commerce have stated that the details of the exports effected or of the import licences issued, are not being compiled by them firm-wise. Therefore, it may not be possible for them to furnish the required information. They have, however, stated that particulars of import licences issued by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, are being published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences and Import & Export Licences", a copy of which is furnished to the Parliament Library. The information asked for from the Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs is, however, still awaited and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Raid on Residence of Air India Officer at Delhi

65. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Enforcement Staff raided the house of a senior officer of the Air India on the 18th May, 1968 in New Delhi and seized some documents and letters;

(b) if so, the details of documents and letters seized;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). On the 18th May, 1968 the preventive staff of the Delhi Central Excise Collectorate searched the office and residential premises of an officer

of Air India in New Delhi and seized three files containing telex messages and correspondence exchanged between the Air India Office in New Delhi and Paris and some personal papers of the officer concerned.

(c) and (d) The matter is under investigation.

Tax Arrears of Shri Haridas Mundhra

66. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU;
SHRI P. GOPALAN;
SHRI VISHWANATHA
MENON;
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8005 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the progress since made in the realisation of Central tax arrears of Rs. 312.64 lakhs for the years from 1941-42 to 1962-63 due from Shri Haridas Mundhra of Calcutta and reasons for the delay in realising the arrears for such long time has since been collected; and

(b) if not, when the information is likely to be collected and the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

The information has been given to the Parliament while implementing the Assurance given in reply to Question No. 8005.

(b) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of Excise Staff from Factories

67. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR;
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS;
SHRI NAMBIAR;
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a large number of Central Excise Department employees will be retrenched as a result of the introduction of the new scheme of self-assessment of excise levy; and

(b) if so, the manner in which Government propose to absorb them in other Departments?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The details of the administrative set up and staff requirements arising out of the introduction of the new scheme are being worked out. It is, therefore, too early to say that a large number of Central Excise Department employee will be retrenched as a result of the new Scheme or to formulate proposals in regard to their absorption in other departments.

Income-tax due from Film People

68. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of Income-tax is due from the film actors and actresses;

(b) if so, amount of Income-tax standing in each case; and

(c) the action taken by Government to recover the same?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Income-tax is due from film actors and actresses, in some cases.

(b) and (c) The information is not readily available with the Government. The collection of the information will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Sterilization of Unmarried Persons

69. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been many cases of unmarried girls and boys having been sterilised in the country during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Jawahar Lal Canal At Nagarjunasagar

70. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the completion of Jawahar Canal of the Nagarjunasagar Project;

(b) if so, how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Loans are sanctioned for financing the expenditure on the Project as a whole. A loan of Rs.5.25 crores has been released to the State Government so far during the current year for the purpose.

Supply of Barrels to Indian Oil Corporation

71. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1048 on the 19th February, 1968 and state:

(a) the reasons for not taking action against M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd., for their malpractices in dealing with Government Departments or Undertakings when it was detected that they supplied hot rolled barrels instead of cold rolled barrels to the Indian Oil Corporation as per "Standardised code for supplies" laid on the Table on the 27th July, 1967;

(b) the reasons for acceding to the request of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd., for referring the matter to arbitration when it was revealed that they did not supply barrels as per terms and conditions of Purchase Order but on the contrary billed the Indian Oil Corporation for supply of different types of barrels which they did not supply resulting in huge loss to the Indian Oil Corporation; and

(c) whether the decree against them has since been obtained from the High Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The objection was not to Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd. supplying barrels out of hot-rolled steel; the question however was what price was chargeable. This led to a dispute being raised by the fabricator on the interpretation of the terms and conditions of the supply agreement, after Indian Oil Corporation had stopped payment.

(b) As per the agreement between Indian Oil Corporation and Hindi Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd., any dispute arising between the parties was to be referred to arbitration. In this case, the dispute, arising out of IOC's action in stopping payment, had to be referred to the Arbitration in terms of the agreement between the 2 parties.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

Barrels for Indian Oil Corporation

72. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1047 on the 19th February, 1968 and state;

(a) the reason as to why 40 barrels could not be manufactured in one metric ton when on an average 60 Bodies and 80 Ends sheets in two metric tonnes of Hot rolled sheets are supplied by the producers; and

(b) whether the Indian Oil Corporation propose to enforce upon its suppliers to supply 40 barrels out of one tonne of hot rolled sheets and ask them to recoup past supplies accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). All of the Barrel fabricators at Bombay and Calcutta offer to supply only 38 barrels per metric tonne of hot rolled sheets, after taking into consideration "shop wastage".

Supply of Barrels by Hind Galvanising to Indian Oil Corporation

73. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1047 on the 19th February, 1968 and state;

(a) the action taken by the Indian Oil Corporation against Hind Galvanising for non-supply of balance quantity of 1,11,838 barrels; and

(b) whether the Indian Oil Corporation have debited and realised from Hind Galvanising the difference in price of barrels so purchased by them from other fabricators to meet their

emergent requirement due to suspension of supply of balance number of barrels by Hind Galvanising?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) M/s. Hind Galvanising have resumed supply of the balance quantity of 1,11,838 barrels. The Indian Oil Corporation are not, therefore, taking any action against them.

(b) After the arbitrator's award, which was accepted by M/s. Hind Galvanising, the parties also agreed to drop each other's claims. The Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., agreed not to claim interest charges on amount withheld by the Indian Oil Corporation and the latter agreed not to claim damages for suspension of supplies of barrels during the interregnum.

Indian Oil Corporation

74. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1046 on the 19th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the names of all the licensed/registered barrel fabricators in Calcutta were known to the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons for their not negotiating with all of them for their requirement of barrels;

(c) whether it was a lapse on part of the Indian Oil Corporation for their placing order on Suppliers Corporation indiscriminately resulting in huge loss to them; and

(d) the considerations which weighed with the Indian Oil Corporation in placing the orders on Suppliers Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Indian Oil Corporation does not maintain record of Licensed Registered barrel fabricators for purpose of placing orders. Orders are finalised on the basis of public tenders.

(b) Indian Oil Corporation invites public tenders and holds negotiations only with the tendering parties.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Only M/s. Suppliers Corporation had quoted in response to Indian Oil Corporation's public tender and the orders were, therefore, placed on them after negotiations.

Urban Development Programme

75. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the plans under completion in the urban development programme during the year 1968-69 and the future programme, if any;

(b) the amount of financial assistance or loans given or being given in the current year to the various States for urban development and the amount earmarked for New Delhi and Delhi; and

(c) the towns in various States that are likely to benefit from this programme and in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (c). Development plans of cities and towns shown in annexure are under preparation with Central assistance. The annexure is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1342/168]. The

future programme will depend on the availability of resources.

Master plans ensure planned development of urban areas by enforcing prescribed land uses; provision of adequate educational, medical and recreational facilities; prevention of slums and haphazard growth of cities; prevention of slums and haphazard growth of cities; and optimum and economic use of municipal services like water supply, sewerage and drainage.

(b) A sum of Rs. 90 lakhs has been allocated during the current year to the State Governments as central assistance (grant) for the preparation of master plans.

The Master Plan of Delhi was published in September, 1962. The work relating to preparation of zonal development plans is being done by the Town and Country Planning Organisation, which is a subordinate office of the Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development.

Simplification of Taxation

76. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the direction of simplification of income-tax law with a view to have easy assessments and stoppage of harassment to assesses;

(b) the time by which the simplification programme is likely to be put into action and what are the advantages both to the Income-tax Department as well as to the assesses; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this direction with results achieved. If any?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). A statement showing the progress made during the last few years

toward_s simplification of the tax structure was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 964 put down for the sitting of the House on 6.7.1967. Another statement showing the further progress in this direction was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 102, put down for the sitting of the House on 16-11-1967. A statement showing the progress made since then in the sphere of Income-tax law is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1343/69].

Government is currently studying the recommendations made by Shri S. Bhoothalingam in his Final Report on the Rationalisation and Simplification of the tax structure. In this connection, comments of Commissioners of Income-tax, Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies on these recommendations have also been invited. Government is also awaiting the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on measures to simplify and rationalise the Income-tax law, procedures and administration. After these reports have been carefully studied, Government proposes to sponsor legislation to further simplify and rationalise the Income-tax law and procedures.

Simplified income-tax law and procedures will lead to speedier disposal of assessments and also facilitate willing and voluntary compliance with the tax laws by taxpayers.

Royalty Demand on Power generated by Himachal Pradesh Waters

77. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7944 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state:

Whether Government have since taken any final decision on the demand of the Himachal Pradesh Government for the share of royalty on power generated from Himachal Pra-

desh waters and the share of Betterment Levy charged by the beneficiary States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The matter is still under consideration.

Operation of Sonia Gandhi

78. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the daughter-in-law of the Prime Minister was operated upon in a Government Hospital in Delhi in the first half of 1968;

(b) if so, when and in which hospital;

(c) whether special instruments were purchased/brought in on the occasion and the surgical theatre/hospital section disinfected more than once; and

(d) whether similar precaution is taken will be taken and was taken in cases of other patients in Doctor Lohia's case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) On the 10th March, 1968 in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.

(c) No special instruments were purchased or brought in from outside for the operation. Normal precautions for disinfection and sterilisation were taken.

(d) All normal precautions were taken in this case as a part of the Hospital routine which is applicable to all surgical cases.

Foreign Exchange allotment to UNESCO

79. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO, New Delhi obtained foreign exchange allotment in 1966 for six air-conditioners;

(b) whether it is a fact that payment for only four machines was made by UNESCO out of that foreign exchange allotment in early 1967;

(c) whether it is also a fact that payment to M/s G. E. New York and M/s Jeena and Company, Clearing Agents, Bombay, concerning the remaining two machines were sent by Shri Dewan, Administrative Officer, UNESCO, out of the personal accounts of Mr. Dunningham, former Deputy Chief of UNESCO in India;

(d) whether these two air-conditioners were disposed off by Mr. Dunningham in November, 1966 and Shri Dewan deposited in Mr. Dunningham's account a portion of payment converted into foreign exchange and sent to Mr. Dunningham in New Zealand in April, 1967;

(e) whether it is a fact that the remittance was certified by Shri Dewan as Mr. Dunningham's savings; and

(f) if so, the action taken against Shri Dewan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Government does not allot any foreign exchange from its resources to U.N. Agencies whose balances in India are convertible.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) to (f). The enquiries in the matter are in progress.

Eastern Kosi Canal Project

80. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire eastern canal system under the Kosi Project has been completed and the targets of irrigated area/production fulfilled;

(b) if not, the reasons for the slow progress made in the utilisation of the Eastern Canal potential;

(c) when the Western Canal system will be completed;

(d) the total estimated outlay and the Central Assistance to this Western system in the next 5 years;

(e) whether the project will be completed on a war footing in view of North Bihar's poverty; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Eastern Kosi Canal System has almost been completed. A few water courses and additional structures are yet to be constructed. Against the targetted area of 5.676 lakh hectares about 1.62 lakh hectares of land was irrigated during 1967-68. During 1968-69, it is proposed to extend the irrigation to 2.23 lakh hectares. Production has increased in the area already being irrigated.

(b) Full development of the area can be achieved only gradually. The progress made in utilisation is not slow in comparison with the progress achieved in other similar projects. For speedy utilisation of the irrigation potential created, the farmers who were hitherto following the old system have to acquire training in modern irrigation. Further, the area is highly sandy and hence duty of water will increase very slowly. The State Govt. are making efforts to educate the farmers for maximum utilisation of the potential created.

(c) The Western Canal System is expected to be completed in six years from the date of commencement of construction. The construction has, however, not yet started pending approval to the alignment of the Canal in Nepal territory by His Majesty's Government, Nepal.

(d) The estimated cost is Rs. 20 crores. 100 per cent earmarked assistance will be afforded by Central Government for execution of the Scheme within the State Plan Ceiling.

(c) The State Government are anxious to take up and complete the construction of this Project as early as possible.

(f) Does not arise.

M/s. Becker Grey and Co.

81. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 316 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Excise and Customs has given its decision in the appeal preferred by M/s. Becker Grey & Co., against the adjudication in the case of under-invoicing of foreign exchange leakage;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its implementation;

(c) whether the question of the infringement of the provisions of the companies Act by this firm have been investigated by the Department of Company Affairs; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The appeal to the Central Board of Excise & Customs by M/s. Becker Grey & Co. (1960) Ltd. against Order No. 81 passed by the Director of Inspection (Customs & Central Excise) and Collector of Customs, has been decided.

(b) The penalty of Rs. 20 lakhs imposed on the firm was reduced to Rs. 10 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The matter is being investigated by the Department of Company Affairs.

Raid to unearth unaccounted money Foreign Exchange Violations/ Smuggling

82. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1124 on the 10th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of raids to unearth unaccounted money/foreign exchange violations/smuggling have risen in 1967 as compared to 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for increase in the number of raids?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The number of searches by the Income-tax authorities to unearth unaccounted money and by the Enforcement Directorate to detect foreign exchange violations, during the years 1966 and 1967 are given below:—

	By Income-tax authorities	By Enforcement Directorate
1966	221	885
1967	143	1085

It will be seen that in the year 1967, the number of searches by the Income-tax authorities was less and the number of searches by the Enforcement Directorate was more than the number of searches in the year, 1966.

The information regarding searches by the Customs authorities to detect cases of smuggling is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The number of information reports received and intelligence gathered by the Enforcement Directorate during 1967 was on a larger scale as compared to 1966. Apart from this, no specific reason can be assigned for the increase in the number of searches during 1967 by the Enforcement Directorate. In the very nature of things, there is bound to be some variation from year to year.

Inter-State River Water Disputes

84. SHRI K. HALDER:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1354 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state:

(a) the further efforts since made by the Central Government to resolve the existing river water disputes between various States; and

(b) whether there is any possibility of revolving their disputes without recourse to arbitration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR

PRASAD): (a) and (b). As the disputes in respect of the Krishna and Godavari rivers could not be settled by negotiations, steps are being taken to refer these disputes to tribunals under the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

Allocation of funds for Irrigation Projects in States

85. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) to which projects in India the Rs. 25 crores provided in the Central Government Budget this year for Irrigation have been allotted; and

(b) the criteria, if any, which was followed in such allotment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) The additional assistance of Rs. 25 crores has been allotted to the following irrigation projects:—

Name of State	Name of Project	Additional assistance allotted during 1968-69
		(Rs. in crores.)
Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunasagar	5.30
Bihar	Gandak	6.00
	Sone High Level Canal	0.70
Haryana	Beas Unit II (Pong Dam—Irrigation & Power)	0.51
Orissa	Mahanadi Delta	2.00
Punjab	Beas Unit II (Pong Dam—Irrigation & Power)	0.77
Rajasthan	Rajasthan Canal (Stage I)	3.50
	Beas Unit II (Pong Dam—Irrigation & Power)	2.72
Uttar Pradesh	Gandak	2.00
West Bengal	Kangsabati	1.30
	TOTAL	25.00

(b) The main criterion followed was acceleration of progress of major irrigation projects which are in advanced stage of construction so as to derive substantial benefits during the course of next 3-4 years.

Off-Shore Drilling of Petroleum Products

86. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into any international contract with Japan for off-shore drilling of Petroleum Products;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start off-shore drilling in the Orissa Coasts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Drought Relief to Orissa

87. SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI A. DIPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which has been granted to Orissa so far for the drought relief works and under what heads;

(b) whether the Central Study Team which visited Orissa in the first week of June, 1968 submitted any report to Government; and

(c) if so, the salient feature thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) An amount of Rs. 1.50 crores has been advanced so far in the current year to the Government of Orissa towards the expenditure on relief measures like gratuitous relief, relief works, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A summary of the Team's Report is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1344/68]. A copy of the Report has been forwarded to the State Government and they have been informed that the Centre would share in the relief expenditure on the basis of the Team's recommendations.

Income-tax Arrears

89. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the net arrears of Income-tax as on the 30th June, 1968 after adjusting advance payments and other payments made by the assessee;

(b) the portion of the arrears which are considered recoverable; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to recover such arrears?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Alkaloid Factory at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh)

90. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Alkaloids factory at Neemuch (M.P.) is scheduled to be completed and to start production;

(b) the estimated quantum and value of production as per installed capacity; and

(c) the employment potential of the factory?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Detailed revised estimates for the setting up of the factory are under the consideration of the Government. It is not possible at this stage to say when the factory will be completed or what its quantum and value of production or its employment potential would be. Every effort is, however, being made to expedite the project.

Loan from World Bank

91. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has indicated that the future loans from the Bank will be only for the private sector industries; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan which the Bank has promised for the current year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The World Bank have not indicated to the Government of India that future loans from the Bank will be only for the private sector. However, since 1966, the World Bank have done, in the case of India, hard-term lending from the Bank power to private sector industries, whereas to the Government sector it has lent through the International Development Association, the soft loan affiliate of the Bank. No amount has yet been promised for the current year either to the private sector or to Government.
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Scarcity of Kerosene Oil in Coimbatore

92. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the scarcity of Kerosene oil in Coimbatore City in recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of Kerosene Oil for the city of Coimbatore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

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

L. I. C. Investment

93. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guarantee which has been taken by the Life Insurance Corporation for the purchase of shares for more than Rs. one lakh in various companies;

(b) whether it is a fact that close relatives of Life Insurance Corporation high officers are the agents for purchase of shares in companies and are doing business on behalf of the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken to curb this tendency?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Corporation takes no guarantee for purchase of shares of companies. There is no such practice in vogue in the capital markets.

(b) All transactions are done through registered members of recognised stock exchanges. The Corporation is not aware whether any close relatives of high L.I.C. Officers are such registered members of recognised stock exchanges. However, none of the Officers of the Investment Department of the Central Office of the Corporation have relatives who are registered members of stock exchanges.

(c) Does not arise.

Licence for production of Soda Bicarbonate

94. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1369 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has since been given to a small factory in Mysore for the manufacture of small packets of hundreds of tonnes of Soda Bicarbonate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the druggists and chemists of Mysore have made a complaint to Government that the factory has not made packets and instead sold the soda bicarbonate in the wholesale blackmarket; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) The Government of India has not issued any licence for the manufacture of Soda bicarbonate in Mysore.

(b) No complaint has been received by the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Punjab National Bank

95. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 557 on the 11th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry which was being conducted into the irregularities committed by the top officers of the Punjab National Bank has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the investigations conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation, prosecution proceedings have been launched in the court of the First Class Magistrate, Delhi on the 17th June 1968 against two former officers of the Punjab National Bank and three stock and share brokers under Section 120B and 409 of the Indian Penal Code.

(c) Does not arise.

Repayment of loans to U.S.S.R.

96. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are making efforts to secure a suitable re-scheduling arrangements for repayment of loans to the U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, how far Government has succeeded in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during 1967-68, India's debt repayment to the U.S.S.R. was more than the aid received; if so, by how much;

(d) whether the position of payment will remain the same during 1968-69; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In the case of USSR there is a balanced trade and payments arrangement by which all payments including payments for imports as well as debt repayments are balanced against all earnings from exports and invisibles. From time to time, the two Governments discuss questions arising from these arrangements whether of imports, exports or debt re-payments. By their very nature these are continuing discussions which take into account the change of situations from time to time.

(c) During 1967-68, the actual drawals under the Soviet Credits amounted to Rs. 47.14 crores while the debt repayments were Rs. 58.31 crores (including interest payment of Rs. 9.36 crores).

(d) No, Sir. In 1968-69, the drawals under the Soviet Credits are expected to exceed the debt repayments.

(e) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of O.N.G.C. and Oil India Ltd.

97. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to reorganise the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Oil India Ltd; and

(b) if so, the pattern of reorganisation and when it is likely to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). While certain recommendations of the Estimates Committee on the re-organisation of Oil India Limited are under consideration of Government, there is

no such proposal in respect of Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

Report of Soviet Russian Team of Experts on Oil and Natural Gas Commission

98. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a copy of the recent Report of the Russian Team of Experts on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The report of the Soviet Experts' Team was for the internal guidance of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on technical aspects of oil production on land and offshore.

Snake Venom for Cure of Thrombosis

99. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the Press about new cure for Thrombosis with protein extracted from snake venom which might even prove to be useful in Coronary Thrombosis; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an experiment in the matter as is being done in U.K.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये
क्वार्टर

100. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कुल कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) उनके लिए अगले तीन वर्षों में कितने क्वार्टर बनाये जायेंगे तथा तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए कितने क्वार्टर बनाने जायेंगे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) संपदा निदेशालय में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार सामान्य पूल में 39,822 रिहायशी यूनिटों की एवज में दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में पात्र कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे सरकारी कर्मचारियों की 1 मई, 1968 को 1,00,099 मांगें थीं ।

किसी भी विशेष वर्ष में क्वार्टरों के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम निधियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है । प्रत्येक वर्ष 2,000 रिहायशी यूनिटों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति का प्रस्ताव है बशर्ते कि निधियां उपलब्ध हों ।

विभिन्न टाईपों में आबंटित हो चुके निवास स्थानों के प्रतिष्ठत को ध्यान में रखते हुए भविष्य के निर्माण की योजना बनाई जाती है । जबकि टाईप V तथा उससे ऊपर के टाईप के कुछ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की योजना बनाई जा रही है, सरकार मुख्य रूप से नीचे के टाईप के निर्माण पर ध्यान दे रही है । आबंटन नियमावली में व्यवस्था के अनुसार वेतन श्रेणी तथा पात्रता के आधार पर निर्माण की योजना बनाई जाती है न कि III तथा IV श्रेणी के

पदों पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के आधार पर III तथा IV श्रेणी के कर्मचारी प्रायः III, II तथा I टाईप के क्वार्टरों के आबंटन के अधिकारी हैं ।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में
बिजली के पंखे

101. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में विशेष रूप से नई दिल्ली के आराम बाग और पंचकुई रोड क्षेत्रों में निर्मित क्वार्टरों में बिजली के पंखे नहीं लगाये गये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए बने सामान्य पूल ने अधिकांश इ टाईप के क्वार्टरों में जिनमें चित्रशुप्त-रोड (आराम बाग) के 80 ब्लाक तथा पंचकुइयां रोड के नये निर्मित हुए क्वार्टर शामिल हैं, प्रति क्वार्टर एक छत के पंखे की दर से छत के पंखे लगा दिये गये हैं । पंचकुइयां रोड के 85 ब्लाक के पुराने क्वार्टरों को छोड़ कर शेष क्वार्टरों में छत के पंखे लगाये जा रहे हैं ।

पंचकुइयां रोड के 85 ब्लाक के क्वार्टरों में बिजली नहीं लगाई गयी है क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र के पुनर्वास के संबंध में इन्हें गिराया जाना है ।

**Chief Ministers Conference Decisions
on Harijans and Adivasis**

102. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI T. P. SHAH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any programme for giving a fair deal to the Harijans and Adivasis was chalked out in the meeting of the Chief Ministers held recently in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). At the Conference of Chief Ministers held in May, 1968, problems relating to the maintenance of law and order and the development Policy for Scheduled Castes and Tribes were discussed. It was agreed that the entire weight of the administration should be on the side of the weaker sections of society. It was also emphasised that:—

- (i) The Scheduled Castes should have a proper share in normal developmental activities;
- (ii) efforts must be stepped up to reinforce the representation of Scheduled Castes in the services. The Ministry of Home Affairs has appointed a High Powered Committee with the Home Minister as the Chairman to look into this question. The State Governments may also consider appointing similar committees;
- (iii) special steps may be taken to settle landless Scheduled Castes on surplus and waste land;
- (iv) the Departments of Harijan Welfare in the States should be given due importance;
- (v) periodical meetings between the State Chief Ministers and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes should be held so that the follow up action on the recommendations made by the Commissioner could be taken up quickly.

[F. No. 9/77/68-SCT.I].

Prospects of Fertilizer Production

103. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI T. P. SHAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prospects for increased fertilizer production are dim on account of collapse of negotiations for the proposed projects with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the proposals which have collapsed and which are still being pursued; and

(c) the alternative steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). No Sir. The total capacity of the fertilizer projects which did not make progress due to the parties having withdrawn their proposals amounted to only 302,000 tonnes of nitrogen. These relate to the establishment of fertilizer factories at Haldia for a capacity of 142,000 tonnes by M/s. Phillips Petroleum Company and at Ghaziabad for a capacity of 160,000 tonnes by M/s. Rohm & Hass in collaboration with Modi Industries.

The parties to whom letters of intent/licences issued for establishment of fertilizer factories at Goa, Mangalore Mirzapur, expansion of Vizag and Maharashtra are expected to finalise negotiations shortly.

(c) Negotiations for establishing a fertilizer factory at Haldia are underway.

हरिजनों द्वारा कूड़े को सिरों पर उठाना

104. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को इस आशय की हिदायतें जारी कर दी हैं कि गांधी जन्म शताब्दी से देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये जिससे हरिजनों को सिरों पर कूड़ा न उठाना पड़े ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई अनुदान देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुहा) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सिर पर उठाने की प्रथा को मिटाने के लिए राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को सहायक अनुदान देने हेतु भारत सरकार की पहले से ही एक परियोजना है ।

Compensation to States for Introducing prohibition

105. SHRI DHERESWAR KALITA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have demanded that the Centre should fully compensate the loss suffered by them due to prohibition; and

(b) if so, Governments' reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). There has been no recent communication from the State Governments except from the State of Rajasthan asking for hundred per cent compensation for loss in excise revenue in the event of introduction of Prohibition in the wet areas. Earlier in offering comments on the recommendations of the Prohibition Study Team (Tek Chand Committee) the wet States had requested for hundred per cent compensation. The State Governments were, however, informed that the Government of India was willing to contribute 50 per cent of the losses likely to be incurred by the State. The same position has been recently reiterated in reply to the Government of Rajasthan and also in reply to the All India Prohibition Council.

Child Welfare Committee

106. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to study the problem of Child Welfare in India has submitted its report;

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

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Non-availability of Marketing Programme for fertilisers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the non-availability of marketing pro-

gramme, many fertilizer factories are facing serious problem of selling their produce; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to aid these fertilizer factories to increase their sales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) It is not clear what is meant by the marketing programme. It is for the fertilizer factories to prepare their own programmes and market their products. However, no serious problem other than temporary accumulation of stocks in the offseason has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Control of Floods in Delhi

108. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any measures to control floods in the coming rainy season in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes.

(b) The Dhasa Bund has been strengthened by stone pitching on upstream face and has also been raised and widened. The capacity of Dhasa outfall channel has been increased from 450 cusecs to 1500 cusecs. A pilot section of 15' x 4' has also been dug through the Najafgarh Jheel.

The capacity of the Najafgarh drain has been increased from 900 cusecs to 1850 cusecs in the reach from Jhatikra to Chhawla; from 450 cusecs to 1850 cusecs in the reach from Chhawla to Kakraula and to 3000 cusecs from Kakraula upto its outfall into the Yamuna. Pitching in city area has also been done.

In the Kanjhawla block, the railway culvert in Nangloi railway yard has been remodelled. The capacity of the Karari Suleman drain upstream and downstream of Railway bridge has been increased. Nangloi and other link drains have also been desilted.

In the Alipur Block, Bawana Escape has been remodelled to the capacity of 715 cusecs (against 341 cusecs) in its outfall reach. Drain No. 6 has been remodelled to a capacity of 375 cusecs from 191 cusecs over a length of 14,000 ft.

The Mughal bund is being widened to a top width of 50 ft. The left Marginal Bund and Shahdara Bund are being maintained as usual. Pitching work from spur No. 12 to Yamuna Barrage on Left Marginal Bund is in progress.

Flood forecasts relating to river Yamuna and Sahibi Nadi are issued by the Central Water and Power Commission.

New Method for Family Planning

109. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce a new method of family planning;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether any experiment was carried out based on "immunological approach"; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Immunological studies are still being conducted.

शाहदरा दिल्ली के निकट के बस अड्डे से
खोखों का हटाया जाना

110. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण,
आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 व्यक्ति
शाहदरा दिल्ली बस अड्डे के निकट लकड़ी
के खोखों में वर्ष 1947 से दुकानें चला रहे
हैं और उन्होंने नगर निगम को 1957 से
1967 तक कर दिया है लेकिन अब उन्हें
वहां से निकाल दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस
इलाके में 12 दुकानें बनाई गई हैं और
शाहदरा के भूतपूर्व सहायक आयुक्त ने
उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों को आश्वसन दिया था
कि ये दुकानें उन्हें आर्बटिड की जाएंगी
लेकिन उनमें से 6 दुकानें बाहर वालों को
दी जा चुकी हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त
व्यक्तियों ने दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल तथा
दिल्ली नगर निगम के महाश्वर को आवेदन-
पत्र दिये थे लेकिन उन पर कोई कार्यवाही
नहीं की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में
सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से
(घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है
तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

कलावती सरन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली
के कर्मचारी

111. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य,
परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच कि नई दिल्ली
स्थित कलावती सरन अस्पताल में सफाई
का काम करने वाले लगभग 60 कर्मचारियों
की सेवायें समाप्त करने के आदेश जारी किये
गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त कर्मचारियों
को किन-किन अस्पतालों में वैकल्पिक
रोजगार दे दिया गया है तथा उनमें से कितने
कर्मचारी अब भी बेकार हैं; और

(ग) उन्हें किन्हीं अन्य अस्पतालों में
नियुक्त न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय
विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब०
सू० मूर्ति) : (क) कलावती सरन
शिशु अस्पताल की प्रबन्ध समिति ने 60
अस्थायी चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों में से
जिन्हें इस अस्पताल की आवश्यकता को
देखते हुये फालतू पाया गया था अब तक 39
कर्मचारियों की छंटनी कर दी है।

(ख) और (ग). छंटनी द्वारा निकाले
गये कर्मचारियों के लिये अन्य संस्थानों में
वैकल्पिक रोजगार ढूँढने के लिये प्रयत्न
किये जा रहे हैं। उनमें से एक को सफदरजंग
अस्पताल में रोजगार दे दिया गया है।
छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या के
बराबर रिक्त स्थान तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं
है।

कुछ कम्पनियों द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

112. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कानपुर के मैसर्स जे० एण्ड के०
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तथा बम्बई के मैसर्स टेलीराड
द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों में पुष्क-पुष्क सरकार
को कितना आयकर दिया गया ;

(ख) उनसे अभी कितना धायकर लिया जाना बाकी है; और

(ग) धायकर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) : अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन कमेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

बिड़ला उद्योग समूह

113. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 682 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में बिड़ला उद्योग समूह के 11 समवायों से कितने वर्षों के लिये उत्पादन शुल्क बकाया था और, न समवायों से भ्रलग-भ्रलग उत्पाद शुल्क की कितनी राशि वसूल की जानी है, और

(ख) उन समवायों का व्यौरा क्या है जिन पर उत्पादन शुल्क की राशि बकाया है और इस बकाया राशि का वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) : तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 682 के उत्तर में ऐसा कोई उल्लेख नहीं था कि ग्यारह कम्पनियों की तरफ कर की रकम बहुत वर्षों से बकाया है। उक्त उत्तर में उल्लिखित कम्पनियों में से दो कम्पनियों से की गई कर की मांग और वसूल किये गये शुल्क कर व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्रम संख्या	कम्पनी का नाम	वसूल किये गये शुल्क की रकम	शुल्क के न्यून निर्धारण से सम्बन्धित अवधि
1	मैसर्स श्री दिग्विजय वृज्ज मिल्स, जामनगर।	2585 रुपये	अप्रैल 66 से सितम्बर 67 तक
2	मैसर्स वल्लभ टेक्सटाइल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई के मामले में 1907 रुपये शुल्क का विवाद है और मामले का न्याय निर्णय हो जाने के बाद मांग जारी करने के प्रश्न का निर्णय किया जायगा।	10 रुपये 88 पैसे	1967

इन ग्यारह कम्पनियों की तरफ कर की अब कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है। मैसर्स वल्लभ टेक्सटाइल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई के मामले में 1907 रुपये शुल्क का विवाद है और मामले का न्याय निर्णय हो जाने के बाद मांग जारी करने के प्रश्न का निर्णय किया जायगा।

Smuggling

116. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about Rs. 100 crores worth of goods are smuggled into India annually by Rail, Road, Air and Sea;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to effectively deal with the large scale smuggling of goods particularly of the gold; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make the existing laws more stringent as a deterrent for the smugglers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Government are aware that goods are smuggled into India by road, air and sea. Extent of smuggling cannot, however, be accurately determined.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Smuggling of Indian Jute into Nepal

117. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the smuggling of huge quantities of Indian jute into Nepal across the West Bengal border of the country;

(b) whether the smuggled Indian jute is baled in Nepal and is exported as Nepalese jute through Calcutta port;

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There have been some reports of smuggling of raw jute into Nepal across the West Bengal border.

(b) Reports indicate that Indian jute smuggled into Nepal is exported therefrom as Nepalese jute in bales through Calcutta port.

(c) All preventive and intelligence formations on the border have been alerted and preventive arrangements intensified.

Trade in Adulterated Drugs in border Areas

118. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale trade in adulterated drugs mostly of popular items is prevalent in the State Border areas where control of the Drug Inspectorates is normally lacking and the culprits slip in other States;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hand over this work of tracing the culprits to the C.B.I.;

(c) whether Government also propose to take over the work of running the Drug Inspectorates and strengthening them which at present rests with the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) No. The assistance of the C.B.I. is, however, sought in cases where it is considered necessary.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

State Bank in India

119. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the principles of Social Control have been tried in the State Bank of India;

(b) whether the State Bank has a higher proportion of advances to Agriculture and small-scale industries compared with other Scheduled Banks;

(c) the proportion of deposits, other than those of Government and official bodies, in the State Bank to the working capital and how this compares with other Scheduled banks; and

(d) whether the percentage of working costs and profits of the State Bank is higher or lower than the average of other Scheduled Banks giving the comparative figures?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The scheme of social control as announced in the statement made by the Deputy Prime Minister in Parliament in December, 1967 is being gradually implemented by all commercial banks including the State Bank of India. In the Central Board of Directors of the State Bank and most of its Local Boards the industrialist directors members are in a minority. The State Bank is continuing its policy of increasing its financial assistance to all priority sectors and would implement such guide-lines as may be laid down in this regard by the National Credit Council. Other measures, in particular, the prohibition of grant of loans and advances to its directors and their concerns will be implemented after the enactment of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proportion of private sector deposits with the State Bank and other scheduled banks to their working capital was 73.7 per cent and 84.1 per cent respectively as at the end of March, 1967.

(d) The information is being collected will be laid down on the Table of the House in due course.

Breaking of manufacturers' Ring in tendering for Government Supplies

120. SHRI D. N. DEB: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently stated in New Delhi that his Ministry has successfully broken the manufacturers' ring in tendering for Government supplies;

(b) if so, the experience of his Ministry during the last two years which has led him to make such a statement; and

(c) how much Government is likely to save as a result of the so-called ring having been broken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH):

(a) and (b) Yes. A number of instances came to notice during the last two years where the prices quoted by firms against tenders issued by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for stores like Road Rollers, Wire Ropes, Galvanised Iron Pipes and Screw Couplings, were found to be unduly high. In some cases, the tenderers had also quoted identical 'ring' prices. As a result of negotiations held with individual suppliers, it was possible to obtain sizeable reduction in prices.

(c) The above negotiations resulted in a saving of about Rs. 24 lakhs to Government.

Cheating of State Bank of India, New Delhi

121. SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India, New Delhi was defrauded to the tune of Rs. 86,500 by a styled representative of the National Co-operative Development Corporation recently;

(b) whether any enquiry into the circumstances leading to the State Bank of India being created to such a huge amount has been conducted; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) An attempt to defraud the State Bank to the extent of Rs. 86,500 was thwarted in time and no loss has been caused to the Bank on this account.

(b) and (c). The matter is being investigated by the police authorities.

एक विदेशी द्वारा भारतीय मुद्रा में विमान भाड़े का भुगतान

122. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी विमान कम्पनी के विमान में हाल में यात्रा करने वाले एक विदेशी ने विमान भाड़ा विदेशी मुद्रा में न देकर भारतीय मुद्रा में दिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त विदेशी का भारतीय बैंकों में भी खाता था ;

(ग) क्या अप्रतिर यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त विदेशी को भारत में आने पर हिरासत में ले लिया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा भारत को इस प्रकार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा से हाथ घोना पड़ा ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) किसी विदेशी व्यक्ति द्वारा भारतीय रुपयों में हवाई यात्रा का किराया देना, अपने आप में विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम विनियमन का उल्लंघन नहीं होता यदि वह विदेशी व्यक्ति भारत में रहता रहा हो

और लगातार 180 दिनों से अधिक अवधि तक कमाई-युक्त काम में लगा रहा हो। अथवा उसने उक्त रुपया विदेशी मुद्रा के विनिमय से प्राप्त किया हो। विदेशी व्यक्ति का नाम क्या था, तथा उसने कहा से कहां तक को हवाई यात्रा का टिकट खरोदा था, आदि बातों का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं होने से उस मामले का निश्चय करना सम्भव नहीं है जिस का माननीय सदस्य के मन में धारणा है।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते

Central Assistance to States for 1968-69

123. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual Plan assistance of Rs. 590 crores for 1968-69 for States has been increased to Rs. 615 crores; and

(b) if so, the State-wise allocations of the Central Plan assistance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-1345|88.)

Survey on drinking water facilities in Delhi Villages

125. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a survey of drinking water facilities in Delhi villages;

(b) if so, when the survey is likely to be conducted; and

(c) the period likely to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) (a) The Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Delhi Municipal Corporation intends to conduct survey of drinking water facilities in Delhi villages.

(b) The survey is likely to be commenced during 1969-70.

(c) It will take about 2 years to complete the survey and to prepare a comprehensive scheme.

Development rebate for Textile Industry

126. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Industry have requested the Government to accord the industry "Priority Industry" treatment for income-tax purposes and to allow higher rate of development rebate;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to the request of the Textile Industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY-PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a request has been received from the jute and cotton textile industries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government did not find it possible to accede to these requests having regard to all relevant factors including considerations of revenue and the fact that loan assistance is being extended to these industries for financing the acquisition of plant and machinery.

Government Quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

127. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 8,000 Government Quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi are lying vacant for the last 2 years;

(b) if so, the loss in revenue being suffered by Government as a result thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not allotting these quarters to Government employees who are entitled for such accommodation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Only about 40 quarters in Sector XII, R. K. Puram remains to be allotted as the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has shown its inability to ensure water supply to these quarters during the summer months. It is expected that the Corporation would be in a position to supply water to these quarters by September-October, 1968, after which the quarters will be allotted to Government servants.

शाहीदों के स्मारक

128. श्री रामगोपाल शालबाबे : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांधी जी, नेहरू जी तथा शास्त्री जी को स्मृति में बनाये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित स्मारकों पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किये जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) इन स्मारकों पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन व्यय किये जाने का सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या श्यामजी कृष्ण बर्मो, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, सरदार भगतसिंह, राम

प्रसाद विस्मिल, स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द जैसे महान् क्रान्तिकारी नेताओं तथा अन्य शहीदों और देशभक्तों के स्मारक बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन स्मारकों का स्वरूप क्या होगा ?

निर्माण, अवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) :

खर्च को गया खर्च का जानेवाला वार्षिक
राशि अतिरिक्त संभावित अनुरक्षण
राशि को
अनुमानित
लागत

(रुपये लाखों में)

1. राजघाट	1.00	43.26	1.31
2. शान्तिवन	10.30	24.39	0.17
3. विजयघाट	1.90	0.49	0.10

(ग) और (घ). सार्वजनिक खर्च पर मूर्तियां स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के द्वारा आरम्भ नहीं किया जाता। ऐसे प्रस्तावों को नगर पालिका, निकायों, गैर सरकारों संगठनों अथवा व्यक्तियों जो कि इस संधि में पूरा व्यय वहन कर सके, को प्रवर्तन करना होता है।

मूर्तियां स्थापित करने के लिए गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से कुछ निम्नांकित प्रस्ताव मिले हैं :—

1. श्री सुभाषचन्द्र बोस बगैर किसी वित्तीय प्रस्ताव के
2. सरदार भगतसिंह वित्तीय सहायता से

3. स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द वित्तीय सहायता से इन मूर्तियों को स्थापित करने लिए स्थान का चयन विचाराधीन है।

Krishna Water Dispute

129. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:

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

(a) the further efforts which have been made by the Centre to resolve the dispute between Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Marashtra over the sharing of Krishna river waters;

(b) whether these efforts have yielded any results; and

(c) if not, the further steps which Government propose to take to find an early solution to the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). As the disputes in respect of the Krishna and Godavari rivers could not be settled by negotiations, steps are being taken to refer these disputes to tribunals under the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

उत्तर भारत में पेय जल की अत्यधिक कमी

130. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर भारत के लोगों को पेय जल की अत्यधिक कमी की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है जो ग्रीष्म काल में और भी भयंकर रूप धारण कर लेती है; और

(ख) भारत में सभी नागरिकों को पेय जल की सप्लाई करने की दृष्टि से सरकार का ग्रहिल भारतीय आधार पर जो योजना बनाने का विचार है उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगररीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) गमियों में उत्तर भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की जो कमी होती है, उसकी मात्रा भिन्न-भिन्न है। जहाँ पीने का पानी काफी मात्रा में नहीं दिया जाता वहाँ यह समस्या और उग्र रूप धारण कर लेती है।

(ख) भारत सरकार का जल-पूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम 1954 से ही चल रहा है। नगर जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए 100 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में तथा ग्राम जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है। जल पूर्ति योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं तथा वे ही इन्हें कार्यान्वित भी करती हैं अपनी अपनी प्सात सीमा के अन्दर लिए आवश्यक धन भी उन्हें ही जुटाना होता है।

जल संसाधनों का उचित उपयोग

131. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बंगलौर में हुए केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और बिजली बोर्ड के 38वें अधिवेशन में विशेषज्ञों द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये इस आशय के विचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि देश के जल संसाधनों का उचित उपयोग नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) केन्द्रीय सिंचाई व बिजली बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष, श्री एम० जी० के० भूति ने बंगलौर में हुए बोर्ड के 38 वें अधिवेशन में दिए अपने अभिभाषण में देश के जल संसाधनों के प्रयोग के दो पहलुओं के बारे में चर्चा की थी। उन्होंने बताया कि "हमें अपने जल संसाधनों का पूरा पूरा पता नहीं है। लगभग 20 वर्ष पूर्व केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग ने उपलब्ध वार्षिक तलवर्ती प्रवाहों के बारे में एक प्राथमिक पूर्वसूचना दी थी। उस के बाद, हमें जल संसाधनों का अधिक ठीक अनुमान लगाने में कोई प्रगति नहीं कर पाए हैं" अतः उन्होंने यह अनुभव किया कि जल संसाधनों के संबंध में तथा प्रयोग के लिये दीर्घ कालीन आयोजन करना कठिन होगा जबकि पहले से अधिक ठीक अनुमान लगाने में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है।

भूगत जल संसाधनों के बारे में बोलते हुए उन्होंने यह कहा कि अब तां केवल अन्दाजें से ही अनुमान लगाए जा रहे हैं। इसलिये उन्होंने यह अनुभव किया कि जल संसाधनों के समन्वित प्रयोग के लिये दीर्घकालीन योजना बनाना कठिन है जिस में यह बताया जा सके कि प्राथमिकता तत्सम्बंधी वर्तमान समस्याओं को दी जाए या भविष्य के विकास को।

नियंत्रित जल संसाधनों का प्रयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने प्रयुक्त तलवर्ती जल संसाधनों की क्षति की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जैसे कि जलाशयों में से पानी का भाप बन कर उड़ जाता, जलाशयों में गाद हो जाने के कारण कम पानी का जमा होना, जल संवाहक

प्रणालियों में हानि, तथा फसलों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के पश्चात् खेतों में बचे हुए पानी को हानि। इन क्षतियों को वर्तमान स्थिति तथा उनको कम करने की दिशा में भावी कार्यक्रम के बारे में उन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट किए।

(ख) सरकार इन समस्याओं से अवगत है।

(ग) जल संसाधनों के नियन्त्रित भाग में होने वाली हानि को रोकने की समस्या पर विस्तृत अध्ययन तथा जांच की जा रही है। जलाशयों में वाष्पीकरण को रोकने के लिए एक रसायन (सेरिल अलकोहल) को पानी की ऊपरी तह के रूप में आजमाया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार द्वारा चालू किये गये मूल तथा आधारित अनुसंधान संबंधी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश के कुछ अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों में इस रसायन के प्रयोग के संबंध में अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं। जलाशयों में गाद भर जाने की समस्या पर भी सक्रिय रूप से अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं। देश के 9 जलाशयों में गाद भरने की गति की विस्तृत रूप से जांच की जा रही है। आंकड़ों का अध्ययन केन्द्रीय जल तथा बिजली बोर्ड की एक विशेष उपसमिति द्वारा किया जा रहा है। जल संवाहक प्रणाली में क्षति को जहां भी हो सकता है या आर्थिक दृष्टि से सम्भव है पलस्तर वाली नालियां बन कर न्यूनतम किया जा रहा है। नहरों में पलस्तर लगाने तथा विविध प्रकार के पलस्तरों की उपयोगिता तथा उन पर होने वाले खर्च की विस्तृत जांच कई अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों में की जा रही है। कई सिंचाई तथा कृषि अनुसन्धान केन्द्र फसलों के लिए जल की वास्तविक आवश्यकता का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। कोसी तथा नागार्जुन सागर जैसी परियोजनाओं में जल प्रबंध से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं का सक्रिय रूप से समाधान किया जा रहा है।

एक सिंचाई आयाग को भी स्थापित किया जा रहा है जो कि देश में जल संसाधनों के उत्तम ढंग से निर्धारण तथा प्रयोग के प्रश्न पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार करेगा।

श्रीषधियों और दवाईयों का आयात

132. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विभिन्न श्रीषधियों और दवाईयों का आयात किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में श्रीषध निर्माण उद्योग का विकास करने तथा इस क्षेत्र में भारत को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुवरैया) : (क) जी नहीं। यद्यपि कई श्रीषधियों के, जो देश में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं आयात की अनुमति दी गई है, ये आयात बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में नहीं हैं और वास्तव में प्रतिवर्ष इन आयात का मूल्य, देश में फारम्युस्टिकल उत्पादन के कुल मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं है।

(ख) निम्न उपाय अपनाये गये हैं—

- (1) प्रारम्भिक स्थितियों से श्रीषधियों के देशीय निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन किया जाता है;
- (2) प्रारम्भिक परिस्थितियों से, प्रतिजीवाणु, (एण्टीबायोटिक्स) और सल्फा श्रीषधियों के उत्पादन के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में बड़े यूनिटों की स्थापना की गई है;
- (3) फारम्युस्टिकल उद्योग को प्राथमिकता उद्योगों की सूची

में शामिल किया गया है ताकि उत्पादन में आयातित कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण हानि न हो ; और

- (4) देश में नई औषधालयों के आविष्कार और निर्माण के विकास के लिए गवेषणा प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की गई हैं ।

बाढ़ से क्षति

13.3. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में हाल की बाढ़ से कितनी क्षति हुई है ;

(ख) बाढ़ पीड़ितों को सहायता देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) असम, केरल, मणिपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में भारी बाढ़ें आने की सूचनाएं मिली हैं । हानियों का ब्यौरा राज्य सरकारों से मांगा गया है और 29-7-68 को सभा पटल पर रखे जाने वाले देश में बाढ़ स्थिति के विवरण में शामिल कर दिया जाएगा ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ग्रस्त लोगों को निकालने, मुक्त अनुदान, बीज ऋण, मवेशी ऋण, भवन निर्माण ऋण देने, लगान को छोड़ देना, राशन देना तथा चिकित्सा प्रबन्ध आदि जैसे आवश्यक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) बाढ़ से होने वाली हानि को यथा-संभव कम करने के लिए तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक उपाय आरम्भ किए जा चुके हैं । इन में नये तटबन्ध बनाना, वर्तमान तटबन्धों को ऊंचा तथा पक्का करना, नालियों का सुधार, नदी नियन्त्रण कार्य, जल निकास नालियों का सुधार, संचय जलाशयों का निर्माण, बाढ़ चेतावनी तथा बाढ़ पूर्व-सूचना आदि कार्य सम्मिलित हैं । इन कार्यों को प्रागे भी जारी रखा जाएगा ।

गोदा में उर्वरक कारखाने के लिये बिड़ला समूह को भूमि का दिया जाना

13.4. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या पेट्रो-लियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोदा में स्थापित किये जा रहे उर्वरक कारखाने के निर्माण के लिये बिड़ला समूह ने उसकी वास्तविक आवश्यकता से कहा अधिक भूमि मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार बिड़ला समूह को उतनी जमीन देगी जितनी उन्होंने मांगी है अथवा उतनी ही भूमि देगी जितनी इस कारखाने को लगाने के लिये आवश्यक है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुवरैया) :

(क) से (ग). मैसर्स जूधारी एग्री कैमीकल्स लिमिटेड ने जो कि गोदा में उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित कर रहे हैं, गोदा शासन से कारखाना के लिये 1000 एकड़ भूमि का आवंटन करने की प्रार्थना की है । प्रार्थना गोदा प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है ।

Rajasthan Canal

135. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have recently made an appeal to the Central Government to allocate adequate funds to the State Government for the early execution of the Rajasthan Canal; and

(b) if so, whether the request of the State Government has been considered and the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Yes Sir, an additional amount of Rs. 3.5 crores has been allotted for the year 1968-69 over and above the originally approved outlay of Rs. 3 crores.

Increase in Incidence of Smallpox

136. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to epidemiological forecast, there is a possibility of a severe outbreak of small pox in the country in 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been a sharp increase in the incidence of this disease during the last six months;

(c) whether the small pox vaccine produced in the country is not sufficient to tackle the situation;

(d) whether steps have been taken to augment the production of the vaccine in the country; and

(e) the total number of cases of deaths reported as a result of this disease during the last six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, but it has been averted by timely action.

(b) No.

(c) The indigenous annual capacity is 60 million doses while the country's annual requirement is estimated at 180 million doses. The deficiency is being met by gift supplies from friendly countries, mainly from the USSR.

(d) Yes. The production of freeze-dried small-pox vaccine at the four selected Institute in the country is being gradually stepped up.

(e) According to the latest information available, during the last six months, from January to June 1968, about 4236 cases of deaths due to smallpox have been reported.

National Grid for Electricity

137. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has asked the Centre and the States to take early measures to interlink the various regional electricity distribution systems into a national grid;

(b) if so, the steps taken in pursuance thereof; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to link up the power distribution system in a national grid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). One of the main guidelines approved by the National

Development Council at its last meeting held in May, 1968, for the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan was the interlinking of the various Regional Power Systems with the objective of establishing an All India Grid within the Plan period. This advice has been communicated by the Planning Commission to the Government of India and to the State Governments. The Fourth Five Year Plan in respect of Power is under preparation. The time by which Government propose to link up the power distribution systems in a National Grid can be indicated after the finalisation of the Fourth Plan. The progress in developing Regional Grid Systems with the ultimate object of evolving an All India Grid System is as indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2714 on 4th March, 1968, with the modification that the 220 KV link inter-connecting Tarapur Power Station with Kalwa is expected to be completed by July, 1968.

Haldia and Barauni Petro-Chemical Complexes

138. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the items proposed to be manufactured in the petro-chemical complexes at Haldia and Barauni;

(b) whether any industrial licences have been issued for production of each of these items; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). In its report submitted in 1965, the Working Group on Petro-Chemicals had recommended the following schemes of petro-chemical

manufacture in Haldia and Barauni namely:

HALDIA

Item	Capacity in tonnes per annum
(i) Ethylene Oxide	20,000
(ii) Ethanol	30,000
(iii) L.D. Polyethylene	50,000
n(iv) Vinyl acetate	25,000
(v) EPT	20,000
n(vi) Polypropylene	20,000
(vii) Butadiene extraction	12,000
(viii) Acrylonitrile	25,000
(i.) Isobutylene extraction	7,000

BARAUNI

Item	Capacity in tonnes per annum
(i) Benzene	25,000
(ii) O & P xylene	10,000
(iii) Cyclohexane	25,000
(iv) Caprolactam	20,25,000

In the context of the proposal to have the Fourth Plan from 1-4-1969 a separate working group on petro-chemicals is currently working out the detailed programme for implementation in this plan period.

No industrial licence for production of the above and at these locations have so far been issued.

Transportation of O.N.G.C. crude from Lakwa and Rudrasagar

139. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil India and the Oil and Natural Gas

Commission have been having discussions on the question of transporting the O.N.G.C. crude from Lakwa and Rudrasagar;

(b) if so, the result of the talks and how the crude between the two points is proposed to be transported;

(c) how the pipeline constructed from Haldia to Barauni would be used when the supplies of crude from Lakwa and Rudrasagar oil-fields to the Barauni refinery commence; and

(d) the crude carrying capacity of the pipeline from Haldia to Barauni and from Duliajan to Barauni?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Matter is still under examination.

(c) Barauni refinery is being fed by the Nahorkatiya-Barauni pipeline of Oil India. The Haldia-Barauni pipeline is essentially a product pipeline and is being used for the despatch of products from Barauni to Calcutta. It can, however, be used for carrying crude oil from Calcutta to Barauni, if necessary.

(d) The present crude carrying capacity of the Haldia-Barauni pipeline is 2 million tonnes per annum. The present capacity of Oil India pipeline is 2.75 M.T.P.A. from Nahorkatiya to Gauhati and 2 M.T.P.A. from Gauhati to Barauni

Production of Chemicals

140. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by the Planning Commission for the different items of chemicals including petrochemicals to be produced in the country for 1968-69 and for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the industrial licences already issued for each of these products for installation under the 1968-69 Plan and during the Fourth Five Year Plan indicating the parties to whom and the capacity for which the licences have been issued;

(c) the total production during the last 3 years in these industries and the extent of imports of each of these items allowed during these years indicating the extent of foreign exchange spent;

(d) the various stages of progress of the units in these industries which are already in the process of installation and have not so far gone into production;

(e) the extent of annual requirement of each of these products; and

(f) whether there are any plants to manufacture some of these items in the public sector and if so, the installed capacity and the names of each unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) No targets as such have been fixed by the Planning Commission for different chemicals for 1968-69. As the Fourth Five Year Plan is still under preparation, there are at present no targets to be mentioned.

(b) to (f): Information is being collected.

Prices of Fertilizers

141. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp increase in the world fertilizer production over the last 3 years;

(b) if so, whether consequent thereto the prices of the different types of fertilizers have also gone down and, if so, what are the prevailing international prices of the different types of fertilizers and how far the same have come down over the period of 3 years;

(c) how the prevailing prices of the different types of fertilizers in India compare with the world prices; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to procure fertilizers at the minimum prices from abroad and at what lowest rates it has been possible for Government to import the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. There are no recognised international prices of fertilizers since sales are made at different prices to different countries depending upon specifications of material, time of delivery, bagging, payment terms and other considerations.

(c) Statement (Annexure-I) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-134/68].

(d) Tenders issued by the Government are given wide publicity and negotiations are held wherever permissible. It is also proposed to enter into long term contracts with the manufacturers. Statements (Annexure-II) giving the prices of the various types of fertilizers purchased by this Department are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-134/68].

Foreign Aid

142. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign assistance which Government is likely to get from foreign countries during 1968-69 and 1969-70; and

(b) the break up of this amount, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The total amount of foreign assistance to be received during 1968-69 and 1969-70 will be known only after the bilateral loan negotiations are concluded with the lending countries and institutions for the respective years. However, at the meeting of the India Consortium held in May, 1968, some of the members indicated their intention to provide assistance in a total amount of \$297.33 million inclusive of debt relief during 1968-69. Country-wise break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1347/68].

Off-shore drilling for Oil in Aliabet Island and Tapti Basin

143. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russians are reluctant in coming up with the assistance they had offered to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the Off-shore shallow water drilling for oil in the Aliabet Island and the Tapti Basin; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

L.I.C. Business

144. **SHRI R. K. SINHA:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the total business done by the Life Insurance Corporation of India since it was nationalised;

(b) the manner in which the amounts are invested in the (i) Public Sector concerns; (ii) Private Sector concerns; (iii) buildings—along with the percentage of the total amount in each case; and

(c) the returns from each one of these sources in the form of interests, dividends and rents?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total sum assured under new life business completed by the LIC since its inception upto the 31st March, 1968 was Rs. 6780.44 crores.

(b) and (c). The break up of the LIC's investments, in India, pertaining to its Life Assurance Business and the total interest, dividends and rents earned thereon for the year 1966-67 are as under:

Sector	Amount invested As at 31-3- 1967 (Rs. in crores)	% age of the total	Interest, divi- dends and rents earned during 66-67 (Rs in crores)
Public Sector	732.56	69.6	32.69
Private Sector	189.19	18.0	12.77
Co-operative Sector	68.80	6.5	3.44
Joint Sector	7.13	0.7	0.47
Loans on Mort- gage of House Properties	21.02	2.0	1.08
House Property	33.38	3.2	1.68

Oil Exploration in NEFA Area

145. **SHRI R. K. SINHA:**
SHRI SITARAM KESARI:

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

(a) whether any seismic survey has been conducted in the N.E.F.A. area for the location of oil resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated quantum of oil reserves; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a refinery in the region provided sufficient quantity of oil reserves are found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A few structures have been selected for test drilling; and drilling on one of the structures is in progress.

(c) It is not possible to say whether or not any oil reserves are present in this area until drilling has been completed.

(d) The question of setting up any refinery in N.E.F.A. has not arisen as yet.

Cut in U.S. Aid

146. **SHRI R. K. SINHA:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. Government have suggested a cut in its share of aid to India;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government have tapped other sources to fill the gap; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Idikki Project

147. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI RANE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that work had to be stopped on the Idikki project in Kerala due to the lawlessness among the workers; these deaths?

(b) if so, the total loss during the period of suspension of work; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the progress of the project has been held up and what would be the delay in its completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The works being carried out on the Idikki Project had to be stopped as a result of labour unrest, for a period of about two months in March, April, and May 1968.

(b) The loss sustained by the Board on account of the stoppage of work has not been assessed.

(c) While the project work was held up for about two months, this delay is not likely to affect materially the target date of completion of the Idikki Project.

Deaths due to heat wave in Bihar

148. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths resulting from heat wave in Bihar during the last summer season; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the circumstances of these deaths?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rent due from Haryana and Punjab Governments

149. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of rent due by the Government of Punjab and Haryana to the administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh for Government buildings in their occupation; and

(b) the amount of rent paid so far by the above Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Rs. 1,09,75,217 and Rs. 71,21,466 from Punjab and Haryana respectively for the period 1st November, 1966 to 31st May, 1968 for office buildings as well as residential buildings.

(b) Rs. 13,29,806 and Rs. 8,92,829 recovered at the rate of 10 per cent of the emoluments of employees of Punjab and Haryana Governments respectively for the residential accommodation in their occupation upto 31st May, 1968.

Taking over of Delhi Hospitals by Government

150. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to take over the Delhi hospitals; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The experts have stressed the need for a coordinated functioning of the medical institutions in Delhi so as to provide better service to the people. The Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament for this Ministry in their meeting on the 29th April, 1968, recommended that all the hospitals in Delhi should be taken over by the Central Government. The matter is under consideration.

Selection Staff of Post Graduate Institute of Research and Medical Sciences, Chandigarh

151. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the selections of Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers were made by the Selection Committee of the Post-Graduate Institute of Research and Medical Sciences, Chandigarh; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in making appointments so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The selections to the posts of Lecturers, Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors were made by the Selection Committee of the Institute on the 30th and 31st January and 1st February, 1968. The recommendations of the Selection Committee were approved by the Governing Body of the Institute on 23-2-1968 and 27-4-1968. Offers of appointment were thereafter issued by the Institute to the selected persons after obtaining the approval of the Central Government, where necessary, according to Rules. In some cases

however, appointments of the selected candidates have not been made so far as the terms of their appointment have not been finalised and/or the terms for their deputation have not been settled by their present employers.

Companies having bank accounts abroad

152. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1799 on the 8th June, 1968 and state:

(a) the names of 393 Companies and their Directors which were stated to have Accounts abroad;

(b) the companies which are engaged in import and export business and what were their minimum and maximum balances during 1967-68;

(c) whether the concerned Companies have paid income-tax on respective amounts;

(d) if not, whether any action has been taken against them; and

(e) whether Government propose to make elaborate enquiries about these accounts?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Names of the companies have already been laid on the Table of the House when the assurance related to the Unstarred Question No. 1799 dated the 8th June, 1967 was fulfilled on the 25th March, 1968. The names of the Directors of these companies are available with the Registrar of Companies of the State concerned and the information is available to the public. The efforts involved in the collection of data will not be commensurate with the results since all these are authorised accounts.

(c) Income tax is payable on the income assessed for the year and not on any particular bank balance. Since the accounts are declared for Exchange Control purposes, they would have been declared for tax purposes also.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) All these accounts are regular or declared accounts and are subject to the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India. No further enquiry seems to be called for.

Replacement of Tariff Commission

153. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission Study Group's recommendation for the constitution of National Economic Commission to replace the present Tariff Commission has been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) when it is proposed to bring the measure before Parliament and whether any priority is being given to this recommendation to improve the economic climate in the country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Report of the A.R.C. Study Team regarding National Economic Commission was examined by the A.R.C. itself. The A.R.C.'s recommendations were received by Government only on the 20th July, 1968, and these have not yet been examined.

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

Floods in Assam

154. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI DHIRENWAR KALITA:

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI ANBUCHEZIAN:

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

(a) the extent of damage in the recent floods in Assam and how many people have been affected thereby;

(b) the amount which has been spent during the last three Five-Year Plans on flood protection measures in Assam;

(c) the actual benefit of these measures in preventing the floods since then;

(d) how it is that every year large scale floods recur in Assam in spite of these measures; and

(e) what further preventive measures are being taken to prevent recurrence of the floods in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Only preliminary assessment has been made by the State Government of the damage caused by the recent floods in Assam. According to this assessment, the damage is as follows:—

Cropped area affected	0.8 lakh hectares.
Estimated damage to crops	Rs. 4 crores
Damage to embankments	Rs. 40 lakhs
Damage to roads and Bridges	Rs. 20 lakhs
No. of people affected	about 3 lakhs
Lives lost	Seven

(b) The amount spent during the Three Five Year Plans and during 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs. 25.71 crores.

(c) 8 lakh hectares of land have been afforded reasonable protection from floods.

(d) and (e). The work done so far in Assam is the construction of embankments for prevention of inundation; anti-erosion works and drainage schemes. They do not cover all the areas liable to flooding.

It is proposed to raise and strengthen the existing embankments. Long term measures like the constructing of Barak dam, selective dredging etc. are also under consideration.

Enforcement of prevention of food adulteration act

155. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether adulteration of food articles has increased from 16.90 per cent to 51.2 per cent because of not enforcing the law for the prevention of food adulteration;

(b) the reason for which Government have not so far finalized the rules under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act even though the amended rules were published as far back as in November, 1966;

(c) the precise steps which Government propose to take to prevent the adulteration of food articles; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) The draft rules to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, have been finalized and formal notification for the amendment of these rules has been sent to the Press for publication in the Gazette of India.

(c) and (d). The provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

have been made more stringent and States have been asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act. The further steps proposed to be taken to prevent the adulteration of food articles will be decided after the Fourth Plan is finalised.

Increase in foreign debt

156. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA:

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the external debt during 1966-67 on account of devaluation;

(b) the total liability of external debt during the Third Plan period;

(c) whether Government have asked any moratorium on its external debt from any country or Bank; and

(d) if so, what are these countries from which moratorium has been sought?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MIRAJI DESAI): (a) The increase in debt liability of the Government of India in terms of rupees on account of devaluation of Indian rupee on 6th June, 1966, was Rs. 1360.74 crores. There was no increase in terms of foreign exchange.

(b) The external debt liability to be discharged directly in foreign exchange and through export of goods by the Government of India was Rs 576.71 crores (pre-devaluation rates) as at the beginning of Third Plan i.e. 1st April 1961. The debt liability went up to Rs. 1926.21 crores (pre-devaluation rates) at the end of Third Plan period i.e. 31st March, 1966.

(c) and (d). The Government of India had requested through the World Bank all the members of the Aid India Consortium to consider some form of debt relief in the con-

text of and as a form of development assistance. The question of debt-relief in order to augment our external resources has been discussed with others also.

Proposed Hotel Akbar in Delhi

157. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have abandoned the programme for building Hotel Akbar in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The programme for building a Hotel on the plot near Janpath Hotel has been postponed for want of funds and because at present there is adequate capacity available in existing Hotels in Delhi.

Smuggling across the Nepal border

159. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for setting up 16 check posts and four mobile squads to check smuggling across the Nepal border;

(b) the items normally smuggled into India; and

(c) whether any other steps are proposed to be taken in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Proposals for setting up additional check posts and mobile preventive squads to check smuggling across the Nepal border are under consideration.

(b) Transistor radios, fountain pens, cameras, watches, terylene fabrics, mechanical lighters are among

the items normally smuggled into India.

(c) Intelligence and preventive checks on the border as well as in consuming areas are being further intensified.

पी० एल० 480

160. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत आयात किये गये अनाज की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि को गृह-निर्माण कार्यों के लिये प्रयोग में लाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वीरा क्या है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पब्लिक नं० 480 के अन्तर्गत तथा अन्यथा आयात किये गये अनाज की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकम, "सरकारी व्यापार की योजनाएँ" नामक शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखायी जाती हैं और इस रकम का खर्च के किसी विशेष प्रस्ताव से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं होता ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Increase in foreign debt

161. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign debt servicing is becoming an increasing burden on the Exchequer;

(b) the amount spent by Government by way of debt serving during the last five years;

(c) how long it will take to clear up the present foreign debts of India;

(d) whether Government have any plan to eliminate foreign aid in the near future; and

(e) if so, the efforts made in this direction?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Repayments of principal and interest on foreign loans have been increasing over the last few years.

(b) The Government of India have paid Rs. 434 crores by way of principal and Rs. 338 crores as interest on foreign debts during the last five years i.e. 1963-64 to 1967-68.

(c) From the existing credits, the last instalment would be repaid in 2018 on a Canadian Credit which was signed on February 8, 1968.

(d) and (e). One of the main objectives of economic planning has been the achievement of self-reliance by gradually reducing dependence on foreign aid.

As stated in the 'Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan' document, a major objective of the Fourth Plan is to move towards self-reliance as speedily as possible, by making efforts to reduce foreign aid net of interest and loan repayment to about half the present level by the last year of the Fourth Plan. This will entail concerted effort both in reducing imports and increasing exports.

Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur

162. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual production capacity of the fertilizer factory at Gorakhpur;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred on the construction of the fertilizer factory so far; and

(c) how many persons are employed from the Eastern Uttar Pradesh in the fertilizer factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMIAH): (a) 173,920 tonnes of Urea.

(b) About Rs. 32 crores upto the end of March, 1968.

(c) 1184 regular employees and 236 employees on daily wages.

Floods in Deoria and Ballia Districts

163. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Deoria and Ballia are surrounded by Ganges, Ghaghara, Bari, Gandak, Choti Gandak, Rapti and other rivers and losses to property, cattle, persons and house always occur in these two Districts due to floods; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the floods there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In the Districts of Deoria and Ballia, there is a network of rivers like the Ganga, Ghaghara, Bari Gandak, Choti Gandak, Rapti and other small rivers and during heavy and continuous rainfall in the catchments of these rivers, floods occur along the smaller rivers.

Flood protection bunds have been constructed along the main rivers viz. the Ganga, the Ghaghara and the Bari Gandak. The State Government are also proposing to make model studies before undertaking flood protection works on a large scale along the smaller rivers.

**Construction of Parliament House
Extension Building**

164. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the blue print for the proposed extension of Parliament House has been finalised;

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

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Based on the preliminary drawings, the Lok Sabha Secretariat have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 157.14 lakhs, for the construction of buildings for Parliament Secretariat, as an extension of the Parliament House, on plot No 114, New Delhi Detailed drawings are still under preparation by the Central Public Works Department. The building will be a R.C.C. framed structure. There will be a seven storeyed block surrounded by a two storeyed structure. Basement is provided under both the seven and two storeyed buildings for services, such as, airconditioning plant, telephone rooms, store rooms etc.

Power supply to cultivators in U.P.

165. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have lifted all restrictions on the use of Power in the rural areas in order to meet all kinds of demands for power by cultivators;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) how many power connections have been given under this recent scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Certain procedures and financial conditions for the grant of power connection in the rural areas which were imposed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh earlier have been withdrawn with effect from the 7th June, 1968.

(c) As the orders have been issued recently, it is too early to assess their impact on the progress of power connections.

Fertilizer Plant at Mirzapur (U.P.)

166. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the establishment of a fertilizer plant at Mirzapur (U.P.) in the Private Sector with U.S. Collaboration sponsored by the Birlas;

(b) whether an agreement has been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Negotiations with financial institutions for loans for the project are in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Setting of Haematology Institute in
Delhi**

167. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a private Blood Bank Organisation in Delhi has put forward a proposal to Government for setting up an institution of Haematology to study pro-

biems connected with blood diseases as well as to provide medical care and services to the public on a non profit, no loss basis; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) In a brief communication to Government the Organisation has stated that they propose to start an Institute of Haematology and that they should get Government support and guidance.

(b) The matter will be considered when a Scheme is received from the Organisation.

Automation in L.I.C.

168. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation is still going ahead with automation despite Union Labour Minister's appeal to them not to have it till this matter is discussed *de novo*; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, through a circular, requested that pending detailed discussion of the issues concerning automation at the special session of the Indian Labour Conference to be convened in June/July, 1968 *status quo* in regard to introduction of automation may be maintained in the organisations. This circular would not apply to the L.I.C.'s decision to instal computers at Bombay and Calcutta as the same was taken as far back as in 1964. One of the computers is already installed and for the other the L.I.C. has entered into a firm contract with the suppliers.

Black-listing order on M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing (P) Ltd.

169. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8774 on the 29th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Circular No. SC(II)-18(71)/63 dated the 18th July, 1966 of the Ministry of Iron and Steel suspending operation of blacklisting order on M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd., was received by them;

(b) whether the Indian Oil Corporation does not place their order on them in spite of the Punjab High Court having suspended the impugned order of their blacklisting and directing that blacklist containing their name cannot be taken into consideration at all;

(c) whether special leave application of the State of Maharashtra pending in the Supreme Court debars the Indian Oil Corporation to place their order on them even on the strength of the Punjab High Court suspension order; and

(d) if not, the reasons for which the Indian Oil Corporation does not place order with the said firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information available with the Government, the Indian Oil Corporation have not placed any orders on Bharat Barrels since 7-5-1966.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The acceptance or rejections of any offer for the sale of any stores to Indian Oil Corporation is a matter for the Corporation to decide.

**Barrels and Bitumen Drums for
Indian Oil Corporation**

170. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8773 on the 29th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether estimated requirement of the Indian Oil Corporation as stated for oil barrels and bitumen drums during 1968-69 covers their entire requirement on an all-India basis;

(b) if not, what will be their estimated requirement for oil barrels and bitumen drums during 1969-70 and 1970-71 on an all India basis;

(c) whether negotiations are also being made by the Indian Oil Corporation after quotations are received by them against Public Tenders;

(d) if so, the details of orders placed by them on basis of negotiation and on basis of quotations received by them separately so far against tenders; and

(e) the price at which they are purchasing oil barrels from the Ordnance Factory, Bhusaval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the requirements of the Indian Oil Corporation at Madras Refinery, in case the production of lubricating oils materialise during the said year will be over and above these figures.

(b) The requirement of lube oil and bitumen drums, during each of the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, has been estimated at 25,50,000 numbers and 5,00,000 numbers respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. If the Corporation is satisfied that the rates tendered by the parties are on the higher side, negotiations are held.

(d) During the last two years, all orders were placed after negotiations.

(e) The Indian Oil Corporation is purchasing barrels from the Ordnance Factory at Bhusaval at a negotiated price, which it considers against its commercial interests to divulge.

Allotment of land to Iron and Steel deals of Motia Khan

171. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority invited applications from Iron and Steel dealers of Motia Khan for allotment of land in the year 1964-65;

(b) if so, whether in response to the Iron Merchants Association, Motia Khan sponsored the names of their members and the Delhi Development Authority sent them allotment letters to individual members of the association informing them that they would be allotted 1½ acre of land in Naraina Phase II and that they should deposit a portion of the price of land;

(c) if so, the amount deposited by them with dates;

(d) whether the Delhi Development Authority kept that promise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(c) The members of the Association deposited 50 per cent of the total premium of land during the year 1967 on different dates.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority kept the promise of allotting to

each of them land in Naraina Industrial Scheme Phase-II to the extent of 450 and 250 sq. yards. In most of the cases 450 sq. yards plots are to be allotted while in a few cases, where the applicants are in occupation of area upto 50 sq. yards, small size plots measuring 250 sq. yards are to be allotted.

(e) The question does not arise.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

172. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration have reconsidered the question of regularisation of unauthorised Colonies constructed before 1961;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). No. The policy statement made on 28th October, 1966 by the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi still holds good. A copy of the statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1348/68].

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in D.D.A.

173. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment in the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the number of such officials, category-wise, at present; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Exploration of Oil in Arabian Sea outside Cambay Gulf

175. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

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

(a) whether the terms of the agreement between the Government of India and M/s. Tenneco, the American firm, over exploration of oil reserves in the Arabian Sea (outside the Cambay Gulf) have been worked out;

(b) if so, what they are and when the exploration is likely to commence;

(c) whether the American firm will do the prospecting in the same area which was surveyed by a Russian team in 1964-65; and

(d) the steps Government have taken on the suggestions made by the Russians in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) A draft of an agreement has been worked out but its finalisation is awaiting a decision by the Government.

(b) It will be premature to disclose the terms at this stage of consideration of the matter.

(c) The firm's offer is for a part of the area in which a Soviet team carried out seismic surveys between 1964 and 1966.

(d) The ONGC is taking steps to implement the suggestions made by

the USSR for undertaking drilling in certain parts of the Gulf of Cambay and it is expected that the work will commence in the beginning of 1969.

Report on Delhi Hospitals

176. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI TENNETI
VISHWANATHAM:

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

(a) whether the report of the Committee set up to inquire into the conditions in Delhi Hospitals has been received;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to implement these recommendations;

(d) whether the Committee have made any special observations on the death of late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in the Willingdon Hospital; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) Yes

(b) Copies of the Report and its summary are available in the Library of Parliament.

(c) These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

(d) No. This was not in the terms of reference of the Committee.

(e) Does not arise.

Report on Koyna Earthquake

177. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
LT-1347[...8].

AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the experts, Indian and foreign, who have examined the Koyna Dam have since submitted their reports;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are differences of opinion among these reports on the causes of the earthquake in Koyna and on the damage suffered by the Dam;

(c) whether Government have taken a final decision on the nature of steps to be taken to avoid any major disaster at Koyna and along the areas that would be flooded in the case of a mishap; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Immediate interim measures for strengthening the dam, viz. epoxy grouting of the suspected cracks, guniting and limited prestressing of the affected monoliths have been taken. Further measures of strengthening are under consideration.

Meantime, the water in the reservoir will be stored only upto the spillway crest till the strengthening works are finally completed.

तेल के कुओं और तेल शोधक कारखानों
में गैस का वार्षिक उत्पादन

178. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में तेल के कुओं
तथा तेल शोधक कारखानों में प्रति बर
कितनी गैस का उत्पादन होता है, कितनी

गैस का उपयोग किया जाता है तथा किननी गैस जला दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एक टन गैस से 1 1/2 टन अमोनिया तैयार किया जा सकता है और उसे पाइप लाइनों द्वारा दूरस्थ स्थानों को भेजा जा सकता है तथा उससे उर्वरक तैयार किये जा सकते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो गैस जला दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या तेल के कुम्भों और तेल शोधक कारखानों में एक टन अशोधित तेल में 15,000 घनफुट गैस तैयार की जाती है, जिसमें आधा टन अमोनिया अथवा अनेक रसायन तैयार किये जा सकते हैं तथा अशोधित तेल, पेट्रोल आदि बिना खर्च प्राप्त हो सकते हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो गैसों का पूर्व उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघु-मैया) :

(क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर मभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

नहरकटिया और मोरान के तेल के कुम्भों से तेल तथा गैस निकालने की योजना

119. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नहरकटिया तथा मोरान के तेल के कुम्भों से तेल तथा गैस निकालने और इन कुम्भों में दबाव बनाये रखने के लिये इनके स्थान पर पानी और गैस भरने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है ताकि इन कुम्भों से लम्बी अवधि तक अधिकतम तेल निकाला जा सके;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन कुम्भों से तेल और गैस की किन्ती मात्रा निकालने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यह योजना कम्प्रेसरों के अभाव में, जो अभी तक आयात नहीं किये गये हैं, क्रियान्वित नहीं की जा रही है ।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघु-मैया) : (क) जी हाँ । उत्पादन की दर को बनाये रखने और कुछेक भण्डारों से उपलब्धियों में वृद्धि के लिये, पानी और गैस का भरा जाना लाभदायक है ।

(ख) कुल लगभग 5-10 मिलियन मीटरी टन ।

(ग) गैस भरने की योजना छुट्टे रूप में पहले से ही चालू है । गैस कम्प्रेसर, जिनके लिये आदेश दिये गये हैं, इस स्कीम के आगे के विस्तार के लिये अपेक्षित हैं ।

पेट्रोल कोक एल्यूमिनियम

180. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पेट्रोल कोक एल्यूमिनियम का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है तथा क्या यह सच है कि एक टन एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन करने में 0.45 टन पेट्रोल कोक लगता है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले लोग सरकारी तेल शोधक कारखानों से सस्ती दर पर कोक खरीद कर 490 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से बेच रहे हैं ।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघु-मैया) : (क) अतिरिक्त कच्चे पेट्रोलियम कोक के उत्पादन की सम्भावना का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

खान और घातु विभाग द्वारा स्थापित अध्ययन दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह अनुमान लगाया था कि एक मीटरी टन एल्यूमिनियम के उत्पादन के लिये 0.45 मीटरी टन पेट्रोलियम कोक की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) ऐसे किसी मामले की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

गोहाटी तेल शोध कारखाना

181. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोहाटी तेल शोधक कारखाने में नेफ्था का कोई उत्पादन नहीं होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि नेफ्था तैयार करने के बदले नेफ्था तेल में पेट्रोल, डीजल आदि तैयार किये जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में गोहाटी तेल शोधक कारखाने तथा अन्य तेल शोधक कारखानों में आवश्यकता से अधिक ईंधन तेल का उत्पादन हो रहा है और ईंधन तेल में अच्छे उर्वरक तैयार किये जा सकते हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि नेफ्था की तरह ईंधन तेल को बुलाई दूरस्थ स्थानों तक नहीं की जा सकती लेकिन उसे कम कीमत पर अधिक मात्रा में तैयार किया जाता है।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघु-मैया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) नेफ्था मॉटर गेसोलीन बनाने के काम में लाया जाता है। डीजल प्रायल का उत्पादन नेफ्था से नहीं होता है।

(ग) और (घ) : जब तक ईंधन तेल में अनुद्धियां सीमित सीमा तक हों, उससे अच्छी किस्म का उर्वरक तैयार किया जा सकता है। परन्तु देश के तेल शोधक कारखानों का वर्तमान ईंधन तेल का उत्पादन चालू आवश्यकता में थोड़ा ही अधिक है। ईंधन तेल पर निर्भर उर्वरक कारखानों की विनियोजन लागत नेफ्था पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखानों की अपेक्षा अधिक है।

(ङ) नियमित (Regular) ईंधन तेल लम्बी दूरी तक आसानी से भेजा जा सकता है। परन्तु भारी ईंधन तेल को ले जाने के लिये भाप कुंडलियों (Coils) युक्त टैंक वेगनों की आवश्यकता होती है। ईंधन तेल की मात्रा और लागत इस्तेमाल किये गए कच्चे तेल की किस्म और निर्माण विधि पर निर्भर है।

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के तेल शोधक कारखानों की प्राय

182. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के तेल शोधक कारखाने तेल का उत्पादन करने की मिश्रित उत्पादों के रूप में रसायनों का उत्पादन करके अधिक धन कमा रहे हैं तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में केवल तेल का उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशों में अशोधित तेल की पूरी लागत गैस आदि

उप-उत्पादों की बिक्री से वसूल कर ली जाती है तथा पेट्रोल तथा डीजल के उत्पादन पर कोई लागत नहीं आती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा भारत में इसी प्रकार के तरीके नहीं अपनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुर-मेया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Finance Commission

183. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam Government have submitted their views on the financial problems of the State to the Finance Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Finance Commission has been asked by the Centre to submit their interim report relating to the sharing of revenue between the Centre and that State;

(c) if so, when they are likely to submit the report; and

(d) to how many other States in regard to which the Commission has been asked to submit their interim reports?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In terms of the President's Order constituting the Commission, (which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th February, 1968), the Commission is required

to submit an interim Report by the 30th September, 1968 in respect of all States and not of any particular State or States.

राज्यों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

184. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 अगस्त, 1947 से लेकर मार्च, 1967 तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को, अगल-अलग कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी ;

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 (30 जून, 1968 तक) बिहार सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ;

(ग) क्या बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री भोला पसवान शास्त्री ने मई, 1968 में दिल्ली में हुई राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक में बिहार को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव पेश किया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). भूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे मभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) और (घ). मई, 1968 में हुई राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रार्थना की थी कि बिहार की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की पिछड़ी हुई स्थिति और वहां हो सकने वाले विकास का विचार करके बिहार राज्य को विशेष सहायता दी जाय ।

(ङ) कुल उपलब्ध साक्षों के अन्दर रहते हुए और राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर बिहार राज्य को यथासंभव ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दी जा रही है।

बिहार की बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

185. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने गंडक कोसी तथा अन्य बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक योजना के लिये पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी साह्यता मांगी गई है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) स्कीमों के नाम ये हैं : गण्डक, कोसी और सोन उच्च स्तर नहर। बिहार चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये कोई विशिष्ट राशि नहीं बताई थी। बहरहाल, भारत सरकार ने गण्डक परियोजना के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपये और सोन उच्च स्तर नहर परियोजना के लिये 70 लाख रुपये विशेष सहायता के रूप में देने के लिये फैसला किया है।

बिहार बिजली बोर्ड का घाटा

186. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को घाटा हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे वर्षवार कितने रुपये का घाटा हुआ है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिजली बोर्ड का कार्य सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिये बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1958-59 से 1966-67 तक हुई वार्षिक हानि 16 नवम्बर, 1967 को लोक सभा में अंतरांकित प्रश्न सं० 871 के उत्तर में बता दी गई थी। 1967-68 के अपरीक्षित लेखों से पता चलता है कि कुल परिचालन घाटा 230 लाख रुपये का हुआ है। बिजली बोर्ड ने इस हानि का यह कारण बताया है कि औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण के फैसले के अनुसार महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि और वेतनों में बढ़ोतरी, संकटकालीन खतरों के लिए बीमा, दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा दी गई बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि, कोयले और स्नेहक पदार्थों की लागत में वृद्धि तथा सूखा स्थितियों का मुकाबला करने के निमित्त ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के काम को तेज करने के लिए प्रयत्नकारी उपायों के कारण परिचालन व्यय में वृद्धि हो गई।

(ग) से (ङ). बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

U.S. Aid

187. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States has recently consented to grant 20 million dollar aid to India;

(b) if so, the terms of agreement and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the total amount and the terms of aid that India has got from the United States from January, 1968 up till now vis-a-vis the amount asked for by India?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) a loan of \$20 million was recently authorised by the United States Export-Import Bank, an agency of the U.S. Government, to India.

(b) The loan will be repayable over a period of 15 years including a grace period of three years with 6 per cent interest and a commitment fee of 1½ per cent. The loan will be for financing import of capital equipment, initial spare parts and related services.

(c) Does not arise.

Farakka Barrage

188. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Indo-pak. talks on the Farakka Barrage, Pakistan has started demanding 49,000 cusecs of Ganga water;

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

(c) if not, how much of Ganga water is involved in that Indo-Pak. discussion at present and its effect, if allowed to Pakistan, on the irrigation works in Bihar;

(d) whether Bihar has been associated in those talks; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Yes; Sir. The Pakistan delegation stated that the requirements of water for the areas proposed to be served by the waters of the Padma, major offshoot of the Ganga, was about 49,000 cusecs in the summer months. The Indian delegation considered these requirements *Prima facie* untenable. They suggested that Pakistan should furnish full technical data in support of their stated demand and the Indian experts should be given facilities to visit these areas.

(d) and (e). No. The issues considered at the meeting pertained mainly to the Farakka Barrage Project in India and the Ganges Kobadak Project in Pakistan and, therefore, the experts having intimate knowledge of these problems were associated with the talks.

Map of Gandak Barrage

189. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the 'Indian Nation' of the 20th May, 1968 that a "restricted" contour map of the Gandak Barrage is mysteriously missing from the River Valley Projects' department of the Bihar Government;

(b) if so, where that map was before and when and on what grounds it was sent to Bihar;

(c) whether Government propose to make a Central investigation of the incident, if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The map was sent to the Government of Bihar by the Director, Survey of India, Calcutta in the shape of an uncorrected proof to be returned after necessary corrections were carried out for final printing. The map pertains to a part of the Gandak Project scheme surveyed by the Survey of India.

(c) The map was never missing and is in the safe custody of the River Valley Projects Department of the Government of Bihar and as such, the question of investigation does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet

190. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1589 on the 2nd May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any enquiry has since been instituted against the Indian Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet, Bellary District, Mysore State, for the underhand dealings of Sugar sales thereby cheating the shareholders, cultivators and Government in avoiding the legitimate taxes;

(b) if so, the details of the investigations made; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The investigations are in progress.

(c) Necessary action, as may be called for, will be taken on completion of the enquiries.

Crest Gates at Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

191. SHRI S. A. AGADI:
SHRI DHULESHWAR
MEENA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Crest Gates have been erected over the Nagarjuna Sagar Project in Andhra Pradesh in spite of protests by the Government of Mysore;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to settle this dispute;

(c) whether the Government of Mysore have referred this dispute to a Tribunal; and

(d) if so, the stage to which the matter stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No Crest Gates have been erected on the Nagarjunasagar Dam so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of Mysore and the Governments of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have requested that the dispute regarding the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari may be referred to a Tribunal under the inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

(d) Steps are being taken to refer the disputes in respect of the Krishna and Godavari rivers to tribunals.

Irrigation loan to Mysore Government

192. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister for IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore had been applying for Irrigation Loan and or aid since 1956-57 to-date;

(b) if so, the details of the amounts and schemes and the years in which they had submitted their applications;

(c) whether any loans have been sanctioned and utilised; and

(d) if so, the year-wise figures till now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In September, 1966, a request was received from the then Chief Minister, Mysore, for allocation of Rs. 3 crores during the year 1966-67 for the execution of the Upper Krishna Project. In view of the difficult resources position and the fact that available resources had to be used first for completing projects which were in an advanced stage of construction, the request was not agreed to. In June, 1968, another request has been received from the Chief Minister, Mysore, for an assistance of Rs. 5 crores for expediting a few projects like Bhadra, Tungabhadra and Ghataprabha. The request is under examination.

(c) and (d). Earmarked Central loan assistance is being provided for the Ghataprabha Stage II and Tungabhadra High Level Canal projects in Mysore from 1967-68 onwards. The following loans were given during 1967-68.

1. Ghataprabha Stage II—Rs. 230 lakhs.

2. Tungabhadra High Level Canal—Rs. 90 lakhs.

Unit to detect under-invoicing and over-invoicing functioning abroad

193. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any unit of his Ministry is functioning abroad to detect under-invoicing and over-invoicing;

(b) if so, the number of such offices under the said unit; and

(c) the number of cases detected so far since it was started?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) At present no units of the Ministry of Finance are functioning abroad to detect under-invoicing and over-invoicing of goods.

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

बैंकों में जमा राशि तथा उसका विनियोजन

194. श्री भोपेन्द्र झा : क्या बिल

मंत्री यह धनानि की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय गैर-परकारी बैंकों में जमा राशि कितनी है और उसका बैंक बाहर व्यय क्या है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1957-58 से 1967-68 तक तथा 1961-69 की अवधि में इन बैंकों में कुल जमा राशि में से खाद्यान्न, रुई पटसन, चीनी तथा दाल के व्यापार में कितनी कितनी राशि विनियोजित की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय राज-पत्र की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है। ..

विवरण

(रकम लाख रुपयों में)

निम्नलिखित तारीख को बकाया	अन्न (दालों सहित) र०	कपास र०	कच्चा जूट र०	चीनी र०
25 अप्रैल, 1958	20,37	44,79	10,85	अलग में उपलब्ध नहीं
24 अप्रैल, 1959	18,72	41,42	4,50	-तदेव-
29 अप्रैल, 1960	25,38	40,94	4,86	-तदेव-
28 अप्रैल, 1961	26,53	49,67	4,04	-तदेव-
31 मार्च, 1963	27,45	54,25	5,97	9,55
31 मार्च, 1964	29,26	57,39	6,91	10,61
31 मार्च, 1965	32,12	73,54	10,98	9,97
31 मार्च, 1966	70,20	62,47	8,04	9,75
31 मार्च, 1967	39,55	76,80	9,83	5,32

टिप्पणी :- (i) 1962 में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया था।

(ii) मार्च 1968 और 1968-69 के सम्बन्ध में आँकड़े अब तक संकलित नहीं किये गये हैं।

अधवाड़ा बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा सिंचाई योजना

195. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6678 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रस्तावित अधवाड़ा योजना बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा सिंचाई योजना न होकर केवल बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि खिरौड़ी के दोनों किनारों के बीच का एक बड़ा क्षेत्र पानी में डूब गया है क्योंकि यह योजना केवल बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण करने के लिये बनाई गई है और भागमती (घोम) की वर्तमान नाप इसी आधार पर की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार की योजना के कारण नदी के पानी में सिंचाई करना असम्भव हो जाता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस योजना को बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा सिंचाई योजना के रूप में परिवर्तन करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) प्रस्तावित अधवाड़ा स्कीम केवल बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीम है।

(ख) किसी तटबन्ध स्कीम में यह अनिवार्य होता है कि बाढ़ आने में तटबन्ध और नदी के बीच का क्षेत्र जल-प्लावित हो जाए और फलस्वरूप कृषि के लिये उपलब्ध न हो।

(ग) तटबन्ध में निकास द्वारों का प्रबन्ध करके तटबन्ध से सुरक्षित क्षेत्र को यथासम्भव पानी दिया जा सकता है।

(घ) इस समय प्रस्ताव बाढ़ से बचाव करने का है जो कि अधिक आवश्यक समझा जाता है। क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की आवश्यकता तथा इस के लिये एक स्कीम की पृथक् रूप से जांच की जानी है।

पश्चिम कोसी नहर पन-बिजली योजना

196. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 6677 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर कोसी नहर योजना की शान्ति 20 एम० जी की पश्चिम कोसी नहर पन-विजली योजना बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार अब तक उक्त योजना बनाने तथा क्रियान्वित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस नहर पर बिजली पैदा करने के लिये उपयुक्त पात उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार में बिजली की उपलब्धता

197. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समूचे देश में, बिहार राज्य (उत्तर बिहार को छोड़ कर) में और उत्तर बिहार

में प्रति व्यक्ति क्रमशः कितनी बिजली उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) बिजली की उपलब्धता के मामले में उत्तर बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दरभंगा, चम्पारन और सहरसा में उप-बिजली घर न होने के कारण विद्युत सभरण में निरंतर गड़बड़ रहती है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो क्या इन स्थानों पर भी उप-बिजली घर स्थापित करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) 1967-68 के दौरान अखिल भारतीय प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्ध बिजली 72 यूनिट थी जबकि बिहार (उत्तर बिहार को छोड़ कर) में 96 यूनिट और उत्तर बिहार में 12 यूनिट थी।

(ख) उत्तर बिहार में बिजली उत्पादन, पारेपण तथा वितरण सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये निम्नलिखित पग उठाये जा रहे हैं या उठाने का विचार है -

1. बरौनी ताप-बिजली घर में 50-50 मैगावाट के दो अतिरिक्त उत्पादन यूनिटों की स्थापना।
2. कोसी-पन-विजली घर में 5-5 मैगावाट के चार यूनिटों की स्थापना।
3. बरौनी से पूनिया, समस्तीपुर से चपरा और मुजफ्फरपुर से सगौली तक 132 के० वी०

पारेषणपथ का निर्माण तथा बरौनी से मुजफ्फरपुर तक वर्तमान 132 के० बी० पारेषण पथ की क्षमता को बढ़ाना ।

4. दक्षिण बिहार से उत्तर बिहार को बिजली देने के लिये पथ्याटू ताप बिजली घर और गया के बीच 220 के० बी० पथ का निर्माण तथा गया और मोती में के बीच 132 के० बी० पथ का निर्माण ।

(ग) और (घ). उत्तर बिहार में बिजली संभरण में विघन पड़ने का कारण वहाँ पारेषण तथा वितरण सुविधाओं की कमी का होना है। 132 के० बी० पारेषण पथ के पूर्ण होने तथा चम्पारण जिले में रामनगर, भगौली, बटिया और मोतीहारी, और सहरसा जिले में बीरपुर और माधपुर तथा दरभंगा जिले में जय नगर में निर्माणाधीन बिजली उपकेंद्रों के पूरा होने पर उत्तर बिहार में बिजली संभरण की स्थिति के काफी सुधर जाने की सम्भावना है।

High Power Parliamentary Committee for Harijans

198. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL;
SHRI P. R. THAKUR;
SHRI SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1575 on the 29th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a High Power Parliamentary Commit-

tee for Harijans has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c). Government have reached certain conclusions; it is proposed to bring the matter before the House during this Session.

Family Planning Programme

199. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers will be entrusted with the task of family planning in part;

(b) if so, the ways through which the services of the teachers community will be utilised; and

(c) whether any other voluntary organisation will be asked to co-operate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). Yes, it is proposed to involve teachers of adult literacy schools, village schools and of

teachers training institutions in the family planning programme. Details of the proposals in this respect are given in the note laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1349/68].

(c) There are already in operation approved schemes and patterns of assistance for voluntary organisation for participation in the Family Planning Programme and most of the voluntary organisations connected with the health and welfare of people have been taking interest in the propagation of family planning principles and programme.

Alignment of Western Kosi Canal

200. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9686 on the 6th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the alignment of the Western Kosi Canal has since been completed in Nepal;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Nepal have finally given their consent to acquire lands for the same; and

(c) when the alignment work of the Western Kosi Canal is likely to be completed in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). On the basis of detailed surveys carried out recently, proposals for alignment of the canal in Nepal have been drawn up and forwarded to His Majesty's Government of Nepal. Their approval is awaited. After approval of the alignment His Majesty's Government has to acquire the necessary lands.

(c) As the final alignment in India will depend on the alignment in Nepal is approved by His Majesty's Government.

Kerala Government's decision to enter into Life and General Insurance Business

201. SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by the Finance Minister of Kerala in New Delhi on the 16th June, 1968 as published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 17th June, 1968 that the Kerala Government had decided to enter the field of Life Insurance alongside the Life Insurance Corporation and also the General Insurance;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have consulted the Central Government before finalising their plans in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The said news item has come to the notice of the Government. The Government have not, however, received any communication on the subject from the Kerala Government and, therefore, no action is contemplated.

Family Planning Work in Gujarat

202. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that either Central or State Governments have sanctioned full or partial grant to some of the organisation in Gujarat

State to carry out Family Planning work; and

(b) if so, the names of organisations to whom full or partial grants have been accorded stating the amount of grant sanctioned and allotted to each organisation upto now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Two statements showing the grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Government of India during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1350/68]. Information in respect of grants-in-aid sanctioned by the State Government of Gujarat for the period is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Grants to Organisations for Family Planning work in Gujarat

203. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and regulations under which the organisations are being fully or partially granted to carry out family planning work in Gujarat;

(b) whether there is any supervisory and auditing government control over these organisations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these organisations are empowered to appoint the required staff; and

(e) the reasons why the central or the state Governments are not carrying out the work through their own departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Grants-in-aid are given by the Government of Gujarat in accordance with the rules framed by them based on the model rules circulated by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The accounts pertaining to the grants-in-aid are required to be audited by a Chartered Accountant or a Government Auditor and are always open to inspection by the State Government or the Government of India and also open to test-check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at his discretion.

(d) The pattern of assistance (including staffing pattern) to voluntary organisations is prescribed by the Government of India and has to be observed by the organisations. However, some flexibility is permitted, as necessary, if it is considered by the State Government to be in the interest of efficiency.

(e) While the work relating to the Family Planning programme is being largely carried out by the State Governments through their own health departments, voluntary organisations and local bodies have also an important role to play in this regard in their respective fields. They are therefore encouraged to undertake this work.

लोक भविष्य निधि योजना

204. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक भविष्य निधि योजना को इस वर्ष जुलाई के आरम्भ में चालू कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस योजना का संतोषजनक स्वागत हुआ है जिस से यह

संकेत मिलता है कि ग्राम लोग इसका पूरा लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में इसे अधिक लोक-प्रिय बनाने के लिये कोई कार्य-क्रम करने का विचार है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). इस योजना को पहली जुलाई, 1968 से चालू किया गया है। इसलिए इतनी जल्दी यह प्रस्ताव नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि लोगों ने इस योजना का कितना स्वागत किया है। लेकिन इस के अन्तर्गत खोले गये खातों की संख्या और प्राप्त रकमों के सम्बन्ध में मिला आरम्भिक सूचनाओं को देखकर कहा जा सकता है कि लोगों ने इस योजना का जो स्वागत किया है वह उत्साहजनक है। ग्रामवारों और पंच-पत्रिकाओं में बड़े पैमाने पर इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में विज्ञापन निकाले जा रहे हैं और राष्ट्रीय वस्तु संगठन के क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारी भी इसका प्रचार कर रहे हैं। सरकार को इस बात में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि उचित समय के बाद जबकि इस योजना के लाभ लोगों की समझ में आ जायेंगे, हर वर्ग के लोग इस के अन्तर्गत रुपया जमा करायेंगे।

जिला मुरादाबाद उत्तर प्रदेश, की हसनपुर तहसील में बाढ़

205. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कत उद्देश्ये उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादाबाद जिले की हसनपुर तहसील में उस क्षेत्र का, जो हर वर्ष बाढ़ से भर जाता है, कुछ समय पहले से खुद निरीक्षण किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) इस योजना का कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गंगा के बाएँ तट के साथ साथ मोहावा नदी और गंगा के बीच वाटरगैज के साथ साथ तटबन्ध बनाने की एक अस्थायी स्कीम तैयार की थी जो गाजियाबाद, मुरादाबाद सड़क से आरम्भ होकर वर्तमान जीबपुर बंध की उपरी छोर तक है। अब यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि गढ़मुक्तेश्वर सड़क के प्रतिखेत में 10 मी. दूर और पुन तक इस तटबन्ध को बढ़ा दिया जाए ताकि गंगा की बाढ़ों से प्रभावित हो रहे कुछ और अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र को बचाया जा सके तटबन्ध को बढ़ाने के लिये विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण की सिफारिश की गई है। गड़की अनु-संधानशाला में प्राकृत अध्ययन करने का विचार है ताकि इस बात का अनुमान लगाया जाए कि प्रस्तावित तटबन्ध का प्रति व अनु-खेत की पट्टियों पर गंगा के दक्षिण तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों पर, सड़क, व रेल पुलों की पर्याप्तता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है।

मानसून के पश्चात् विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण करने, अनुसंधान शाला द्वारा प्राकृत परीक्षण करने और राज्य सरकार द्वारा विस्तृत रिपोर्ट और प्राकृत तैयार करने के बाद ही इस स्कीम की कार्यान्वित सम्बन्धी कार्य आरम्भ किया जा सकता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की कमी

206. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में जिन अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है, उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी मंच है कि डाक्टरों की यह कमी विशेष रूप से जानाता अस्पतालों में है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो डाक्टरों की कमी दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Foreign Exchange violation cases

207. SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA:
SHRI DHULESHWAR
MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign exchange violation cases apprehended during the last three months; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to punish the offender?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) During the period from the 1st April, 1968 to the 30th June, 1968, 490 cases of suspected violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, were registered by the Enforcement Directorate for enquiries under the said Act.

(b) The cases are at various stages of investigation at present. If as a result of enquiries, contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 are noticed, necessary action is provided in the Act will be taken against the persons concerned.

Expenditure on Family Planning Programme

208. SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA:
SHRI DHULESHWAR
MEENA:

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

(a) the expenditure incurred on Family Planning programme in the

country during the last three months, State-wise; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Hindustan Housing Factory

209. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total profits made by the Hindustan Housing Factory during the last three months; and

(b) whether the target fixed for 1967-68 has been fully achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The financial results of the working of the Hindustan Housing Factory during April to June, 1968 can be known only after the accounts for these three months, which are under compilation, are finalised.

(b) Yes. The production target fixed for 1967-68 was Rs. 180.00 lakhs which was fully achieved.

Prosecution due to Food Adulterations

210. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched in each State and Union Territory against adulteration of foodstuff during the last three months;

(b) the number of convictions secured; and

(c) the nature and quantum of sentence awarded in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid out on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Manufacture of Catalysts

211. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 116 on the 16th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken in regard to the steps that were under consideration for the manufacture of catalysts in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sanitation of Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi

212. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are open space to the west of the Canal near Pijanji village in Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi;

(b) whether it has been proposed that cattle dairies be shifted from the residential areas of the villages of Kotla Mubarakpur to this site; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to coordinate the work of dairy development and improvement of village sanitation in Kotla Mubarakpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Ghori Colonies for Cattle are being set up at the periphery where Cattle will be shifted permanently. A redevelopment plan for Kotla Mubarakpur has been prepared and will soon be placed before the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for approval.

Insanitary condition of Kotla Mubarakpur Park, New Delhi

213. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a park in Kotla Mubarakpur has become a vast lavatory-stinking and dirty as reported to in the Times of India, New Delhi recently;

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

(c) the steps taken to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A detailed survey of the area has been carried out and a re-development plan prepared. Meanwhile, to combat the insanitary conditions carried by the absence of latrines, sites have been selected for a new community latrine blocks and construction on two blocks has already started.

Amenities to residents of Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi

214. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry has been made into the reasons for the delay in the provision of adequate water

supply and latrines to the residents of Kotla Mubarakpur, Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise, since no time limit was fixed for providing these facilities in Kotla Mubarakpur.

Subsidy for supply of electricity for Agricultural purposes to Rajasthan and Orissa

215. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the amount of subsidy given to Rajasthan and Orissa States separately for the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes during 1967-68?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): No subsidy for rural electrification was given by the Government of India to the State Governments of Rajasthan and Orissa during 1967-68. Central Loan assistance of Rs. 175 lakhs and Rs. 87 lakhs was given in 1967-68 to the State Governments of Rajasthan and Orissa respectively for rural electrification schemes with a bias towards energisation of pumping sets.

Visit abroad by Delegations, Ministers, etc.

216. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Delegations, Ministers, Officials or other experts who went abroad on Government account during the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far;

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(b) the names of the countries visited in each case and the duration of the visits;

(c) the total amount spent on each visit as also the foreign exchange involved;

(d) the precise nature of advantage that accrued to Government as a result of each visit;

(e) if any agreements were concluded; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1351/68].

Iranian Oil Exploration Offer

217. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the new Iranian Oil Exploration offer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Oil & Natural Gas Commission is conducting negotiations with the Iranian authorities, the results of which are awaited.

Coins to be issued on Birthday Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi

218. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the metallic mixture of the coins proposed to be issued on the birthday centenary of Mahatma Gandhi on the 2nd October, 1969; and

(b) how much the production of the new coins will cost Exchequer?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) the metallic content of the coins proposed to be issued on the birthday centenary of Mahatma Gandhi would be as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (i) Silver ten rupee coin | 80% Silver and
20% Copper |
| (ii) Nickel one rupee coin | Pure Nickel. |
| Do | 50 paise coin Do |
| (iii) Aluminium Bronze 20 paise coin | 92% Copper,
6% Aluminium and
2% Nickel. |

(b) The exact number of the above mentioned coins of each denomination to be minted has not yet been decided. It is, therefore, not possible now to estimate the total cost of the proposed new coins.

Average Life Expectancy in Rajasthan

219. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of **HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average life expectancy in India has risen to fifty years; and

(b) the average life expectancy in Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):
(a) Yes.

(b) For the purpose of official projections, it was assumed that expectation of life in Rajasthan, which was 46.8 years according to 1961 Census, would rise to 56.8 in mid-1968.

Electrocution DESU Linemen due to exposed wires

220. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Linemen of the Delhi Electric Supply were electrocuted during the last two months because of exposed wires; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such recurrences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) From 1st May, 1968, to 15th July, 1968, two linemen are reported to have met with fatal accidents due to electrocution.

(b) It has been reported by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking that only linemen duly authorised are permitted to work on live mains and they are equipped with all the necessary tools required for safe work on live mains. The undertaking has agreed to an enquiry being conducted by an outside agency. A member of the Central Water and Power Commission has been nominated to take up this enquiry.

Ailments in Top Income-Group People

221. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of **HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a recent survey conducted by a doctor in Delhi shows that top income people are more prone to blood pressure, heart attack and such other ailments; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) and (b). A survey of the incidence of Coronary Heart Disease in Delhi by Dr. S. Padmavati has shown that the incidence of Coronary Artery Disease is much higher in the higher income group (5.5 per cent) as compared to that in the low income group (.33 per cent). The factors which may be responsible for this difference in the high and low income groups may be:

- (1) the longer expectation of life in the upper classes;
- (2) higher consumption of fats;
- (3) Sedentary habits in the upper classes;
- (4) the immeasurable factors of mental stress and strain which might be more evident in the upper classes. What is needed is a proper appreciation of the known causative factors among the people affected.

Counterfeit currency cases

222. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have unearthed some cases of the counterfeiting of currency during the last three months;

(b) whether some prominent persons have been arrested in this connection; and

(c) the amount of counterfeit currency confiscated?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Investigations and prosecutions of offences relating to counterfeiting of currency are dealt with by the State Police. The information is being collected from State Governments

and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Drought relief measures in States

223. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Madras have approached the Central Government for financial assistance towards drought relief measures; and

(b) if so, the amounts sanctioned to the above States so far during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have approached the Government of India for financial assistance towards expenditure on drought relief measures in the current year.

(b) The assistance given to these two States for drought relief measures since 1966-67 is as follows:

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (So far)
Andhra Pradesh	2.50	—	3.00
Mysore	3.00	—	1.00

हरयाणा के कंदियों के नसबन्दी आपरेसन

224. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरयाणा में उन कंदियों के लिये जो नसबन्दी आपरेसन कराते हैं, सजा में 30 दिन की विशेष छूट की घोषणा की गई है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी घोषणाएँ अन्य राज्यों में भी की गई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कैदियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने इस घोषणा के अनुसार नसबन्दी आपरेशन कराया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने लोगों से स्वेच्छा के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि ऐसे प्रलोभन देकर नसबन्दी आपरेशन करवाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यवाही का क्या औचित्य है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां । प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार, इस प्रकार की रियायतों की घोषणा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान राज्यों और गोवा, दमन और दीव संघ क्षेत्रों में भी की है ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(घ) नसबन्दी आपरेशन स्वेच्छा के आधार पर किए जाते हैं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

लेखा बाह्य धन का मूल्यों पर प्रभाव

225. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेखा बाह्य धन का भारतीय और माल की कीमतों की वर्तमान मुद्रा-स्थिति पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(घ) इस प्रकार के प्रभाव को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ) लेखा बाह्य (अनग्रकाउण्टेड) धन के प्रभाव को कीमतों पर प्रभाव डालने वाली दूसरी बातों से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता । लाभों का प्रायः लेखे में नहीं दिखाया जाता क्योंकि हो सकता है कि वे मूल्यों पर और विदेशी मुद्रा के लेन-देनों पर लगाये गये विभिन्न नियंत्रणों का उल्लंघन कर के किये गये लेन-देनों से हुए हों । करोड़ों और शुल्कों से बचने के लिये भी लाभों को लेखे में नहीं दिखाया जाता । ऐसे लाभों का इस्तेमाल, विलासमय या आडम्बर पूर्ण रहन-सहन पर फजूल खर्च करने के अलावा सोना चांदी या वस्तुएं खरीदने के लिये या गृह-सम्पत्ति, जिस की कीमत उसके बिक्री पत्र में कम लिखी जाती है, प्राप्त करने के लिये चोरी-छिपे अदायगी करने के लिये किया जाता है ।

लेखा-बाह्य धन का चलन, कर-अपवंचन पर रोक लगाने के लिये प्रभावी कदम उठा कर कम किया जा सकता है । उस दिशा में सरकार ने पहले ही वैधानिक और प्रशासनिक दोनों प्रकार के विभिन्न उपाय किये हैं । मकानों की तलाशी और लेखा-बाह्य नकदी, सोने-चांदी या दूसरी परिसम्पत्ति जप्त करना आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उन मामलों में अधिभूत है जिन में यह सूचना मिली हो कि सम्बद्ध व्यक्ति की लेखा-बाह्य आमदनी है । आयकर के लिये पूंजीगत लाभों का हिसाब उन मामलों में पूंजीगत परिसम्पत्ति के समुचित बाजार मूल्य के आधार पर लगाया जाता है जिन में बिक्री की कीमत कम बतायी गयी हो । वित्त अधिनियम 1968 में यह व्यवस्था की गयी है कि कारबार के लाभों का हिसाब लगाने में ऐसे खर्च के लिये, जिस के लिये (अधिसूचित

की जाने वाली तारीख के बाद और उन अपवादों के अधीन जो विहित किये जायें) 2500 रुपये से अधिक की रकम की अदायगी की गयी है तब तक कोई छूट नहीं दी जायगी जब तक उक्त अदायगी रेखित बैंक (क्रास्ट बैंक) या बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा न की गयी हो। वित्त अधिनियम, 1968 ने आमदनी या सम्पत्ति छिपाने पर किये जाने वाले जुर्माने को भी बढ़ा कर, कम से कम, छिपायी गयी आमदनी या सम्पत्ति के बाबर की रकम तक और अधिक से अधिक उससे दुगुनी रकम तक कर दिया है। इस का परिणाम वास्तव में यह होगा कि छिपाई गई आमदनी या सम्पत्ति जप्त की जा सकेगी। आमदनी छिपाने के लिये, अदालत में दंड सिद्ध होने पर, कम से कम छः महीने से लेकर अधि. से अधिक दो वर्ष तक के कठोर कारावास की सजा दी जा सकती है। ऐसे मामलों में, जहां दंड सिद्ध करने के लिये पर्याप्त प्रमाण उपलब्ध हों, कर न देने वालों पर अभियोग चलाने के लिये प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की गयी है। इस प्रकार के मामलों में कार्रवाई करने के लिये गुप्त वार्ता प्रशाखाएं स्थापित की गयी हैं। आयकर अधिनियम, सम्पत्ति-कर अधिनियम, दान-कर अधिनियम तथा मृत-सम्पत्ति शुल्क अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिये मकान और दूसरी परिसम्पत्तियों का उचित मूल्यांकन करने के लिए सरकार विभागीय तौर पर एक मूल्यांकन संगठन भी स्थापित कर रही है।

Excise Revenue

226. SHRI RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the excise revenue in different States and Union Territories which was in the years 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the estimated revenue of different States and Union Territories for the year 1968-69;

(c) the States and Union Territories which are getting additional excise revenue and to what extent either by relaxing or scrapping prohibition; and

(d) whether Government propose to reduce the financial assistance to such States to the extent of such additional revenue?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1352/68].

(c) The Governments of Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa have announced relaxations, in varying degrees, in their prohibition laws. The estimates furnished by the State Governments of the additional revenue expected are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1352/68].

(d) No, Sir.

दिल्ली के भोजनालयों में भोजन की दरें

227. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली स्थित भोजनालयों ने चीनी, वनस्पति तेल, खाद्यान्नों आदि की कीमत गिरने के बावजूद भोजन की दर कम नहीं की है; और

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

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

ग्रामीण मार्गदर्शी बिजली परियोजनाएं

228. श्री देवराव पाटिल :

श्री अ० सि० सहगल :

श्री लखन लाल गुप्त :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादन तथा सिंचाई में सहायता करने के लिये प्रयागात्मक तथा परीक्षात्मक आधार पर कुछ राज्यों में बिजली पैदा करने के पांच केन्द्र स्थापित करने की अमरीकी सहायता अभिकरण ने सिफारिश की है और इस सम्बन्ध में उसने अपना अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में इन पांच ग्रामीण विद्युत् परियोजनाओं को आरम्भ करने का विचार है और उन पर कितना खर्च आने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार और अमरीकी सहायता संस्था के बीच हुए समझौतों की परिपालना में हुई प्रगति लोक सभा में 25 मई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 463, 29 जून, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4039, 13 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5641 और 4 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2795 के उत्तर में बता दी गई है। इस सम्झौते के अधीन गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश राज्यों में प्रायोगिक ग्राम विद्युत् सहकारी संस्थाओं को स्थापित करने की संगठनत्मक तथा तकनीकी सहायताओं के बारे में अनुसंधान कार्य पूरा हो गया है। गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर राज्यों में हुए इन अनुसंधानों की रिपोर्ट मिल चुकी है और आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों

के संबंध में रिपोर्टों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। चूँकि प्राप्त तीन रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन हैं और आन्ध्र प्रदेश व उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बद्ध दो रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त होनी हैं, इसलिये इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस पर क्या खर्च आयेगा।

Drinking water wells for Tribal Region in Bastar District

229. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:

SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5139 on the 25th March, 1968 regarding the development of Tribal region in Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh-and state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-examine the issue of the construction of 500 drinking water wells and sanction their construction inspite of the facts; stated in reply to the aforesaid question; and

(b) if not, what other steps are being taken to provide drinking water to tribal people in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The position remains the same as intimated in reply to the earlier question No. 5139 on 25th March, 1968. However, the scheme of drinking water wells is an approved scheme under the Tribal Development Block programme and funds allotted to the Tribal Development Blocks functioning in the Bastar District can be utilised for sinking drinking water wells in that district. The Government of India have already authorised an expenditure of Rs. 180 lakhs out of Tribal Development block funds, phased over a period of 5 years for drinking 2,500 wells in the Tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh.

Legislation of Euthanasia

230. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined or propose to examine the question of legalizing euthanasia under proper safeguards in legitimate instances and on the agreement of patients suffering from agonizing and incurable diseases; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of I.T.O.'s Training College in Hyderabad

231. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the likely date of shifting the Income Tax Officers' Training College from Nagpur to Hyderabad;

(b) whether the approval of the Cabinet Advisory Committee is essential to materialise this move;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The shifting can take place after the College Hostel is constructed near the building acquired for locating the College. The likely date cannot be forecast at this stage.

(b) and (c). Shifting of the college from Nagpur to Hyderabad does not require approval of the Cabinet Committee. On Internal Affairs. Such approval is required only in the cases of movement of offices functioning outside Delhi to Delhi.

Petro-Chemical Projects

232. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that primary petro-chemical projects are being established in public sector while the secondary projects are established in private sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No. The public sector will implement a certain number of secondary projects such as DMT and butadiene in addition to primary projects such as naphtha crackers and aromatics extraction units.

(b) Does not arise.

Coordinating Agency for Petro-Chemical Industries

233. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no coordinating agency for the integrated development of petro-chemical industries and its dependent industries;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). No. Co-ordination of the different aspects of integrated development of petro-chemical industries and the dependent industries is at present being done by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Depart-

ment of Chemicals). The Development Concil for Organic Chemicals also advises Government on this matter. A Petro-Chemical Corporation which will be set up shortly in the public sector will also assist Government in coordination.

(c) Do not arise.

Report of Planning Sub-Group re- Petro-Chemical Industries

234. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Planning Sub-Group for the development of petro-chemical industries during the Fourth Five Year Plan submitted its report in 1964 suggesting ways and means to make the industry a self-sufficient one;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said report has not been accepted by Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The Planning Sub-Group's report submitted in April, 1964 made recommendations for the development of petro-chemical industries in the country during the then envisaged Fourth Plan. The Draft Outlines of the Fourth Five Year Plan made provision for some of these. It was however treated as tentative. As the Fourth Five Year Plan is now being framed, these recommendations are being considered carefully in the light of the developments since 1964 and the current situation.

Prohibition in Rajasthan

235. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government have requested the Central Government to refer the question of prohibition to the Fifth Finance Commission to study details of losses involved by total prohibition in the State; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India do not consider that the question of introducing prohibition in any State is a matter for reference by them to the Finance Commission. It is, however, open to a State Government introducing prohibition to include the connected expenditure in its submissions to the Finance Commission. The Rajasthan Government have been informed on these lines.

World Bank's Object on Export of Wagons to Poland

236. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank had raised an objection to the terms under which India is exporting wagons to Poland; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Connections for Agricultural Purposes

237. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board announced a steep

cut in the guarantee money chargeable from cultivators seeking new power connections for agriculture purposes;

(b) whether this will ensure unanimity of rates in all types of power connections; and

(c) how far Government propose to provide assistance in the implementation of this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) the minimum energy consumption guarantee for new power connections for agricultural pumps has been reduced from 18 per cent to 12.5 per cent on capital investment.

(b) The reduction in minimum guarantee does not alter or affect the prevalent tariff rates.

(c) The subsidy previously given by the State Government in cases where minimum consumption guarantee given by cultivators was below 12.5 per cent has been withdrawn. The State Government will, however, continue to give subsidy where agreements have already been executed.

Family Planning Programme by Post

238. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started a Mailing Programme in Bihar to encourage Family Planning;

(b) if so, the response of the recipients;

(c) whether it is a phased programme; and

(d) if so, in how many years this mailing System will cover all the States in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Control over Prices of drugs and Medicines

239. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of various drugs and medicines have been controlled since 1963 and that the industry has been persistently demanding the removal of control; and

(b) the basis fixed for the price level and whether Government propose to remove the control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes.

(b) As may be seen from para 7 of the Drugs Prices (Display & Control) Order, 1966 which has replaced the Drugs (Control of Prices) Order, 1963, the prices of drugs as displayed in the price list of a manufacturer, importer or a distributor as on 30-6-66 cannot be changed without Government approval nor can additions be made to the list without prior Government approval to the selling prices of the new additions. Government do not propose to remove the control.

Production of Essential Drugs

240. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to encourage greater production of essential drugs and medicines to meet the requirements in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): The following steps have been adopted:

- (1) Indigenous manufacture of drugs from basic stages is encouraged;
- (2) Large units have been set up in the public sector for the production of antibiotics and sulphur drugs from basic stages;
- (3) Pharmaceutical industry has been included in the list of priority industries so that the production does not suffer for want of imported raw materials; and
- (4) Research laboratories have been set up in the country for discovering new drugs as well as for developing newer and more economic processes of manufacture.

बाटा जूतों पर उत्पादन-शुल्क

241. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पांच रुपये तक के जूते पूर्णतया उत्पादन मुक्त मुक्त थे और पांच रुपये से अधिक मूल्य के जूतों पर केवल पांच प्रतिशत उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाता था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बाटा जूट कम्पनी ने सभी प्रकार के जूतों (छोटे तथा बड़े) मूल्य 20 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दिये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हाँ जिन जूतों का निर्धारण योग्य मूल्य 5 रुपये प्रति जोड़ी से अधिक नहीं होगा, उन पर उत्पादन-

शुल्क नहीं लगता है लेकिन अन्य सभी प्रकार के जूतों पर मूल्य 10 प्रतिशत की दर से शुल्क लगता है

(ख) और (ग). ऐसा समझा जाता है कि जूतों की कर से छूट मिली हुई किस्म के संबंध में मूल्य में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। अन्य किस्मों के संबंध में मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई है, जिनके व्योरे इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और सभा की मेज पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

Idikki Hydel Project

242. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the striking workers (of the Casual Labour Roll) of the Idikki Hydel Project tampered with the main power line on the 13th June, 1968 and brought all work on the Rs. 70 crore Canadian Project to a standstill;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in connection with the sabotage of the high tension (66 KV) line which supplies power to the project area; and

(c) whether this is a case of organized political sabotage and if so, by which political party?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes; the striking workers of the Idikki Project tampered with the 66 KV & 11 KV power lines on 13-6-1968 and as a result all the works under the project were affected for a few days.

(b) It is reported that the Police have registered a case. The exact number of persons arrested in connection with the tampering is not known to the Kerala State Electricity Board which has furnished the information.

(c) The strike was organised by the Kerala State Electricity Board Wor-

ker's Association which is a registered Trade Union. The political affiliations of the above named Association are not known to the Kerala State Electricity Board.

गांधी नगर, दिल्ली में सामुदायिक केन्द्र

243. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सच है, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कैलाश नगर गांधी नगर (दिल्ली) में कोई सामुदायिक केन्द्र नहीं है;

(ख) क्या वृहत् योजना में इस क्षेत्र में सामुदायिक केन्द्र के लिये कोई स्थान नियत किये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या इन बस्तियों के निवासियों ने वहाँ एक सामुदायिक केन्द्र बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यय क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Irrigation and Power Facilities for Eastern Districts of U.P.

244. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Administration has requested the Centre for more allocation for providing irrigation and power facilities for the Eastern U.P. Districts of Ghazi-

pur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Deoria, Jaunpur and Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the quantum of aid sought for; and

(c) the quantum of allocation the Centre is considering to set apart for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A request was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in March, 1968, for additional allocation of Rs. 876 lakhs during 1968-69 for some major and medium irrigation projects in the State, including some projects benefiting the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh. Out of the special provision of Rs. 25 crores made in the Central Budget for 1968-69 for accelerating the progress of certain major irrigation projects, an amount of Rs. 2 crores has been allocated for the Gandak Project in Uttar Pradesh as special assistance during 1968-69.

Deep Sea Drilling in Cambay

245. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of difficulties encountered in "deep sea drilling operations" in Cambay; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for overcoming these difficulties and expediting the operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). A mobile drilling device is required for exploratory drilling in deep waters and Government are exploring the possibility of obtaining the same from foreign parties who have the necessary know-how.

Advancing of Loans to Farmers

246. **SHRI M. N. REDDY**: Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the present facilities offered by the Commercial and Scheduled Banks in the matter of advancement of loans to the farmers in rural areas;

(b) whether it is compulsory to offer agricultural lands as security for obtaining either short term or long term loans;

(c) if so, the amount of stamp duty prescribed for the mortgage of agricultural lands; and

(d) whether Government propose to formulate uniform guidelines in this behalf for commercial and co-operative banks?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Under the schemes formulated by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and some other commercial banks, agriculturists are being granted:

(i) short term advances for financing the seasonal agricultural operations like purchase of fertilizers, manures, pesticides, hybrid seeds etc. required by the cultivators, as also for marketing of the crops raised by them;

(ii) medium term loans for purchase of bullocks, construction of bunds, repairs to wells, replacing farm implements, sinking of wells, purchase of tractors, oil engines, electric motors, pumping sets, etc.; and

(iii) long term loans for land improvements of a major nature and for purchase of agricultural, poultry and dairy machinery.

(b) Mortgage of agricultural land is not generally insisted upon in the case of short-term finance. In the case of medium term loans, banks generally take hypothecation of machinery purchased. In some cases, mortgage of property is taken as

additional security. For long-term loans, mortgage of land is usually obtained.

(c) The stamp duty payable varies from State to State:

(d) The National Credit Council may be expected to make such recommendations as may be considered necessary in this regard.

बांदा जिला में सिंचाई योजनाएं

247. **श्री जगद्वर यादव** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बांदा जिले में यमुना नदी के साथ लगे ओगासी, मारका और राजपुरा घाटों में लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी और यदि इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना नहीं है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) पागामुनी बांध के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ;

(ग) बांदा जिले में बाधा इन बांध के बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ;

(घ) बृहत्तर जिले में बृहत्तर गंगा बांध के बारे में जिला सिंचाई अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई योजना पर स्वीकृति देने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ङ) बांदा जिले में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बांदा जिले की बेबूर तहसील में सिंचाई करने के लिये ओगासी और मार्का बैकल्पिक स्कीमें हैं । ओगासी अधिक मितव्ययी पाई गई है ।

परियोजना प्राक्कलन की जांच की जा रही है । लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के अधीन राजपुरा घाट स्कीम को आरम्भ कर दिया गया है । इस के लगभग एक वर्ष के अन्दर पूरा होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) पयस्विनी बांध के लिये सर्वेक्षण तथा जांच अभी जारी है । बांध की संभाव्यता का अभी निर्णय हो रहा है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की मंजूरी भी आवश्यक होगी ।

(घ) वधियां (बधियां नहीं) बान्ध सर्वेक्षण तथा जांच कार्य प्रगति पर है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की स्वीकृति आवश्यक होगी ।

(ङ) बृहत गाँऊ बांध का अनुसंधान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

(च) कई लघु उठान सिंचाई स्कीमें विचारधीन हैं ।

राज्यों द्वारा देय ऋण

248. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस समय रुपयों में कितना-कितना ऋण देना है; और

(ख) अगामी पांच वर्षों में उपर्युक्त ऋण के कितने बढ़ने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि 31 मार्च, 1968 की, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के नाम ऋणों की कितनी-कितनी रकम बकाया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या L.T—1353/68]

(ख) राज्यों के ऋण सम्बन्धी दायित्व में अगले पांच वर्षों में कितनी वृद्धि होगी यह इस समय नहीं बताया जा सकता क्योंकि यह वृद्धि, केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को उठा आधि में दी जा सकने वाली ऋण सहायता पर निर्भर रहेगी ।

तस्कर व्यापार

249. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई 1968 में केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र 'दमण' में तस्कर व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध एक विशेष अभियान आरम्भ किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त अवधि में कितने रुपये के मूल्य का चोरी छिपे लाया गया माल पकड़ा गया;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध अब क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) पकड़ी गई प्रमुख वस्तुओं का ब्योरा क्या है तथा वे किन देशों की बनी हुई थीं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क

अधिकारियों ने 16 और 17 मई, 1968 को दमन में विशाल पैमाने पर छापे मारे और कुल मिला कर लगभग 31,72,850 रुपये के मूल्य का अवैध वस्तुएं पकड़ी।

(ग) अब तक कोई भी व्यक्ति गिर-फ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) इन छापाई में विदेशी वस्तुएं जैसे नाइलोन और धातु का बना सूत, सोना और सोने की गिन्नियां, कपड़े, मिगरेट, मशीनी लाइटर और चकमक पत्थर, ताश, सेफ्टी रेजर की ब्लेडें, कलाई घड़ियां तथा दोबाल घड़ियां, घड़ियों के फीते, रेडियो, ट्रांजिस्टर तथा टेप-रिकार्डर, मोटर साइकिलें, खिलौने, दालचीनी, लौंग, सौन्दर्य-प्रसाधन, हवाई बन्दूकें और कारतूस जैसी विदेशी वस्तुएं पकड़ी गईं जिन के बारे में विदेशों से चोरी छिपे लाये जाने का संदेह है और चांदी, अफीम तथा भारतीय मुद्रा भी पकड़ी गईं जिनके बारे में संदेह है कि वे चोरी छिपे भारत से बाहर ले जाये जाने के लिए थीं। विदेशी माल किन देशों का था, इस का पता नहीं है।

सरकारी इमारतों पर ब्रिटिश चिह्न

250. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कुछ सरकारी इमारतों तथा स्तंभों पर ब्रिटिश ताज के चिह्न अब भी मौजूद हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ब्रिटिश ताज के चिह्नों के स्थान पर हमारे राष्ट्रीय चिह्न लगाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(घ) ब्रिटिश ताज के चिह्न ऐसी कितनी इमारतों तथा स्तंभों पर हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां, मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(घ) दो भवन (नार्थ और साउथ ब्लॉक) तथा चार स्तंभ।

दिल्ली में किराये की इमारतों में कार्यालय

251. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी इमारतों की कमी होने के कारण दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ कार्यालय तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय किराये की इमारतों में काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार को प्रति वर्ष बहुत किराया देना पड़ता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार को अपने कार्यालयों के लिये प्रति वर्ष कितना किराया देना पड़ता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकारी व्यय को कम करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1968-69 में अपने कार्यालयों के लिये सरकारी इमारतें बनाने के हेतु सरकार किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ). व्योरा एकत्रित किया जा रहा है तथा सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

‘बी’ पावर स्टेशन, दिल्ली का स्प्रै प्लांट

252. श्री हुसम खन्द् कछवाय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में राज घाट के निकट “बी” पावर हाउस में मशीनरी को ठंडा करने के लिये काफी समय पहले खरीदा गया “स्प्रै कूलिंग प्लांट” का उपयोग इस समय नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस स्प्रै प्लांट का उपयोग कब से नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या इस प्लांट को विदेश से मंगाया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका मूल्य कितना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्रि (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :
(क) और (ख). स्प्रै कूलिंग प्लांट का आदेश 1942-43 वर्ष में तत्कालीन दिल्ली केन्द्रीय बिजली शक्ति प्राधिकार लि० (Delhi Central Electric Power Authority Ltd) द्वारा राजघाट बिजली घर के ‘क’ केन्द्र के लिये दिया गया था। इस संयंत्र का आदेश 10 में० वाट की अधिकतम आशयित माँग को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से राजघाट बिजली घर की 17.9 मैगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता के लिये दिया गया था। 1944-45 तक जब उपकरण के विविध भाग प्राप्त किये जा रहे थे दिल्ली में बिजली की माँग बढ़ गई जिससे यह आवश्यक हो गया कि ‘क’ केन्द्र की प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि के लिये ‘ख’ बिजली घर की स्थापना के लिये प्रस्ताव तैयार किये जाएं। प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता में वृद्धि हो जाने

में कूलिंग टावर को खरीदना अधिक मित्ययी था और इस लिये तत्कालीन दिल्ली केन्द्रीय बिजली शक्ति प्राधिकार लि० ने स्प्रै कूलिंग प्लांट को लगाने की स्कीम को छोड़ दिया। समाचार पत्रों में बिज्ञापन दे कर तथा विभिन्न संस्थाओं के माध्यम से बातचीत कर के इस उपकरण को बेच देने के प्रयत्न किये गये। चूँकि कोई संस्था उस को खरीदने के लिये आगे नहीं आई, इस सामान का प्रयोग दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम द्वारा किया जा रहा है और इस समय 1.57 लाख रुपये की कुल कीमत के सामान में से अब 60,000 रुपये की कीमत का सामान प्रयोग के लिये भण्डार में रह गया है।

(ग) और (घ). केवल पम्पों वाले भाग को ही बाहर से मंगवाया गया था जिन की लागत 71,402 रुपये है।

पूर्वी कोसी नहर

253. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी कोसी नहर की राजपुर शाखा के रजबाहों में अब तक पानी न छोड़े जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस शाखा के सहरसा, सुपौल, गमवारिया और माधोपुरा की सभी नहरों पिछले काफी वर्षों से पूरी हो चुकी हैं परन्तु उन्हें अब भी पूरा जल सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का इन नहरों को जो पूरी हो चुकी हैं कब तक जल सप्लाई करने का विचार है और देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) पूर्वी कोसी नहर की राजपुर शाखा की उप-

शाखाओं के एक भाग में 1967-68 की रबी तथा 1968 की गमियों में पानी छोड़ा गया था। खरीफ 1968 के दौरान चारों उपशाखाओं में आर० डी० 200 तक पानी दिया जा रहा है और लगभग 40 से 45 हजार एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होने की संभावना है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं। सहरसा, सुपौल, गम्हारिया और माधोपुरा चारों उपशाखाओं में कई संरचनाएँ अब भी अधूरी हैं। चारों उपशाखाओं में से प्रत्येक के 200 आर० डी० तक की संरचनाओं के खरीफ 1968 तक पूरे होने की संभावना है जबकि उन में पानी छोड़ा जाएगा। नहरें खोदी जा रही हैं, संरचनाएँ पूरी की जा रही हैं और नालियाँ बन रही हैं। सारी वितरण प्रणालियों के कुछ भाग में पानी छोड़ा जा चुका है। खरीफ 1969 तक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तिम छोर तक पानी के पहुँच जाने की संभावना है। मूल कार्यक्रम के अनुसार राजपुर शाखा नहर द्वारा 1968 में सिंचाई आरम्भ होनी थी। किन्तु पानी एक साल पहले ही छोड़ दिया गया है।

पश्चिमी कोसी नहर

254. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा;

(ख) इस नहर के निर्माण में विलम्ब के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और इन कारणों को कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस नहर के बन जाने पर उत्तर बिहार शाखाओं के मामले में काफी हद तक आत्म निर्भर हो जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस नहर को तुरन्त बनाने का है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). नेपाल क्षेत्र में नहर के रेखांकन के प्रति नेपाल सरकार की स्वीकृति मिलने तथा नहर के इस भाग के लिये आवश्यक भूमि को अर्जित कर नेपाल सरकार द्वारा परियोजना अधिकारियों को सौंप देने के पश्चात ही निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया जाएगा।

(ग) इस नहर के निर्माण के परिणाम-स्वरूप उत्तर बिहार में अनाज की उपज बढ़ जायेगी।

(घ) यदि धन उपलब्ध हो जाय तो राज्य सरकार इस परियोजना को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहेगी।

D.D.T. Factory Delhi

255. SHRI S. N. MAITI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the fire which broke out in the D.D.T. Factory, Delhi on the 16th April, 1968 has submitted its report;

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

(c) the action, if any, taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has come to the conclusion that the fire was most probably due to short circuit. They have recommended that as a measure of abundant caution all electrical equipment in the MCB plant should be installed outside the plant and that there should be no congestion of equipment in the MCB plant.

(c) The layout of the electrical equipment in the MCB plant has been

changed and a still greater strictness has been enforced on checking of flame proof electrical fittings. Electrical motors and starters of the MCB plant have been installed outside the building. To improve ventilation in the MCB plant, bigger size exhaust fans are being fitted.

Headquarters of Pyrites and Chemicals Development Corporation

256. SHRI S. N. MAITI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken in regard to shifting of the Headquarters of Pyrites and Chemicals Development Corporation from Dehri-on-Sone to Delhi or Faridabad;

(b) whether while taking a decision in this matter, the question of doing away with regional disparities in economic development was taken into consideration and if so, with what results;

(c) the main features of the representation from the Government of Bihar for the retention of the headquarters there; and

(d) the location of the company finally decided upon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main points made by the Government of Bihar are:—

(i) that the headquarters of the Co. should be retained at Dehri-on-Sone in view of its proximity to the existing projects of the Co.

(ii) that it would be some years before the other projects of the Company in other States take shape and are implemented;

(iii) that exploitation of rock-phosphate deposits in Bihar State

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should be accorded priority over similar deposits in other States.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda

257. SHRI S. N. MAITI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9670 on the 6th May, 1968 and state:

(a) the reasons for considering the prices of raw materials and increase in the cost of production as contributory factors in determining the marketing price of Vitamin C imported and marketed by M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda, while the country of origin of the item is outside India and the import price of the item is constant over periods; and

(b) the final decision taken on the replacement of the firm for making further rise in the sale price of Vitamin C?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Prices of raw materials and increase in the cost of production are contributory factors in fixing the sale price of Vitamin 'C' produced by M/s. Sarabhai Merck Ltd. at Baroda locally. This is not a case of fixation of the sale price of imported Vitamin 'C'.

(b) The firm's request for increase in the price of Vitamin 'C' on the ground that the cost of production has gone up is still under consideration.

Rajasthan Canal

258. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been spent on Rajasthan Canal work so far; and

(b) the place up to which this canal system has been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) About Rs. 51 crores.

(b) The Rajasthan Feeder and the first 53 miles of the Rajasthan Main Canal have been completed. The work is in progress from mile 53 to 82.

Naurangdesar, Rawatsar, Zorawarpura, Khodan nad Khetawa'i Distributaries have been completed. Suratgarh and Anupgarh Branches are almost complete. Work is in progress on Sardarpura, Chuli and Jessabhathi distribution and on the distribution system of Suratgarh and Anupgarh Branches. Work has also been started on the lift channel taking off at mile 48.7 of Rajasthan Canal.

Circulation of Seized Documents of Firms to Newspapers for Circulation

259. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation or complaints to the effect that the Enforcement Directorate circulate seized documents of firms to the newspapers for publication; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No representation or complaint has been received that the Enforcement Directorate circulate seized documents to newspapers for publication. However, a complaint has been received alleging inter alia that information obtained from documents seized by the Enforcement Directorate from a particular firm had been divulged to the Press by an officer of that Directorate, as a result of which an exaggerated and distorted version appeared in some newspapers.

(b) The matter is being enquired into.

Petroleum Delegation from Saudi Arabia

260. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Saudi Arabia has sent a delegation to India to explore collaboration in the field of Petro-Chemicals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A three member delegation from Saudi Arabia led by Shri E. M. Alireza of Petromin visited this country between 28-6-1968 and 6-7-1968 at the invitation of the Government of India. They visited some of the petroleum and petrochemical projects and also held talks with the officers of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Indian Institute of Petroleum and of some of the projects.

Ban on Licensing of New Nylon Units

261. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to permit any further licensing in the nylon yarn industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, except for expansion of existing units.

(b) A capacity of about 11,000 tonnes has been licensed and a further

capacity of about 5,000 tonnes has been covered by issue of letters of intent to various private parties. At present caprolactam, the main raw material, is imported. The planned indigenous capacity for caprolactam available for nylon yarn production is likely to be close to 15,000 tonnes in 1971. Licensed capacity of Nylon units has naturally to be related to the anticipated indigenous production of caprolactam.

Upper Krishna Project in Mysore

262. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest cost and irrigable area under Upper Krishna Project in Mysore; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to expedite early completion of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Project was sanctioned for Rs. 58.2 crores to irrigate an area of 6 lakh acres. The latest cost and irrigable area figures are still awaited from the State Government.

(b) The State Government will be impressed upon to make adequate provision for this project in the Fourth Plan.

Malaprabha Project in Mysore

263. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the Malaprabha Project in Mysore and the irrigable area under the project;

(b) the amount spent so far on the project;

(c) the amount provided during the current year and proposed to be earmarked during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The cost of Malaprabha Project is Rs. 20 crores. It will irrigate 3 lakh acres.

(b) Rs. 4.51 crores upto March, 1968.

(c) Rs. 1.7 crores for 1968-69. The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(d) The progress will depend upon the funds to be provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

New Subzimandi (Delhi)

264 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3453 on the 11th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the question of entrusting the management of new subzimandi to the co-operative society has since been decided; and

(b) the other steps which are being taken to give more shops in new market to new people in order to break the monopoly of present fruit merchants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rise in Land Prices in Delhi

265. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University has made any study and blamed D.D.A. for the steep rise in land prices in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to control the land prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) Neither the Government of India nor the Delhi Development Authority are aware of any such study having been made by the Delhi University.

(b) Question does not arise.

Subzimandi, Delhi

266. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fruit and Vegetable Market of Delhi has been burnt completely due to the negligence of fruit merchants who used to store a highly inflammable material and calcium carbide in their shops against Government rules;

(b) the total loss suffered by Government and the steps being taken to recover this loss from the fruit merchants before shops are allotted to them; and

(c) whether any suggestion has been received to impose a fine of Rs. 5000 each on each shop owner before shops are allotted to them in the new Subzimandi, Azadpu ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Income Tax Evasion by Fruit Merchants of Delhi

267. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1161 on the 19th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding tax evasion have since been

completed against the fruit merchants of Subzimandi, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the offenders?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The investigations are still in progress.

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

सोने की तस्करी

268. श्री नाथूरान अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सोने की तस्करी बढ़ती जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत छः मास में बम्बई में सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा कितना सोना पकड़ा गया था और इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के सामने ऐसे कोई प्रमाण नहीं है जिनसे यह संकेत मिलता हो कि सोने का तस्करी आयात वृद्धि पर है। चोरी छिपे लाए गए 1 जनवरी, 1968 से 30 जून, 1968 तक की अवधि के दौरान बम्बई में पकड़ी गई मात्रा का विवरण इस प्रकार है :-

(i) पकड़े गए मामलों की कुल संख्या

65

(ii) पकड़े गए सोने की कुल मात्रा (किलोग्राम में) 1928

(iii) पकड़े गए सोने का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर मूल्य 1.6 करोड़ रुपये

सोने तथा चाँदी के सिक्कों की तस्करी

269. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ दिन पहले नेपाल से होकर सोने तथा चाँदी के सिक्के देश में चोरी छिपे लाये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये सिक्के किस देश में ढाले गये थे और प्रत्येक घातु के कितने कितने सिक्के पकड़े गये; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई गिरफ्तारी की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) अप्रैल 1968 में नेपाल से होकर देश में सिर्फ चाँदी के सिक्कों का तस्कर आयात किये जाने के बारे में सरकार को पता है।

(ख) नेपाल को टकमाल के ढेल, कुल मिलाकर, चाँदी के 2615 सिक्के उत्तर प्रदेश में पकड़े गये थे।

(ग) अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारियाँ नहीं की गई हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ी तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ

270. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आरम्भ की जाने वाली उन बड़ी तथा मध्यम आकार की सिंचाई योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) सरकार का विचार उन पर कब तक निर्णय लेने का है; और

(ग) प्रत्येक योजना के व्यय में केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना अंश देगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग में निम्नलिखित दो बृहत् और ग्यारह मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों पर इस समय विचार हो रहा है :—

बृहत् स्कीमें

1. सतियारा चरण
 2. सूकता सिंचाई परियोजना
- #### मध्यम स्कीमें
1. सिंध व्यपर्वतन वियर स्कीम
 2. बाघ दक्षिण टन नहर
 3. कमियारी
 4. गंगई ताल
 5. क्वारपुरे ताल
 6. चन्देरा ताल
 7. मयाना ताल
 8. जोहिल्ला
 9. पिल्लिया कुमार
 10. परोच
 11. बगूर बाल तालाब

(ख) तकनीकी जांच के पूरा हुन के पश्चात ही निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

(ग) सतियारा को छोड़कर अन्य सिंचाई स्कीमों की लागत पूर्णतः राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी जाएगी।

सतियारा पर धन लगाने के प्रश्न पर अलग से विचार किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत् परियोजना :

271. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित कानून को विद्युत परियोजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत क्या है; और

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं के बारे में सरकार का विचार कब तक निर्णय करने का है ?

तिरुवाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश का निम्नलिखित दो विद्युत स्कीमों इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं :

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमति लागत (लाख रुपयों में)
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1. पोरवण स्कीम	1070.74
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2. ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम	24.93
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(ग) उद्युक्त स्कीमों की तकनीकी जांच पूरी हो चुकी है और इन की स्वीकृति के बारे में शीघ्र ही निर्णय किया जाएगा ।

Water Supply in Sector IX of R. K. Puram, New Delhi

272. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government quarters in R. K. Puram, Sector IX, New Delhi do not get water supply for more than 2 hours a day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the neighbouring Government colonies the supply of water is adequate;

(c) if so, the reasons for the meagre supply of water to the above quarters; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to ensure that the water supply to these quarters is maintained as in other Government colonies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The water supply to the neighbouring Government colonies although restricted is comparatively better.

(c) and (d). The responsibility for supplying water to all the Government colonies is that of the local bodies. Because of general shortage of water during summer months, and the inherent limitations of the existing distribution system, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are not in a position to supply more water to the newly developed colonies. The water supply position is expected to improve, to some extent, after the current summer season. It can, however, be adequate only after the completion of the augmentation of water supply scheme of the Corporation and the remodeling of the distribution system.

Smuggling of Silver and Rayon Fibre

273. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of silver and rayon fibre is smuggled out of India every year;

(b) whether Government have made any estimate of the loss suffered every year by way of loss of revenue; and

(c) the steps taken to put an end to it?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Silver is being smuggled out of the country as evidenced by substantial quantities thereof being seized by the Customs authorities for attempted export. There is nothing to indicate that rayon fibre is being smuggled out of India.

(b) Silver and rayon fibre are not dutiable on export and hence there could be no loss of revenue.

(c) Among the important steps taken by the Government to check

smuggling out of the country are: systematic collection and follow-up of information, setting up of reliable informers and keeping a watchful eye on the various gangs of smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels and aircraft, patrolling of vulnerable sections of the coastal waters, and the coastline and land frontiers, launching of prosecution in suitable cases in addition to departmental adjudication.

Manufacture of Polybutadiene/Polyisoprene in Calcutta

274. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Goenkas of Calcutta have recently submitted some proposal to manufacture Polybutadiene and/or Polyisoprene in collaboration with some foreign party;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the foreign exchange component of the proposed project and the total cost of the project;

(d) the initial know-how fee payable to the foreign collaborators and for how many years;

(e) the capital participation, if any, proposed by the foreign collaborators and whether the foreign party is offering any other financial assistance by way of deferred payments of loans, and if so, the nature and volume thereof;

(f) the contemplated capacity of the proposed plant; and

(g) the facilities/assistance asked for from Government in the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (g). A proposal from M/s. Duncan Brothers has been received. It is under examination. Dis-

closure of the details of the proposal at this stage will not be proper as the proposal has to be evaluated in comparison with other proposals for finally selecting the most suitable one.

Recovery of Income-tax arrears

275. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have drawn some programme to recover all the Income-tax arrears within a period of two years;

(b) whether measures have also been devised to prevent further accumulation of Income-tax arrears in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how they are proposed to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Government are taking measures to recover the collectible arrears of income-tax as early as possible. They are also simultaneously trying to clear the arrears of income-tax assessments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As regards recovery of arrear demand, the measures devised are as under:—

- (i) Taking over of recovery work by the Income-tax Department from the State Governments;
- (ii) Creation of Special Recovery Units;
- (iii) Greater emphasis on collection of demand created during the current year;
- (iv) Closer supervision over recovery of arrear demand;
- (v) Creation of Zonal Committees consisting of three Commissioners of Income-tax for writing off irrecoverable demands exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

- (vi) Further improvements in the Functional Distribution Scheme with special emphasis on collection work.

As regards liquidation of arrears of income-tax assessments, some of the steps taken are as under:—

- (i) appointment of more Income-tax Officers with complementary staff;
- (ii) appointment of more Inspecting Assistant Commissioners for closer supervision;
- (iii) Further liberalisation of the Scheme for the quick disposal of Small Income cases.
- (iv) Planned and phased programme of disposal of assessments for each Commissioner's charge with a view to reduce the arrears at least by one-third in the current year.

Effect on Foreign Aid of India's Opposition to Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty

276. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some member countries of the Aid India Consortium have given any indication about the non-availability of their promised aid on account of India's opposition to the treaty to check the spread of nuclear weapons signed recently by some countries; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and how this question is proposed to be settled?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Narmada Sagar Project

277. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken the work of clearing through

the undisputed portion of Narmada Sagar Project as discussed in the meeting held by him with the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh sometime back;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Project Report for the Punasa Project has not yet been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. It will be examined on receipt.

Indian Delegation to World Power Conference in Moscow

278. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Indian National Committee for the World Power Conference to Government for choosing the delegation to the proposed plenary session of the World Power Conference to be held in Moscow in August, 1968;

(b) the subject of discussions which would be taken up in this conference and how it correlates with the working of Government Organisation such as the Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have chosen a delegation which is entirely comprised of Government Officials on the ground that the subject of discussion pertains to their working and also on account of foreign exchange difficulty; and

(c) the reasons for not nominating persons whose expenses could be financed with convertible rupee payments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Institution of Engineers (India), which acts as the

Indian National Committee for the World Power Conference had recommended an Indian delegation consisting of about 8 persons for the World Power Conference to be held in Moscow in August, 1968.

(b) The general theme of the Conference is "World Energy Resources and their utilisation for the benefit of mankind". It is divided into six divisions, namely: (i) World energy resources and their utilisation, (ii) Energy balance, (iii) Electric power generation, (iv) Transport of Energy, (v) Utilisation of energy, (vi) Secondary energy resources. Three round-table conferences will be held during the meeting to discuss the following major problems of the power industry:—

- (1) Water conditions of power units with supercritical steam conditions and of atomic power stations with boiling water reactors.
- (2) The role of D.C. transmission in power system and their inter-connection.
- (3) Problems of power supply in developing countries.

Generation and distribution of electricity are reserved for the public sector and hence Government Organisations dealing with planning and co-ordination of power development, research etc. are very much interested in the subjects for discussion at the Conference.

(c) The composition of the delegation has not yet been finalised.

(d) Senior electrical engineers intimately connected with planning and co-ordination of power development programmes who can do justice to the items on the agenda are considered for inclusion in the Indian delegation, the size of which is fixed keeping in view the difficult foreign exchange position. The question of nominating persons whose expenses could be financed with convertible

rupee payments does not arise as this is not one of the criteria for the selection of delegates to represent the country at important international technical conferences.

Erection of Fertilizer Factory by Fertilizer Corporation of India

279. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India is in a position to design, erect and commission a fertiliser factory in the country and provide necessary technical know-how and engineering services for the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have ordered an inquiry to determine the capability of the Fertilizer Corporation of India for setting up an indigenous plant within the competitive financial limit and the Enquiry Commission so set up includes foreigners also; and

(c) if so, the names of the foreigners, their nationality, their interest in fertilizer programme of the country and the reasons why Government found appropriate to include these foreigners to hold such an enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Enquiry Commission was set up but a Study Team to go into the organisation and structure etc. of the two public sector corporations was constituted in October, 1967.

(c) Four American experts viz. Mr. W. F. Emmons, Mr. L. W. Gepp, Mr. E. J. Best and Mr. R. D. Grisso, from Tennessee Valley Authority were included in the team appointed to examine the organisation, structure etc. including the steps that can be taken to develop design, engineering, fabrication and construction competence in India and make it competi-

tive with or replace foreign sources. These experts were included because TVA, a public enterprise in USA, have considerable expertise in the fertilizer field and inclusion of their experts in the team was considered to be of advantage.

(Ceilings on the Prices of Acids and its bye-products)

280. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to levy ceilings on the prices of acids and its bye-products for the present;

(b) if so, the difference between the demand and supply position of acids and its bye-products during last year; and

(c) whether the price trends are higher and if so, the reasons for not supplying ceiling of price on this product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) There is no statutory control on the prices of acids and their bye-products nor is it proposed to impose the same.

(b) Unlike consumer goods and other products, the production of acids and salts is normally adjusted to the demand subject to the availability of raw materials. Generally speaking, no complaints of shortages of acids and their bye-products were received last year.

(c) No complaints of any abnormal increase in prices have been received having regard to the current costs of production.

Currency Notes to be issued on Birthday Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi

281. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of currency notes to be printed at the time of Gandhi Centenary Celebrations; and

(b) whether designs of the currency notes have been finalized?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India have invited designs from artists by 31-8-68 under a competition scheme. The designs will be finalised in the light of the results of the competition.

Mobile Sterilisation Units

282. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up mobile sterilisation units in the country;

(b) if so, the States where such mobile units are likely to be set up;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) whether these mobile sterilisation units will also provide normal medical services to areas having inadequate medical facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) and (b). Government of India have already approved setting up of mobile sterilisation units at the rate of one unit for every District and Medical College. According to reports received upto the 10th June, 1968, 384 such units are already

functioning in the various States. In addition, mobile IUCD units sanctioned at the rate of one for 5 to 7.5 lakh population are also utilised for sterilisation programme.

(c) The expenditure per unit is estimated to be Rs. 37,500 non-recurring and Rs. 25,000 per annum recurring.

(d) Mobile sterilisation units will carry general medicines to enable the doctors accompanying the Units to give emergency medical relief in rural areas during their visits.

Plan and non-Plan Assistance to Orissa

283. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans/assistance given by the Centre to the State of Orissa for Plan and non-Plan purposes during the last five years;

(b) the amount of the ad hoc loans, if any, granted by the Centre to the State of Orissa during the same period;

(c) the purpose of which ad-hoc loans were granted by the Government; and

(d) the repayments made by the State of Orissa to the Centre by way of interest on loans during this period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a), (b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1354/68].

(c) The ad-hoc loans were given to the State Government for the clearance/reduction of their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India.

Crimes in Srinivaspuri, Delhi

284. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 29th June, 1968 regarding sub-letting of Government accommodation to call-girls and the functioning of illegal distilleries in Government colonies like Srinivaspuri in Delhi disturbing the peace of the area; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No complaint regarding sub-letting of Government accommodation to call-girls and for purposes of running illicit distilleries in Government colonies like Srinivaspuri in Delhi has been received by the Directorate of Estates.

(b) Does not arise.

Working Conditions of DESU Linesmen

285. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the linesmen of DESU are not provided with satisfactory working conditions with the result that they have to work at the risk of their lives;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the DESU have authorised about 300 untrained workers on repair jobs;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have reported that their linesmen are provided with satisfactory working conditions which include tools required in connection with performance of their duties, uniforms, shoes, raincoats and assistance

by mazdoors for carrying ladders from the nearest complaint centres. The DESU have agreed to an enquiry being conducted by an outside agency into the causes of the accidents leading to the deaths of linemen. A member of the CW&PC has been nominated to take up this enquiry.

(b) to (d). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have reported that there are no untrained workers for repair jobs. Junior linemen are promoted from mazdoors after a trade test.

Excise Duty on Aviation Fuel used by I.A.C.

286. SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty paid by the Indian Airlines Corporation during the last five years, year-wise, on the aviation fuel used by it;

(b) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has made a request for removal of the excise duty; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The excise duty paid by the Indian Airlines Corporation on the aviation fuel used during the last five years is as under:

Year	Amount of duty (Rs. in lakhs)
1963-64	189.50
1964-65	214.47
1965-66	249.00
1966-67	244.87
1967-68	251.20 (provisional)

(b) No request for removal of the excise duty has been received in this Ministry from the Indian Airlines Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

287. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should have an organisation of his own had been considered as far back as 1951;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Law gave firm opinion in this connection during the same year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The Commissioner has always had an organisation of his own; the structure of that organisation has been reviewed from time to time since 1950.

(b) and (c). The records relating to this eighteen-year old matter are not readily available. However, it may be observed that it is not the normal practice to consult the Ministry of Law on matters relating to the structure of an organisation.

Mahalanobis Committee's Report on Income Distribution

288. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final report of the Mahalanobis Report on Income Distribution has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in submitting the report; and

(d) when it is likely to be made available to the public and Parliament?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee has still to resolve some differences concerning analysis of complicated data.

(d) The Committee has informed Government that the Report is expected to be finalised by the end of August 1968. It can be made available to Parliament and the public only after it has been received by Government.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in India

289. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4999 on the 25th March, 1968 regarding Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in India and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The information has been received from some States/Union Territories while it is awaited from others. It will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as complete particulars become available.

Tuition fee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

290. **SHRI SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore have exempted

the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and economically backward classes from the payment of tuition and all other fees from primary upto post-graduate classes from the year 1968-69; and

(b) whether Government propose to give the same fee concessions to all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other economically backward classes studying in the educational institutions under the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the State Government's orders, the concessions are admissible to all types of Government, Local Body and Aided Institutions including institutions under the direct control of Universities in Mysore State. The question of their admissibility to backward classes students studying institutions under the Government of India is being taken up with the State Government.

Welfare of Harijans

291. **SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any new scheme or plan to stop the recrudescence of hardship caused to Harijans in different parts of India in different ways; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). At the conference of Chief Ministers held in May, 1968, problems relating to the maintenance of law and order, and the incidents involving the weaker sections were generally discussed. It was agreed that the entire weight of the administration should be on the side of the weaker sections of the society and

that incidents involving the weaker sections should be investigated and prosecuted with special care and promptitude.

Flood Control Schemes

292. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the flood control schemes as recommended by various expert bodies in order to conserve the flood waters for extra irrigational facilities in various parts of the country; and

(b) if not, the hurdles other than finance that come in the way of implementation of these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The following flood control-cum-irrigation schemes have been prepared by the State Governments on the recommendations of the expert bodies:

- (i) Flood Control-cum-irrigation scheme on Thammleru river in Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh recommended by the Mitra Committee.
- (ii) Sahibi flood control-cum-irrigation scheme recommended by the Motiram Committee.

The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power had inspected the Thammleru dam site in February, 1968, and made certain suggestions for reducing the cost of the project. The modified project report is awaited from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The Sahibi Scheme prepared by the Government of Rajasthan is being examined by the Central Water and Power Commission, and has also been referred to the Government of Haryana and the Delhi Administration, who are also beneficiaries of the

scheme and have to bear a part of the cost.

Misuse of Jeeps by Gandak Project Officers

293. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large portion of the amount being spent by the Central Government through the Government of Bihar on the Gandak Project (Champaran-Bihar) is being misused by officials concerned for their personal requirements;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the jeeps allotted to the officers are being utilized for personal work such as marriages etc; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check this misuse?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No Sir.

(b) When Government vehicles are used for personal work charges are recovered as per rules.

(c) Does not arise.

Malpractices in Delhi Stock Exchange

294. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government as well as the Delhi Stock Exchange Association Limited received complaints against certain individuals for unprofessional conduct in business dealings with their constituents and consequently enquiry was instituted under Section 6 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956;

(b) if so, who were the persons involved; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Certain complaints relating to non-delivery of shares purchased by the investors and/or non-payment of sale proceeds of the shares sold by the investors were received by Government as also the Delhi Stock Exchange Association Ltd. Thereupon, Government, in 1965, ordered enquiries under clause (b), sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 into the affairs of four members consisting of two individuals and a partnership firm of two members. The enquiries were not, however, proceeded with because of changed circumstances.

Stock Exchange controlled by Monopoly Capital

295. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the stock exchanges in India are largely controlled by persons who do not have direct interest in the working of the Stock Exchanges;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this outside interest is taken mostly by persons belonging to monopoly capital; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to stop this practice?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). To counter the possibility of situations referred to in parts (a) and (b) of the Question and to ensure fair dealings on the stock exchanges, Government, as a part of its programme to bring about further improvement in their operation, has, in granting

recognition to some of the stock exchanges, laid down certain conditions. These include:—

- (i) the appointment of an independent whole-time executive officer, free from market influences, as an ex-officio member of the Governing Board and having authority to run the day-to-day administration of the Exchange; his appointment, terms and conditions of such appointment and removal being subject to Government's previous approval; and
- (ii) ineligibility of non-active members, that is, those who do not maintain security deposits with the Exchange and who are not carrying on business on the Exchange to become the members of the Governing Board.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

REPORTED MASSIVE SUPPLY OF SOVIET ARMS TO PAKISTAN

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Patodia.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर)
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): There are adjournment motions given notice of. We cannot allow the Prime Minister to make her statement just now. After she makes the statement in reply to this, what is the use of the adjournment motions?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नियम 60 इस प्रकार है :

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 56 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon...."

[श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी]

आप ने कुछ डायरेक्शन, इसू किये हैं, जिनके अनुसार अगर आप चाहें, तो आप ध्यान-दिलाओ सूचना पहले ले सकते हैं। मैं आप के अधिकार को चुनौती नहीं दे रहा हूँ। आप के निर्देश स्पष्ट हैं कि अगर आप चाहें तो आप स्थगन-प्रस्ताव से पहले ध्यान-दिलाओ सूचना ले सकते हैं। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाया जा रहा है, वह उसी विषय से सम्बन्धित है, जिस पर ध्यान-दिलाओ सूचना दी गई है और जिस पर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय बतलवाते जा रही हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि स्थगन-प्रस्ताव पहले लेना चाहिए और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय जो कुछ कहना हो, स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर जो चर्चा होगी, उस में वह कह सकती हैं। इस समय उस के लिए समय दिया जाये, इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: The rules are very clear. Please see the Directions—Questions, Call attention notices, leave to motions for adjournment etc. These were not written today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPADEE: 'Unless the Speaker otherwise directs'. I want you to direct otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Patodia.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that she make a statement thereon:

The reported massive supply of arms including lethal weapons by the USSR to Pakistan and the resulting danger to India's security.

SHRI M. L. SONDHY (New Delhi): And to Mrs. Gandhi!

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI

INDIRA GANDHI): I have already publicly expressed my own and the

Government's concern at the Soviet intention to supply arms to Pakistan. This concern has been voiced throughout the country. We have also conveyed our feelings and reactions to the Soviet Government.

Before I refer to the exchanges which have taken place between the Soviet Union and ourselves on this subject, I should like the House to bear in mind that international relations, as a whole, are in a particularly fluid state at the present time. The old landmarks, the rigid divisions between rival blocs, appear to be in the process of disintegration, although they have by no means disappeared. Every nation, whether member of a bloc or not, is trying to assert its own individuality in the conduct of its policies. The USA and the Soviet Union, conscious of the need to reduce the danger of a direct clash between them, are evidently reshaping their policies in accordance with the changing conditions.

In these circumstances, our policy of peace and friendship with all, and of freedom to assess every issue on its merits, while firmly upholding our own national independence and dignity, which is the essence of non-alignment, has been fully vindicated.

SHRI RANGA (Srikulam): Question.... (Interruption).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: About three weeks ago, we received an indication from the Soviet Government of their intention to supply some military equipment to Pakistan. I wrote to Chairman Kosygin expressing our concern and pointing out the possible consequences and dangers of such a move.

We had explained to the Soviet Union that Pakistan had no reasonable justification to seek the augmentation of its armed strength. We also pointed out that Pakistan had received, by way of gift, vast quantities of arms and equipment between the years 1964 and 1965 as a member of military alliances.

And, as we had apprehended, Pakistan did eventually use these against us.

The attention of the Soviet Government was also drawn to the fact that Pakistan was getting arms not only from her allies, but also from China, in large quantities. Inevitably, this accretion of strength had the effect of encouraging Pakistan in its intransigent and aggressive attitude towards India.

We further pointed out to the Soviet Union that Pakistan does not, in fact, face any external threat. During the last 20 years Pakistan had committed aggression against us on three occasions. Pakistan is accumulating arms only for use against India. We also pointed to our successive offers of a No-War Pact which Pakistan had repeatedly rejected. As for Pakistan's protestations of peaceful intentions, we have pointed out to the Soviet Union that in spite of the assurances given to us by the USA, Pakistan was not inhibited in using American arms against India in the Kutch conflict, and subsequently in August 1965. The USA could not prevent in from so doing.

In these circumstances, we cannot but view with concern this further accretion of armed strength to Pakistan. The unavoidable consequence would be to accentuate tension in the sub-continent and to add to our responsibilities in regard to the defence and security of our country. It will make Pakistan even more intransigent than she has been. Indeed, some recent pronouncements made by leaders of the Pakistan Government confirm this.

The Soviet Union, like any other country, is entitled to form her own judgement as to where her interests lie and how to promote them. But we are bound to express our misgivings and apprehensions to the Soviet leaders in all frankness. We do not question either the motives or the good

faith of the Soviet Union, but we are convinced that this development cannot promote the cause of peace and stability in the sub-continent.

The Soviet Union have reassured us regarding the firm foundations on which their friendship for our country is based. They have further assured us that they would not do anything to weaken friendship with our country or to injure our interests. They have also informed us that they have told the authorities in Pakistan that they will stand by their agreements with India and fulfil all their commitments to us.

The relations between India and the Soviet Union are many sided. They embrace many fields of our national endeavour. The new development should therefore be seen in the context of the totality of these relations.

We have to face this development as it presents itself. We do not know whether the Soviet Union has yet formalised an agreement with Pakistan for the supply of arms, nor do we have indications of the quantum or character of these arms or the terms and conditions of their delivery.

As I have earlier said, we view this development with concern. I have no doubt that Parliament and the nation will react to the situation with composure and dignity. As always, the defence and security of the country will remain our paramount concern. We are confident that we can ensure this with the full support of a united people.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Sir, to say the least, the statement made by the Prime Minister has been most unfortunate because it ignores certain vital factors of this particular case. While the Prime Minister has recognised the changing attitude of powers like the USA and the USSR, she has bluntly refused to accept any change so far as India's policy is concerned, and, at its minimum, the policy of appeasement

(Shri D. N. Patodia).

of India has completely failed. Russia has learned how to ignore India and in that process the result is that the country which was considered to be the best friend of India is now supplying arms and ammunition to a country which is the worst enemy of India.

What is this non-alignment where a country like Pakistan which is so much aligned is getting arms and ammunition from all over the world, from CENTO, SEATO, from NATO, from the United States and China and now from Russia?

This is the policy; this cannot be considered in isolation. This is the terminating point of peaceful, appeasing policy of the Government of India from time to time.

Before coming to the question. I want to make a small observation. The Government of India had been pursuing a policy of appeasement. It is significant to note that as they have been following a policy of appeasement, the Russians have started neglecting, ignoring and even humiliating India on various points. For instance, take the case of Radio Peace and Progress. How many protests the Government of India had lodged with the Russian Government and what is their reaction? Even as late as in the month of June, they have started criticising on leaders. Another case is with regard to the world map published by the Soviet Union in 1967; the protest was lodged in 1955, 13 years back. In spite of protests, in spite of the letters of the Government of India, the Russian Government have again put the same things. Coming to the supply of arms, the Prime Minister said that they are not aware of the details, and the nature of the deal or the nature of the armaments. What is this? This affects both diplomacy as well as intelligence. Is our intelligence so weak? Secondly, are the Russians not prepared to take us into confidence even to this extent that they do not give us the information about arms and armaments?

I put it to the Prime Minister. These are the kinds of weapons which are supplied by Russia: under this agreement: radars, ground-to-air missiles etc. They are supplying armoured vehicles which will replace the tanks; they are faster and very suitable for desert areas. They are supplying anti-aircraft guns and they are supplying helicopters: and what type of helicopters? The helicopters which are being used by the United States in Vietnam: 24 seaters, and they are supplying TU-16. I want to know what is the Intelligence Department of the Government of India doing; they are not able to procure the information.

My question is this. May I know from the Prime Minister whether the policy of appeasement will now be stopped, and whether the Government will adopt a more realistic policy—an honest non-alignment. Will the Government be prepared to express in categorical terms the complete disapproval of the Russian move and will the Government tell Russia clearly that India will not tolerate interference of Russia in local affairs, like Novosti, like Radio Peace and Progress. Whether the Government of India is willing to terminate and cancel all such trade agreements which have gone against Indian interests and whether they are prepared to consider trade agreements on the basis of free trade agreements? These are the basic questions for which I would like to have a reply of the Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:
rose—

SHRI RANGA: Not ready for it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is not a question of being not ready now because no new questions have been asked. These are the things which the Swatantra party have been saying on every single no-confidence debate, which, as you know, comes up in every session of Parliament.

Sir, I strongly protest when the hon. Member describe our policy as one of appeasement. It has never been one of appeasement. Had this been a foreign policy debate, I could have gone into the details. If you would like me to make a long speech I can do so now, but I am sure that this is not your intention. I am very glad that lately the Swatantra Party which was extremely allergic to the word 'non-alignment' seems to have adopted it had taken it to its bosom so to speak (*Interruption*). Their complaint now is not against our policy but that we are not following our declared policy. I think this is the complaint which they are making. I see the hon. Member, Shri Dange smiling. They have exactly the same complaint but the other way round. They say that while we say we are non-aligned in actual fact we are trying to appease the western powers (*Interruption*).

We have followed a particular policy and, as I said, and I most emphatically want to state, that policy has served the interests of this country (*An Hon. Member: Question?*). The friendship that we have had with the Soviet Union has helped us on many occasions whether in the Security Council or in other matters.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: What about the future?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The future is another matter. You have referred to the past. The question is, our policy has helped us. When Pakistan was getting, as I said in my statement, a very vast amount of military equipment as free gift—it was not a question of credit, it was not a question of sale of arms as it is now but free gift from its military allies—that was the time when we were helped by the friendship of the Soviet Union. As I have said, today the whole policy of alignments has weakened all over the world. Every nation is trying to build bridges with other nations (*Interruptions*). We are also building bridges with such countries with whom we

did not have them before. Some of my recent tours and the Deputy Prime Minister's tour are evidence of this fact (*Interruption*).

SHRI M. L. SONDH: If USSR sends troops across the border to Czechoslovakia, let the Prime Minister warn the Soviet Union that something will happen here in Delhi.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I hope the hon. Member will go there and help them to defend themselves (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper. I would request all of you to resume your seats. This is not the way to conduct the proceedings here. Whatever may have happened, we have to discuss it in a calm atmosphere. One should ask questions after the other; not all of you getting up and shouting even though you may have differences of opinion. In a multi-party system we have our differences, but this is not the way to express our differences. I take it that the Prime Minister has replied to the earlier question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Sir, I protest against this. When specific questions are put I do not want or expect the Prime Minister to beat about the bush. She should reply to them specifically.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.... (*Interruptions*) Order, order. I want peace in this House. Even after this Calling Attention, adjournment motion and other things are yet to come up. Let us proceed in a calm way. It is an important subject; there is no doubt about it. But let us not get excited. Now, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Sir, there has been no reply to my question. I am entitled to a reply. This is not fair. I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever might have been asked by you, the main question is about the supply of arms

[Mr. Speaker]

to Pakistan. Though you have brought in so many other things, I am not prepared to accept them and the Prime Minister is not expected to reply to them. Even if the Prime Minister is prepared to answer them, I am not prepared to allow it. She may answer all those things when we take up the other subjects; not now in the calling attention. The Calling Attention is about arms supply to Pakistan and she has replied to it. All other things will come in the evening. Now, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): May I know what is the reaction of the Government to the fact that while referring to Indo-Pak relations the Indo-Soviet communique goes on record that "the Soviet side appreciated the mutual efforts made by both sides to improve Indo-Pakistan relations"? I am asking this question because this is the first time the Soviet Union is equating India with Pakistan. According to their own earlier pronouncements, they were always saying that Pakistan has consistently violated peace on our borders and has increased tension. Does it not indicate a shift in Soviet policy, which gets further high-lighted by the Soviet Prime Minister's letter to the Indian Prime Minister in which he mentions that Ganga water dispute could be settled more or less on the lines the Indus Water Dispute between India and Pakistan? Will Government clarify as to what exactly is the significance of these words in the Indo-Soviet communique issued during the visit of the Indian President? Also, what is the significance of the letter of the Soviet Prime Minister in which he says that the Ganga water issue should be settled more or less on the lines of the Indus Water between India and Pakistan?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Premier Kosygin has not made any specific suggestion, as has been mentioned by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: These are the words from the joint communique.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am talking about the letter where reference to Indus water and Ganga water was made.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not place a copy of the letter on the Table of the House so that Parliament will know what it contains?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This letter refers to several matters which require to be settled by mutual agreement. In the portion which refers to the Farakka barrage he expressed the hope that India and Pakistan would find a mutually acceptable solution. He has not suggested mediation by any third party.

SHRI RANGA: There is no such thing as mutual discussion..... (Interruption).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The first part is regarding the communique in which they have equated India's and Pakistan's efforts at implementing the Tashkent Agreement..... (Interruption). I have already said that the Soviet Union is trying to be friendly with these other countries with which they were not so before. To that extent there is a move. That nobody denies. As I said, the Soviet Union are being friends with other countries but not necessarily at the cost of their friendship with us. It is the same with other countries. As I said in my statement, we have to look at this matter in that broader context that now every nation is trying to build bridges with other countries..... (Interruption). We also have, as I pointed out earlier in reply to my hon. friend's question there..... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: She asked about equating Ganga waters and Indus waters.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That I have replied. The equating is not with regard to the waters but with

regard to the implementation of the Tashkent Agreement. In most communiques, we state our views but that does not mean that the other side fully accepts our views. Here also, it is our view that we are implementing the Tashkent Agreement and many of our steps have been unilateral steps. There has not been the same response from the side of Pakistan. We have put this to them very clearly.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We failed to convince the Soviet.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The question is not whether we convince them on this matter or not but whether they consider that in order to influence Pakistan they have to take a particular stand.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: What I am concerned is about the Indo-Soviet communique. The Indo-Soviet communique was approved by the President and his advisers who went with him. These words find a place in the Indo-Soviet communique with which Pakistan had nothing to do. What we are concerned about is the Soviet attitude. For the first time the Soviet Union in the joint Indo-Soviet communique have said that these two countries are making mutual efforts for bringing about peace. This is in contradiction to the Soviet Union's earlier pronouncements in which they had already accepted a stand that Pakistan had been adding to the tension in the sub-continent and that Pakistan had consistently violated the Indian border. I would like the Prime Minister to clarify that point.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No, Sir. I would like to correct the hon. Member. At no time have they made any such remark regarding the Tashkent Declaration... (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): We feel that this arms deal has given a serious jolt to Indo-Soviet relations. Since 1965 to this date there has been a shift in the Soviet attitude towards India. I have no quarrel with Soviet Russia. Many in India would like that we should maintain better relations with Soviet Russia. But what I would say here is that this Government deliberately indulges in self-deception and puts the entire country under an illusion by not conveying the nation's anger, anxiety and indignation from time to time about the reported Pak arms deal. Without suppressing these vital facts from Russia, today we are in a soup. Therefore, this ignominious failure of quasi-setellitic foreign policy of the Government of India has landed up in a soup and the country will pay a heavy price for it. I charge this Government....

MR. SPEAKER: I want you to put a question.

SHRI S. KUNDU: What the country expected was that the Government should have, in right time, conveyed the goods of Moscow our strong feelings. These minimum things our Government has not done.

I would like to put three specific questions. Firstly, the Prime Minister said we are concerned about misgivings and misapprehensions. My comrade, Shri Nathi Pal, has given a resolution saying that the entire House regrets over this issue. Why did not the Prime Minister accept this resolution? If there is really a genuine desire to convey our misgivings and misapprehensions, the Prime Minister should have accepted the resolution.

Secondly, will the Prime Minister admit that from 1965 onwards till today there is a shift in the foreign India?

(Shri S. Kundu)

Thirdly, the Prime Minister has said that she does not know the quantum of arms which have been dumped into Pakistan or which have been promised to Pakistan. Still she has not said, by such, I should say, under-hand dealings, there is a possible threat to the security of India and peace in this sub-continent.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I thought I had explained the point about a shift in policy. I have twice repeated it here. I do not think there is any need for repetition. Regarding Shri Nath Pai's resolution, I think, there are very good reasons for not supporting the resolution. Firstly, we did not do any such thing in 1954 because we did not consider it necessary to formalise the opinion of this House the form of a resolution. It is quite incorrect to say that we have not protested or expressed, in very clear terms, the Government's reaction as to what might be the likely reaction of our people to any such move on the part of the Soviet Union.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Why don't you allow Parliament to express the reaction of the people? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Please answer only Shri Kundu's question.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have just said I did not see the need to formalise our views in this manner, when we have never done so before. This is not the first country that is selling arms to Pakistan. There are very many countries..... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. KUNDU: Not at our cost.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Our cost is Pakistan is getting more arms.... (Interruption). If a country has been friendly to us, it does not mean that we have to hit them harder when they do something like that. I do not think it will serve any useful purpose either here in India, or with regard to the many nations with whom we have dealings. About the

third part of the hon. Member's question, I am sure, the House would realise that no country wants to advertise what they are supplying to other countries. Even if we get to know something, it is not possible to declare it on the floor of the House, just as we would not like others to declare what we are supplied.

SHRI S. KUNDU: My last question has not been replied to. I would like to put it again. If she does not know the quantum of arms which is supplied to Pakistan, how does she say that the threat to India's security has not increased? (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: She said that even if she knows, she is not going to declare on the floor of the House and make it public. She also said what we are offered cannot be declared here.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur). This is not what was said. The question was....

MR. SPEAKER: No please. I have called Mr. Devgun.

SHRI NATH PAI: The question is this. If you do not know the quantum of arms and equipment supplied by the Soviet Union to Pakistan, how do you reach the conclusion that the threat to our security has not enhanced? How is this conclusion to be accepted?

MR. SPEAKER: I am satisfied with the answer. She said she does not know.... (Interruptions).

SHRI NATH PAI: It has not been answered to our satisfaction.

MR. SPEAKER: I am satisfied. She has said that even if she knows, she is not going to announce it here.

SHRI NATH PAI: You have not followed my question, Sir. We do not want to know the quantum.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow this. If one question takes 15 minutes, then how can we proceed?

SHRI NATH PAI: Even you are misunderstanding.

MR. SPEAKER: This is supposed to be a call-attention, but this is turning out to be a one-hour debate.

SHRI HEM BARUA: On a point of order. How can she say this that even if she knows the quantum, she is not going to disclose? She can say that she cannot disclose it in public interest. But she has not said that.

MR. SPEAKER: That is alright. Mr. Devgun.

श्री हरबयाल बेचगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें कई बातों पर प्रकाश भी डाला है और कुछ बातें उन्होंने मानी भी हैं। सन् 54 से 65 पाकिस्तान को जो हथियार मिले उनके कारण तीन बार पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया, यह उन्होंने कहा है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि अब पाकिस्तान को जो हथियार मिल रहे हैं उससे भारत पर एक बार और आक्रमण होने की संभावना है। ऐसी जो भयंकर परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उसकी सूचना भारत सरकार को कब मिली जहाँ तक हमें जानकारी प्राप्त है, हमारे राष्ट्रपति जब रूस के गुडविल मिशन पर जा रहे थे तो उससे एक दो दिन पहले सूचना मिली थी। यह पहला उपहार हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी को, उनके यहाँ से जाने से पहले, रूस ने भेंट किया। यदि यह ऐसी गम्भीर परिस्थिति है जिस पर प्रधान मंत्री चिन्ता व्यक्त करती हैं तो फिर उन्होंने इसके विरोध स्वरूप राष्ट्रपति का रूस का दौरा स्थगित क्यों नहीं किया। यदि यह काम बह नहीं कर सकीं और हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी वहाँ चले गए तो फिर राष्ट्रपति जी ने वहाँ पर जाकर भारत की जनता की चिन्ता कसी नेताओं

पर व्यक्त क्यों नहीं की! जो संयुक्त वक्तव्य प्रकाशित हुआ है उसमें, भारत की जनता की भावनाओं को जो धाधात पटुंवा है, उसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने या हमारी सरकार ने यह काम क्यों नहीं किया? हम मांग करते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में रूसी सरकार से जो पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है उसे यह सरकार प्रकाशित करे।

पिछली बार बजट सेशन में हमारे माननीय सदस्य, प्रोफेसर बलराज मधोक ने कहा था कि रूसी नीति में शिफ्ट हो रहा है लेकिन सरकार ने कैटगोरिकली उसका प्रतिवाद किया था और आज हमने उसको माना है कि उनकी नीति में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। साथ ही रूस ने एक नक्शा छपाया जिसमें हमारे क्षेत्र को चीन का भाग बतलाया। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या हम रूस के साथ रैसिकपोल नीति अपनायेंगे?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि हमें चिन्ता जरूर है लेकिन भयंकर जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग हमें नहीं करना चाहिये। आज भारत की स्थिति पहले से बिल्कुल भ्रमल है, आज हमारी ताकत भी बढ़ी है हर एक तरह से जो भी स्थिति हो उसका हम सामना जोरों से कर सकते हैं। इस बात को हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए।

हमें इसका खतरा नहीं है कि फौरन पाकिस्तान इन हथियारों की मदद लेकर हम पर आक्रमण कर देगा लेकिन जो हम ने कहा है वह यह है कि इस से उन को अपने भाषणों में जरूर ज्यादा हिम्मत मिलेगी। जैसे कि अभी एक, दो भाषण उन के हुए हैं उन में हम ने देखा है कि अब जरा बहुत जोर से बोलने लगे हैं। यह जाहिर है कि इसका असर बुरा होगा है। (व्यवधान)

उन्होंने एक बात राष्ट्रपति के रूस जाने के बारे में कही। अब राष्ट्रपति जी का वहाँ जाना तो काफी पहले से निश्चित हो चुका था

[श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी]

और वह कार्यक्रम बदलना बिलकुल ही ठीक नहीं था। ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को कैसिल करना बहुत खराब होता है। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमारी भावनाएं इस विषय में क्या थीं उन को बहुत जोरों से और स्पष्ट रूप से वहां पर रखा था।

एक बात उन्होंने और पूछी है और वह नकशे के बारे में है। वह भी जैसे ही हमें उस की खबर मिली तो उस बारे में हम ने मास्को स्थित इम्बैसी से कहा। जैसे कि मालूम है कि वहां पर कुछ वर्षों से ऐसे गलत नकशे निकलते आ रहे हैं रूस में और दूसरे देशों में भी, तो उस के बारे में भी हमने काफी उन का ध्यान उधर दिलाया था (व्यवधान) जैसा मैंने अभी कहा जैसे ही हमें उस की खबर मिली वैसे ही हमने मास्को के इम्बैसी से कहा कि वह इस चीज को वहां के अधिकाधिकारियों के सामने उठाएँ और जल्द से जल्द हम को भी उस एटलस की एक कापी भेजें ताकि हम भी यहां उसे देख कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें और ज्योंही वह यहां आई हम ने उस चीज को यहां पर उठाया

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Will that correspondence be published. That question also had been put

श्री हरब्याल बेबगुण : करसपीडेंस पबलिश होगी या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 6 साल पहले जब चीन ने भारत के ऊपर हमला किया और उस लड़ाई में हमारी हार हुई तब पुराने प्रधान मंत्री जी जो इन के पिता होते थे उन्होंने उस वक्त कहा था कि हम अवास्तविकता की दुनिया में रहते थे। लेकिन सवाल है कि 6 साल के बाद भी क्या अवास्तविकता, भ्रान्ति और परिकल्पना की दुनिया से हमारी विदेश नीति निकल पाई है ?

जहां तक हम लोगों का सवाल है जब कच्छ पर हमला हुआ था उसी समय से इस मंदन में हम ने लगातार कहा है कि जब श्री खुश्चेव सोवियत यूनियन के नेता थे तब उन की हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में जो नीति थी उस में कोसीगन और ब्रेझनेव के नेतृत्व में बुनियादी परिवर्तन आया है। उस का प्रमाण सब से पहले हम को कच्छ में मिला जब बिन्मन साहब के पीछे जानसन साहब की तरह कोसीगन साहब भी खड़े हो गये। फिर सितम्बर, 1965 में लड़ाई के समय कोसीगन साहब की जो नीति थी उससे भी पता चला और उस के परिणामस्वरूप ताश्कन्द में इन लोगों ने हमारे अदरुनी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किया। इस हस्तक्षेप को लेकर सोवियत यूनियन से ज्यादा दोष मैं इस सरकार को देता हूं क्योंकि इस सरकार ने हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए एक मानी में दावत दी थी। हम दूसरों को बुलाते हैं कि आकर हस्तक्षेप करो और फिर हम बाद में चिल्लाने लगते हैं।

इसी तरीके से जबकि इस सदन के सामने और देश के सामने हम लोगों ने कहा कि हाजीपीर, उरी और तिथवाल यह सब हमारे हाथों से निकल जायेंगे तो शास्त्रीजी ने कहा था कि दुनिया में हमें अकेला भी क्यों न रहना पड़े लेकिन हम ऐसा नहीं होने देंगे। लेकिन कोसीगन के दबाव में आकर उन्होंने यह किया और उन सब को हम ने दे दिया।

हथियारों का जहां तक सवाल है यह आज का मामला नहीं है। ऐसी चीजें यकायक नहीं होती हैं। दो, तीन साल से पाकिस्तान की विदेशी नीति यह रही है कि रूस के साथ दोस्ताना बंधाओं और रूस से हथियारों का प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करो। दो साल पहले पाकिस्तान के ऐयर मार्शल जब सं मास्को गये थे तब से यह बातें चल रही हैं। जब कभी हम ने कहा कि क्या रूस की नीति में परिवर्तन हो रहा है तो कभी रूस ने नहीं कहा कि रूस की नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं हो रहा है। अलबत्ता भारत सरकार और इन के प्रवक्ता यह कहते रहे हैं कि रूस की नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं हो

रहा है। मैं पचासों कतरन आप के सामने रख सकता हूँ लेकिन चूँकि यह मापण का समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि भारत सरकार और उस के प्रवक्ता यह कहते रहे हैं कि रूस की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो रहा है। ऐसा कौन कहता रहा? भारत सरकार के प्रवक्ता कहते हैं किन्तु रूस ने कभी नहीं कहा। लेकिन आज समय आ गया है कि एक अन्धा अन्धमी भी यह देख सकता है कि रूस की नीति में जो परिवर्तन होता आया है उसी का यह नतीजा हुआ है कि हमारे जो दुश्मन हैं उन को वह हथियार दे रहा है। इन का कहना है कि उस से कोई खतरा नहीं बढ़ा तो फिर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1954 में जब अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये थे तब हम क्यों चिन्तित थे कि उसमें तनाव बढ़ेगा और खतरा बढ़ेगा? इतना ही नहीं मैं आज याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन के पिता जो आजादी के पहले बराबर इस बात की नुक्ताचीनी करते रहे कि पूँजीवादी देशों में हथियार पैदा करने वाले लोग दूसरे देशों को हथियार बेच कर मुनाफा कमा कर युद्ध की और लड़ाई की आग भड़का रहे हैं। उस के लिए कहा जाता था कि यह मौत के व्यापारी हैं। मर्बैट्स आक डैय कहा जाता था। आज आजादी के बाद, इस पिछले 20 साल में हम ने देखा कि पहले जो यह व्यापारी लोग और कारखानेदार जो काम करते थे आज बड़े राष्ट्र वही काम कर रहे हैं। क्या अमरीका, क्या ब्रिटेन और क्या रूस, आज पश्चिमी एशिया में भी यह हथियार भेज रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में भी उसी नीति को अपनाया है। उस का एक मात्र उद्देश्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान को लड़ाओ और तनाव की स्थिति कायम रखो और अपने प्रभाव को सारी दुनिया में बढ़ाओ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रधान मंत्री जी से सबसे पहला यह सवाल है कि क्या पिछले दो साल में आप के विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ताओं ने इस की नीति के बारे में समय समय पर जो बयान दिये थे क्या

उस से देश में और विशेष कर सरकार में गलतफहमी व भ्रान्ति पैदा नहीं हुई? अगर यह बात सही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के बारे में सही स्थिति से देश को कब अवगत किया जायेगा?

एक प्रश्न का उत्तर ये बिलकुल टाल रही हैं। हमारे राष्ट्रपति वहाँ पर गये थे। राष्ट्रपति ने और वहाँ के नेताओं ने जो संयुक्त वक्तव्य दिया उस में भारत, पाकिस्तान के सम्झौते का उल्लेख किया गया है लेकिन एक ठोठा सा वाक्य उस में नहीं जोड़ा दिया गया कि भारत की राय में रूस के द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना तनाव बढ़ायेगा जो कि हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है और उस से हमारी सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा पहुँचता है। हो सकता है कि रूस नहीं मानता तो वह उस संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति के नीचे रूस कह सकता था कि हम इस से सहमत नहीं हैं। हमारा कर्त्तव्य था कि कम से कम हम ऐसा करने। क्योंकि नहीं इस कर्त्तव्य को आप ने निभाया? इसलिए मेरे यह दो प्रश्न हैं और तीसरा प्रश्न उसी से जो निकलता है वह यह है कि हमारी विभिन्न राष्ट्रों के बारे में सारी जो नीतियाँ रही वह बिलकुल भ्रान्तिमूलक रहीं। ब्रिटेन के साथ विशेष रिश्ता हम कायम करना चाहते थे। ब्रिटेन, चीन, अमरीका और रूस इन चारों देशों के बारे में हमारी शुरु से गलत नीति रही है। देश को इन्होंने भ्रान्ति में और परिकल्पना की दुनिया में रक्खा है और हम ने बीठाया है। मेरे इन तीनों प्रश्नों का जवाब आना चाहिए।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है उस में बजाय प्रश्न के उन्होंने अपने विचार रखे हैं।

श्री मधु लिंगये : दो प्रश्न पूछे हैं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : उन के भाषण से मेरे ऊपर यह असर हुआ कि जब इतने देश हमारे खिलाफ हो गये हैं तो हम रूस से भी लड़ ले जिस में वह भी खिलाफ हो जाये। दूसरे उन को लगा कि 1954 में जो कुछ हुआ था उन्ही परिस्थितियों में अब की बार हमारा रिएक्शन भ्रम है। मगर तब से अब दुनिया बिल्कुल बदल गई है। उस समय रूस और अमरीका दोनों एक दूसरे से लड़ने को तैयार थे। उस वक्त उन दोनों के बीच में जो तनाव था वह अब बहुत कम हुआ है और बहुत से मामलों में वह संग संग काम कर रहे हैं। तो दुनिया की जो हालत तब थी वह काफी बदली है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा हमारी भी हालत बदली है चाहे इस समय हम अपने पैगों पर पूरी तरह से नहीं खड़े हो सकते हैं लेकिन तब भी इस दिशा में हम काफी आगे बढ़े हैं और हम को प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि हम जल्दी अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुँच जायें।

हमारे प्रेजिडेंट जो रूस गये थे उस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जवाइंट कम्यूनिक में क्यों यह नहीं कहा गया। तो ज्वार्येंट कम्यूनिक में धाम तोर पर डिसेंटिंग नोट्स नहीं होते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा होता है। प्रधान मंत्री का निवेदन में काट सकता हूँ। जब किसी चीज पर मतभेद सम्भव नहीं होता है तब हमेशा यह परम्परा रही है कि दोनों अपनी अपनी बातें रखते हैं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : सवाल यह है कि इस समय हमारे देश के और विश्व के इंटरैस्ट में क्या है। जो भी हम कहे या करें उस को हमें इसी दृष्टिकोण से देखना है। यह नहीं कि गुस्ते में आकर कोई भी ऐसी बात करें जिस में हम को हानि हो। जैसा मैं ने कहा कि हम को यह पसन्द नहीं है कि रूस पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे लेकिन हम को कोई हक नहीं है कहने का कि वह हथियार न दे।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह दूसरी बात है।
(व्यवधान)

श्री बलराज मधोक : अगर ताशकन्द न होता तो हक न होता, लेकिन ताशकन्द हुआ इस लिये हक है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का जवाब भाना चाहिये। मैं ने पहले कहा था कि सरकारी प्रवक्ता रूस की नीति के बारे में क्यों बयान देते थे। मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया।

MR. SPEAKER: If such a long speech is made, I am myself not able to locate the question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने साफ शब्दों में कहा था कि सरकारी प्रवक्ता रूसी नीति के बारे में समय समय पर बयान दे कर कहते थे कि कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है। कभी रशियन्स ने ऐसा नहीं कहा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश मंत्रालय गलतफहमी फैलाने का काम क्यों करता है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हम ने यह रूसियों ने ही कहा था, और जहाँ तक मुझे याद है जब भी मैंने यह बात कही तब मैं ने जरूर कहा कि हम को वह विश्वास दिलाते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारे अनामिक प्रवक्ता होते हैं जो सरकार की ओर से हमेशा इस प्रकार की वकवास करते हैं। अनामिक प्रवक्ताओं के बारे में मैं ने पूछा था। उस का जवाब भाना चाहिये और विदेश मंत्रालय को भविष्य में जिम्मेदारी से काम करना चाहिये।

12.54 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
SUPPLY OF ARMS BY USSR TO PAKISTAN

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received 22 notices of Adjournment Motion on supply of arms by USSR to Pakistan.

I give my consent to the moving of the Adjournment Motion. Notices thereof have been received from Sarvashri Piloo Mody, K. L. Gupta, D. N. Patodia, R. K. Amin, N. K. Somani, M. R. Masani, Hardayal Devgun, Bal Raj Madhok, K. Lakkappa, Prakash Vir Shastri, Yashpal Singh, Hem Barua Om Prakash Tyagi, Kameshwar Singh, Tridib Chaudhuri, S. N. Dwivedi, Madhu Limaye, S. S. Kothari, Yajna Datt Sharma, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Beni Shankar Sharma and Sumar Guha. Shri Piloo Mody may now ask for leave of the House to move the Motion. His notice reads as follows:—

"Failure of the Government of India's Foreign Policy as is evidenced from the Soviet Union's agreeing to supply arms including lethal weapons to Pakistan."

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I beg to move for leave to move my adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Is leave to move the motion opposed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): We oppose it. (*Interruptions.*) They can discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: As leave is opposed, I ask Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their seats.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose

MR. SPEAKER: I find that more than fifty Members have risen. Leave is granted. The adjournment motion will be taken up normally at 4 P. M. and normally 2½ hours are allotted. (*Interruptions.*) We may take half an hour or a quarter of an hour more. We shall take it up at 3 P. M. so that we may adjourn a little early.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उप-विदेश मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री के खिलाफ मेरा विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है। उन्होंने हम लोगों को बहुत बुरा भला कहा है। कहा है कि यह विकृत है। आज कम से कम लोक सभा के सामने वह जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow anything else now. I will not answer that point; it is not proper. There are a number of other motions. We go to the next business.

12.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION re. STATE OF BIHAR, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I beg to lay on the Table—

1. (i) A copy of the Proclamation dated the 29th June, 1968, issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Bihar published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1228 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.
- (ii) A copy of the Order dated the 29th June 1968, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation.

2. A copy of the Report of the Governor of Bihar dated the 26th June, 1968, to the President.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1318 68].

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED DURING JUNE & JULY, 1968

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances, under provisions of article 123 (2) of the Constitution:—

- (1) The Advocate, (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (No. 3 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 5th June, 1968.

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.]

- (2) The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (No. 4 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 17th June, 1968.
- (3) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Ordinance, 1968 (No. 5 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 17th June, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1319/68.]
- (4) The Gold (Control) Ordinance, 1968 (No. 6 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 29th June, 1968.
- (5) The Enemy Property Ordinances, 1968 (No. 7 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 6th July, 1968.
- (6) The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (No. 8 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 6th July, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1320/68.]

STATEMENT *re* INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968, under rule 71 (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1320/68].

U. P. GAON PANCHAYATS & KSHETRA SAMITIES (EXTENSION OF TERM) ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Gaon Panchayats and Kshettra Samitis (Extension of

Term) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 14 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1321/68.]

STATEMENTS *re* REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITIONING OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENTS) ORDINANCE ETC.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968, under rule 71 (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1322/68].
- (2) A copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Ordinance, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1322/68].

DELHI SALES-TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. F. 4 (83)/67 Fin. (E) (1) in Delhi Gazette dated the 30th April, 1968 under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales-Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1323/68.]

- (2) A copy of the Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S. O. 1856 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1968, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1324/68.]
- (3) A copy of the Notification No. G. S. R. 1042 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1968, issued under section 280ZE of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1325/68.]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—
- (i) S. O. 2063 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1326/68].
- (ii) S.O. 2430 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1327/68.]
- (5) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 2431 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1968, issued under section 80C of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1327/68].
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under sections 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957:—
- (i) S. O. 2064 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1326/68].
- (ii) S. O. 2432 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1327/68].
- (7) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Third Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1158 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1968, under subsection (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1328/68.]
- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. GSR 861 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-eighth Amendment Rules, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 853 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 863 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fiftieth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 864 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968.
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-first Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 865 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968.

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- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 866 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968.
- (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-third Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 900 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1968.
- (viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 901 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1968.
- (ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 902 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1968.
- (x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 978 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.
- (xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 979 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.
- (xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 980 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.
- (xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 981 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.
- (xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixtieth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 982 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.
- (xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-first Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 983 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.
- (xvi) G. S. R. 986 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968 containing corrigendum to G. S. R. 795 dated the 4th May, 1968.
- (xvii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-second Amendment Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1122 in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1968.
- (xviii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-third Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1123 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968.
- (xix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in

Notification No. G. S. R. 1124 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968.

- (xx) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1125 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968.
- (xxi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1126 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968.
- (xxii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1127 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968.
- (xxiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1128 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968.
- (xxiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1210 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.
- (xxv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventieth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1211 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.
- (xxvi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-first Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1212 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.
- (xxvii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1213 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.
- (xxviii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-third Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1214 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.
- (xxix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-fourth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1215 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.
- (xxx) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-fifth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1216 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.
- (xxxi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-sixth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1217 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.
- (xxxii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-seventh Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1218 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.

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(xxxiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-eighth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1219 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.

(xxxiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-ninth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1220 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.

(xxxv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eightieth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1221 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.

(xxxvi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-first Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1222 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1329/68].

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G. S. R. 867 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968.

(ii) G. S. R. 871 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968.

(iii) G. S. R. 907 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1968.

(iv) G. S. R. 908 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1968.

(v) G.S.R. 984 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.

(vi) G. S. R. 985 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.

(vii) G. S. R. 987 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.

(viii) G. S. R. 988 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.

(ix) G. S. R. 989 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.

(x) G. S. R. 992 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1968.

(xi) G. S. R. 1037 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1968.

(xii) G. S. R. 1071 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1968.

(xiii) G. S. R. 1072 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1968.

(xiv) G. S. R. 1073 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1968.

(xv) G. S. R. 1084 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1968.

(xvi) G. S. R. 1121 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968.

(xvii) G. S. R. 1129 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1968.

(xviii) G. S. R. 1130 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968.

(xix) G. S. R. 1131 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968.

(xx) G. S. R. 1173 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1968.

(xxi) G. S. R. 1266 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1968.

(xxii) G. S. R. 1267 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1968.

(xxiii) G. S. R. 1272 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1968.

(xxiv) S. O. 1876 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1968.

(xxv) G. S. R. 1275 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1968.

(xxvi) G. S. R. 1276 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1968.

(xxvii) G.S.R. 1313 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1968.

(xxviii) G.S.R. 1314 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1330/68].

10. A copy each of the following notifications under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 872 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968.

(ii) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 977 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.

(iii) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1038 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1968.

(iv) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1040 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1968.

(v) The Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1041 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1968.

(vi) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1161 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1968.

(vii) The Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1209 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.

(viii) The Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1260 in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1331/68].

ANNUAL REPORT OF PERMANENT INDUS COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended the 31st March, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1332/68].

NOTIFICATION re REVOCATION OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF THE STATE OF HARYANA

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 21st May, 1968, revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 21st November, 1967 in relation to the State of Haryana, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 949 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1968 under clause (3) of Article 356 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1333/68].

NOTIFICATION re INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Insurance (Amendment) Rules, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1070 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1968 under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1334/68.]

12.59 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

SHRIMATI VIJAYA LAKSHMI

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit elected Member of the Lok Sabha from Phulpur Constituency, U. P. has resigned . . . (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: With effect from 8th July, 1968.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Have any reasons been given?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Will you ask her to give reasons?

There are all kinds of rumours.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is a one-sentence letter.

श्री मधु विश्व (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई बुझा और भतीजी का मामला तो नहीं है ?

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply—Rural Housing.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

(ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI KHADILKAR: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India along with a copy of the statement containing a gist of main points made by witnesses in their Evidence before the Joint Committee.

13 hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presenta-

tion of Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and to provide for matters incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, upto the last day of the next session."

The motion was put and adopted.

(ii) APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER TO
SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI TENNETI VEDANATHAM:

I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Shri Z. M. Khandole to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and to provide for matters incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Mali Mariyappa."

The motion was put and adopted.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA (Bhopal): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and redelimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and redelimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, upto the first day of the second week of the Budget Session (1969)."

The motion was put and adopted.

CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION
AND ABOLITION) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna):

I beg to move:

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith, upto the first day of the second week of the next session."

The motion was put and adopted.

GOVERNMENT (LIABILITY IN
TORT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA (Domariaganj): On behalf of Shri Shri Chand Goyal I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, upto the last day of the next session."

The motion was put and adopted.

LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS BILL

(i) EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI M. B. RANA (Beroach): I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to make provision for the appointment

[Shri M. B. Rana].

and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, upto the first day of the next session."

The motion was put and adopted.

(ii) MOTION re: APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE BY RAJYA SABHA

SHRI M. B. RANA: I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was put and adopted.

RE: MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Viswanatham, you have given a motion of no-confidence.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): In view of the Adjournment Motion which has been accepted, I do not wish to move it.

13.02 hrs.

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL*

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community for the control of the production, manufacture, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold, ornaments and articles of gold and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise to oppose the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: You had better do it after Lunch. Strengthen yourselves after Lunch.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I can do that even now. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: I know you are capable of doing it without Lunch.

13.03 hrs.

ARREST, CONVICTION AND RELEASE OF FOUR MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated the 21st July, 1968 from the Magistrate, First Class, Delhi:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri Yajna Datt Sharma, Kanwar Lal Gupta, Ram Swarup Vidyarthi, and Hardayal Devgun, Members, Lok Sabha, who had been arrested today for staging a demonstration in the Connaught Circus area in contravention of a prohibitory order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. were produced before me today for trial. In the trial they pleaded

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-7-1968.

guilty and on conviction were sentenced by me to imprisonment till the rising of the Court. After I rose for the day, they were released."

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at seven minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I would like to say . . .

श्री देवेन सेन (ब्रामनगोल) : पण्डित
होदय, मैंने भी इस बिल का रण किया
जाने का विरोध करने को सूचना दे दी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under the rules the hon. Member will have to give notice. Out of them only the hon. Member whose notice was received first will get an opportunity.

श्री देवेन सेन : यह बिल बहुत महत्व
रखता है। इसलिए मैं इस पर बोलना
चाहत हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is true that if it is challenged on the question of competence then there is some latitude for the debate.

श्री मधु लिमाये (मुंगेर) : हम
तो काम्पिटेंस पर भी और सिद्धान्तों पर भी
इस का विरोध कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, unless you can make out a point that on the basis of competence you are challenging, you cannot get an opportunity. Even then, it would be limited to a few minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill at the introduction stage. I have carefully read the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It says that:

"in the light of experience gained from the actual working of the gold control measure, some new provisions were also introduced with a view to removing administrative lacunae and providing certain additional facilities to the general public."

The Bill is being introduced to replace the Ordinance. The Ordinance was promulgated on the 29th June, 1968. It is true that we can move a motion separately disapproving of the Ordinance. In fact, there is a motion in the name of Shri Yashpal Singh towards that end. Here all I would like to say is that gold control has failed and the purpose for which it was brought forward has been defeated. It is high time that government realises the futility of this measure, the failure after failure of this measure and scrap it in the interest of the country and in the interest of the goldsmiths and also in the interest of the government. Let the Finance Minister, who is capable of admitting his failures, who has the courage of conviction to undo things also . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Well, that is my belief. Let him declare boldly that the government has miserably failed in this matter. The gold control measure was intended to serve three purposes. Firstly, the price of gold will come down and it will compare with the international price; secondly, smuggling in gold

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

will be less and, thirdly concealed gold will come to the surface. Has smuggling stopped? No. On the other hand, it has increased as compared to what it was in 1967 or 1966. Even today there was a question which was not answered; otherwise, much more gold would have come to the Table of the House.

So, in all seriousness and earnestness, I would submit that it is high time that the Finance Minister who is also the Deputy Prime Minister should realise the futility of this and scrap this Bill and withdraw it in the larger interest of everyone.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there are two or three names in the list before me. I cannot permit them all unless they point out that this Bill is beyond the legislative competence of this House. If they are going to argue on this point then I would permit them, otherwise not.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What about delegated legislation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That cannot be raised now. The only point which can be raised is whether this Bill is outside the legislative competence of this House.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं डेनोमेंट लेजिस्लेशन वाली बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him point out which part of the delegated powers is beyond the legislative competence of this House.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस में जो अधिकार नियम बनाने के इन को डेनोमेंट किए गए हैं उस से इसके प्रसवैत्रानिक होने का खतरा है। इस लिए उस पर हमें बोलने की इजाजत दी जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्राविजन 115 देखिए, इस में कितने व्यापक अधिकार दिए

गए हैं? जो डेनोमेंट लेजिस्लेशन के बारे में इन्होंने मॉरॉरडन दिया है, उस को आप देखिए।

"Clause 115 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. The matters in respect of which rules may be made are specified in sub-clause (2) and they relate, *inter alia*, to specifications of dimensions, weight, fineness and markings for standard gold bars, particulars to be stamped on ornaments, prescription of various forms of licences, certificates . . .

वगैरह। और अंत में इन का यह कहना है कि :

"The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character."

इसी के बारे में मेरा आक्षेप है और मेरा यह कहना है कि इस में बहुत व्यापक अधिकार सरकार अपने हाथ में ले रही है जिस से न केवल अन्याय होगा बल्कि अगर मामला अदालतों में जायगा तो मुझे ऐसा सन्देह है कि अदालतों इन नियमों को कबूल नहीं करेंगी आबिस्कार, स्वयं वित्त मंत्री ने कबूल किया है कि संकट कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा को वापस लेने के पश्चात् नई स्थिति आई है। पुराने जो स्वर्ण नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी कानून और नियम थे वह भारत सुरक्षा कानून के दायरे के अन्दर थे और इसलिए अब यह जरूरी हो गया है कि नये सिरे से हम देखें और जो हमारे संविधान के अनुकूल हो उन्हीं नियमों को बनाने का अधिकार इन को दिया जाय। एक बात इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस ढंग से स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून का इस्तेमाल किया गया है उस से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि केवल जो छोटे लोग हैं उन्हीं के खिलाफ इस का इस्तेमाल

हो रहा है। आप यह जो 17 वीं क्लाज है इसको देखिए, यह इतना व्यापक है कि पंजेशन, कस्टडी ऐंड कंट्रोल ग्राफ एनी आर्टिफिकल और अनामिटेड—आप को याद होगा, दो साल पहले हम ने राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री सुखाड़िया का मामला उठाया था और बहुत सारा सोना ऐसा था करीब 153 किलो

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : सुखाड़िया का मामला इसमें कहाँ से ले आये।

श्री मधु लिमये : हाँ, आयेगा, जरूर आयेगा। जब आप चोरी को छिपाने की कोशिश करोगे और उस के ऊपर बादर बिजलीप्रेत और वित्त मंत्री फिर चरित्र की और नैतिकता की बात करेंगे तो यह मामला जरूर उठेगा।

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा 1966 में हम ने राष्ट्रपति को जो मेमोरेण्डम दिया था उसमें यह साफ कहा था कि यह चोरी का यानो जिस 10 घोंगणा नहीं हुई थी ऐसा करीब करीब 153 किलो सोना सुखाड़िया की न केवल जानकारी में आया बल्कि जिस को कंट्रोल कहा जाता है, नियंत्रण में आया था। सुखाड़िया के कहने पर वहाँ के वित्त सचिव ने एक पत्र उदयपुर के कलेक्टर के नाम लिखा था और उस में उन्होंने लिखा कि शास्त्री जी को स्वर्ण तुला के लिए यह सोना खजाने में जमा किया जाय। तो इस सोने के बारे में मैं निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): On a point of order. May I know whether this is relevant?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has expressed a doubt whether the power

given under the rule-making power would come within the competence of the House.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: But this relates to the other case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the hon. Minister is referring to the case of Shri Sukhadia, then his point is right.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं नहीं, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। उस का उल्लेख तो मैं ने इसलिए किया (व्यवधान) ... 'वाइट आफ आर्डर' तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): My point of order is this. You have just given your opinion that only competence of the House in regard to this Bill has to be discussed and not any other matter. But the hon. Member is bringing in all other matters and he is speaking as if the Bill itself is being discussed now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members should confine themselves only to the aspect of legislative competence.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let my hon. friend repeat it again so that my hon. friend Shri D. N. Tiwary may hear it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल दो ही सवाल उठा रहा हूँ जिस पर आप निर्णय दीजिए। यह जो विषयक है उस का उद्देश्य अगर सचमुच स्वर्ण-नियंत्रण है तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हजारों लाखों स्वर्णकार यहाँ पर है उन से सलाह मशविरा या बातचीत करना इन्होंने जरूरी नहीं समझा। यह नई स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, सरकार भी यह कबूल कर रही है। संकटकारीन स्थिति नहीं है। तो इस को इस दृष्टि से

[श्री मधु लिमये]

देखना चाहिए कि जितने व्यापक अधिकार इन्होंने अपने हाथ में लिए हैं क्या संकटकालीन स्थिति के न रहते हुए यह बंध माना जायगा विशेष कर जो डेनोगटेड लेजिस्लेशन है, उस का भी मैं ने उल्लेख किया है। सुखाड़िया का उल्लेख तो मैं ने इसलिए किया था कि यह मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री के सामने साबित किया था कि सुखाड़िया का 152 किलो सोने पर कंट्रोल हो चुका था क्योंकि अगर कंट्रोल नहीं होता तो वित्त सचिव को कैसे वह कहते कि चिट्ठी लिखी उदयपुर के कलेक्टर को कि यह सोना जमा करो। उस में शंती जी का जितना वजन था उतना ही सोना जमा हुआ। बाकी सोने के बारे में मैं ने लगातार दो साल से सवाल किए हैं लेकिन वित्त मंत्रालय जवाब नहीं दे रहा है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not relevant to the main issue.

श्री मधु लिमये : चूक दल की आन्तरिक राजनीति में सुखाड़िया चव्हाण साहब का और आप का समर्थन कर रहे हैं इस लिए आप ऐसे पापों पर चादर बिछाने का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि यह सारा सोना सरकार अपने कब्जे में लेकर उस की इतिला सदन को दे कि यह सोना रिजर्व बैंक में जमा हो चुका है और सुखाड़िया को अपने अधिकार पद से मुक्त कर के उन के ऊपर कानूनी कार्यवाही करें

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That observation is not relevant to the main issue.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, यह जरूरी है, पृष्ठभूमि के तौर पर।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members should confine their remarks only to the question of legislative competence.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक के

118 नम्बर क्लॉज की ओर आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। डेनोगटेड लेजिस्लेशन वाले मामले पर मधु लिमये जी ने बताया कि कैसे यह डर है कि अगर कोई इस कानून को अदालत में ले जाये तो वह गैर-कानूनी कर के इस को तय करेंगे . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has referred to clause 118. It has been stated there:

"Not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act... "When rules are framed, only if they are inconsistent, this question will arise. Here, power is being taken consistent with that. That has been made very clear".

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, यह नियम नहीं है। यह आर्डर है। यह तो बिल्कुल अवैध है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : माननीय उप-प्रधान मंत्री महोदय भी इस चीज को महसूस कर रहे हैं कि इस कानून का आखरी फैसला इस संसद में नहीं होने वाला है, वह तो अदालत में होने वाला है और इसलिए यह अधिकार वह लेना चाहते हैं कि :

"If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order . . ."

यह तो बिल्कुल सीधा है।

"... do anything... which appears to it to be necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty."

यह मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि किसी कानून में इस किस्म का अधिकार अपने हाथ में लेने का काम सरकार ने किया है। नियम बनाने का अधिकार तो सरकार अपने हाथ में लेती है लेकिन अगर इस कानून को अमल

में लाने के लिए भी कोई दिक्कत आती है तो एक सीधा हुक्म निकाल कर यह चाहे जिस चीज को कर सकते हैं। यह प्रजातंत्र वाली बात तो रहने नहीं गई कि सरकार के हाथ में पूरा अधिकार दे दिया जाये। इस तरह से एक क्लज विधेयक के अन्दर जड़ कर जिस की तरफ कि किसी की नजर न जाय ऐसा ख्याल रख कर यह बिल यहां पर पेश करना किसी तरह मुनासिब नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार अपने अधिकारों के बाहर जा रही है, अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग कर रही है, संसद् का दुरुपयोग कर रही है।

इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि इस कानून को लाने के पहले, जिनके सम्बन्ध में यह कानून है, जैसे आप त्रिभुज का देखिये —

“A Bill to provide in the economic and financial interest of the community for the control of the production, manufacture, supply, distribution” etc.

इस लिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि इस कानून से जिनका सब से ज्यादा रिश्ता है—वह स्वर्णकारों का रिश्ता है, इन लोगों की हालत आज क्या से क्या हो गई है, 1963 से जब से गैलड कंट्रोल एक्ट डिफेन्स अफ इण्डिया रूलज के अन्तर्गत यह सरकार लाई, मोरारजी भाई उन दिनों सरकार में थे, तब से लेकर आज तक, स्वर्णकार समाज की क्या हालत हो गई है इस की जानकारी फिर से देने की जरूरत नहीं है, सैकड़ों लोगों ने आत्म हत्या की, कई कुटुम्ब जहर खाकर मर गये हैं, कुओं में डूब कर मर गये, यह सब आपकी मेंहूरबानी से हुआ। आज भी जब आप इस किस्म के कानून को ला रहे हो, जिनका इस से सब से

ज्यादा सम्बन्ध है, उन से बात-चीत करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। उन का अखिल भारतीय स्वर्णकार संघ बना हुआ है, जिसकी सूबों में अलग-अलग शाखायें हैं, उन से आप बात क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जब आप समाज की भलाई के लिये कोई काम करना चाहते हैं, तो जिन से, इस का सब से ज्यादा सम्बन्ध है, उन से सलाह मशविरा करने की जरूरत है। आप उन की बात मत मानिये, लेकिन उन से पूछने की जरूरत है कि हम आपके लिये नया कानून ला रहे हैं, आपके क्या क्या सुझाव हैं। इसमें कोई पाप नहीं हो जायगा, सरकार की आबरू नहीं चली जायेगी।

जहां तक मेरी मालूमता है और जैसा बनर्जी साहब कह रहे हैं कि सचिव चौधरी जी ने इस किस्म का आश्वासन दिया था, जब वह वित्त मंत्री थे। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि वे इन लोगों से सलाह मशविरा करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस में जो क्लज 118 दी गई है, उस को देखते हुए यह विधेयक यहां पर पेश नहीं हो सकता। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो अधिकार मांग रहे हैं, वे संविधान के विपरीत हैं और इस को मैं कतई मंजूर नहीं कर सकता।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, ..

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जवाब दे रहे हैं या विरोध कर रहे हैं ?

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : आपके तकों को काट रहा हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। या तो विरोध कर सकते हैं या संवैधानिक आपत्ति उठा सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under the provisions an hon. Member, who has given notice or has written to the Chair previously, will get an opportunity to say something at the introduction stage opposing it; others, if they have any point regarding the legislative competence of the House, then alone they can speak. If you have anything to say about that, you can do so.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I want to say about that.

श्री मधु लिमये : विरोध करेंगे न ?
ये विरोध नहीं करेंगे तो कैसे होगा ?

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस सदन की यह परिपाटी बनती जा रही है

श्री मधु लिमये : विरोध नहीं करेंगे, तो कैसे बोल सकते हैं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर): हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि ये विरोध कर रहे हैं, क्या ? ये कहे कि मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन): यह कहे कि जो हम बोलें हैं, उस का विरोध कर रहे हैं ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं बताने जा रहा हूँ कि यह हाउस कम्पीटेन्ट है या नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On this issue I can permit even a little longer discussion provided the issue of competence is raised. He need not write to me because he is speaking on the question of competence.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस सदन में एक परिपाटी बनती जा रही है कि जब मन में आये, जो मन में आये

हम बोलते जायें, उस की जरूरत हो, न हो वह सामयिक हो या न हो । आपके निदेशानुसार इतना ही डिस्कशन हो सकता है कि हाउस कम्पीटेन्ट है या नहीं है इस बिल को डिस्कस करने के लिये । लेकिन मैं सुन रहा हूँ — अण्ड, बण्ड, सारी बातें, दुनिया भर की जो भी बातें हो सकती हैं वे की जा रही हैं । एक भी सदस्य ने यह नहीं कहा कि हाउस कम्पीटेन्ट है या नहीं है । एक मित्र ने भी यह दलील नहीं दी कि हाउस कम्पीटेन्ट नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने दी है ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि सरकार अपनी शक्ति से बाहर जा रही है, स्वर्णकार मर गये, फांसी पड़ गये, आत्म-हत्या कर ली—इन बातों को इस समय हाउस डिस्कस नहीं कर सकता । मैं आप को बताने जा रहा हूँ कि यह हाउस इस बिल को डिस्कस करने के लिये पूरा कम्पीटेन्ट है । जो कठिनाइयाँ पहले कानून में देखा गई हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिये ही यह अमेन्डमेन्ट यहाँ पर लाया गया है

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is he relevant?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Once you open the debate on its competence, there is no end to it.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : इस समय जो कानून है, उस की कार्यप्रणाली में जो त्रुटियाँ अनुभव हुई हैं, उनका दूर करने के लिये यह अमेन्डमेन्ट आया है । अब सवाल यह है कि इस अमेन्डमेन्ट को करने का इस हाउस को राइट है या नहीं है, वह कम्पीटेन्ट है या नहीं है—यही एक छोटा सा सवाल है यह सवाल नहीं है कि यह पेश होगा या नहीं होगा, किसकी राय से पेश हो, किस को कन्जेंट किया जाये, यह सवाल आज नहीं उठता । यह सवाल तब उठेगा, जब बिल डिस्कस होने

संगे, तब इसे पब्लिक ओपीनियम के तहत भेजा जा सकता है, सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जा सकता है, गवाहियां ली जा सकती हैं, लेकिन आज यह सवाल नहीं है। आज हम को यह देखना है कि इस हाउस को राइट है या नहीं है कि यह बिल हाउस के सामने आये और हाउस इस को डिस्कस करे।

हर तरीके से हम समझते हैं कि इस अमेण्डमेन्ट को लाने के लिये और इस को डिस्कस करने के लिये हाउस को पूरा राइट है। ऐसी दलील नहीं दी गई है, जिस से यह समझा जाये कि हाउस को राइट नहीं है। एक भी दलील इस प्रकार की पेश नहीं की गई है, सिर्फ इतना ही कहा गया है कि स्वर्णकारों ने भ्राम्य हत्या कर ली है, मर गये हैं, सड़ गये, सुख डिया ने इतना पैसा ले लिया है, सोना ले लिया है, इन बातों से आज इस का क्या ताल्लुक है। अपोजीशन मेम्बर्स जरा समय को समझ कर बात किया करें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि कोई बात हो, गालियां देने लग जाये। गालियां आप दे सकते हैं, हम को गालियां दे सकते हैं—यह दूसरी चीज है, लेकिन डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता है, इस के बारे में प्वाइंटस् कहिये कि क्यों डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता है, क्यों हाउस काम्पिटेन्ट नहीं है। जितनी दलीलें दी गई हैं, सब थोड़ी हैं, हाउस इस को डिस्कस करने के लिये पूरा काम्पिटेन्ट है और हम को इसे डिस्कस करना चाहिये।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): On a point of competence, I have to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwary, I may point out that apart from the extraneous matters, two questions of competence were raised. At this stage, under the Rules, a little discussion is allowed. It is per-

mitted in order to caution the Government that perhaps there are certain clauses which may be of a doubtful validity. That is the only thing raised. He raised only two issues about clause 118 which gives an omnibus type of power and about the rules. To that extent, they were relevant. Other matters were extraneous.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): May I submit that clause 115 clearly defines the various matters in respect of which the rules may be made? That relates to delegated legislation. The point is that they have framed clause 115 which includes so many items in respect of which rules may be made. Therefore, clause 118 becomes redundant and it may become invalid. It may even become *ultra vires*. And that will affect the validity of the entire Act. It may have to be scrapped. I would like to caution the Finance Minister on this issue that clause 118 should be deleted. I would, particularly, draw your attention to this. It says:

"If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Act, the Central Government may, by order, do anything which appears to it to be necessary . . ."

What does 'anything' mean? What is the Parliament for? For giving powers to the Government to do anything? Simply they have added a proviso, "not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act". This does not make it a viable provision.

Secondly, in Clause 40 it has been stated that if a person has been given some rehabilitation loan and he loses that money, he would not be allowed to have the licence back. That means that a poor goldsmith who was intended to be rehabilitated and who lost the money because he embarked on an enterprise which he did not properly understand, is not to be given the licence back....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This has to be argued at the time of discussion, not now.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Sir, I am connecting my argument. That means that he cannot re-enter his profession. This is depriving him of his fundamental right. This is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution. It is a man's fundamental right to re-enter his profession. But under Clause 40, if a goldsmith has taken some loan from the Government and he has not repaid it, he cannot re-enter the profession. How can the fundamental right of the goldsmith to re-enter his profession be taken away by Clause 40 of the Bill? This is inconsistent with article 19 of the Constitution; it violates the fundamental right of the goldsmith. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to reconsider and withdraw clauses 40 and 118 in view of what is stated in Clauses 115 which gives sufficient powers to the Government.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Hon. Member, Shri Fernandes, has tried to confuse the House. Clause 118 does not offend the provisions of the Constitution. In the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons', it has been made amply clear:

"In view of the basic change in the pattern of control, the Gold (control) Act, 1965, could not be brought into force in its existing form. To bring the 1965 Act into conformity with the modified pattern of control would have necessitated a large number of amendments in almost all the important provisions which would have made the law cumbersome and somewhat difficult for the public to comprehend and for the officers to administer. Accordingly, a self-contained Bill was necessary."

It was to help the Constitution to work in this country in a particular manner that this Bill has been brought before this House. The hon. Member has tried to confuse the House. When

the Bill is passed into an Act, if there is some difficulty in operating this, in order to remove that the Central Government has taken certain powers. It is in the competence of the Central Government to have certain powers under certain circumstances. Therefore, the question raised by the hon. members on the Opposite about competence cannot hold good.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: In rule 72 of the 'Rules of Procedure', it is said:

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon...."

Are you permitting a full discussion now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall have to interpret what is meant by 'full discussion'. The 'full discussion' is in reference to the point of competence that has been raised and not anything beyond this.

The Finance Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Whatever may be the purpose of the Opposition, I certainly thank them for drawing my attention to what they think is very important, the competence of Government to bring in this Bill or to legislate in this matter.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Competence of this Parliament.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I stand corrected.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : आप हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हिन्दी में बोलने से मुझे कोई हर्ज है तो नहीं लेकिन कोई कहते हैं कि हिन्दी में बोलो और कोई कहते हैं अंग्रेजी में बोलो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई नाखुश नहीं होगा ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कोई तो नाखुश जरूर होंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No dictation on this issue.

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : डिक्टेसन तो मैं लेने वाला हूँ नहीं इसलिए उस बात का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको कौन डिक्टेड करेगा ? भगवान भी नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : भगवान को जो नहीं मानते और जो भगवान नहीं बने हैं, अगर ये भगवान होते तो मैं जरूर सब कुछ मान लेता, लेकिन नहीं हूँ मैं क्या करूँ, वह भी दावा नहीं करते हैं तो इसका कोई इलाज ही नहीं है । हाँ, बाकी सारी जानकारी का दावा करते हैं और प्रामाणिकता का दावा करते हैं लेकिन बाका के सारे लोग झूठे हैं—गवर्नमेन्ट वाले तो झूठे हैं ही—उनका अधिकार है यहां कहने का, मैं उनको कैसे रोक सकता हूँ । मैं सुनता हूँ लेकिन मुझे दुख होता है, उनके लिए ही दुख होता है कि इस तरह से उनकी बुद्धि का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है । यही मुझे दुख है, कोई दूसरा दुख नहीं है । मैं उनका दोस्त हूँ, वे मुझे दोस्त मानें या न मानें । मैं उनकी शक्ति, बुद्धि और निष्ठा की काफी कद्र करता हूँ लेकिन इससे ही सारी बातें नहीं चल जाती हैं । (व्यवधान) . . . इसीलिये दुख होता है कि बुद्धि का दुरुपयोग क्यों हो रहा है । ये बराबर कहते रहते हैं तो मुझे भी हक है इनको कहने का । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . ये हंसते रहते हैं तो मैं कहता हूँ, अगर गुस्से में आ जाते हैं तो बोलना बन्द कर देता हूँ क्योंकि मैं गुस्सा करूँगा नहीं । मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि ये कुछ भी कहेंगे, मैं गुस्सा नहीं झोंकूंगा । लेकिन मैं कहूँगा हूँ आप मेहरबानो

करके सोचिये, आप जो कहते हैं वह सही है या नहीं, उसको भी सुनने की मेहनत कीजिए । आप सही ही कहते हैं इसको मानकर न चलिए । इतनी ही मेरी गुजारिश है ।

अब बात आई तीन मुद्दों पर । एक तो कहते हैं कि यह जो कानून है वह निकम्मा हो गया है यानी इससे कोई सार्वकता नहीं हुई और इसका कोई फल नहीं निकला, कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला । यह एक मुद्दा है इस बिल के खिलाफ इन्ट्रोडक्शन में । मेरे बारे में कहा जाता है कि मैं इसके पीछे पड़ा हुआ हूँ । लेकिन सम्मानित सदस्य भूल जाते हैं कि मैं तब गवर्नमेन्ट में नहीं था जबकि यह इंकुमेन्ट हुआ सन् 1965 में । मैंने उसी नहीं किया । 65 के बाद फिर मुद्रारा किया इसलिए कि बिल अमल में ही नहीं आया तो डिफेन्स आफ इंडिया रूल्स में रूल्स बना दिए और वह भी पार्लियामेंट में पेश हुए, काफी कमेटियाँ बनीं, कई बार बनीं । उन्होंने कहा होता ही चाहिए । (व्यवधान) मुझे अचरज भाई कोठारी का नहीं होता है, मैं जाता हूँ कि उनके पक्ष में रहेंगे मगर मुझे दुख होता है और अचरज होता है भाई बनर्जी और मधु लिमये जी का कि जो हमेशा गरीबों के लिए अपना दिल तड़पा रहे हैं—मैं मानता हूँ कि तड़पा रहे हैं—लेकिन जब वे गरीबों के लिए अपना दिल तड़पा रहे हैं तब वे सोने के मोह में क्यों पड़े हुए हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । सोने के मोह से गरीब और गरीब बन रहे हैं, यह नहीं समझते हैं । सोने के कानून की जरूरत इस देश में सब देशों से ज्यादा है क्योंकि यहां सारा अर्थ-तन्त्र इससे खराब हो रहा है । यह कानून से नहीं सुधरेगा ऐसा कहा जाता है तो वह भी गलत है । जब पहले कानून यहाँ बना 1963 में तब सोने के भाव गिर गये थे । तीन महीने के अन्दर 30 फ्रीसदी गिरे थे । बाद में आप लोगों के दबाव से उस कानून को ढीला कर दिया । चूंकि वह कानून ढीला कर दिया गया इसलिए फिर

[श्री मोरारजी देसाई]

ऊपर की ओर चले । वह इतना हीला भी नहीं रहना चाहिए क्योंकि उस से भी काफी खराबी होगी । इसलिए ज्यादा खराबी न हो इस की जरूरत समझी गई और इसी नीयत से मैं यह बिल हाउस के सामने लाया हूँ । यहां मैं यह चीज भी साफ़ कर दूँ कि मौजूदा बिल से मुझे पूरा संतोष नहीं है और मेरी राय में इस से काफी सस्तर कानून होना चाहिए था । लेकिन उस कानून की आन हवा न हो तो ठीक है । उस के लिए हमें हवा बनानी पड़ेगी । वैसी हवा बनेगी ऐसी मेरा विश्वास भी है । अभी फिलहल मैं यह बिल मंजूरी के लिए लाया हूँ । लेकिन यह कहना कि मौजूदा कानून से कोई सफलता नहीं मिली इस से ज्यादा गलत बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती है । इस कानून की जरूरत है यह ठीक है कि इसे वह सब मिल नहीं गया और वह सब कुछ हो नहीं गया जोकि हम चाहते थे, जरूर वह सब नहीं अभी हो पाया है लेकिन उस से काफी सहूलियत होती जाती है । जो हम इसके लिए क्रदम उठा रहे हैं उन क्रदमों का भी कुछ नतीजा अब हो रहा है । कुछ महीने में मैं मानता हूँ कि इससे दूसरा नतीजा मिलेगा ।

अब बहुसंख्यकों के लिए है । स्वर्णकारों को इस में क्या विरोध हो सकता है । जो विरोध था वह 14 कैरेट का था तो 14 कैरेट तो निकल गया । अब क्या विरोध स्वर्णकारों को है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि स्वर्णकारों के लिए यहां चोरी का सोना आने दिया जाये ? अगर ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं तो फिर इस बिल में है क्या जिससे कि स्वर्णकारों को मुसीबत होती है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्लाइ 40 को देख लीजिये ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : क्लाइ 40 ही क्या वह सारा कानून देखा है और हमारा बताया हुआ है । इस के अलावा क्या स्वर्णकारों के लिए हिन्दुस्तान चलता है ? क्या हिन्दुस्तान का अर्थ-शास्त्र स्वर्णकारों के लिए चलेगा ?

यह कौन सा सवाल है कि हम स्वर्णकारों को पूछ कर कानून लायें ? मैं पार्लियामेंट के सिवाय और किसी से पूछने के लिए बाध्य नहीं हूँ । यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है और उस का कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि मैं उन से पूछूँ . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : मगर पूंजीपति लोगों को तो आप पूछते हैं ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जब मैं इनकम टैक्स का कानून लाता हूँ तो मैं उन को भी नहीं पूछता हूँ । उन को मैंने कभी नहीं पूछा है । वैसे जैसे मैं पूंजीपति लोगों से मिलता रहता हूँ वैसे ही किसी वक्त स्वर्णकारों से भी हमेशा मिलता रहता हूँ । उन को भी मैंने समझाया है । यह बात नहीं है कि उन की बान में नहीं जानता हूँ इसलिए यह जो दलील दी गई है उस में भी कोई दम नहीं है ।

अब बाकी रहा यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजने का मामला । अब इसे दुबारा सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाने की कोई गंजाइश नहीं है । वह सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जा चुका है और इस पर वहां पहले काफ़ी बहर्नें आदि हो चुकी हैं । इसलिए अब मैं इस को पुनः सेलेक्ट कमेटी में ले जाने वाला नहीं हूँ ।

अब यह कौन्सिल की बात आती है । मुझ से सवाल पूछा गया कि दूसरा कौन सा कानून है जिसमें यह दफ़ा 118 रखी गई है जैसे कि यह है । मेरा कहना है कि यह कस्टम्स ऐक्ट 1962 में है इसलिए इसमें ऐसी कोई नई बात नहीं आ गयी है जोकि और कहीं न हो । माननीय सदस्य सारे कानून नहीं जान सकते । जब मैं सब नहीं जानता हूँ तो वह कैसे जानेंगे ? बाकी इतना उन को समझ लेना चाहिए कि इस में जो कहा गया है वह डिफ़ि कल्टीज़ निकालने के लिये कहा गया है । ऐसे कानून में कहीं पेचीदग़री पैदा हो जाती है जिसमें कानून तो बराबरी हो मगर शब्दों में कुछ गलती होती है तो उसे दुष्ट कर देने के लिए सरकार के पास कुछ न कुछ सत्ता तो होनी ही चाहिए । इस में यह भी

कहा गया है कि कानून के खिलाफ़ ऐसा कोई नियम या ऐसा कोई हुक्म जारी नहीं किया जायगा। इसलिए यह गलत नहीं हो सकता है। पार्लियामेंट की सत्ता तो पूरी है। पार्लियामेंट राज्यों को जो सत्ता देना चाहे वह दे सकती है। जितनी पावर वह डेलीगेट करना चाहे उतनी वह डेलीगेट कर सकती है। इसलिए पार्लियामेंट के मंजूर करने के बाद वह गैर-क्रान्ती नहीं हो सकता है। इस में मुझे कोई शक नहीं है हाँ हाँ एक पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर इस बात को कहने के काबिल है कि कानून क्या हो और क्या न हो। वह जो चाहे कहे मगर चूँकि वह ऐसा कहने के काबिल है इसलिए वह बात उन की सही है तो ऐसी बात तो है नहीं। मैंने इस कानून को बहुत देखा भाला है और मैं मानता हूँ कि कानून बिल्कुल सही है।

वह दोनों जो रखे रखे हैं उन में कोई गलती नहीं है। यह गैर क्रान्ती हो नहीं सकता है इस में मुझे कोई शक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इस विरोध को कबूल नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, manufacture, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in gold, ornaments and articles of gold and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto;"

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1)

AYES

(14.49 hrs.)

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Kamala Kumari, Shrimati
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri M. A.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
Malhotra, Shri Inderjit
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Marandi, Shri
Masuria Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohsin, Shri
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mudrika Singh, Shri

Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Pal Choudhuri Smt. Ila
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patil, Shri A. V.
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. D.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati, Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.

Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwoipayan
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sheo Narain, Shri

Sher Singh, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya
Charan
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonar, Dr. A. G.

Sonavane, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradha-
kar
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Veerappa, Shri Rama-
chandra
@Viswanatham Shri Te-
neti

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Amat, Shri D.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram
Singh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Behra, Shri Vaidhar
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bharat Singh, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Dange, Shri S. A.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Digvijai Nath, Shri
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jha, Shri S. C.

Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Kachwai, Shri Hukam
Chand
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Menon, Shri Vishwa-
natha
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Paswan, Shri Kedar

Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Ramaní, Shri K.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sequeira, Shri
Shah, Shri T. P.
Shah, Shri Virendra-
kumar
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri B. S.
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir
Singh
Shastri, Shri Shiv
Kumar
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Vajpayee, Shri A. E.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

14.50 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The re-
sult† of the Divisions is:

Ayes 103; Noes 61.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I intro-
duce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. GOLD (CON-
TROL) ORDINANCE, 1968

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE

@Wrongly voted for 'Ayes'.

†The following Members also re-corded their vote:

AYES: Sarvashri B. N. Kathan, B. N.
Shastri, K. Suryanarayana and
Bibhuti Mishra and Shrimati
Sucheta Kripalani.

NOES: Sarvashri Brij Bhushan Lal,
Ramchandra J. Amin, N. K.

Somani, Bansh Narain Singh,
S. M. Joshi, Bhogendra Jha,
Satya Narain Singh, Guna-
nand Thakur, S. N. Maiti,
S. M. Krishna, Tenneti Vis-
wanatham and Shrimati
Suseela Gopalan.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II section 2, dt.
22-7-68.

(SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Gold (Control) Ordinance, 1968 under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

14.51 hrs.

JUDGES (INQUIRY) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave is granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
 I introduce the Bill.

14.52 hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

Sir, before I proceed to explain the salient features of the Bill, I would like briefly to recall the background to this legislation. You are well aware that the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 gave powers to acquire land for a public purpose, to Government and this Act did not give the power to requisition any immovable property for a public purpose. During the World War II in 1939, the Defence of India Act was passed and under the Act and rules made thereunder, certain lands were requisitioned, and thereafter the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1947 was passed. It was a temporary Act, and later on, in 1952, the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act came into being. All the properties that were acquired and requisitioned under the earlier Act were deemed to have continued to be requisitioned under the 1952 Act. This 1952 act comes to an end by 13th March, 1970. In the wake of the Chinese aggression in 1962, the Defence of India Act was passed. Under the Act and the rules made thereunder certain number of lands were requisitioned. In particular, 74,570 acres of land and about 208 buildings were requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence for the purposes connected with the defence of the country and the efficient conduct of military operations. At present, there are about 65,916 acres of land and 200 buildings under requisition and the estimated cost of the acquisition of the land still to be requisitioned would be about Rs. 35 crores. On many of the requisitioned land, valuable constructions have already been put up and the construction therefore is of a permanent nature.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Jaganath Rao]

Thus, in a large majority of cases, it is not possible to vacate the land and hand over the same to the owners. Further, in the event of derequisitioning, the question of removing the structures and payment of compensation in respect thereof may also arise. Some of the requisitioned buildings are composite while some are portions of buildings such as flats. It may not be possible to acquire portions of buildings which do not constitute composite properties. In view of these circumstances, it became necessary that the Immoveable Properties Requisitioning Act should continue to operate and for that purpose a Bill was introduced on the 10th of May, 1968.

You are well aware that the Defence of India Act 1962 expired with the revocation of emergency on the 10th January, 1968, and for a period of six months it was deemed to be in force. The Bill was introduced earlier, but it could not be passed during the last session. Therefore, an ordinance was issued on the 17th June. This ordinance is exactly on the same lines with the Bill that was introduced originally.

I have also taken advantage of this opportunity amend section 8(3), sub-clause (b), which relates to payment of compensation. This clause was struck down by the Supreme Court as being violative of article 31(2) of the Constitution. Therefore, in this Bill, we are omitting clause (b) and brining the provisions in conformity with the findings of the Supreme Court.

As have already stated the Ordinance was passed on 17th June. This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance. Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immoveable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. This law as the hon. Minister just now admitted, was passed during the period of emergency, but I know for a fact that houses and properties have been requisitioned and are in the possession of Government for nearly thirty years. I can name property after property which were requisitioned in 1939, during the Second World War, and which properties are still in the possession of Government. So what we want Government to do is to tell us what is their phased programme for the de-requisitioning of these properties. It is only on the basis of a properly worked out basis for the de-requisitioning of these properties that this House can be expected to pass a Bill of this kind.

Secondly, the provision regarding payment of compensation is not quite clear. Originally there was a provision which was struck down by the Supreme Court. Even now we want to make it absolutely clear that compensation will be paid according to the market value of the property as on the date of acquisition—that is, the date of issue of notification under section (4) of the Land Acquisition Act—and that all the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and the normal processes and procedures under it will be pursued and followed while acquiring these properties and there will be no short-cut and no under-hand dealings in dealing with these properties. We want a categorical assurance from Government because we know for a fact, and I myself am a victim of this particular practice on the part of Government, that although the law makes it clear that when land or property is acquired compensation has to be paid according to the market value prevailing on the date still instructions are issued by Government to Land Acquisition Officers to pay only a nominal price. They tell us openly: "What can we do? We know the price is Rs. 32 a square yard but we have been told by Gov-

ernment to pay you only Rs. 2. You can go in appeal and, no doubt, you will succeed. It is not mere hearsay. I myself had a plot of land in Delhi. When that land was acquired and compensation was paid it was so ridiculously low that I myself went to court. I asked the man concerned why the price fixed by him was so low when the market price was not less than Rs. 30 or Rs. 32 per square yard in that particular locality. His reply was that he knew it but his instructions were that he should pay only that low compensation and that I could go in appeal. When I went in appeal I got Rs. 8 per square yard and now I am going to the High court. All this means persecution. How long can a private individual fight against the Government. The Government fights with the money of the tax-payer whereas an individual fights with his own resources. That is an unequal fight. It is not correct, not right, not equitable, that Government should use these powers to harass people and pass orders which are contrary to the provisions of the law.

So I want an assurance from Government that in the matter of payment of compensation they will follow the exact letter of the law, namely, that compensation will be paid on the basis of the market value prevailing on the date of issue of notification, plus 15 per cent solatium.

15 hrs.

As I said, this particular provision was made during the emergency in the wake of the Chinese aggression. What is the justification today for continuing such a legislation? On the one hand, you say that the emergency has ended; on the one hand you say that the powers taken under the Defence of India Rules are no longer valid; and in the same breath you bring forward the same law, issue an Ordinance and come to this House for passing it into law. If

this particular provision was made because of the emergency, the emergency having ceased, there should really be no need for acquisition.

Thirdly, Government have more resources than any private individual. If your officers are in need of accommodation

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume his seat and continue his speech after the adjournment motion is over.

SHR C. C. DESAI: But the adjournment motion will go on till 6 O'clock. So, it will be only tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After the adjournment motion is disposed of, he will have to resume his speech, if he so desires.

15.01 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT —contd.

SUPPLY OF ARMS BY U.S.S.R. TO
 PAKISTAN—contd.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I move:

"That the House do now adjourn".

There comes a time in the history of nations when the hard realities of life will overwhelm the puppy love of adolescence. This change of life seems to have come over our Government and it is about to acquire some wisdom teeth—perhaps. For years our rulers have been suffering under the grand delusion that India's importance was a historic fact and that we can strut the world, giving advice, preaching morality and talking peace. Unfortunately, that smugness was wiped off our face when the Chinese in 1962 attacked us and are still squat.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

ting on thousands of miles of our territory totally unaware of our historical importance.

This buried the first major plank of our foreign policy when Hindi-Chini bhai bhai became Hindi-Chini hai hai. In those day I remember Jawaharlal Nehru reciting from *Glimpses of World History* and talking about our historic ties and the ancient trade and the permanent and traditional friendship that bound our two countries together. In 1962 all this evaporated into thin air—a grim reminder of the fact that in the affairs of a nation there are no permanent friends and no permanent enemies but only permanent interests.

The Soviets are now going to supply arms to Pakistan. Nobody seems to know what arms they are going to get. Some say "wait and see"; others think that they are only "defensive weapons", but no one seems to know why. Why are the Soviets doing this? Why are they giving arms to Pakistan?

There is no doubt, even though our Foreign Office may not yet have realised it, that the Soviets are making their next big thrust and propaganda offensive in the Persian Gulf. They have already started flirting with Iran and their trade missions have reached as far as Bahrein. Naturally in this move Pakistan excites their fancy. Of course, there is the more formal and official excuse that the USSR is trying to wean Pakistan away from the Chinese spheres of influence. Why are they selling defensive arms to Pakistan? If by selling defensive arms they can wean Pakistan and achieve that laudable objective, it would be a very good thing; but whether they will succeed or not is a matter of pure conjecture.

Whatever their reasons are—we are not particularly concerned with their reasons—the fact of the matter is: Is the Soviet Union not aware of the fact that giving Pakistan these arms is going to create trouble for our country?

Have they no fear of offending us? Have they no fear of losing our friendship? Do they take us so much for granted; or, do they know that because of our own folly we have committed this country to the Soviet Union and have enslaved our economy in a manner in which the Soviets can turn round and say, "We are going to do this and if you do not like it, go and jump in the lake"?

According to Premier Kosygin, all this supply of arms is being done for the promotion of peace in the sub-continent. The Government's most favoured paper, the *Patriot*, has accused pro-American parties and like-minded members of the Congress Parliamentary Party of trying to create anti-Soviet propaganda, with which Premier Kosygin of course concurs and accuses these elements of sabotaging Indo-USSR friendship; but the innocent act of giving arms to Pakistan and increasing the tension in this sub-continent is nowhere responsible for what is happening!

New Age, Moscow's mouthpiece in India has gone one step further and says that the Soviet supply of arms to Pakistan is a blow to the global strategy of the American imperialists and, therefore, in India's national interest. I do not know how we are expected to believe this sort of drivel.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): You will not understand it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Premier Kosygin has gone on to say that the giving of arms has been decided from the point of view of friendship between India and the Soviet Union. Any force that tries to put a wedge into this will be destroyed, he says. He goes on further to say that this giving of arms is going to make our friendship grow from strength to strength. After all, why should it not? Our very own Prime Minister has assured him that what they do with giving Soviet arms is none of our business, though, she is not very happy

about it. Our foreign policy, she maintains, will undergo no change. With such a categorical assurance the Soviet Union can do what it likes. Our friendship will have to improve with the Soviet Union and grow from strength to strength because as Pakistan gets stronger we will become more and more dependent on the Soviet Union. I maintain that this is not friendship, this is blackmail!

It is now a matter of historic fact that we have sold our economy to the Soviet Union and that we are getting deeper and deeper into their clutches for the last few years. We have been appeasing them in every conceivable way, pandering to them and ultimately surrendering to them. In trade, in commerce, in industry, in our foreign policy, even in our defence, all along, they have been playing us for suckers. Take the rupee payments of which the balance is highly in our favour. Because it is so, the Soviets are forcing us to buy their arms, obsolete arms. Let us not forget that the Soviet Union operates a command economy, a totalitarian economy, and for fear of the cold war they have converted their economy from production of goods to production of armaments. They have been stocked with these armaments for the last few years and are looking around to see for some place to unload them. They have found weaker nations like ours and they have been using these arsenals of theirs to enhance their diplomacy. The result is that our army, our air force, our navy are all equipped with Soviet arms. Missiles, fighters, bombers, submarines—all come from the Soviet Union. This is why we have become so completely helpless, that is why we are afraid of offending them. If so, I maintain that this is a singular failure of the foreign policy of this Government.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli):
We should have bought it all from America.

SHRI PILOO MODY: At least the equipment would have worked then.

The real tragedy of it all has been that India is the only country in the world, out of 20 countries to which the Soviets supply arms which is paying full Soviet prices for the arms that we get; all other countries are supplied arms at substantial discounts, going up to 90 per cent. Sometimes, we pay original prices for obsolete equipment—anything that the traffic will bear.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): No more obsolete than what the British sold us.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Soviets are forcing us to buy planes for the IAC. They do not even make passenger planes. They make only military planes which they later convert for passenger use. They have been offering us this bullock-cart, the TU-134, in preference to the Boeing-737, DC-9 and the BAC-111.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What about Bhilai and Durgapur?

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you will read *Commerce* magazine of June 22nd, you will find that there is a complete breakdown of operating costs, and they have come to the conclusion that the break-even point of the TU-134 is 101 per cent, which means that in addition to all plane loads going filled with passengers, the co-pilot would also have to be a passenger before that trip can make a profit. When we rejected it, the Soviets said 'Why do you reject this? You take them now and later on you can trade them in for the yet-to-be-built TU-154',—if of course, it will fly.

Rumania which has been making herculean efforts to get out of the clutches of the Soviet economy had the courage to reject the TU-134 and replace its fleet of IL-18 by the BAC-111.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

In the matter of trade, India has been buying nickel from the Soviet Union at twice the price at which the Soviet Union itself sells to the rest of the world.

AN HON. MEMBER: Thanks to the STC.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then, I come to Soviet kerosene. We have been obliged to buy kerosene from the Soviet Union in spite of the fact that we could make it very easily in our own country.

As for traditional exports like tea and cashewnuts, we are losing our foreign markets because they have been diverted to rupee payment areas from where they are occasionally re-exported, sometimes without even reaching their destination, earning foreign exchange for our co-partners in this rupee trade area.

Read yesterday's *Hindustan Times* and read about Soviet technology at Rishikesh. The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals have not been able to make simple consumable penicillin after seven years and they are now thinking of producing animal feed with those expensive machines. You have no doubt heard of the Madras Surgical Instruments. I will say no more about it.

But the most daring exploit of all has been the attempt by the Soviet Union to high-jack the exploration of oil in the area known as Bombay High. TENNACO, a company of the United States, had offered a deal to explore oil in Bombay High and to bring the most expensive and sophisticated equipment for the purpose of doing this at their cost. If no oil was found, it would not cost the Indian Government a single paisa. But if oil was found it would be exploited on the basis of 80 per cent to us and 20 per cent to them. This is the most favourable oil deal that has ever been offered by any oil company to any country.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Even Shri Malaviya's brain-child, the ONGC, has approved of it. As a matter of fact, the UAR which has no diplomatic relations with the USA has accepted a similar but not so favourable a deal.

Nasser, who is more socialist than our Prime Minister, more pro-Soviet, but in contradiction more intelligent, has found nothing wrong with it. But in India, the pets of the Soviets within our Government, 'We need not do this; we shall explore this oil together. Let us start digging around in knee-deep waters in the Gulf of Cambay and then we will develop a technology'. The Soviets do not have any technology for deep-sea drilling, and they said 'We will develop a technology, and sooner or later, we will make the machines to explore Bombay High'. What is this? This is learning at our expense. This is what I call technical aid in reverse, because after learning from us how to do deep-sea drilling, they will naturally go and exploit their deposits in the Caspian Sea. Because of this tomfoolery, the TENNACO deal has been hanging fire since December last year, costing this country Rs. 5 crores worth of valuable foreign exchange per month. Loss up to date: Rs. 40 crores. Future anticipated loss: unlimited.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Rs. 400 crores.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Whether it is the MIGs or whether it is the Bokaro steel plant, Indian interests, Indian technicians, and Indian know-how are playing second fiddle to Soviet interests and convenience.

The Public Accounts Committee has very successfully disclosed what loss this country is suffering as a result of rupee payments. We have had defective tyres that were given to the Defence Ministry to be sent to the front. As for the tractors that we have received are concerned, they are cluttering up the junkyards of this

country. None of them are operating at all, and in the supply of spares, the Soviets are charging us high prices and exploiting us with profits as high as 200 to 300 per cent.

Then, I come to devaluation. When we devalued our currency, when we fixed the rate of exchange between the rupee and the rouble, it was fixed unduly unreasonably high in favour of the rouble.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Who forced us to devalue?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now, we have the most spectacular of all suggestions that we should dovetail our plan into the Soviet economy. After that, it would be impossible for us to disagree with the Soviet Union on any point whatsoever, no matter how small. We shall not only become a satellite of the Soviet Union, but we may ultimately even become a republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which, of course, will make both my friend's sitting here extremely happy.

SHRI NAMBIAR: How can Shri Piloo Mody be the satellite of anybody?

SHRI PILOO MODY: A very positive sign of the self-confidence that the Soviets have acquired about Indian servility is the presumption with which they have suggested that the Ganges water dispute should be solved on the basis of the Indus river water agreement. Unfortunately, we have not acquired the strength to suggest to the Soviets that they should solve their border problems with China over Outer Mongolia on the same basis as the Kutch Award.

While the economies of the Soviet satellites such as Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland and Hungary are making desperate efforts to get out of the stranglehold of the Soviet economy, we are talking in terms of dovetailing ours into their with the ease of a shoe-horn.

There has been a change in the Soviet pattern of diplomacy since 1965, and this has not even begun to have any repercussions on Indo-Soviet relationships. The Persian Gulf operation, and the concomitant attitude of the Soviet Union towards Pakistan, has gone unnoticed by both Government and press. Instead, some cock-and-bull arguments are being advanced about how giving arms to Pakistan is going to wean it away from China. A mouse is expected to move a mountain, the only victim being the man who believes it. Or, is the Soviet Union hoping that strengthening the Pakistani arsenal is going to make India panic so that we are going to rush and buy more and more of those obsolete arms of which they seem to have an unlimited supply? Defensive weapons, they say they are going to give to Pakistan. Defence against whom? I can understand Pakistan thinking that we are going to attack it. But I cannot understand the Soviet Union not knowing of our peaceful intentions vis-a-vis Pakistan. And if they still, after all this flirtation, do not know of our intentions, then this is another aspect of the failure of our foreign policy.

We hear constant reiteration about what friend the Soviet Union is of ours, chanted with the frequency of a mantra. But Soviet propaganda has not spared anyone except the Moscow communists with its foul, vituperous and false broadcasts on Radio Peace and Progress. If that is their idea of peace and progress, they can keep it. I can understand the glee with which this Government listens to the pornographical stuff that Radio Peace and Progress dishes out against my party and my leaders. But let them not forget that their own right wing is being attacked, and in fact, the Government of Orissa itself. Is the Government of Orissa something different and divisible from this Government? Is this Government not able to protect its citizens or even itself against this sort of malicious and false propaganda? What sort of pusillanimous

[Shri Pileo Mody]

perambulation is this? I would tell the Soviet Union to stop those damn broadcasts. And to Hell with the consequences.

In 1954, the United States started arming Pakistan against the Soviet Union. All of us, quite rightly, were mortified that these arms would be used against us. In fact, we were mortified at the gullibility, call it stupidity, of the United States to indulge in something like that. At that time, all of us, including Jawaharlal Nehru, categorically condemned the supply of arms as an unfriendly act towards India and, for months, he went on to do that. Although we have been bitten once and we are faced with a similar situation, what do we see? We see Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter come and whimper, and say, "We are not happy about it." At that time, it was a thorough gentleman like General Eisenhower who gave a categorical assurance that these arms would not be used against us. Unfortunately, he was not in a position to fulfil that assurance. And now we are asked to take the word from the non-yet-purged-or-about-to-be-purged Kossygin. And we are expected to accept it?

Let me quote what the high priests of communism have said. Lenin said:

"Promises are like pie-crust-made to be broken. It would be mad and criminal to tie our hands by entering into an agreement of any permanence with anybody."

And this is what Stalin said:

"Words have no relation to actions. Otherwise, what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, actions are another."

I am not attacking the Soviet Government. I have nothing against it. I am attacking this Government, this Council of Ministers and their foreign policy. Let the Soviet Union give arms to Pakistan. We do not

care. It is their right to do so. But let us not prove to be the zany of Soviet designs.

It was at Soviet insistence that we met at Tashkent. It was Soviet leaders who presided over the Tashkent accord. Let it be Soviet Russia who will ultimately murder the Tashkent Agreement. We acclaim the spirit of Tashkent. We believe that we must make friends with Pakistan. It is our only salvation. We share the same sub-continent. They were our brothers only 20 years ago. They will always be our neighbours. But let us make friends with them in New Delhi or in Islamabad. We do not need any Soviet patronage. If in spite of our best efforts Pakistan should be foolish enough to attack us, we will deal with them in our own way. If the Patton tanks were not successful against us, Soviet missiles and the TU 16 bombers are not going to far any better. But the fear of admitting mistakes and the self-delusion that we suffer from is the worst crime that a responsible Government can perpetrate on its own people.

Why did we subject our revered President to the humiliation of the Soviet visit? It was like a B-class Hollywood romance in which the heroine was screaming at the top of her voice about her fidelity, virtue and virginity and at the same time she was having an amorous orgy with her husband's step-brother. To avoid public ridicule, the husband should have been planning his own amorous adventure in Washington, London, Bonn or Paris.

It is now public knowledge that even the Cabinet was divided on this issue. Further, the Kremlin has been quite thorough not only in planting its men in key positions of Government but also in flirting with many a Minister of our Government.

I would like to ask the Prime Minister a few questions. Are you surprised that Soviet Union are

giving arms to Pakistan? Were you not told about this when you were in Moscow at the time you were the Information and Broadcasting Minister? Did you at that time inform anyone or broadcast the information you had? When you became the Prime Minister, what use did you make of this information? In the 2½ years that you have been the Prime Minister, what have you done to warn the Soviet Union that if it indulged itself in the luxury of giving military aid to Pakistan, it would seriously damage the growing bonds of Indo-Soviet friendship? If you have done so and not succeeded in your efforts, what have you done to reappraise your foreign policy in the light of this Soviet perfidy? Are you committed to a policy of 'kick below and lick above'?

By contrast look at Pakistan. They started on the wrong foot with membership of SEATO and CENTO. They did everything that is possibly wrong for a foreign country to do. They made friends with China; they made friends with the Soviet Union. Yet, to day it is the only country that is getting arms from the Soviet Union, U.S. and China, including European countries and countries of the Muslim world. This is diplomacy. And here we are Spouting our non-alignment and sanctimonious humbug. All that we can do is to prostrate before we can make any friends. Let us shed this humiliation, this long history of appeasement. Let our Prime Minister use the umbrella to protect her tender skin from the sun or use it occasionally to whack one of her colleagues on the Treasury Benches. But let her not make it the symbol of our foreign policy.

Therefore, I insist that if we are to make friends with the Soviet Union, let it be on conditions of honour, on the very sound principle that they need us as badly as we need them. And to protect this honour, let us tell them that they shall not give any military weapons to Pakistan,

that they shall not interfere with the economy of our country, that our rupee trade agreements will work only on a commercial basis, mutually advantageous to both, that they shall not dictate our oil policy to us or how we should build our steel mills or, for that matter, what planes we shall buy, that they shall not poison the minds of our people by the foul vilifications of their broadcasts over Radio Peace and Progress; and, above all, that we shall not dovetail our Plans into the Soviet economy. If in spite of this they wish to be our friends, let us by all means embrace them; if not, let the devil take the hindmost.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Mr. Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): I was greatly impressed with the eloquence of my hon. friend, Mr. Piloo Mody. I wish I had been, and the House had also been, greatly impressed by his intelligence. Matters of foreign policy have to command common confidence in the House. We have to proceed about our discussion, specially on this subject on which every one of us is perturbed, with dignity, decorum and self-confidence. To make use of the occasion to throw jibes at everybody, including the patriots who had served this country before, is hardly the way of consolidating the position of India vis-à-vis Soviet Union or Pakistan or any other country. I very much wish that the Swatantra Party, which usually takes a very sober attitude towards problems, had adopted a different tenor, different arguments and a different approach to this problem. Here is a problem on which there is no difference of opinion, whether it is between the Communist Party and the Congress or whether it is between the Jan Sangh and the Congress or the Opposition parties *inter se*. There

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is hardly any difference of opinion. It is only a question of wording and in what shape it should be worded. Forgetting that this is a common approach to the question, and making a grievance of every move that can be plausibly sponsored is, to say the least, playing to the gallery, and not serving the true interests of the country. Here is a single pointed problem of Soviet Union selling some arms to Pakistan. Our Prime Minister was the first to make it clear and in as categorical a manner as possible for a Prime Minister to do, that this country feels unhappy about it. What more can be said? This country is known for its sobriety, culture and long civilisation. Whatever one speaks has to emanate out of this background. One cannot go on crying hoarse and using undignified word or argument against a sister country. Whatever is warranted by our history, civilisation and culture has been succinctly, reasonably and concisely stated by the Prime Minister.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): No, no.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: The point of some of the Opposition parties as to whether it should be in the form of a resolution or in the form of a statement is a distinction without a difference. As has been made clear by Government, when the USA gave military aid to Pakistan to the tune of 1½ to 2 billion dollars, we protested. We never broke off diplomatic relations. Nor did we discontinue economic co-operation and collaboration in other fields. We digested the difficulty of the military aid to Pakistan, though of that dimension. But we had the confidence, we had the restraint to see that other fields of co-operation were not affected. Likewise is the approach of Government in the present case. We are not ashamed of it. We feel dissatisfied, we are not happy with what has happened, but to say that every touch of the Soviet Union is contaminated is to take an extreme view and become liable to the charge by Mr.

Kosygin or anyone else that there are certain sections of opinion in India who are interested merely in seeing that our friendship with the Soviet Union is put an end to, instead of correcting the situation that has arisen in a wrong manner. We are interested only in rectifying a mistake done. Even in the best of relationships, even in family relationships sometimes misunderstandings do arise. That is the way of the world.

It may be said that with some objective, with some motive or with some intention, the Soviet Union has agreed to sell some defence equipment. It must be noted that this is a sale as against the free gift of American aid of the dimension I mentioned. It is now understood that the whole of India, irrespective of parties, feels unhappy. I do not suppose the Soviet Government and leaders who are very particular about the friendship being continued and developed will not take note of this dissatisfaction. It is only the closed mind of the Swatantra Party or of Shri Piloo Mody which may not take note of public opinion. But the Soviet leaders are bound to take note of this dissatisfaction.

My hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, not only strayed into the foreign policy field, but also went into the entire length and breadth of foreign collaboration. I am in a position to state after careful examination of the various aspects of foreign collaboration, whether it is with Russia or with America or with Germany or with UK or any other country that foreign collaboration has a tale of its own. These collaborations are not charity shows; they are not meant exclusively to help your own country. They are commercial transactions. It is a question of competing intelligence between the Indians concerned and the foreigners concerned. They are bound to make the best of the bargain in a situation. In my opinion, these foreign collaborations have not been completely to the advantage of India; they have ended in many sec-

tors, in an imbalance in our foreign exchange position. This point requires a commission to study. The whole gamut of foreign collaboration has to be gone through and seen how many of them have worked profitably to India, how many have not, how many have to be continued and how many stopped. Therefore, this is not a field where you can accuse only the Soviet Union. Much more accusations can be hurled at other countries. Therefore, that argument in this connection would be an irrelevant argument.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Relevant argument.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Every argument that criticises the Congress becomes relevant to my friend Acharya Kripalani. Therefore, there is no common point of argument between that approach and my approach which is a discriminating approach. Where there is something wrong I say it is wrong; where there is something right, I do say so.

The Prime Minister this morning made a great point. After the second world war the world pattern so changed that the world was divided into two blocks, and the cold war atmosphere enveloped the whole world as it were. I do not suppose my friends in the opposition will accuse India on that score. It happened, it is the natural flow of history, its currents and events with which India had nothing to do. All that we could do was to maintain our self-respect and say we were not going to be hangers on of either this bloc or that bloc. We have maintained consistently that dignified non-aligned approach up to this minute. There have been several occasions when this country has not been able to agree with Soviet Russia. There have been more occasions when we have not been able to agree with the USA. If an impartial, objective scrutiny is made of our foreign policy you will see that literally as well as truthfully we have never resorted to

kow-tow anybody's line continuously and all the time.

If Pakistan receives foreign aid from three contradictory forces, it is not the fault of India. We never asked these countries to simultaneously help Pakistan. To say that we are also responsible for that is to say that Mr. Piloo Mody is responsible for Mr. Kosygin's helping Pakistan: It is wholly irrelevant. It is one of the international inexplicable factors. Its explanation will probably be disclosed by subsequent events of history. It so happens that America helped Pakistan to the tune of 2 billion dollars, and now that marriage, the alliance in the Kalyan mandap of SEATO, CENTO and all that, is gone. After Pakistan's conflict with India, they have openly at any rate, stopped supplying any military aid to Pakistan. There may be here and there some small transactions which take place through Iran or Italy. Even that has stopped. Therefore, they ran to China. China is interested in sabotaging India internally as well as externally. Therefore, in order to satisfy its own hatred towards India, maybe it is helping Pakistan.

As to why the Soviet Union is helping Pakistan, many people make guesses. I do not want to base foreign policy on pure guesses. Let us wait. Let us see how it works. After all, it is a sale, and if Pakistan has to get this aid, it has to be paid in currency, rupees or whatever it is. Let us wait for a few months or a year and see how this sale affects Pakistan, affects China or India. This is one of those things which it is impossible to forecast. Interested people may be giving interested versions of their own impressions of this military aid.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Why should the Prime Minister given an opinion then? She could have waited.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: The Prime Minister is really wise; therefore, she is in that position. Any

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Prime Minister has to give the reasons given by the other country for public consumption. You cannot go on attributing motives, twisting and interpreting the opinion of the other country. If Kossigin as a gentleman has given one particular explanation, as a Government we have to accept it and say that this is what Soviet Russia says. That is all that has been said. The foreign policy is undergoing changes not only so far as Soviet Russia is concerned but so far as America and China are also concerned. My friends say that the Indian policy should also change. I agree that it should change according to the interest of this country. It is the responsibility of the Members of the Opposition to create this condition instead of taking an attitude as that of Shri Piloo Mody's extreme, partisan and perfunctory attitude. No more propitious opportunity has been afforded than this opportunity to forge common front so far as foreign policy is concerned. The opinion is the same among both the Government and the Opposition Members or is almost the same. But on the paltry difference of whether it should be a statement or a resolution we are kicking a big row. Every responsible opposition leader who is interested in a common approach to this problem must take advantage of this opportunity to see that as far as possible course is agreed upon.... (Interruptions.) The position taken by the Government is not only right; but history will judge that it is the correct stand that we have taken.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: As in the case of China.'

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: In respect of China, we took a stand. The other party betrayed. You can as well blame the house-owner for a theft committed by a dacoit. It is the dacoit who is in the right and no the house-owner—that is the argument that appears to weigh with my friend. If China betrayed us, it was not our fault.

15.44 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

I agree with the Opposition parties that if the Soviet Union is really sincere about the Indian friendship, they should discontinue showing in their maps Aksai China and NEFA area as belonging to China. Communiques are merely formal and courteous documents. Visits of Heads of States are personal courtesies extended to individuals or officials. They should not be taken so seriously as we do. Even when we differ from one another, we may invite one another for a cup of tea; that does not mean that we change our political views. In the sphere of international relations, merely because there is a communique and there is a visit of either this President or that President—that does not indicate that our relations are one hundred per cent correct.

There are courtesies, and the courtesies, and the courtesies should not be magnified into propositions of foreign policy or of permanent relationship.

I very much wish that the Soviet Union takes note of these three things: the first is, if they really mean to continue this friendship which has really grown for the last 20 years, they have to rectify their maps and remove all suspicions in our minds. Secondly; they have to see whether they are helping the cause of socialism by helping a country which is wedded to feudalism; thirdly, whether they are helping international peace by helping a country whose one reason for existence is hating India and is trying all the time to do some aggression. These 20 years of friendship is good enough for them to revise their decision on the sale of arms to Pakistan. even if they have committed themselves to this position.

Public opinion in India is so strong that no party, whatever it is, can go

against this current. Even the communist party—from whatever I know from my private conversations with them—I feel they are first Indians, patriotic Indians more than anything else. If they had been consulted by the Politburo in Moscow, probably they would have given advice to them not to venture upon this step of encouraging an aggressor. Maybe they are not consulted; maybe they will be able to persuade them on their own party level. A day will come, I hope, when the wrong step taken by the Soviet Union will be rectified. The co-operation of the Opposition parties as well as delicate handling of the situation by the Government is the correct path to pursue in the meanwhile.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vajpayee. I would request hon Member to adhere to the time-limit; a large number of Members are to take part in the debate.

श्री अटन बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति महोदय इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि सोवियट रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये जाने के निर्णय से एक नयी तथा गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। हमें इस परिस्थिति का दुइता और आत्म-विश्वास के साथ सामना करना होगा। प्रधान मन्त्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में आज कहा था कि देश की सुरक्षा सरकार की दृष्टि में मैं सर्वाधिक महत्व का स्थान लेगी। उन्होंने यह भी विश्वास प्रकट किया था कि फ़ारसीय जनता के संगठित समर्थन से जो नयी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है उसका सफलतापूर्वक सामना

किया जा सकेगा। क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होता कि जनता को संगठित होकर नयी परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिए उपदेश देन के साथ साथ यह सदन भी एक स्वर से सोवियट रूस के निर्णय की निन्दा करता और यह संकल्प घोषित करता कि भारत को अब अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना है हम किसी महाशक्ति के सहयोग और समर्थन के भरोसे अपने भविष्य को नहीं छोड़ सकते। कौन सा कठिनाई थी इस तरह का प्रस्ताव इस सदन में स्वीकार करने में? अगर हम इस सदन में एक स्वर से नहा बोल सकते तो देश को एक स्वर से बोलने के लिये कौन प्रेरित करेगा किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया जायगा? प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि इस तरह का प्रस्ताव पास करने की कोई परम्परा नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह की परिस्थिति पहले पैदा नहीं हुई थी। जब अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये तब हम रूस का भरोसा कर सकते थे लेकिन आज रूस ने ऐसा कदम उठाया है जिस से हमारी स्थिति और भी बिगड़ गई है। दूसरी बात उस समय किसी ने इस तरह का प्रस्ताव पेश करने का सुझाव भी नहीं दिया था। मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर ऐसा सुझाव आता तो नेहरू जी उस का विरोध नहीं करते। उन्होंने स्वयं पाकिस्तान को अमरीका सहायता के खिलाफ एक आन्दोलन की पहल की थी। क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय इस तरह की पहल करने को तैयार हैं? नेहरू जी ने कांग्रेस को निर्देश दिया कि सारे देश में अमरीका के गलत कदम के खिलाफ जनमत को जाग्रत किया जाय और उस का प्रभावी रीति से प्रकटीकरण किया जाय। क्या आज की कांग्रेस सोवियट रूस के निर्णय के खिलाफ इस तरह का कदम उठाने को तैयार है? क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय अपने पिता के पदबिम्बों पर चलने को तैयार हैं?

[श्री भटल शिहारी बाजपेयी]

एक और नहरू जी नभमरीकी सहायता के खिलाफ पहल की थी और दूसरी ओर प्रधान मंत्री महोदया रूस के निर्णय के खिलाफ जनता के रोष को दबाने के लिये समाचारपत्रों के सम्पादकों को और उन के सम्वाददाताओं को बुला कर उपदेश दे रही हैं। इस देश में प्रैस स्वतंत्र है और मुझे विश्वास है कि प्रैस अपना कर्तव्य करेगा लेकिन सरकार के दृष्टिकोण का अन्तर मैं स्पष्ट कर रहा हूँ।

एक बात और है। अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को इस लिये हथियार दिये थे कि पाकिस्तान गाम्ब्यवाद का प्रसार रोकेगा और वह अमरीका की विश्वव्यापी योजना का एक अंग बन जायेगा लेकिन रूस के नेताओं को यह समझने में कोई अधिक कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान को मिलने वाले हथियार भारत के अलवा और किसी के विरुद्ध काम में नहीं प्रायेंगे। अमरीकी हथियार एक साथी को भिजे थे और रूसी हथियार दिये जा रहे हैं उस पाकिस्तान को जो अभी रूस के साथ सैनिक गठबंधन में शामिल नहीं हुआ। इस के विपरीत पाकिस्तान अभी भी सिटो और सैंटो का मेम्बर है। रूस की विदेशी नीति का उद्देश्य इन सैनिक गठबंधनों को तोड़ना है। इसी आधार पर आज तक रूस के नेता पाकिस्तान के प्रति इस तरह के नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य देते रहे जिनके कि आधार पर हमारी सरकार ने समझा कि पाकिस्तान के प्रति सोवियट नीति में कोई आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय सन् 1964 में 14 फरवरी को रूस की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के प्रमुख नेता कामरेड माइकेल सुसलोव द्वारा

रूस की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की केन्द्रीय समिति के सामने जो बयान दिया गया था उस का एक अंश यहां पर उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। बदले हुए संदर्भ में वह किस तरीके से लागू होता है इसे आप देखें और सारा सदन देखे। श्री सुसलोव चीन की आलोचना कर रहे थे कि चीन के नेता पाकिस्तान की मदद कर रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान का साथ दे रहे हैं और भारत के खिलाफ पाकिस्तान को हथियारबंद कर रहे हैं। उस पर टिप्पणी करती हुए श्री सुसलोव ने यह कहा था :

"While allowing relations with India, which everybody knows is not a member of military blocs, to deteriorate sharply, the Chinese leadership at the same time actually leagued together with Pakistan, a member of Seato and Cento, which are threatening peace and security of Asian peoples. It is a fact that having discarded their 'revolutionary phrase mongering', the Chinese leaders have in reality adopted a line that can hardly be dovetailed with the principled position of countries of the socialist commonwealth with regard to imperialist blocs.... The approach of the Chinese leaders to the choice of friends and allies is strange, to say the least."

कामरेड सुसलोव ने आगे कहा :

"How is it possible, it may be asked, to fling mud at socialist countries, at communist parties and at the same time with the whole world watching shower compliments on the reactionary regime in Pakistan? That is simply unthinkable.... Can anyone believe that the rapprochement with

Pakistan has been dictated by the interests of the development of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia against imperialists that the Chinese leaders talk so much about?"

जब पीकिंग ने पाकिस्तान के साथ गठबंधन किया तो मास्को की प्रतिक्रिया यह थी। आज वही मास्को पाकिस्तान को हथियारबंद करने जा रहा है। क्या पाकिस्तान का स्वरूप बदल गया है? क्या पाकिस्तान साम्राज्यवादी खेमे से बाहर निकल गया है; क्या पाकिस्तान अब सिएंटो और सेंटो का मੈम्बर नहीं है? क्या पाकिस्तान में अब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी गैरकानूनी नहीं है? पाकिस्तान का स्वरूप नहीं बदला है लेकिन मास्को के नेतृत्व की नीति बदली है और उस नीति का परिवर्तन हम को ठीक तरीके से समझना चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री महादय कहती हैं कि उन्हें पता नहीं है कि क्या हथियार दिये जा रहे हैं। उन्हें यह भी पता नहीं है कि अभी हथियार मिलने शुरू हो गये हैं या आगे मिलने वाले हैं। लेकिन यह कहा जाता है कि सोवियत रूस ने हमें आश्वासन दिया है कि वे हथियार भारत के खिलाफ काम में नहीं लाये जायेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरीके के आश्वासन हम पहले भी आश्वासन चुके हैं। जिस कागज, पर यह आश्वासन लिखे जाते हैं उन आश्वासनों की कीमत उस कागज की कीमत के बराबर भी नहीं है क्योंकि अगर कागज कोरा होता तो उस की कुछ कीमत हो सकती थी लेकिन आश्वासन लिख कर वह कागज और भी रद्दी कर दिये जाते हैं। जो हथियार देते हैं। वही आश्वासन देते हैं। यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। हथियार जिसके हाथ में जाता है उस का इरादा क्या है यह देखना होता है और अगर अमरीका पाकिस्तान को नहीं रोक सका तो सोवियत रूस रोक सकेगा इस मुद्दे पर मरीचिका में फँसने के लिए

हम तैयार नहीं हैं। एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान को मिलने वाले रूसी हथियार भारत के विरुद्ध काम में नहीं लाये जायेंगे दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि जो हथियार हम दे रहे हैं वह रक्षा के लिए होंगे। यह दोनों परस्पर विरोधी बातें हैं। कौन से हथियार रक्षा के लिए हैं और कौन से आक्रमण के लिए हैं इन में कोई सीमा रेखा नहीं खींची जा सकती है।

15.56 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब सोवियत रूस ने पाकिस्तान को हैलीकाप्टर देने का निर्णय किया तो इस सरकार ने इस सदन में उस निर्णय की वकालत करने की कोशिश की थी। सोवियत रूस की नीति में परिवर्तन का संकेत हमें उस समय मिल गया था और हम सरकार से जानना चाहते हैं कि इतना दृढ़ संकेत मिलने के बाद भी उस ने सोवियत रूस के निर्णय को रोकने के लिये क्या किया? प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि हर एक देश को दूसरे देश को हथियार देने का अधिकार है। लेकिन क्या हमें विरोध प्रकट करने का अधिकार नहीं है? अगर उन्हें अपने नीति बदलने का अधिकार है तो क्या नई परिस्थिति में अपनी नीति का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करके उस के पुनर्निर्धारण का हमें अधिकार नहीं है? जब अमरीका के हथियार इटली या ईरान के रास्ते पाकिस्तान को जाते हैं तो हम विरोधपत्र भेजते हैं यह जानते हुए भी कि उन्हें हथियार बेचने का अधिकार है। अगर हथियार हमारे हितों पर आंच लाते हैं तो हम उन की निन्दा करते हैं और उनके खिलाफ विरोधपत्र भेजते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक रूस को कोई विरोधपत्र क्यों नहीं भेजा गया है? प्रधान मंत्री

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

महोदया कह सकती हैं कि हम चिट्ठियां लिख रहे हैं। यह चिट्ठी पवी अगर जनता की भावनाओं को ठीक तरीके से प्रकट नहीं करती तो उस की भाषा में और उस के भाव में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि रूस कितने हथियार दे रहा है और कौन से हथियार दे रहा है? प्रश्न यह है कि रूस की नीति में परिवर्तन हो गया है और उस परिवर्तन को ध्यान में रख कर हमें कदम बढ़ाने होंगे। आगे चल कर पाकिस्तान के ऊपर इन हथियारों का क्या परिणाम होगा इस की सहज स्त्री कल्पना की जा सकती है। हथियार मिलने के निर्णय से ही पाकिस्तान के नेताओं का स्वर बदल गया है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने भी दबी ज़बान से उसका उल्लेख किया है मास्को में हथियार देने का फैसला हुआ और पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री ने कहा कि हम काश्मीर में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युद्धविराम रेखा को नहीं मानते हैं। फिर भी अर्णाद हुसैन ने 13 जुलाई को एक दूसरा वक्तव्य दिया है:

"The Pakistan Foreign Minister warned yesterday, the 13th July that if India remained obdurate over Jammu and Kashmir and other disputes, Pakistan was ready to meet any situation."

इसका भाव यह है कि अगर भारत काश्मीर पर झुकेगा नहीं तो हम हर परिस्थिति के लिये तैयार हैं। हमें युद्ध की धमकियां दी जा रही हैं। रूसी हथियार पाकर पाकिस्तान का हौसला और बढ़ा है। पाकिस्तान के नेता भारत के विरुद्ध घणा की भावना से भरे हुए हैं। 1965 की पराजय को वह भूलें नहीं हैं। क्या सोवियत रूस हमें और पाकिस्तान को निकट लाने के लिये हथियार दे रहा है, क्या इस क्षेत्र में स्थिरता पैदा करने के लिये हथियार दे रहा है, क्या तनाव कम करने के लिये हथियार दे रहा है? सोवियत रूस के उद्देश्य क्या हैं यह समझने का हम

प्रयत्न करें, मगर उन का परिणाम हमारे ऊपर क्या होगा इस के बारे में देश में कोई मतभेद नहीं होना चाहिये, और हमें निश्चय करना चाहिये कि उन परिणामों को रोकने के लिये हम क्या कर सकते हैं।

16 hrs.

अभी तक पाकिस्तान के नेता काश्मीर की रट लगाते थे, अब उस के साथ फरक्का बैराज भी जुड़ गया है। प्रेजिडेंट अय्यूब ने कहा है कि काश्मीर और फरक्का बैराज यह बनियादी सवाल हैं, जब तक यह ठीक तरह से हल नहीं होंगे—और ठीक तरह से मतलब यह है कि पाकिस्तान की इच्छा के अनुसार हल नहीं होंगे—तब तक शांति नहीं होगी। और उसी समय प्रधान मंत्री कोसिजिन का पत्र भी मिलता है फरक्का बैराज के बारे में यह हवा का रुख बतलाना है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि वह किसी प्रकार का दबाव मंजूर नहीं करेंगी। अगर सरकार में इतनी दुश्मता होती तो राष्ट्रपति की रूस यात्रा के अवसर पर जो विज्ञप्ति प्रकाशित की गई है उस विज्ञप्ति का रूप कुछ भिन्न होता। उस में हम मांविगत रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये जाने का उल्लेख कर सकते थे। हम अपनी आशंका प्रकट कर सकते थे और रूस के नेता उस आशंका का निवारण करने वाला वाक्य जोड़ सकते थे। अगर विज्ञप्ति में रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं। उस में हमें वह उपदेश दिया गया है कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ अपने झगड़े शांति के साथ हल करें। हमारे प्रतिनिधि इस बात पर बल दे सकते थे कि रूस चेकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ अपने झगड़े शांति के साथ और दूसरे देश के घरेलू मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करने के प्रावधान के महान सिद्धान्त के अनुसार हल करे। अगर

हमारे प्रतिनिधियों ने इस बात पर बल नहीं दिया। छोटा सा जैकोस्लोवाकिया आज सोवियत रूस की विस्तारवादी नीति का शिकार बनने जा रहा है। कल अगर रूस की फौजें जैकोस्लोवाकिया में घुस गईं तो इस सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या होगी? अभी तक हंगरी के मामले में चुप रहने के पाप का कलंक इस सरकार के माथे से धुला नहीं है। रूसी फौजें वहां जायें इस से पहले चेतावनी देनी चाहिये नई दिल्ली को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ चार्टर का हवाला देते हुए, पंचशील के सिद्धान्तों को उल्लेख करते हुए कि संवियत रूस कोई ऐसा काम न करे जिस से शांति और दूसरे देशों की स्वतंत्रता का समादर करने की उस घोषणा पर पानी फिरे। मगर प्रधान मंत्री जैकोस्लोवाकिया के बारे में चुप हैं। रूस हमें यह उपदेश दे सकता है कि हम अपने झगड़े शांति से हल करें, मगर हम उन से न्याय की, नीति की, और सिद्धान्त की बात भी नहीं कह सकते? जब संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति तैयार करते समय हम रूसी दबाव का सामना नहीं कर सके, तो जब काश्मीर पर दबाव आयेगा, गंगा के जल पर, फरक्का बैराज पर रूस का दबाव पड़ेगा तब नई दिल्ली उस का सामना कर सकेगी, यह चाहते हुए भी मैं विश्वास नहीं कर सकता।

मुझे रूसी हथियारों का भय नहीं है और इस देश ने पाकिस्तान को मिलने वाले अमरीकी हथियारों का भी भय नहीं किया। भारत की जनता, सम्पूर्ण जन बल, हमारे साधन और अगर हम उन साधनों का उचित उपयोग कर सकें तो उन से उत्पन्न होने वाली हमारी शक्ति किसी बाहरी चुनौती का सामना कर सकती है। चिन्ता की बात रूस के हथियार नहीं हैं, चिन्ता की बात नई दिल्ली के निर्णय न करने का रवैया है। आप देखिये कि कैसी विचित्र स्थिति थी। हमारे राष्ट्रपति रूस की सद्भावना यात्रा कर रहे थे, नगर नगर में भारत और रूस की मंत्री के लिये

व्याख्यान दे रहे थे और उसी समय हमारी प्रधान मंत्री गीहाटी में रूस के निर्णय की खतरनाक परिस्थिति का विवेचन कर रही थीं। अगर राष्ट्रपति को रूस जाने से पहले यह पता लग गया था कि रूस के नेताओं ने पाकिस्तान को हथियारबन्द करने का फैसला किया है तो राष्ट्रपति की यात्रा को स्थगित किया जा सकता था। रूस वाले बुरा मानते, मगर कभी कभी दुनिया के लोगो को यह भी समझाने की जरूरत है कि भारत भी बुरा मानता है और हमारी भावनाओं का भी आदर किया जाना चाहिये। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में कभी न कभी, किसी न किसी प्रकार का कठोर कदम उठाना जरूरी होता है। हम यात्रा रद्द न करते, स्थगित कर सकते थे लेकिन उसे स्थगित नहीं किया। राष्ट्रपति चले गये। उनके जाने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री रूसी निर्णय की आलोचना करने से रुक सकती थीं। एक जिम्मेदार सरकार के नाते इस सरकार के प्रवक्ता कह सकते थे कि हमें खबरें मिली हैं कि रूस इस तरह का निर्णय ले रहा है लेकिन जब तक राष्ट्रपति वापस नहीं आते तब तक हम इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहेंगे। किन्तु यह नहीं किया गया। एक और राष्ट्रपति सद्भावना के भाषण दे रहे थे। दूसरी ओर प्रधान मंत्री जनता की उग्र भावना भड़क न जाये इस लिये उन पर ठंडा पानी डालने के लिये गीहाटी में बाढ़ का दिग्दर्शन करते हुए खतरनाक परिस्थिति का चित्रण कर रही थीं।

मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि विदेश मंत्रालय के कुछ अधिकारी राजनीति में दखल दे रहे हैं। इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिये कि सोवियत रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का निर्णय समाचारपत्रों तक कैसे पहुंचा। मैं समाचार-पत्रों को दोष नहीं दूंगा। उन का काम है खबरों का पता लगाना। मगर विदेश मंत्रालय के रहस्य

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

जनता तक कैसे पहुंच जाते हैं, विदेशों तक कैसे पहुंच जाते हैं इस की जांच होनी चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री जिस घर में बैठी हुई है उस को जरा उन को ठीक करना चाहिये।

सोवियत रूस का निर्णय खतरनाक है। मगर बुराई में भी अच्छाई निकल सकती है यह अभिशाप बरदान बन सकता है, अगर यह हमारी आंखें खोलने के लिये काफी हो कि हम किसी पर भरोसा नहीं कर सकते। अन्ततोगत्वा हम को अपने पैरों पर खड़े होना पड़ेगा। लेकिन मुझे दुःख होता है जब कभी मैं प्रतिक्रियाओं को पढ़ता हूं। लोग सुझाव देते हैं कि रूस ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का निर्णय किया कर लिया है तो हम अमरीका की गोद में जा कर बैठ जायें। अगर हम ऐसा सोचते हैं या ऐसा करते हैं तो हम ने रूस के निर्णय से कोई सत्क नहीं सीखा। अब किसी की गोद में बैठने का समय नहीं है। कोई हमें गोद में बैठाये भी नहीं रखेगा। सब अपनी अपनी चालें चल रहे हैं। रूस की नजर हिन्द महासागर के ऊपर लगी हुई है। पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान के द्वारा रूस समुद्र में पहुंचना चाहता है। वियतनाम में अमरीका की पराजय और सिंगापुर से ब्रिटेन के हटने के कारण जो रिक्तता पैदा हो गई है, सोवियत रूस उस रिक्तता को भी भरने की कोशिश कर सकता है।

प्रधान मंत्री इस सदन को और देश को विश्वास में लें और बतलायें कि रूस के साथ उन की क्या बातचीत चल रही है। रूस मित्रता का आश्वासन दे रहा है, और उन आश्वासनों को, अगर रूस उन के बारे में ईमानदार है तो, एक संधि का रूप दिया जा सकता है। क्या रूस भारत के साथ इस तरह की एक विधिवत सन्धि करने के लिये तैयार है जिस के अन्दर जो भी आश्वासन हमें दिये जा रहे हैं, भविष्य में हमारे समर्थन के जो वादे किये जा रहे हैं, उन को लिपिबद्ध किया जा सके? क्या

रूस हम को इस तरह का वचन देने के लिये तैयार है ?

दूसरी बात यह कि क्या सरकार असं-दिग्ध शब्दों में यह घोषणा करने के लिये तैयार है कि चाहे गंगाजल का सवाल हो, चाहे फरक्का के बैराज का, चाहे काश्मीर का सवाल हो, किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव में वह नहीं आयेगी और वह कोई ऐसा निर्णय नहीं करेगी जो भारत की प्रतिष्ठा और भारत के हितों को आंच डालने वाला हो ? अंतिम बात हमें अपनी विदेश नीति का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करना होगा मैं पुनर्मूल्यांकन करने की बात कह रहा हूं। एक जगह लात खा कर हम दूसरी जगह लात सहलाने के लिये नहीं जा सकते। मैंने अमरीका की बात कहीं। मैं उन लोगों से भी सहमत नहीं हूं जो कहते हैं कि हमें तिनका दबा कर पीकिंग के सामने खड़े हो जाना चाहिये। हमारी नीति लचीली होनी चाहिये, हमारी नीति यथार्थवादी होनी चाहिये। रूस के निर्णय ने नये रास्ते हमारे सामने खोल दिये। हम पूर्व योरप की तरफ देख सकते हैं। दक्षिणी पूर्वी एशिया से अपने सम्बन्ध बढ़ा सकते हैं। आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति विश्व को लेकर उतनी नहीं चलती जितनी क्षेत्रों को लेकर चलती है। जिस क्षेत्र में हम लोग हैं और जिस के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध जुड़े हैं उन क्षेत्रों के साथ, अलग अलग देशों के साथ अलग अलग हितों के आधार पर, व्यापक रूप से अपने हितों का संरक्षण करते हुए अगर हम विदेश नीति का पुन-निर्धारण कर सके और उसे अमल में लाने के तन्त्र को बदल सकें तो रूस के निर्णय से भी इस देश को एक ऐसी चोट लग सकती है जो निराशा पैदा न करे, मगर भविष्य के लिये नये संकल्प को जगाये। यह संकल्प देश में जगाया जा सकता है, मगर यह सरकार इस संकल्प को नहीं जगा सकती। यह इस

सरकार के बूते का रोग नहीं है। नए संकल्प को जगाने के लिये नई सरकार जरूरी है। इसी लिये मैं निन्दा के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): I am rather unhappy that on this important occasion we are discussing this subject, which is fraught with grave seriousness in this country, through an adjournment motion....

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Government is responsible for that.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I am not apportioning the blame now. I had hoped that some formula would be evolved which would make it possible for the largest number of members of this House, if not all, to stand together and tell the world that we are united in the face of such a threat.... (Interruptions)

SHRI M. L. SONDHY (New Delhi): Speak the truth. Remember what Gandhiji said. Remember what Acharya Kripalani said.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I always remember that Acharya Kripalani is a very responsible member of this House and I am quite sure that he will raise his voice for what is right for the country.

I do not want this debate to descend into a debate of criticism and counter-criticism of parties. This is a time when we should rise above parties because the threat is to the country.

Let us see whether this situation has arisen out of our creation. This situation has arisen because Russia thought it fit to give arms aid to Pakistan. It is not a creation of the Government. We must accept that. Even if any blame has to be apportioned to the Government, you can say that the Government should have recognised the shift in Russia's policy

when the shift started and acquainted and educated the country that this change was coming. But when the change comes suddenly, it becomes a jolt. We feel let down as a felt let down in the case of China. We were sentimentally friendly towards China; we had goodwill for China, and when China tried to stab us in the back, we felt completely let down. Government should guard against it. Because, after all, Government does not function in the air; Government functions on the strength of the people. The Prime Minister in her statement has said: 'let us face it with the full support of the united people'. That is the right attitude. Let us face it with the support of the united parties and united people. You can face it with the full support of the united people, only if people are taken into confidence in proper time. Everything cannot be told to the public, but they should be taken into confidence and told as to where our country is going, what is the threat that looms large before us. If there is any fault of the Government, then certainly Government should be held responsible for this but the situation was not created by the Government; this has been created because of the shift in Russia's policy. Now at this juncture what do we find? We find that Pakistan is in a very happy position; Pakistan is being supported by the U.S.A., by the U.S.S.R. and by China whereas we feel that after all these years we have no friends. We have some friends no doubt but those friends are also partial friends....

AN HON. MEMBER: Dubious.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I do not want to use the word 'dubious'. That the Russian position was shifting cannot be denied. Russia started with a position of unreserved support to India's position vis-a-vis Kashmir. In the Security Council we had the support of Russian veto. We are grateful to them for that. The USA and the UK never held the same attitude vis-a-vis Pakistan and India as Russia did. Please remember that

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

when Mr. Khrushchev came here, in his Press Conference in Srinagar, in his usual flamboyant manner, he said: 'If any one attacks India, specially Kashmir, all that you have to do is to stand on the mountains of Kashmir and beckon to us, your friends'. This is what Mr. Khrushchev said. From that position, they have now moved very far. Why are we feeling shocked or why do we feel this as a jolt? If you get a hit from a quarter from which you expected, it would not be a shock, it would not be a surprise, but if you get a hit from the quarter which you considered as a friend then it comes as a shock. Russia was friend to us. Now there has been a shift. This shift is not of recent occurrence. In 1964 in the Security Council, over the Kashmir issue, Russia did not support the finality of Kashmir's accession to India which it had done before. But it emphasised that direct negotiations should take place between India and Pakistan.

Then during the Tashkent conference, it was clear to anybody who had eyes to see that there was a reappraisal of Russia's policy. Russia had adopted a policy of studied neutrality. This agreement engineered by Russia did not do any great favour to us. We had to give back some of the most important strategic places such as Haji Pir, Kargil and others. I know what the military feel about it. I know how many valuable young lives were sacrificed to gain those points. And all those points now pose a danger and threat to us. We just gave them away because we wanted peace.

All this should have indicated to us that there was the beginning of a serious shift in Russia's policy. On top of this has come the supply of Soviet arms to Pakistan. This is a military threat. What is its full significance? Today the Prime Minister told us that we do not know what is the nature of the arms being supplied or the quantum thereof. May be she knows, but does not want to disclose—advisedly. But I would stress that the threat to us is not merely in terms of

the quantum or the quality of the arms. There is also another threat. Russia is supplying arms to Pakistan. We have also taken a lot of arms from Russia. Intentionally or otherwise, there is a risk of divulgence of military secrets with regard to the range, capacity and numerical strength of the supplies we have received from Russia.

This arms supply has also its political repercussions. What are they? We now see that Russia is very anxious to placate Pakistan. That explodes our assumption that Russia shares our analysis of the military and political situation as between India on the one side and Pakistan and China on the other. Our stand was that the real confrontation is between India and China, and our friends who wanted balance, peace and stability in this area should appreciate our position and help us. We thought Russia understood this position of ours and subscribed to this stand or theory of ours. We had assured Pakistan through the World Bank that we do not want to fight Pakistan unless we are attacked. Therefore, we thought that Russia understood our position and supported us. But now we know they do not share our views in this respect. We are told that in the whole world there is a shift, the blocs are breaking and each country is trying to do the best it can for itself. Very rightly; there is nothing wrong in it.

Why is there a shift in Russia's policy? It is because Pakistan is nearer to Russia's borders than India. Then as a *quid-pro-quo* to the winding up of the US espionage base near Peshawar, Russia want to help Pakistan. There is a temptation on the part of Russia to help Pakistan and wean her away from U.S.A. and China. Here also Russia's policy towards China comes in. Russia wants to contain China. She wants to hem in China from all sides—Pakistan, India, Burma, Thailand and so on. Pakistan, Burma, Thailand—all these countries have to take a particular stand, so that China can be contained.

In this grand strategy of containing China, a small think like the rights and wrongs of Indo-Pakistan relationship has to be overlooked. But, as one of the members said, if we are anxious to retain the friendship of Russia, I am sure Russia also should be equally anxious to retain our friendship. If they are anxious to retain this friendship, they should not do anything which hurts us so grievously. We feel that this arms deal is certainly going to hurt us grievously. Therefore, Russia should find a way to retain the friendship of both India and Pakistan if they so desire.

The question is: what should Government do to counter the influence of Pakistan? There are very few options before us, I do not want to spell them out, they are obvious to all, but if we had started to work it out earlier, perhaps we might have had greater manoeuvrability, we might have been able to adjust our position in a better way. In foreign policy, there is no position of rigidity. One can never say: once a friend, always a friend. We cannot follow a policy of *bhai bhai* eternally; we followed it and to our detriment we have seen how that policy in one moment was blown up by China. Therefore, our policy should be one of constant appraisal, reappraisal of the situation and of making changes. These are the requirements.

After all, the foreign policy of any country is motivated by self-interest. It is the most important thing. I hope our foreign policy also will be infused by that outlook of primary importance should be India's self-interest, India should be safe-guarded and strengthened. I do not wish to expand on this.

I want to say just a few words about the joint communique. This morning Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha also tried to express her distress over the joint communique that was recently issued by our President and the President of Soviet Union. First of all

there is the timing of the announcement of the arms deal. Should it have been made now? After all the President was not going all of a sudden on a private visit. It was known that the highest dignitary of this country was going and preparations had been made weeks and months ahead. could not this announcement have been deferred a little? Anyway, when it was made, we were put in a very awkward position, whether to accept, to cancel or postpone this visit. What were we to do? Whichever step we took, it was embarrassing. However, finally the President decided to go there and certainly he had to face a very embarrassing situation. On top of this, let us scrutinise the joint communique. The stand of the communique is that the two countries on a number of international problems hold identical or very close views therefore, it has enabled them to cooperate effectively and constructively in the international arena in preventing war. This is the basic stand. This was issued against the immediate background of the arms aid to Pakistan! I think it was almost farcical. I would like to ask whether their arms aid has helped to enhance the peaceful atmosphere in the sub-continent or initiated a cold war atmosphere. In fact, the Prime Minister in her statement was very unhappy and told us in what strong terms she has written to Soviet Russia. She said that their action will not help peace, rather it will create a cold war situation. In fact, it has created a situation of cold war, because a few days before this, a statement was issued by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in which there is blustering and sabrerattling, and in fact it has been growing since then.

Another thing which has hurt us most is this. In an effort to equalise Pakistan and India, in the statement they have said that "the Soviet side appreciates the mutual efforts made by both sides for normalising Indo-Pakistan relations." I put a very big question mark over "mutual efforts".

SHRI NAMBIAR: It is the Tashkent spirit.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Tashkent spirit is not unilateral; it is mutual. There are two sides to that spirit. Not only do we feel that Pakistan is not helping to implement the Tashkent agreement in the spirit in which it should have been; they have been very obstructionist; even the wounds inflicted in 1965 have not yet healed. For instance, communication by air is still suspended. The step by step approach by which we desired to settle the disputes between India and Pakistan has been rejected by them; they do not want to look at it and a new dispute has been created—the dispute about the Farakka barrage. To add insult to injury, we have received gratuitous advice that we should refer this to an international commission. I say that there is sufficient reason for India to feel agitated. I do not say that we should straightaway start a fight with them. They are our old friends and if they take a step which hurts us and goes against our interests, we have every right to tell them that all these years we had been good friends; now if you want to change your policy, please adjust your policy in such a way that at least it does not go against us.

I felt deeply humiliated that such a statement was signed. I do not know who advised the President because this joint communique means that the President also perhaps holds these views. I am sure that even if the President holds these views, India does not. I am sure that people in India do not feel that way about the "mutual efforts at normalisation"; whatever we may do, the efforts from Pakistan were half-hearted and are not worth mentioning. Therefore, there is reason for us to feel agitated and concerned. In the ultimate analysis we should try our level best to be self-reliant, strong and united to be able to face whatever threats come. I would, therefore, appeal to my

friends; please do not make political capital out of this situation; this is not the time for an adjournment motion; let this motion be withdrawn; let us all sit together and consider how at this juncture we can strengthen our country and help the Government to meet the situation.... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Every speaker is exceeding the time limit; that means it will take a long time for us to complete this business. I should appeal to Members to avoid repetition and confine themselves to ten minutes so that one or two more speakers and also a Member from the independent could be given a chance.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North): The country is rightly agitated over the issue that is before the House and the leaders of Parties have expressed their concern, anxiety, apprehensions and misgivings regarding the reported deal that is to be finalised between Russia and Pakistan. I am happy that none of the speakers have so far introduced unnecessary emotion or criticisms which would strain relations between India and Russia. For the past twenty years we have been asserting that Russia was a good friend of ours and one of the Cabinet Ministers who visited Russia very recently thought it fit to say over a cup of tea or something that Russia was our friend....

AN HON. MEMBER: What is that something?

SHRI MANOHARAN: We are deeply indebted to Russia on so many grounds; let us not ignore that.

In the field of technology, the vital field of defence, steel, oil, fertilisers and all, the amount of help or the quantum of help given by Soviet Russia can never be minimised and can never be forgotten. In the international context, no nation can claim isolation, as a sort of interdependence is always there. But my quarrel is, what right have we got politically or constitutionally or otherwise, to ask

Russia that she cannot give arms aid to Pakistan. It is perfectly within their jurisdiction.

But my basic question is this. For the past 20 years, Russia has been a very good friend of yours. Now, certainly the same good old friend has become our enemy No. 1. How? Who is responsible for that? Whether Russia is our enemy or whether we have to consider her otherwise, we are inclined to suspect the *bona fides* of Russia and the leaders of Russia. Why? Who is responsible for creating this sort of tension in the relations between Russia and the Government of India? I want to categorically put the question to the Government of India. We have got—by that I am convinced and the entire nation is convinced—a special knack of converting our good friends into enemies in no time. But for the past 20 years, if you take the record and if you take stock of the position of our country, you can readily understand that we have been losing our friends instead of gaining them. For the past so many years, Pakistan has been in a position to gain the friendship of countries all over the world. How Pakistan was able to do that and why we are not like that is a matter to be considered. Pakistan was able to get arms from China; she was able to get arms from America and very recently she was able to get arms from Russia, whereas we are losing friend all over the world. Is it simply because Russia has different designs so far as this sub-continent is concerned or is it a classic example of the scandalous collapse of your diplomacy? So far as I am concerned, I am convinced that it is nothing but the failure of our diplomacy in all fronts. We failed miserably in that. That creates complications and creates troubles and as a result Russia has its own shift.

Very recently, in the morning, the Prime Minister gave a statement which according to me is not all clear. On the contrary, it is vague. I was told by some that diplomacy means vagueness. In that way, I think the Prime

Minister is very diplomatic in telling us all this. Here is a sentence from her statement: she has rightly said it but wrongly followed:

“Every nation, whether member of a block or not, is trying to assert its own individuality in the conduct of its policies. The USA and the Soviet Union, conscious of the need to reduce the danger of a direct clash between them, are evidently reshaping their policies in accordance with the changing conditions.”

While this has been admitted by the Prime Minister that even Russia and the United States of America are constantly changing their external policies or the foreign policies according to the developments and events of the country, the question is whether we have done or have been doing or intend doing in the future anything regarding our foreign policy. The non-aligned policy is all right. But for all practical purposes, we have aligned ourselves with some blocs or countries. Non-alignment is not at all practised by the Government of India. What is our non-alignment policy today needs a re-definition and the foreign policy needs re-orientation.

Regarding this rift I want to say something. The entire country has been kept in darkness; whether it is by the Prime Minister or the Government, I do not know. But the day before yesterday or yesterday, the Deputy Prime Minister of this country has rightly pointed out that we are not worried about the quantum of weapons to be supplied by Pakistan. He has said it very correctly. It has been reported in the press that “Mr. Morarji Desai added an even sterner note by pointing out that what was important was not the quantum of arms given to Pakistan but the distinct shift in the Soviet attitude.” He has agreed that the shift took place, but the Prime Minister is not in a mood to agree that the shift took place. As Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani

[Shri Manoharan]

pointed out, the shift took place just two years back. When the Tashkent talks were on this shift took place. Two complete years were in the hands of the Government. We have got diplomatic missions abroad. We have got our Ministry of External Affairs here. We have got our personnel here. We have got our intelligence. I want to know whether these people have rightly informed the Prime Minister of the developments gradually taking place in the attitude of the Government of Russia and the shift which is gradually developing in the thinking of the Russian leaders. So I demand a probe into the affairs of the Ministry of External Affairs and our diplomatic missions working abroad. Our diplomatic missions working abroad are thoroughly incompetent as has been evidenced today.

So far as our diplomatic mission in Russia is concerned, they mislead the Prime Minister. They misguided the country. They were not able to understand, probe and study the mental reactions of the leaders of Soviet Russia. The net result is that we are not in a position to find out what is the true attitude of the Government of Russia. Even the Prime Minister was not able to say what is going on, whether the deal has been finalised. She says:

"We have to face this development as it presents itself. We do not know whether the Soviet Union has yet formalised an agreement with Pakistan for the supply of arms, nor do we have indications of the quantum or character of these arms or the terms and conditions of their delivery."

So what I request the Government of India is this. In case you feel that your diplomacy is a failure—it is a failure and a thorough failure—I request you to abolish all diplomatic missions abroad and have some people who know the job. It has been proved here that your diplomatic mission in Moscow believed the expectations of the people of India. Therefore, secondly, we must have a probe re-

garding the failure of diplomacy on the part of our mission working in Moscow. Thirdly, let us not unnecessarily introduce passion over this matter. As the Prime Minister said, there is no formalisation yet, no indication yet of the quantum etc. So we have got enough time to study the matter.

We can ask the Government of Russia to reconsider this issue. Shri Vajpayee was very strong, as usual, and he has been very critical. But I want to ask him one question. If we request the Government of Russia not to give arms to Pakistan so many reasons might be advanced by them and they might say that they have decided to give arms to Pakistan. What are you going to do then? Do you mean to say we can declare war on Russia? It is an impossibility. What I say is, let us face facts and realities. We can request the Government of Russia. Shri Morarji Desai has correctly said that we can ask the Government of Soviet Russia not to do this. In case the Government of Russia does this, it is unfortunate but it is perfectly within their reach. We can only draw the attention of the Government of Russia saying that the people are terribly agitated. Beyond that I doubt very much whether we can do anything. So let us not utter anything here which prejudices the Government of Russia. Let us not say anything which strains the relations between the Government of India and Russia. Let us at least learn from this incident. Let me ask the Government to reconsider its policies. This incident should be an eye-opener to the Government of India. Let us stand on our own legs. Let us build a vigorous India on those lines instead of cringing and crawling to countries all over the world not only for arms, not only for ammunition, not only for money and everything else. Let us create a healthy condition in this country.

I accuse the Government for whole bungling during the past twenty years. Because of your bungling, you have

muddled the whole lot. That is the exact reason why we are compelled to face such a kind of serious situation in this country. So many people have said that it is humiliating. Of course, it is humiliating. So many people have said it is painful. Naturally, it is painful. Beyond that, I can tell you that our national honour is at stake. So, I would request our Prime Minister, who is very reasonable, to see that non-alignment is re-defined. I would say to the Prime Minister on behalf of my party this much, that the foreign policy of your government requires reorientation. If you would be able to do something on these two points, then you can project our image sky high. On the other hand, if we follow the so-called policies, the policies of vacillation and oscillation, policies which lack dynamism, those policies which we have followed for the past twenty years. I am sure this country's honour will be in the mud.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after listening to the hon. friends from the opposition, I was thinking whether we are really talking about shaping the foreign policy of India or the foreign policy of the world. because, all the exercises that have been made, gives the impression that we are controlling the entire complexes of the world international relationship. There was a lot of substance, I am not denying it, in what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said and a lot of substance in what Shri Manoharan was saying, that we should behave with dignity and also not try to over-act so that the relationship which we have built up with Russia for a long time would not be destroyed at the spur of the moment. There was also some, only some, content and wisdom in Shri Mody's argument that we have to be self-reliant—I would again emphasize only some, because when he was speaking I was thinking whether he was sleeping for the last twenty years and has just woken up to see, that non-alignment and

alignment policy and the complexes of the international relationship of 20 years, have been operating in the same context and in the same relationship with every country of the world. He talks of non-alignment in relation to alignment. Probably he does not realise—he should have realised it, because he is a very intelligent member; he is well-read; he has a very good mastery of the English language and I am sure he must be reading all the good newspapers in the world—and it is surprising to hear from him that non-alignment and alignment can be interchangeable international situations and that tomorrow this Parliament can really rise up from the sleep and immediately switch over, like the gear of a motor car from the third to second or first gear, from non-alignment to alignment because it is such an easy formula in the international relationship. When I heard this I was reminded of a song in a French film. Of course I am not singing it; I am only quoting it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What a shame!

MR. SPEAKER: She should conclude in ten minutes.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Sir, I have worked so hard to prepare this. I would be grateful if you will give me at least 15 minutes.

Maurice Chevalier was singing a song in one of the American films. The wording of the song was: "my business is my business and your business is my business." Of all persons, Shri Mody, who is generally gentle in his behaviour—I find him very restrained and very reserved in his remarks—he is saying in this Parliament, talking to the eyes and ears of the world that this country's business is, of course, this country's business; but the entire world's business is also this country's business. This is not the way we can really deal with international relations.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

The opposition has built up the argument about the inflexibility of our foreign policy. Shri Vajpayee was arguing very cogently that it is a difficult problem, with China, America and many other countries of the world on the side of Pakistan, and now the Soviet Union. He said that there has been a very great rigidity in our foreign policy and there has been little flexibility in our foreign policy. But I would like to ask hon. Members who are sitting to my right: Is it only the Government which is responsible for this rigidity in the foreign policy? Though the Government has been to blame, the Opposition also has been equally to blame for building up a rigidity in the Indian foreign Policy.

We build up our foreign policy on reaction. We always try to overdo it. I have been in this Parliament for the last 16—17 years and I have seen that whenever international affairs debate goes on, we indulge in historical perspective and talk of the mistakes we committed. Every country has committed mistakes in international affairs. Is not Russia committing some mistake today which is very visible to us? But I would not go into that. I would not talk about it as Shri Mody was talking as to what Russia is doing or is not doing. We are concerned about our own problem. We have committed some mistakes in the past. I have no inhibition in saying so.

It is only people who consider themselves too wise, like Shri Tapuriah, who never realise whether they committed any mistake. I am quite honest with myself and I have the courage to say that our Party and our Government has committed some mistakes in the past. But the Opposition has committed more mistakes in the past; and the charge that can be levied against the Opposition is that they have never provided any correctives or any solution to the problem like evolving a national entity in foreign affairs. They have always

played politics in the foreign affairs debates. That is how our foreign policy has been a policy of reaction. The Government reacts because the Opposition Members sitting here act in a vociferous manner. We saw this morning—I am not defending the Prime Minister—when she was making such an important statement on the floor of this House, as soon as she started answering supplementaries there was so much of interruption and interference in the argument. There might be a very embarrassing situation for the country. We have to face that situation with courage, conviction and dignity. But there was so much of interruption..... (Interruption).

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ: So what?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Shri Sondhi must realise that he might be talking like this in a young woman's company but this is not the place where young women (Interruption).

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ: This is a serious matter and you are making an insinuation. Interruptions are basic; they are parliamentary..... (Interruption).

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: We are quite used to Shri Sondhi's unmusical voice and his demonstrations..... (Interruption). That is not going to serve any purpose in this foreign policy debate. It will be better for his party if he keeps quiet.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ: Thank you, my grandmother.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: We are seeing right now how hon. Members opposite, with all the wisdom at their command of which a demonstration has been made right now, are showing this kind of wisdom of interrupting at the wrong moment as Shri Sondhi is doing. But I have no quarrel with him.

The argument I was building was, that we are conditioning our foreign policy to reactions. We have a reaction to any particular situation and try to condition our foreign policy to that reaction. In that process we overact to such an extent that we develop rigidity.

Even today, whatever may have happened in this particular situation, are we not tying the hands of the Government or—let us forget the Government for the time being—of the country with this kind of condemnatory utterances, in having flexibility in talks or discussions even with Soviet Russia?

Shri Mody said that we are getting all obsolete things from Russia. He spoke of the rupee payment and said that the economic structure is being built up in a wrong manner because of the Russian and eastern European countries' aid. I would like to ask Shri Mody—I know a little bit about that—whether his friends are not running from pillar to post, to the Commerce Ministry, to the Industries Ministry, to the Finance Ministry, to get all that aid and utilise it for their own purposes. Let the Government come out with an account of the aid received from East European countries as well as of the Soviet aid. I would like to know how much of it has gone to help Mr. Mody and his friends who run to New Delhi every now and then to get it.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know....

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I think, Mr. Mody has left everything but not chivalry. Let him sit down and after I finish let him ask . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: How many of my friends are your friends?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: All your friends are my friends. But I do not deny European aid. I have no inhibition in

accepting them. But I would certainly like to know that.

We talk of self-reliance. The hon. Members, sitting on my right, have argued how we can develop self-reliance in this country. Mr. Vajpayee, very cogently, said we have to evolve our foreign policy. I do accept that we have to evolve our foreign policy. The evolution of our foreign policy takes place today also in a certain changed context. Today, the entire world,—the international relationship, is undergoing a process of change and, therefore, we also can evolve our foreign policy according to the conditions prevailing in the international world. This is the time when we should have sat down coolly and tried to argue cogently what is the basis of Soviet aid to Pakistan.

Why has this happened? It is a big phenomenon. We cannot rule it out by creating heat in Parliament. This is a big issue of the international relationship. Why has there been so much change? Mr. Piloo Mody was talking about alignment. He has forgotten that America is having worst relationship with China and yet America is pleading China's case and blaming us, telling us "You have closed your doors to China and you refuse to talk to China." (*Interruption*) Can the hon. Members opposite tell us honestly and sincerely that they have helped us in opening the doors to China and in breaking the rigid attitude which we have built up for ourselves against China?

Let us take Pakistan. Pakistan was very anti-Soviet and Soviet Union was anti-Pakistan. If Soviet Union has been building up relationship with Pakistan for the last two or three years, it is not one way traffic. Pakistan has been trying to build up relationship for the last three or four years with Soviet Union. Pakistan succeeded in building up relationship with China though at that time China was inimical to the entire western bloc, as much as it was inimical to us.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

In fact, it was less inimical to us and it was more inimical to Pakistan and all the military blocs like Iran, Turkey, SEATO, CENTO and America, and yet Pakistan exercised flexibility and the public opinion in Pakistan, like the hon. Members on the right, never opposed that.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: There is no public opinion there. (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Do you want that we should reduce ourselves to that extent? Please stop interrupting me.

Sir, what I was trying to say was that when Pakistan started building up its relationship with China, nothing obstructed the steps of Pakistan. When Pakistan decided to give the base to American aircraft and build up a very strong American base in Peshawar, it was very much anti-Soviet because the base was entirely built up for fighting the Soviet forces and its allies. But when Pakistan decided to do away with that base as we know from the newspapers that the base is going to be demolished,—nobody opposed that move in Pakistan. That is how Pakistan gets flexibility in its foreign policy.

Here, whenever anything has happened, whenever any effort has been made by the Government to open the door for talks even in regard to Kachchativu, it is impossible for this Parliament to exercise a sober judgment on Kachchativu because Opposition Members made it impossible for us to talk to Ceylon. That is a kind of rigidity we bring about in our foreign policy.

These are the reasons why rigidity has been built up in regard to our foreign policy. (*Interruption*) This is not a matter on which interruptions and counter-interruptions should go on. It is a matter on which cool thinking is required. I want to know whether they share the national anxiety or whether they have to decide

this matter on the basis of the compulsions of political arithmetic, counting numbers as to how many votes they will get in the shape of propaganda value of any political party.

MR. SPEAKER: She should now sit down. I have rung the bell three times.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: My time was taken away by so many interruptions. I have one or two points to make....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Her time is over.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I am not a person who disobeys you. I have to say something very important to the Government. I will take only two minutes. I would like to ask one or two questions.

MR. SPEAKER: If I made an exception in her case. I would get into trouble. I would, therefore, request her to sit down.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I would request my party members to give me time. I have to make two or three important points. I would like to remind the Government of.....

MR. SPEAKER: I hope, the party members agree.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody agrees. I do not have the permission. The other members have to be called. They are not prepared to forgo their time. The hon. Member's time is over. She will please resume her seat.

Mr. Dange.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South): The question that we are debating as every one has said, is of great national importance and it is not of importance only to one particular party this side or that side. It is a serious situation no doubt as it

is put forward by a certain line of argument. The argument is this: Pakistan has committed aggression against India three times; it got arms once from America and once from China; and now the Soviet Union, which was not so long supporting Pakistan in any of its adventures, is giving arms to Pakistan. So, would it not be correct to conclude like this? Twice she used the arms given by China and by America against us and now when the third power gives arms to Pakistan, will they not be used against India? If they are going to be used according to that logic, then what should this country do? Naturally if that logic were accepted, what this country can do is what some of our members on this side are proposing to do. What they are proposing to do is to draw the conclusion that Soviet-Indian friendship has cracked; Soviet Russia is now more or less either neutral in its friendship towards us or is in an inimical position and, therefore, let us now turn our face back to somebody else.

17 hrs.

The first stage would be to carry out a hysterical propaganda against the Soviet Union, even bringing in questions of Czechoslovakia which are not relevant in this debate, even bringing in questions of Hungary which also are equally irrelevant. . . . (interruptions). I understand Czechoslovakia. I am quite prepared to discuss it. Let us have a debate on that.

So I am just trying to understand the logic of those who want that Soviet-Indian friendship should now be taken as ended. Therefore, two conclusions are provided by those speakers. One is: now go somewhere else, in some other direction. The other solution proposed is: take to self-reliance. If as a result of this development, the slogan of self-reliance is to be followed more consistently, I am all for it. But those who are proposing self-reliance now in this debate on the question of arms are

the very forces who are objecting, to obstructing and sabotaging self-reliance.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Who are they?

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Therefore, though the situation is such that it should cause concern to every Party, including the Communist Party of India, as regards the implications of this development, yet the solutions proposed are not common between us and the Opposition parties of other Groups; nor are the solutions quite common between us and the Congress Party either, though generally, on this question, the Congress Party has taken more or less a sober attitude, and the content of the Prime Minister's statement is not such as would lead to a posture of destroying the friendship between the Soviet Union and India. If that is the main content, we are all for it.

That is why our Party did not support the the adjournment motion because it is directed against the single question—questioning the friendship between the Soviet Union and India and proposing solutions which are no longer based on that friendship. That does not mean that we support all that Government were doing in regard to non-alignment, in regard to carrying out in practice the policy of non-alignment. That was why when the Prime Minister said that all our acts were vindicated, I was just smiling.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So was she.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: That non-alignment, though on the whole it is non-alignment, yet had sometimes some funny characteristics. For example you cut off trade with North Vietnam but allow the Houses of Mody and Tatas to export trucks to South Vietnam (Interruptions). Mody has one family member in the Jamshedpur and TELCO concern—I know that.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

So we do not approve of this sort of double-dealing which is practised on that side and this side including the Mody House. We want to condemn it. That was why I was smiling about the claim made of vindication of non-alignment.

What is the next position we have to take? It is that Soviet-Indian friendship continues. The Soviet Union has made India more or less self-sufficient in lines for which we were begging many other countries, including the patrons of the Mody Houses. The Americans refused to give those things to us. It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who from 1948 to 1954 refused to carry out a consistent non-alignment policy and tried his best to get help from America. When he failed in that, he went to the Soviet Union. It was not the Soviet Union which was trying to enter Indian economy or the Indian military field or Indian technique or anything else. The Soviet Union said: wherever there is a country which has got itself liberated or secured independence, we are there to help it. It was Lenin who in 1908 demanded when Lokmanya Tilak was sentenced and there was a strike in Bombay, that the British system should be destroyed and India should get independence. It was Molotov who in 1946 supported India's case for independence in the UN while all the other gentry were silent including the House of Modys and their supporters.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not in 1942 (Interruptions).

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Therefore, the Soviet Union had all along stood for the independence of all colonial countries, of all dependent territories and all people who aspired for their independent development.

Now who developed oil technology in India? Those gentlemen who had come here, who had built stolen capacity in the Bombay refineries—I know what they are doing. I am not going into those details and get side-tracked. But the junk that Shri Mody talked

about is the junk of his family and his concern, not the junk of the Soviets. Soviet technology has been the cheapest and the best we have obtained from anywhere. Let this position be realised by those who talk about it. We are not debating the question of economics and trade and all that, but then there was sense in it. Taking advantage of this position now Mr. Mody began to talk of trade. Are we concerned with the security of the country or with trade? For him it is trade that matters. All these gentlemen here demanded, "I want no rouble trade, I want dollar trade. I want equivalence between the rupee and the rouble". So, the nation does not matter. The question of supplies of arms to Pakistan is not in debate but the dollar and rupee and trade is in question for these gentlemen.

They do not want rupee trade. The Soviet Union buys what is offered in exchange for what it gives, but they want a trading partner who demands hard gold, and when Mr. Morarji Desai fails to find it and he sheds tears, they clap because of the super profits they make out of it. Hence this attack on Soviet friendship. It is not from anxiety for India's security. They know what it is.

Who has given MIGs, which power? The Americans are ready to sell you squadrons of planes. But do they give factories to manufacture those aeroplanes? The Soviet Union has given not only squadrons but factories to make them. It is the Defence Ministry which has failed to set up the MIG factory and make India self-sufficient. Why have they failed? The Defence Ministry some years back went and negotiated arms supplies with the Soviet Union. They offered everything but our people went to England for a submarine. The British showed them a postcard picture of their submarine and asked them to carry it. When the Defence Ministry delegation was offered a real submarine by the Russians, they wired to the government of India whether they can buy. What was the reply?

Who wants self-respect, self-reliance, who wants the army and strength of India to be built up? A ban was put on the buying of the submarine until Pakistan attacked, and when we found that Pakistan had a submarine and we did not, these gentlemen agreed: the British and the Americans do not give, this is the only fellow left, so let us get from him. Four submarines were asked for. Naturally our security, our defence, our economy got linked with the best instruments which can be manufactured on this soil. That is the main point.

So, Soviet-Indian friendship endures. It has been more solid than the friendship of many other countries who pretended to be friends. Shall we destroy that? Has anybody demanded it? Directly no, indirectly yes. Our party stands for the continuation of Soviet-Indian friendship.

AN HON. MEMBER: It has to stand.

SHRI DANGE: I am very glad. Let there be a resolution that this House unanimously stands for Soviet friendship. Will you pass it? No. That preamble is not there, your preamble is "what of my trade and the profit I am making."

Then, why has this happened? Should we feel concerned about it? We should. Should we ask them why this has happened? We need not ask them. It is very plain. The Soviet Union, after the war, was being girdled by a series of stations built around their borders from Turkey and Iran to Pakistan. The U-2 was flown from Peshawar and we have not heard the knights of non-alignment and alignment protesting against it. If Mr. Mody had been given a seat, he would have liked to fly in that U-2 over the USSR. At that time nobody protested. Then things began to happen. The American imperialists lost all their prestige, military, political, economic; little Vietnam shattered the whole thing and ultimately, instead of being able to shoot the Vietnamese, demo-

cratic Americans began shooting their Presidents. Wonderful 'American way of life'. Follow their camp and ask for that friendship' When that American prestige was destroyed, these countries began to waver in their attitude to the Soviet Union. Turkey said "we are also your friends", Iran said "we are also your friends". Pakistan said "we are also your friends". Should the Soviet Union say "no, we shall not be friends with you because we are friends with India"? Can we demand that? We cannot. Then what should we do? We have only to see that when the Soviet Union intervenes in Pakistan, it is in favour of peace and peaceful co-existence, it is for their development and does not lead to war. Now this argument is correct. But what guarantee is there? When the American gun was given to Pakistan that gun shot at us. What guarantee is there that when the Soviet gun is given, it will not shoot at us? But there is a difference, not in the guns but in the gun-giver and also in the gun-taker. The Americans always give their guns to foment troubles and civil wars and create enmity between two nations. The Soviet Union tries to bring about friendship between India and Pakistan. All of us want that. But it should not be done at our cost. If something wrong happens in Pakistan, we should feel concerned. I join everybody in expressing concern, even a little unhappiness, as the Prime Minister said. The question is: will this misfire? I do not say it will all prove correct; I do not know. Maybe, Pakistan may 'humbug' Soviet Union also as some of the Parties want us to 'humbug' Soviet Union. The Soviet line may fail; I do not know. If it fails we shall not be the sufferers. Why? Because, as everybody agrees, self-reliance is strength. We are strong enough to beat any offensive by Pakistan we have got enough power and we have shown that power. Where is the need to be panicky about it? Something has happened; it is completely out of our control. I dis-

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agree on many things with Mr. Vajpayee; our parties are opposed to each other on many points. But I agree with him about self-reliance. I say: think of self reliance and Ranchi. In Ranchi there are wonderful instruments to manufacture weapons for the army and the defence of the country. Will Mr. Vajpayee help in not fomenting Hindu-Muslim riots in Ranchi and obstruct the achievement of the goal of self-reliance there? On Indo-Soviet friendship and self reliance we are all agreed. I do not accuse him of fomenting trouble; I ask him to help in stopping them. I wish to close on this note. The Soviet Union has not changed its policy towards India; it has changed its policy towards Pakistan because Pakistan has first changed its policy towards the Soviet Union. They did not offer to intervene in Tashkent. But we all wanted a settlement and they brought us together. Somebody said that they were equating us with Pakistan. When we signed the Tashkent treaty or any treaty for that matter the countries are treated as equals. Even if one Party to a treaty is Haiti—it may be a small country with just a lakh of people—it is equal with any other country. There is always the position of equality. That does not mean that Pakistan is equal to us in size or importance. But in matters of sovereignty and independence and diplomacy all countries are equal, big or small. So, let us keep up the cool atmosphere. When we agree with the line of approach of the Government, we do not hesitate to say, so because we are not afraid whether votes will come this way or that way; nor are we concerned here with your rupee value or dollar value. We agree with their approach that the Indo-Soviet friendship must continue; it should not be disturbed or broken and that Soviet Union acts this way because it expects that Pakistan might perhaps change by this gesture. It was the Soviet Union which disapproved of Chinese behaviour and it stated that Kashmir was part of India.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): What is the present position.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: So long as that position has not changed, it remains. So, on two counts, we are in line with the Government. Pakistan agrees now to develop friendship with the Soviet Union even though China dislikes it. Therefore, there may be some signs of change. Let us hope those signs of change will become real and that Pakistan will find her way towards proper friendship with India and that we shall be relieved of all the anxieties that all sides are expressing in the country.

In the end, we must go forward to the people, not with the line of anti-Sovietism and a hysteria against them, not with the line of fear as if we are frightened now with the few MIGs that they might get, but with the line of self-confidence and a line of self-reliance, which lies in developing the best State-Sector industries that we have got.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the difficulty in this debate is that whereas all of us are agreed about the seriousness of the situation arising out of Soviet Russia agreeing to sell arms to Pakistan, the way in which we want to show our displeasure or our anxiety is a very different way for different people. Whereas we agree in some parts with everybody who has spoken, it is difficult to agree with a lot that has been said by everybody. And that is where the position becomes difficult. But there is no doubt that this is a very serious situation which we have got to take note of and we have got to see and do things in such a manner that it increases our strength and does not decrease it; that it does not do anything which will weaken us in our relationships with anybody on account of our fault. If others want to break the relationships or weaken them, we need not quarrel with them, but we should not do anything to weaken the relations

in international affairs that we have with other people.

The policy in foreign affairs has come under very serious criticism not for the first time today; this is what I am used to hear at least for the last 12 years in this House so far as I am concerned.

SHRI NATH PAI: Still you do not try to learn or improve.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not I who have to learn that. It is those who have been parrot-like repeating this who should learn: not myself. If one learns always from parrots, I do not know what will happen to man. That is all that I want to say. Parrots speak very beautifully and sweetly, but it is only imitation, and that is not what we want. We have a fixed policy of non-alignment. There are friends like Shri Piloo Mody who go on saying it is nonsensical. Now he shakes his head but that is what he said when he was speaking. Perhaps he has forgotten it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Please read my speech; learn to listen also correctly.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have heard him very carefully and I can say that what he has said about it is stronger than what I have said. Let him see the words. (*Interruption*) I do not wish to waste the time of the House because there are many Members yet to speak and I should not take more time. But this foreign policy, a policy of non-alignment, is a policy which has been accepted by the House also. It is not a policy which has been rejected by the House. It is said that it is weak or it is not properly done. That is what some people say. My hon. friend Shri Dange who spoke just before me was saying things wherein he said that he supports the Government.

But, at the same time, he brings in a criticism that the foreign policy of non-alignment has not remained non-aligned. Why? It is because what

he does not like we do in some matters and when we do some things which happen to fall in line with him then he says we are all right. But what does he do here? Here he was in withering criticism of several of his own comrades here whom he supports on many occasions when it suits him to condemn us, but when it comes only to his philosophy then he is a friend of nobody else except those who believe in that philosophy. I have no quarrel with it. That is natural. But my quarrel with him is this. Why should we have quarrel when I cannot support another philosophy? When I believe deeply in my philosophy, why should he want to say that this is not intelligent and that is intelligent? That is where he misuses his intelligence, and that is why he is mistaken in his philosophy also in my view. But I am not here to tell him that because he is sufficiently grounded in it and nothing will change him. On that score I have no doubt. I do not want him also to do that because it is good to have people like that. That also helps us to think properly. That also helps us to be clear and cultivate strength so that we can meet all kinds of opposition.

About our foreign policy and non-alignment policy nothing has been said how it has gone wrong. I would not say that there has been no weakness at any time in it or at no time one step has been taken that is not wrong. Let me be shown any country or any society which can say that it has carried out everything correctly in what it has believed and what it has professed. While professing, while trying to implement it, there are occasions when factors come in when differences of opinion come in and steps are taken which may not be agreeable to everybody and somebody may call it a mistake and some others may call it a proper thing. Just as my hon. friend, Shri Dange said just now that he welcomes the statement made by the Prime Minister...

AN HON. MEMBER: Not the whole of it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is what he said. That is where the whole rub lies. But when I say that I do not also approve of whatever he said except in one part then he will quarrel with me. This is where the whole difficulty comes in. I am more unhappy because on an occasion like this if we could have spoken with one voice it would have strengthened this country very much in the international world and everywhere. But it is not possible to do it. My hon. friends think it is possible to do it, but it is not possible to do so.

What is the slant in all they say. Their slant is not Soviet Russia. Their slant is this Government. That is all that they want to say. If they are sincere in this matter, if we could have been found to do what we want to do, why should there be only a resolution on which they stick out. There can be no unanimous resolution in this House on any matter like this. On any matter like this there will not be any unanimous resolution. I have no doubt about it (*Interruption*). We are expressing our opinion. This opinion is as valid as any resolution. Why is it not valid? Why is it necessary to have a resolution? I do not understand. If all of us speak with one voice, if all of us show our displeasure and say that this is a thing which hurts India, I think it will have far greater value than any resolution. It is not resolutions condemning anybody else that are good in international affairs. I do not think we should use very strong language against anybody. If we use it, it is wrong in my view. It is a failure. If it is against anybody, it is wrong. I would not say it is right.

श्री प्रबुल गनी दार (गुडगांव) :
आप तो अपोजीशन के लिए बड़ी सख्त
आवाज उठाते हैं। लेकिन आपकी बड़ी
हाजिरी होती है।

[**श्री عبدالغनी दार :** آپ تو
اپوزیشن کے لئے ہی سخت آواز اٹھاتے

ہیں - لیکن بیچ آپ کی ہی ہمارش
ہوتی ہے -]

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let my hon. friend, who speaks like that, at random, at any time he likes, let him show where I have used discourteous remarks against him or against anybody. I have not used any discourteous word against anybody. If I feel strongly, I should be free to express my views. I do not want you to submit to me as I do not like to submit myself to anybody else. When we are talking here, if you say I speak strongly about it, do you mean to say that I should accept whichever or whatever case is put up by the opposition? If it is right, I will certainly accept it. But where it is wrong, I have got to show where it is wrong. Otherwise, my friends will not easily understand it.

श्री प्रबुल गनी दार : तभी तो आपको
चालंस परसेंट बंट मिले और हमें फ्रांट
परसेंट।

[**श्री عبدالغنی دار :** تبھی تو
آپکو چالیںس پرسنٹ دوت ملے اور
ہمیں ساتھ پرسنٹ -]

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There are some hon. friends who cannot be repressed or suppressed and I do not want to do that because they are excited. In excitement there is no room for it. I do not want to be excited by him or by anybody else.

When it is said that we should now see that Soviet Russia is unfriendly, I am afraid that would not be a correct appreciation of the situation. It is no doubt true that the giving of arms to Pakistan by Soviet Russia does show a shift in their policy. But that shift you are asking government to have every time. We are told every time that we must go on shifting our policies. That is what you are asking us

to do. And if Soviet Russia shifts for its own interest, and every country is bound to consider its own interest, we cannot quarrel over it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is against our interest.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is what I am saying. If it goes against our interest, we must tell them that it goes against our interest, and that is what we are doing, and that is what we have told them already. Before my hon. friends had any idea, our letter was sent to them and they were told in no uncertain terms that this is a thing which will hurt India.

But when it hurts India we have got to consider what we have got to do. I agree that we should be self-reliant, not only on this occasion but at every time. But saying that we should be self-reliant is one thing and being self-reliant immediately is another thing. I would like to know who is self-reliant to that extent in the world. Everybody has got to get something from everybody else. But it must not be obtained at the cost of one's self-respect or at the cost of one's independence. That is what we have got to ensure.

It was said that we condemned USA when they gave arms to Pakistan. That is true. But we did not spoil our relations for that. We have not spoiled our relations with anybody. It is only when Pakistan attacked us, made aggression against us, that we said now there cannot be good relations between India and Pakistan. Even then, we did not try to break up our relations completely, because we want to have good relations with all countries so that ultimately peace is established.

But that does not mean that in order to establish peace we should attack every one, become Don Quixotes and go on waving our words against everybody. That is not the way to get strong. Yes, my hon. friend, Shri Dange would be very happy if we

break up relations with USA. But he would be terribly grieved if we say the same thing about Soviet Russia.

While we are interested in saying nothing against either Soviet Russia or the United States of America, whenever we find it necessary to do so we give our views correctly, as we feel them. It is possible that we may be wrong, but we do try to give it correctly, and fairly to everybody. Sometimes the language may be strong; sometimes it may be soft; that is true.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You are getting older.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, I do not know whether my hon. friend will get old at all, because he still remains in the primary stage. I was only saying that when he started this debate, he was not as light as he usually is. He became very serious, very excited and lost his balance. That is perhaps what has happened to him. Otherwise, he would not have done that. He said that obsolete arms were given to us. There is no greater fallacy or no greater untruth than what my hon. friend has said. We are not so stupid here to see that we take junks from other people. Then we would not have won the battle against Pakistan, if we had done that kind of thing. This is a matter on which you have to be careful while making a statement. But there may sometimes be some things which may not be as good or as strong. But that is in relation to all countries and not in relation to only one country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: He got it mixed up with the British arms.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are getting it from all places, not only from one place. If we can get it from various places, can we say that others should not get it from all these places? What right have we to say that? But we certainly have a right to say in this particular matter because of the behaviour of Pakistan during the last

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20 years, because of the manner it has behaved against India. That is what makes it serious.

When we say that there is a shift, the shift is because formerly Soviet Russia and Pakistan had no such close relations. I do not know why; whether it was Pakistan who did not want it because they were fully with the USA, and now that they have also been with China they think that they should be with everybody. That may be the reason. If this is the reason, why should Soviet Russia say that they will not be friends with them. Is it a condition that we can impose on anybody that if they are friends with us they should not be friends with other people? Then, nobody will be friends with us. And in that case how can we be friends both to the USA and Soviet Russia, Rumania, England, France and all people? With all people we try to remain friendly and that is what we should do. But we are certainly entitled to tell them that this is a thing which is not right because it will create difficulties where they will also find themselves in difficulty.

The Americans did it and they told us that those arms would not be used against us. But nobody could prevent it. If that is true of the USA, that would be true also of the USSR. How can anybody prevent another country from using the arms it has when it wants to use them? They may not get it next time from them. That is the only penalty they have to pay. But the world is such that if one country will not sell, another country will sell. It is, therefore, that we are not taking from any country any free arms. We are buying them from other countries because we do not want to mortgage ourselves. I have no doubt that a country, which goes on taking arms as free gift, will rule the day later on. I have no doubt in my mind about whatever may be the case. That is what we have always preserved. How has our foreign policy failed, I do not know.

It was also said by Shri Piloo Modi that our commerce also is very wrong. He wants us to have commerce, because that is his profession.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Correction; I am an architect.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: But ~~as~~ does not want us to have commerce with the Soviet Union because he says that this must be on commercial lines. It is on commercial lines. We are not paying more to the Soviet Union for anything than what we would pay to other people in the world. Wherever we have got to buy a thing only from one country and not from anywhere else, we have to pay something more. That is always there. Even if we buy from America like that, we have to pay a larger price. If something is available only from Soviet Russia, we have to pay a larger price for that. But my hon. friend will get angry when I buy from Soviet Russia and Shri Dange will get angry when I buy from the USA. I have got to steer clear from all these friends who make common cause only for breaking the Congress and not in order to benefit each other. I always wish that they come together and become a compact opposition. But that is a dream which will never be fulfilled.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is your dream, not ours.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then, I do not know how he said that nickel is brought at two times the price. I do not know from whence he has got it. I will certainly try to find it out.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAW (Junagadh): MMTC.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Shri Dinesh Singh's figures are all wrong.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Do not commit yourself unnecessarily.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is not question of committing myself. I am not saying anything about the

price because I do not know anything about it just now. But, as I pointed out before, nickel is a commodity which we are not getting from anywhere. We are finding it difficult to get.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Canada.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Canada supplies only a certain amount; it does not supply more than that. That is the position everywhere. Even Russia does not supply us more than what they say they will supply. If we can get more from Canada, we will try to get it; but we must get nickel. If my friends can help me, I will give them an address of honour in that matter.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: They are selling it cheaper to other countries and at much higher price to India.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let my hon. friends get at that very price from any country and I am prepared to take it. What is the use of saying all this? This becomes utter nonsense when things are spoken without context.

Then, an argument was put forward about kerosene that we are buying kerosene from them. Why are we buying kerosene from them. We have got to buy. We are not able to produce sufficient kerosene. My hon. friend does not know that. We are not able to get sufficient kerosene. Our difficulty is that, in order to produce more kerosene we are having more and more petrol which we have got to sell outside. It does not become easy. We are in this process. It is in this matter that we will help more Soviet Russia and Rumania to find oil.

It is not that Soviet Russia has not been friendly with us. It has been friendly with us as other countries have been friendly with us and we have benefited by their friendliness.

We have not submitted to anybody in this matter. We have not bought friendship from anybody. Let me say that. In the international world, the people are friends for mutual benefit, not for obliging anybody. Neither Soviet Union obliges us nor do we oblige Soviet Union. Neither we oblige America nor America obliges us. Nobody obliges in the international world just as here none of you oblige each other.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Are you obliging each other?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then, Government was challenged that it should declare that it will not submit to any pressure. Government have declared it times without number. In the matter of Farraka Barrage or Ganges waters, Soviet Russia has not told us that we should go to arbitration or we should take anybody as mediator. They have not told us. They only tell us, "Please talk on these matters" because Pakistan must have told them that we are not talking on these matters. We have not given a final reply to Pakistan about the ministerial level talks. This is under consideration. The Russia Government have not suggested arbitration. If they suggest arbitration, we will, certainly, tell them it is not their business to tell us. There is no question of submitting to anybody.

Take the non-proliferation treaty. We have refused to sign it even though both of super powers want us to sign it. We are not going to do it. Even if we do not get anything from them, we will not sign it unless it suits us to sign it.

We get PL 480 from America. But that does not mean that we will submit to any condition because PL 480 is given. But it is not right to say that they are also asking us to submit to any conditions. It will be unfair to tell either USA or Soviet Russia that they are trying to pressurise us. They may try to pressurise us if it suits them. I would not say that. But it

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is upto us not to be pressurised. Let me tell you that as long as this Government is in power, it will never be pressurised. That is all I have got to say.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go over what has already been said nor do I want to rebut the arguments that our country has been independent of foreign pressure as has been said by the Deputy Prime Minister. I have only one thing to say about this Government. Today, the country is disturbed on what has been done by our friend who declared himself as a friend and whom we considered to be our friend. The people are agitated today and the responsibility is that of this Government which proclaimed times without number, even after the Tashkent Agreement, that there was no change in the policy of Russia and that they considered Russia as a permanent friend of India. It is very well for Morarji Bhai to say that they do not yield to pressure. But I have no doubt that they yielded to pressure when they accepted the Tashkent agreement, and they accepted it against all the promises that had been given to this country and to the Parliament. I say, this was a betrayal of the country. And I say again that it was a betrayal of the country to have referred the Kutch question to an international tribunal, when we had the experience of international tribunals. I say that they should have known this at that time, (Tashkent), but even after that they did not inform the country that the policy of Soviet Union was changing. They sent deputation after deputation to Russia. I say, there was a regular invasion of Indian people, great people, to Soviet Russia during the last two and a half months; not only were there delegations but Minister after Minister, as if they could find no other country, and they invaded Russia! The Chief of the Army went there; then the Commander-in-Chief went.

At what time? It was at the time when the arms were being given....

SHRI NATH PAI: Why is the Minister laughing? The President is the Commander-in-Chief.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: May I tell the Minister that our Commander-in-Chief is our Rashtrapati....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): He is the Supreme Commander.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Yes; he is the Supreme Commander. I accept the mistake. The Supreme Commander also went there; the other Commander also went; then the Education Minister went; then the Commerce Minister went; then the Industries Minister went; then the Railway Minister went when there was a strike here. He was not able to come to a settlement with the firemen and when the firemen's strike was on, he went to Soviet Russia! At such a time no Minister worth his salt should have gone out; they could have found somebody else to accompany the Rashtrapathi. So, we had a regular invasion.

अगर हम हिंदी में यह कहें कि रक्षा जो है वह त्सरालत का घर है, जब जो चाहे चले आओ तो इस में कोई गलती नहीं होगी। सभी वर्ग चले जा रहे हैं।

You blame the people that the people are excited. You tell us that you never submitted to pressure. I say that you submitted to pressure. You toyed with the independence of this country. I accuse you of having toyed with, rather sold, our best interests when you signed the Tashkent Agreement. I say, you sold our best interests when you referred the question to Kutch to a Tribunal, when you did not take advantage of the dissent note that one of the members of the Tribunal had given where he had said that the Kutch Report was not in consonance with the terms of reference. You did not take advantage of that and yet, you say that you do not submit to pressure. With what check are you talking? I say that you are submitting to pressure; all these years

you have submitted to pressure and yet, you are telling us that you do not submit to pressure! It is very easy to talk when you have the majority. You submitted to the pressure of China times without number. You were told that this was not a right policy and yet you went ahead. You said, "Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai", and then again you said, "Russia-Hindi Bhai Bhai". You are responsible for creating this situation. I have no doubt that Russia had an absolute right to sell arms wherever she got the price for selling them. Every nation does it. We ourselves get arms from others. If we protest, it will be like one beggar protesting that the other beggar gets more than what he gets. Has a beggar any right to protest? I absolutely believe that we have no right to protest against what has been done by Russia. But we expected at least a little consideration from a friend. Remember, it is not only Russia that has been friendly to us, but we have been friendly to Russia since 1917 even since this Revolution took place. Ever since that revolution took place, our great patriots, Jawaharlal Nehru, Jaya Prakash Narain, even Motilal Nehru, all these people visited Russia. They commended the Russian revolution to the world. They commended it to their own country. We have helped them in every way. So if they helped us, there is nothing great about it. It was mutual. Let no communist think that Russia alone has been helping us; but we have not been helping her. We have also been helping Russia.

So let us not talk in these terms. Let us not say that we are not amenable to pressure. We have been amenable to it. We have lost the advantages we got by the death of our young people. In the last war with Pakistan, we lost four times the officers that Pakistan lost. Yet whatever advantages we had got in our own territory, we gave away, when we had said umpteen times in this House and outside that those positions would

not be given up. And today our Deputy Prime Minister has the guts to say, has the courage to say, that we never yield to pressure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: He has forgotten devaluation.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Let us be self-reliant. Does self-reliance mean that we should be self-reliant only in military matters? If I can put any wisdom into the heads of Congressmen, I say we must be independent economically, we must be independent industrially; we must be independent of all nations. We have got enough in this country. If we mobilise its resources, if we are economical, we can bring about self-reliance in this country.

We saw how the people can produce food grains and make us self-sufficient. But even when we are self-reliant, even when we have not enough granaries to put our own grain, we get grain from outside. This is a very strange attitude. When the Prime Minister talks of self-reliance, let us be self-reliant in the real sense.

If my friends in the Opposition will not mind, I would tell them: never bring a no-confidence motion against this Government. Many Congress people do not agree with this Government, but when Opposition Members bring in a motion like that, they gang up on the side of the Government. In private, they condemn the policies of this Government, but Opposition Members oblige them to gang up. I do not want to oblige them. If I have any word to say to the Congress, I say Congressmen must remember that the Congress Organisation is not to be subordinate to the Congress Government. It has a function to perform of its own. I know they have yet a sneaking regard for a person who has been longer in the Congress than any one of them present here, and therefore, I take advantage of that regard and tell them a few truths as their genuine friend.

[J. B. Kripalani]

When they ride on the band waggon of their government, this organisation has no will of its own. When the organisation supports everything that the government does, I say it is injuring itself; it is injuring the country, it is injuring the government itself. Then, what does the government become? It does not depend upon the organisation. The organisation does not speak out the will of the people. Then the government becomes a coterie government of self-perpetuating politicians. You are damning your government into this, I warn you. Let the Congress organisation have a will of its own and in major matters let that will be followed by the government, not that they follow the will of the government. It is on this point that I had a quarrel with the Government.

श्री मधु लिये : (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उपप्रधान मंत्री ने अभी फरमाया कि सभी देश अपने राष्ट्रीय हित में काम करते हैं, कोई एक दूसरे पर अहसान करने के लिये काम नहीं करता और जहाँ जिसको फायदा है, उसी को लेकर वह अपना नाता-रिश्ता कायम करता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि सभी समझदार देशों और सरकारों के बारे में यह सही हो, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या इन समझदार सरकारों में हमारी भी सरकार शामिल है—उस के बारे में मुझे जबरदस्त सन्देह है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या वजह है कि पाकिस्तान को सभी ऐसे देशों से आर्थिक और हथियारी मदद मिल रही है, जिनका आपस में दुश्मनी का रिश्ता है। पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से मदद मिली और मिल रही है, सोवियत रूस से मिल रही है, पश्चिमी जर्मनी से मिल रही है, चीन से मिल रही है और सभी लोग जानते हैं कि रूस और अमरीका, रूस और चीन का, जर्मनी और रूस का रिश्ता अच्छा नहीं है। लेकिन साथ साथ भारत जिसका वह बाबा रहा है कि वह निपेक्षता की नीति

पर चल रहा है और दुनिया के सभी देशों के साथ दोस्ताना रिश्ता कायम करना चाहता है, जब हमारे ऊपर संकट आया—चीनी आक्रमण का और पाकिस्तानी हमले का—तो हमने देखा कि निपेक्षता की नीति में हमारे जो साथी रहे, वे भी हम लोगों के बारे में निपेक्ष, तटस्थ और उदासीन रहे। उसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जहाँ पाकिस्तान ने अपनी विदेशी नीति का न केवल प्रधान बल्कि एकमात्र लक्ष्य बनाया—भारत के विरुद्ध शक्ति इकट्ठा करना—हिन्दुस्तान की विदेशी नीति का एकमात्र तो छोड़िये, लेकिन प्रधान उद्देश्य भी राष्ट्रीय हित की रक्षा नहीं रहा।

इन्होंने कहा कि हम विदेशियों का हस्तक्षेप कभी कुबुल नहीं करेंगे, न विदेशियों के दबाव में आ कर काम करेंगे, लेकिन मैं उन को याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ, हमारी आजादी के प्रारम्भ से ही भयानक परनिर्भरता इस सरकार ने दिखाई है। मुझे याद आता है 1947 का काश्मीर का मामला। मैंने प्यारे लाल जी की किताब में पढ़ा था कि उस समय राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी की सलाह भारत सरकार को अच्छी नहीं लगी, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने हमारे ऊपर अपना साम्राज्य चलाया, उन के प्रतिनिधि लार्ड माउन्टबेटन की सलाह इन को अच्छी लगी और उस पर ये चले। प्यारे लाल जी की किताब को आज मैं इस लिये उन्को याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे मौके बार-बार इन 20 सालों में आये हैं, कम से कम अब वह फैसला करें कि किसी तीसरी शक्ति के कहने पर या उन के दबाव में आ कर वह काम नहीं करेंगे। प्यारे लाल जी ने लिखा है कि—

"As an e'eventh hour effort, Lord Mountbatten with Pandit Nehru's concurrence cabled Mr. Attlee that he should fly out immediately to India and try to resolve the crisis".

यानी काश्मीर का आई सेंज—

"...by personnel mediation. But Mr. Attlee declined and suggested that the United Nations was the proper channel. Accordingly, the Government of India under Lord Mountbatten's advice decided to refer the dispute to the UNO. Pandit Nehru described it as an act of faith...."

विश्वास यानी अन्धविश्वास । प्यारे लाल जी ने कहा है —

"...Gandhiji was not enamoured of taking any India-Pakistan dispute to an outside organisation. It would only get them monkey justice, he warned....Were Indian Union and Pakistan always to depend upon third party?"

यह राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी का कहना था, लेकिन ये उन के कहने पर नहीं चले । उस के बाद एक दफा नहीं, पचासों दफा विदेशियों के दबाव में आकर हमने एक के बाद एक करार किये, सिन्धु नदी के पानी के बटवारे का करार यह जो वर्ल्ड-बैंक है, जो अमरीका के प्रभाव में है, उस के दबाव में आ कर किया । कच्छ का करार विलसन साहब के हस्तक्षेप और मध्यस्थता के कारण, जौनसन साहब और कोसिगिन दोनों के दबाव के कारण किया और जैसा गांधी जी ने कहा था कच्छ का जो ट्रिब्यूनल रहा, उस के सामने हम को वन्दर का न्याय मिला और आज इस सरकार को बावजूद लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के इस आश्वासन के, जिसका त्रिफ मीने पिछले सब मैं किया था—फंजरकोट, धारबनी, छाड़बैट, ये सब इलाके हमारे हैं और किसी कीमत पर ये इलाके हम नहीं देंगे, आज ये इलाके ये लोग पाकिस्तान को दे रहे हैं ।

इन्होंने कहा कि दबाव में आ कर कुछ नहीं कहते हैं, लेकिन ताश्कन्द में रूस के दबाव में आकर और रूस के हस्तक्षेप और मध्यस्थता को इन लोगों ने स्वीकार किया । मैं आज रूस और अमरीका को या ब्रिटेन को दोष नहीं देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि वे अपने अपने राष्ट्रीय स्वार्थों की रक्षा करने के लिये काम कर रहे हैं—मैं दोष इस निकम्मी सरकार को दे रहा हूं । इन्होंने अपने हितों की रक्षा नहीं की । ये लोग ताश्कन्द गये और ताश्कन्द में जा कर रूस के दबाव में और अमरीका और विलसन साहब के दबाव में आ कर इन्होंने हाजीपीर, उड़ीपुत्र, टियवाल और कारगिल के इलाके को छोड़ दिया । इस के बाद श्री, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी छांछें नहीं खुलीं । मुझे डर है, आज मोरारजी भाई ने कहा है, किसी भी हालत में हम आणविक हथियारों के फैलाव पर रोक लगाने वाली जो सन्धि है, उस पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन जैसे हाजीपीर के बारे में कहा था, आज मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन शब्दों के बावजूद आप देखेंगे कि एक, दो, तीन सालों के अन्दर इस सन्धि पर ये लोग अपने सारे वायदों और शब्दों को भुला कर अपने हस्ताक्षर करेंगे ।

मैं अभी विदेश यात्रा पर गया था और एक कम्युनिस्ट देश के नेताओं ने, रूमानिया के नेताओं ने कहा कि यू.एस्.एस. नेशनल में जब इस सन्धि पर चर्चा चल रही थी, न केवल अमरीका का, रूस का इतना जबरदस्त दबाव था कि वह कई ऐसे देशों को, जिनको यह सन्धि पसन्द नहीं थी, उस पर हस्ताक्षर करने पड़े । इसलिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन सारी चीजों को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं । सबाल यह है कि ये जो हथियार मिल रहे हैं—बापे साहब का कहना है कि इस से

[श्री मधु लिमये]

शान्ति प्रस्थापित होगी, इस से पाकिस्तान एक नये रास्ते पर चलेगा, लेकिन वे थोड़ा स्थाने हो गये, उन्होंने आगे कहा कि हो सकता है पाकिस्तान घोषा भी दे सकता है—

श्री श्री० प्र० डांगे : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने यही कहा था—हो सकता है पाकिस्तान रूस को घोषा दे । ये कहते हैं “हो सकता है,” मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि यह होने वाला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब अमरीका और पाकिस्तान के बीच में सन्धि हुई, तो प्रेजिडेंट आइजनहावर ने उस का बाकायदा एलान करने के एक दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था । उसके शब्द मुझे याद हैं, वह मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ क्योंकि कंसिग्न साहब आज उन्हीं शब्दों में बात कह रहे हैं :

“What we are proposing to do and what Pakistan is agreeing to is not directed in anyway against India, and I am confirming publicly that if our aid to any country including Pakistan is misused and directed against another in aggression, I will undertake immediately in accordance with my constitutional authority appropriate action both within and without the United Nations to thwart such aggression.”

18 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1965 में आइजनहावर साहब नहीं थे लेकिन उनके उत्तराधिकारी, जानसन साहब वहाँ मौजूद थे । इन्होंने कहा कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अन्दर और बाहर हम इस आक्रमण का विरोध करने के लिए कार्यवाही करेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने क्या किया ? जो आक्रमणकारी था उसको भी हथियार न देने की घोषणा की और जो आक्रमण

का शिकार था उसके बारे में भी कहा कि आपको भी हथियार नहीं देंगे । इस तरह से आइजनहावर ने जो अभिवचन दिया था उसपर कार्यवाही हुई ।

डांगे साहब ने कहा कि रूस के जो हथियार हैं उनसे हिन्दुस्तान को नुकसान नहीं होगा । अब इसके ऊपर कुछ लोग कह सकते हैं कि रूस की जो तोपें हैं उनमें से, गोली या गोला जो भी कहिये, नहीं निकलता है बल्कि उसमें से फूल कहिये या सद्भाव के पत्र कहिये, वह निकलते हैं । लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता । रूस के जहाँ तक हथियारों का सवाल है, वह हथियार खराब हैं, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता । पिल्लू मोदी ऐसा मान सकते हैं लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे अमरीका हो या रूस हो, अपने देश के जो सबसे अच्छे हथियार हैं—आधुनिक—वह तो वे न हिन्दुस्तान को और न किसी भी देश को ही देने वाले हैं । रूस अपने आणविक हथियार चीन को भी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । यही कारण रहा है रूस और चीन के बीच संघर्ष का । ऐसी हालत में मैं यह नहीं मानता कि सबसे अच्छे और आधुनिक हथियार वे दूसरों को देंगे लेकिन वे नये नये हथियार बनाते हैं और पुराने उनकी निगाह में खराब हो जाते हैं और वे हथियार हम लोग जो कि बहुत गरीब है उनकी दृष्टि में बहुत आधुनिक हैं जबकि वे अमरीका और रूस के लिए आधुनिक नहीं रहते । अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि अमरीका ने जब यह फौजी सहायता दी तो उस वक़्त हमारी सरकार के नेता ने साफ शब्दों में अपनी भावना को निवेदन किया था । मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि आज यह सही स्थिति बताने से क्यों हिचक रहे हैं । श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहा कि यह मैं नहीं कहती कि इससे हिन्दुस्तान को बड़ा खतरा हुआ है, लेकिन नेहरू साहब ने बार-बार उस समय कहा था :

"I dealt with the whole question not from the quantitative point of view, if I may say so, but the qualitative point of view. The thing itself is so bad; whether quantitatively it is exceedingly limited, did not matter to me. A thing so bad, as I said, is a reversal of history."

उतने बड़े शब्दों में उन्होंने कहा था :
उन्होंने यह भी कहा था :

"The military aid given by the United States to Pakistan is likely to create the conditions which facilitate and encourage aggression."

आगे चलकर वे कहते हैं :

"Changing the balance of things in India and Asia."

उन्होंने कहा कि यह बहुत गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। मुझे कहना है कि उस समय भी जो सबक सीखना चाहिये था वह हम लोगों ने नहीं सीखा और आज भी इस में जो सबक सीखना चाहिए, मैं समझता हूँ यह सरकार नहीं सीखना चाहती है। असल में जबतक देश हर चीज में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बनता और आत्मनिर्भरता के साथ यह जो भ्रान्ति, परिकल्पना तथा अवास्तविकता की जाँ इनकी नीति है उसको जब तक यह सरकार नहीं बदलती है और यह सरकार और जनता दृढ़ संकल्प नहीं करती है कि किसी भी कीमत पर हम अपनी आज्ञा दी खाने के लिए या विदेशों के दबाव में जाकर काम करने लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

आज सबेरे अग्र्यस्त महोदय, नक्शों की चर्चा की गई। मेरे पास संविघट रूस की नयी एटलस है। यह क्रान्ति के बाद पचासवीं सालगिराह के अवसर पर

सारे सुघरे के साथ और आधुनिक जानकारी के आधार पर तैयार की गई है। आप चाहे तो एक दिन के लिए मैं इसको लाइब्रेरी में सदस्यों को दिखलाने के लिए रख सकता हूँ लेकिन मुझे वापिस मिलनी चाहिए। ताँ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कश्मीर का एक बड़ा हिस्सा और आज़म, नेफा का एक बड़ा हिस्सा चीन का बतलवा जेया है। इससे पिल्लू मादी को खुशी होगी लेकिन इतनी जल्दी खुशी नहीं मनानी चाहिये क्योंकि अमरीका वाला एक दूसरा नक्शा भी है उसमें भी कश्मीर बिल्कुल अलग दिखलाया गया है। इसलिए इन नक्शों का कोई खास महत्व नहीं है बल्कि इसके पीछे इन देशों की जो भावना या नीति व्यक्त होती है उन्का असल में महत्व है। उसके बारे में मुझे कहना है कि आप यह भ्रान्ति और परिकल्पना छोड़ दीजिए और हिन्दुस्तान की नीति ठोस सिद्धांतों और राष्ट्रीय हित के आधार पर निर्धारित करें। इसके साथ ही जब हम कहते हैं कि आत्म-निर्भर बनना चाहिए ताँ आत्मनिर्भर केवल हथियारों के मामले में ही नहीं बल्कि सबसे पहले ताँ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खेती और कारखानों के बारे में जल्द से जल्द आत्मनिर्भर बनना चाहिए। आज देश अपनी बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं के लिए पी० एल० 480 कानून के तहत, अनाज जैसे मामले में, निर्भर है और सरकार ने ही अनाज के मामले में हमें निर्भर बनाया है। इसलिए अनाज के मामले में और खेती कारखानों के मामले में हमको आत्मनिर्भर बनना है।

अन्त में मैं राष्ट्रीय एकता की तरफ आता हूँ क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय एकता के बिना, सामाजिक एकता के बिना हमारा देश मजबूत नहीं हो पाएगा। अभी श्रीनगर में इसके लिए एक सम्मेलन भी बुलाया गया था। (अवधान)...

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं केवल सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से कह रहा हूँ। आज देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे हैं। मैं डांगे साहब से सहमत हूँ कि हमारे देश में जाँचिए और दबे हुए वर्ग के लोग देहजिन और अदिवासी, अल्पसंख्यक हैं जब तक उनके मन में यह भावना रहेगी कि हमारा इस देश में कोई स्थान नहीं है तब तक इस देश के लिए एक जुट होकर विदेशी आक्रमण का मुहाम्बिला करना मुश्किल होगा, इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि चाहे आसाम हो या केरल हो, जबतक वहाँ पर विदेशियों का हस्तक्षेप रहेगा, चाहे विदेशी चाय बागान के मालिक हों या विदेशी पादरी हों या दूसरे विदेशी हों, अगर हमारे आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करते रहेंगे तो काम कैसे चलेगा? आज बांग्ला के पानी का मामला रुस ने उठाया है, कल कहा जायेगा कि आसाम की पुनर्रचना के बारे में भी फूला फूला काम करेंगे। ये हमारे अन्दरूनी मामले हैं। तो सामाजिक एकाता और सनातनता के आधार पर, साम्प्रदायिकता जगमगाई को खत्म करके जब हम आगे बढ़ेंगे तभी वह संरक्षक शक्ति, आर्थिक और फौजी शक्ति एकत्र कर पायेंगे।

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we meet today under a situation that is causing concern in every section of this House, in every part of this country, and I would like to stress on behalf of my party that as far as the anxiety over the Soviet arms aid to Pakistan is concerned I think that there is hardly any difference of opinion. The difference lies in this, that some people would like to make this an issue for criticising the Soviet Union more than is necessary. There are some friends who would like to use this occasion for changing our trade pattern, for changing our economic policy. We cannot make this an occasion for dealing in irrelevance.

There has been a shift in the Soviet policy.

The Prime Minister has said it, the Deputy Prime Minister has said it, but what happens? This was well-illustrated today and was so evident from the speech that Shri Madhu Limaye has just delivered. Here are things which have been said but the opposition refuses to listen to them. The opposition refuses to get together on a national issue like this and join with all other parties and put to our people the real situation we face.

The change that has come in the international sphere is not of our making. It does not mean that our policy of non-alignment has proved a failure. It only shows that the policy of blocs has proved a failure. And if evidence were needed of how relevant non-alignment is, we could not have seen a better exhibition than what we saw in the debate today. Every opposition party was lecturing to our party that we should follow the policy of non-alignment. For years President Ayub was full of admiration for the success of the Indian foreign policy and, if I am wrong one has only to refer to his book "Friends And not Masters. For years he has tried and today Pakistan is benefited by following a policy which was of our making.

What we face today and I would request hon. Members of the opposition as also members of this side to put it before the country, is that a situation has come where the two super-powers are coming more and more together, where the unity of interest of these two powers brings them so close together that they are prepared to bully, to browbeat all the other smaller nations. Soviet Russia, I am afraid, can no longer be counted as an ideological power. What has been done in the shape of giving of arms to Pakistan is not as important as the challenges that we will face tomorrow when pressure is brought to bear on us on the signing of the nuclear treaty, when pressure is brought to bear on us to hinder our growth.

SHRI M. L. SONDHJI (New Delhi): Why should you go to Geneva? We are a near-nuclear power. We should not join non-nuclear powers.

fices, for yet greater solidarity and if need be, we shall stand against the attack of any exploitor that may come or any aggressor that may tread on our soil.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH: I am not taking the advice of my brilliant friend, Professor Sondhi, who keeps on suggesting a tremendous number of negative and imaginative measures—we should not go there or to some other place. We always hear in this House about having a treaty with Soviet Russia, having a defence pact with Burma or some other country. Please let us remember that it is not for us alone to decide with whom we can have a pact or a treaty. This country has followed the path which Shri Vajpayee has advocated, the policy of independence, the policy of flexibility, the policy of peace, the policy that stood against exploitation by any other country. Only the opposition will not grant us this, and we do not grudge that, for it is the duty of the opposition to criticise us for what we do or what we do not do. Yet, it is also the duty of the opposition, for once, to go to our people and to tell our people that the time has come when India is about to breakthrough in the economic sphere, that we are going to see that pressure will be brought so that licences will be withheld, that all sorts of projects will be delayed because no country is really interested in India's growth. India is going to stand on its own. As Shri Limaye has admitted, he heard in Rumania that Russia is browbeating other nations to sign the non-proliferation treaty. India is one country that has refused to sign it. If we have to do something today, we do not have to protest to Soviet Russia. We are not a slavish people. It is not for us to go about sending protest notes, saying that you are wrong. There is only one people whom we have to go to and that is our own people. We have to tell them that the time has come for yet greater sacri-

I do not agree with Shri Dange who sees difference between the 'gun-givers.' The 'gun-giver' is always wrong and he is much more wrong if he happens to profess socialism, democracy and progress in this world. What the Soviet Union has done—and it is merely an opinion and not a protest—is something that is not fair, not just, not socialistic. One of the first losses in this country will be that the capitalists will try to create an opinion whereby progressive opinion in this country would suffer. We have to have a balance so that this thing is not misused and something small is not so made that the large interests of this country suffer. We shall be grateful to the Soviet Union for whatever it has done, but we cannot demand anything from this as of right. We are not their colony; we are not their dependency; we are not their responsibility. Our responsibility is to our people our responsibility is to stand by right principles and not to bow down. It is a fact that till we are a powerful nation there will be people who will bully us, who will try to exploit us and there will be pressures brought upon us from time to time. Yet everyday we have to our strength and to stand against these pressures, and I hope that we shall continue to withstand them, not by sending protests but by being self-reliant, responsible and flexible in our approach.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, this morning our Prime Minister told us that the entire foreign policy that has been pursued by the Government of India has been amply vindicated. I do not know on what she bases this statement. Has the fact that today the Soviet Union has

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decided to give arms to Pakistan vindicated the entire foreign policy?

I am really unable to understand on what it is that she bases this statement. On the other hand, it has been admitted by the Deputy Prime Minister that there has been a shift in the policy of the Soviet Union. It is not a question of giving arms. That is not the major thing. To my mind, the major thing is whether there has been shift and whether this shift is only now. When our Government signed that agreement in Tashkent did it not notice a shift in the policy of the Government of the Soviet Union?

The other day, for example, our Prime Minister told a group of Congress Members to whom she talked—I am speaking from newspaper reports—that the Soviet Union's position with regard to Kashmir is that it is to be settled between India and Pakistan. Was that the position of the Soviet Union in 1954, 1963 or 1964? Absolutely not. Their position at that time was that Kashmir was an irrevocable part of India. Today they say that it is a matter to be settled between the two.

Therefore let us realise that what we are today discussing is not merely the question of giving some arms to Pakistan or anything like that. The fundamental question is what has happened to the entire foreign policy of the Government. Has it succeeded? That is the whole question. Of course, my Swatantra Party friends this morning said that they wanted the Government of India to follow a policy of real non-alignment. I am glad that they say that they want 'real non-alignment,' because their position, at any rate of the Swatantracharya, Shri Rajagopalachariar, has been that India's security lies in our having a military pact and in handing over the defence of this country to the United States.

SHRI RANGA: No.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I can quote chapter and verse from the *Swarajya*. This is what he had been writing day in and day out and Shri Minoo Masani had been stating. I am glad that they have changed that position.

SHRI NATH PAI: If they have.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: If they have. I am not absolutely certain that they have changed. That is a different matter. But my point is: Has our policy been one of real non-alignment. The Deputy Prime Minister said today that we have not been subjected to any pressure at all. It is good. I suppose it was on our own volition that we accepted devaluation, not because there was any American pressure. I suppose it was on our own volition that we agree we will not have trade with North Vietnam but we will have trade with South Vietnam. I suppose it was also on our own volition that we refused to allow, under the Sea Customs Act, books from North Vietnam while we allowed books from South Vietnam. This is wonderful non-alignment without any pressure.

My point is: After all how can there be an independent foreign policy? An independent foreign policy follows from an independent economy. So long as our Government during the last 20 years has refused to adopt its policy of making this country economically independent and strong, all talk of saying that we are following an independent foreign policy is just bunkum. You cannot do it. That is why we have been yielding to pressure from time to time. This is a basic fact of life that cannot be wished away. I am just talking about principles as the time at my disposal is very short.

It has been said that Pakistan has been able to get by its diplomacy, arms from China and it has been

able to get arms from USA and the Soviet Union. Why is it our diplomacy has failed? It is a very simple question. After all, diplomacy is not something which is exercised in the vacuum. Diplomacy must have a certain set of circumstances in which to operate. Diplomacy must have a certain fundamental backing on which to operate. We do not have independent backing because our economy is dependent upon somebody else. In the absence of that independence, we try to play between the two power blocs. There, a certain amount of independence is possible. Unfortunately, it has a certain limitation. Beyond that, you cannot go.

In the case of Pakistan, let us understand it. We thought we would be able to get aid from the United States. Why? Because we told them that we consider China to be our main enemy. They also considered they want to contain China. Therefore, there comes the help. Very good. Pakistan also said the something in the beginning. Then, later on what happens? Pakistan is able to exploit this particular situation that we have considered all along this particular along as the fundamental sheet-anchor of our foreign policy.

The hon. lady Member, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, was saying that there has been absolute rigidity; there has been absolute rigidity in this particular question. But Pakistan is able to exploit particular situation when a situation arises. When Soviet Union wants that China has got to be isolated, Pakistan utilises that particular set of circumstances. She gets aid from U. S. A. from China and from everywhere. This is a fundamental fact of life which cannot be wished away. However much you might do, whatever you might do, so long as your foreign policy is tied to this sheet-anchor, it will not be possible for us to have any manoeuvring capacity. We have got to be

in this particular situation. That is our fundamental position.

The whole question, therefore, raised today is this. What is it we are going to do with regard to our foreign policy? Manoeuvrability we should, certainly, have. Apart from that, when we talk of independence of our foreign policy—my hon. friend Mr. Piloo Mody talks so much about it—at least he came to the question: Why don't you allow Americans to do off-shore drilling? That is the independence the Swatantra people want—Why don't you enter into an agreement with the Americans whatever might be the conditions? That is the basic thing he was harping upon. Therefore, with all this, America wants you to fight; the Soviet Union wants you to fight. I do not know. It is after all, power politics in India. It is a very regrettable thing, the Soviet Union also entering into the field of power politics in India.

In the circumstances, our diplomacy has been so wonderful that we could not get any of our friends, either the Soviet Union or the United States or Great Britain, except our claims vis-a-vis China or vis-a-vis Pakistan. This is our wonderful position. He talked about the Soviet Union map. In 1967, they did not accept your claims vis-a-vis China. The United States did not accept that also. The other day, the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha talked about it. The United States does not accept your claims. I do not know what the position of Britain is. It is, probably, the same. They do not accept your claim with regard to Kashmir also. This is the wonderful position of our diplomacy. And yet they will say, 'you fight each other and you also fight China. Why? They may have their own interest in that. My whole point is this. Are we to pull the chestnut out of the fire for the Soviet Union or for America? My contention is that our policy during the

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

last ten years has been policy of pulling the chestnut out of the fire for other people. We did not think in terms of our own interest. We did not think not only in terms of our interest but also in terms of an independent foreign policy. On the other hand, we have been forced willy nilly to submit to pressures from those people to whomsoever we are beholden for getting economic aid, financial aid and so on. This is the fundamental thing. Therefore, when we have to discuss the whole question, I feel that unless we are able to discuss the whole question thoroughly and come to some understanding, an adjournment motion is not going to help. People have got different understandings; Mr. Piloo Mody has got a certain understanding; Mr. Vajpayee, in spite of his assertion of independence—I do not know how he is going to assert that—has got a certain understanding. Therefore, I say that if we are serious about it, let us sit down and discuss it. Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha was saying that the rigidity must go. Certainly rigidity must go. How will that go unless in this country we are prepared to create an atmosphere for it? Certainly this rigidity must go and we must be able to open the ways of settlement of disputes with other countries so that we need not depend on other people. The Home Minister was saying the other day that they were betrayers of the country, they were the enemies of the country, they were traitors; in Parliament the statement was such. I am not angry with them for having said that. But realism will dawn on people, realism will dawn not only on the Congress Party but also, I am sure, on even the Swatantra Party, on the Jan Sangh and on every party that ultimately we have to be friends with our neighbours, we have to settle our problems with them.....(Interruptions).

Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha was saying about it, that rigidity must go. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. L. SONDH: Let us negotiate with China on Tibet first.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: So, unless we are able to do something on that and on that basis think of an independent foreign policy based upon our own strength, nothing is going to happen. After all, we are toyed between this power and that power and ultimately we will be the butt of every nation....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may conclude.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I do not have much time to develop that point. Finally I want to make one position clear and that is this. As far as my Party is concerned, we are opposed to any socialist country giving arms to any country except for the purpose of fighting imperialism.

18.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Anything else is playing power politics; be it done by China, be it done by the Soviet Union, be it done by any country, we are opposed to that particular position. That is why we say that so far as we are concerned, we must think of the seriousness of the situation that has arisen inside our country and think of a realignment of our foreign policy.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Many people wondered why on this question of the Pak-Soviet arms deal I even tabled a motion of censure against Government and lined up with friends of the Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh from whom I stand politically poles apart. So I have to offer an explanation. I can do that only by dilating on one aspect of the matter which has so far not received sufficient attention. It has been mentioned by the Deputy Prime Minister also—refer to the new-found interest which the Soviet Union has started taking regarding our dispute with Pakistan over the Farraka Barrage. I need not dilate about other things because

they have been sufficiently discussed in this House. The Prime Minister and also the Deputy Prime Minister have said that the Soviet Prime Minister has exerted no pressure, that they had suggested no arbitration, they only suggested that we should settle our dispute with regard to Ganga waters with Pakistan peacefully.

Here I am reminded of two other facts in our relations with Pakistan. They pertain to the Berubari dispute and one other. Originally, there was no dispute, but suddenly on the Bengal border, after the two international tribunals dealt with the border question, Pakistan whipped up this dispute about Hili and Berubari. Our External Affairs department became wise and made a sort of package deal with regard to the eastern border. Pakistan gave up its dispute with regard to its claims on Hili and we had to surrender half of Berubari. That is one experience.

Then the history of the Indus Waters dispute is there. That was a question over which, as President Ayub Khan has said in his autobiography, he was prepared to go to war with India.

In regard to the Ganga waters, although I am a layman with regard to irrigation engineering and all that, I know this much that whoever knows about East Bengal knows that irrigation waters is no problem so far as it is concerned. They came up with the Ganga-Kobadak project and are now talking of the Sanra barrage project. News has already appeared in the Pakistan press that they have approached the World Bank on this issue. In the case of the Indus waters, we had only the pressure of the USA and the World Bank upon us; this time it will be the pressure of the Soviet Union too added to that. All this is surely coming. It is no use the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister coming here and telling us that there is no kind

of pressure, that we are not going to accept the suggestion of arbitration or anything of the kind. If past experience is any guide, it is as sure as anything that over this matter we are in for serious reverses. I need not dilate on the importance of the Ganga barrage project, everybody knows that. On it the future of the port of Calcutta and the future economy of Eastern India depends. Two thirds of the work is already completed. Now if due to Soviet pressure or some kind of foreign pressure we agree to accept this matter as a dispute which we have to talk out with Pakistan, then we are surely facing a serious threat to our economic future.

In all these matters, in our relations with Pakistan, in our relations with big powers, somehow or other I feel that our policy makers are guided by dogma. Mr. Ramamurti and Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha referred to rigidity of approach. I do not say rigidity of approach. If the history and experience of the past twenty years is any guide, it is sheer complacency and nothing else. For the past three years, even before Tashkent, there have been sufficient indications that Soviet policy vis-a-vis India and Pakistan was changing. The Soviet Union still remains a friend and there is no doubt about the fact that he have an abiding interest in the continuing friendship of the Soviet Union, but have the External Affairs Ministry been vigilant enough, have our diplomats been vigilant, have our Government been vigilant? Why were these changes not followed, why were counter moves not taken? It has been said that we have lost our manoeuvrability. Why have we lost it? Because we have lost our leverage in Foreign Affairs.

The Prime Minister has referred to the fact that the old bi-partisan division of the world is no longer there, and even people belonging to former rival blocs are interested in making friends with the members of

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.]

the other bloc. That is quite true, but at the same time it is also true, a hard reality, that people, particularly big powers, do not sell arms to other countries only in order to foster peace. So we must be bold enough to tell the Soviet Union that their decision to sell arms to Pakistan will not be in the interests of peace or lessening of tension in the Indo-Pak sub-continent. As we did in the past in the case of U.S.A. when U.S.A. entered into a military alliance with Pakistan, in the case of the Soviet Union also, when their decision goes against our vital national security interests, whether in the matter of defence or in the matter of our vital waterways which we regard as our life line, we should give them sufficient indications and also let them know that we shall make counter-moves and find a remedy.

श्री शिव नारायण (वस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम बड़े गम्भीर प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं। प्रत्येक मुल्क को इस बात का अधिकार है कि वह चाहे जिस से व्यापार करे। तुलसीदास जी ने लिखा है : "जे न मित्र दुख होहि दुखारी, तिनहि विलोकत पातक भारी"। रूस हमारा मित्र है और अब तक उसने हमेशा हमारा साथ दिया है। इस लिये आज किसी छोटी सी बात को लेकर हमें इतने बड़े मित्र को खोना नहीं चाहिये। दाना दुश्मन नादान दोस्त से अच्छा होता है।

आज आपोजीशन ने अपने छोटपन को दिखाया। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के इस्टेटमेंट के बाद इस सदन में एक दो सवाल पूछ लिये जाते और सारे सदन को उसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये था। लेकिन आपोजीशन ने आज दिखा दिया कि हम बहुत हल्के हैं। अमरीका ने 1954 में पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये। हमारे 20,22 बरस के बच्चों ने उन हथियारों का मुकाबल किया और अपने छोटे नेट विमानों के द्वारा पाकिस्तान के जेटस को परास्त किया।

दुनिया को मालूम होना चाहिये कि हम कमजोर नहीं हैं। हम को हर एक क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। "कर बहियाँ बलि आपनी तजो पराई आस"। पीछे जो घटनायें हुई हैं, सरकार को उन से सबक सीखना चाहिये।

हमारी नानएलाइनमेंट पालिसी के जन्म-दाता पंडित नेहरू थे। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह उन की बेटी हैं। इस लिये उन को पंडित जी के दिखाये हुए मार्ग पर चलना चाहिये और उन की पालिसी पर अमल करना चाहिये। नान-एलाइनमेंट पालिसी कमजोर नहीं है। हम को जापान, इसरायल, इंग्लैंड, अमरीका आदि सब देशों से दोस्ती करनी चाहिये। जिस किसी देश से हमारा हित-साधन होता हो, हमें उस के साथ मित्रता करनी चाहिये। आखिर मित्रता क्या है? जिस से हमारा स्वार्थ सधेगा, उस के साथ हमारी मित्रता रहेगी।

मैं अपने देश के लोगों, विशेष कर नौजवानों, का आह्वान करता हूँ कि वे सब एक सूत्र में बंधे जायें। चाहे कोई कम्युनिस्ट हो सोशलिस्ट हो या जनसंघी हो, सब को देश की रक्षा के लिये एक हो जाना चाहिये। मैं श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने रूस या अमरीका पर, किसी भी देश पर, निर्भर न रह कर सेल्फ रेलायंस पर जोर दिया है। मैं आपोजीशन के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें देश को सही नेतृत्व और सही ज्ञान देना चाहिये। सरकार को भी यह देखना चाहिए कि हमारी नीति या कार्य में क्या गलती या कमी रही है।

यद्यपि हम ने पाकिस्तान को युद्ध में खदेड़ दिया था, लेकिन ताशकंद में हमारी पालिसी फेल हो गई। हम को पाकिस्तान के साथ दिल्ली में बात करनी चाहिये थी। हम को ताशकंद नहीं जाना चाहिये था। जब शास्त्री जी ताशकंद जा रहे थे, तो मैं उन को यह कहते कहते रुक गया, "जीवम शरदः शतम"। बगल में श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी खड़े थे। उन्होंने कहा, "आई विश यू गुड लक"। हम ने ताशकंद में अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को खोया है अब गवर्नमेंट को सचेत और सावधान रहना चाहिये।

रूस की ओर से पाकिस्तान को जो हथियार दिये जायेंगे, हमें उस से घबराना नहीं चाहिये जैसा कि अभी हमारे मित्र ने कहा है, अपना असली माल कोई नहीं देता है। मैं गाँव का रहने वाला आदमी हूँ। जब हम जमींदार के पास गेहूँ के बीज लेने के लिये जाते हैं, तो वह दो सैर पड़ा मिला देता है असली बीज नहीं देता है। इसी प्रकार कोई देश भी अपने असली अस्त्र नहीं देता है।

आज आवश्यकता से बात की है कि हमारे देश को एक जुट होकर रहना चाहिये। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो अपील की है, उसके अनुसार हम सब को मिल कर देश की गाड़ी को एक साथ आगे ले जाना चाहिये हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एनिटी इस देश और कांग्रेस का नारा है, और आगे भी रहेगा। वह नारा मिटने वाला नहीं है। पाहें हिन्दु हों, मुसलमान हों या हरिजन हों, अगर बम गिरेगा, तो सब मरेंगे। आज हमें अपने बार्डर पर सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना चाहिये। हमें अपनी बेल्ट्स को टाइटन करना चाहिये। हम पाकिस्तान या किसी और देश से नहीं घबराते हम बम और एटम बम में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। गांधी ने संसार और देश को अहिंसा का और नेहरू ने पंचशािल का नारा दिया था।

श्री वाजपेयी को याद होग कि हमने इस पार्लियामेंट में गवर्नमेंट से यह डिमांड की थी कि श्री दीन दयाल उपाध्याय के मर्डर की जांच कि जाये और देश के सामने असली पिक्चर रखी जाये। अपने देश के अंदर चाहे हम सौ और पाँच हों, लेकिन दूसरों के मुकाबले में हमें एक सौ पाँच होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें न रूस की मित्रता को खोना चाहिये और न अमरीका की मित्रता को खोना चाहिये हमें मजबूती के साथ अपने पाँवों पर खड़ा होना चाहिये। मैं विरोधी दल में गिना करता हूँ कि वह इस प्रस्ताव का वापस ल। मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when this report of the decision of Soviet Russia to supply arms to Pakistan was made public, we all thought and the country reacted like that, namely, that a situation has arisen which is probably more serious than what happened in 1962 when China committed aggression. This is a situation where we thought the whole country will stand as one man and show national solidarity to meet the new situation. So we expected that—and some of us suggested—it is good that the President of the country who at this moment in Soviet Russia was having talks with the Soviet leaders would report to the nation through Parliament. This is a national question; it is not a question to be decided by an Adjournment Motion or a no-confidence motion. We agree entirely that it affects the entire nation. Therefore, we expected that at least we shall try to evolve a national consensus on this issue and then change our entire policy and strategy, whatever it is, according to that formulation. But I am sorry to say—and I am now convinced after what has been said and

[Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy.]

what has happened in the course of the last few days—that so long as this Government is in charge of our foreign policy, this country is not going to have any independent policy whatsoever. If it has anything, it is subservience to some country or other. That is very clear now.

It is very clear because the Prime Minister, as you all remember, also reacted; that this decision is fraught with great danger. Now, she is not even prepared to say what is the danger now. It is good that Shri Morarji Desai, the Deputy Prime Minister, now admits that there is a shift in policy so far as the Soviet Union is concerned. You know that nobody amongst those who have participated in this debate, either this side or that side, has questioned the wisdom of the Soviet Union to sell its arms to any country. We have no quarrel with the Soviet Union in that regard. Nobody is going to question that. But what we are questioning is, why is it that Soviet Russia which has all along stood behind us has taken this new policy. If it is a shift as has been admitted—I do not know whether the Prime Minister also agrees with the Deputy Prime Minister if it is a shift—when did the Government realise that there has been a shift? The Prime Minister says she does not know the quantum of supplies; she is not aware of any such thing. And then in the conference when they met the Opposition leaders—unfortunately I was not there—she is reported to have said that it did not come to them as a surprise. If it did not come to you as a surprise, when did you first know about this move? Will they tell us? I want to know if there was any talk—as early as in 1966 they met in Tashkent—between Kumaramangalam, our Chief of the Army Staff, and Sokolovsky and is it a fact that it was hinted then that they are going to supply arms to Pakistan?

I want to know whether it is not a fact from the time when Mikoyan visited this country in the year 1964

there has been a shift in the policy of Soviet Russia and no longer Soviet Russia was to us what it was before? Did they not press that we should have some rapprochement with Pakistan? The Deputy Prime Minister asserts that we are never amenable to international pressure. But the fact is that you have done anything at any time, it is by the pressure brought by the other countries.

Shri Vajpayee and other hon. friends here know what was behind the Tashkent Agreement. When the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri went to Tashkent he had a meeting with the leaders of the Opposition. He was frank enough to admit certain things. He made a promise to the country that we will never vacate that area of Haji Pir, etc. By that time it was known that American was not helping us in the Pakistan war and they were no longer with us. Therefore, we were solely dependent on Russia. When a pointed question was put to him Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had the sincerity to admit before us that he could demand a no-war pact and many other things but if Russia also wanted that we should somehow or other come to an agreement with Pakistan then probably it will be difficult for him to assert his own point of view. That made him, ultimately, to agree to the Tashkent Declaration and that probably was the cause of his death.

Therefore, let us admit that we are not in a position to say what we want to say. Shri Morarji Desai speaks of 'strong language'. The resolution which the PSP initiated before and wanted this House to adopt said: "This House regrets....". That did not condemn anybody. Is "regret" strong language? The meaning of the word "regret" in the Dictionary is: "distress or disappointment". Even that much you are not prepared to say. You are saying that you are unhappy and you are saying some other things, but you do not want this sovereign Parlia-

ment, which is the nations voice, to assert that we regret. Let us not hide facts. If you are following Gandhiji's honesty, let us honestly admit that we are in such a position today that we cannot even speak out our mind freely against Russia. This will be a clear admission of facts because it is known now that so far as Russia is concerned we cannot do that. I do not grudge it. It is good. When we were in difficulty Russia has extended to us cooperation in different fields. There is no quarrel about it. But what has happened to our position. In the matter of defence we are dependent. How can you say anything against Russia when even in the Fourth Five Year Plan we are expecting aid to the tune of Rs. 250 crores and Russia will assist us in 50 projects? In 1959 we had trade with Russia to the tune of Rs. 18 crores whereas in 1967, according to Government figures, it is to the tune of Rs. 170 crores. This is apart from the other big industries in which they are collaborating with us. Now they have promised to develop even trade relations in industries in which we are in great difficulties. Therefore, we are in such a helpless and miserable position that we are not in a position even to speak out our mind freely. When this country is reduced to this position, I do not think it can ever remain free.

When I say this, I am speaking with some amount of grief. Because, we always shout about non-alignment. Shri Morarji Desai asserts that this Parliament has not rejected it and the country has stood behind it. But what is the meaning of non-alignment? As the Prime Minister herself says, the whole international policy of different countries today is in a fluid condition. Yet, we parrot-like chant the mantram, non-alignment. What is the use? We want an active and positive policy. Merely by shouting non-alignment you do not help anybody; in fact, you harm yourself. Russians now pretty well that these people will not raise their

finger, whatever else they may do. That is why they are treating you like this. It is not a question of ideology. Pakistan does not believe in any ideology. Yet, you have to admit, the diplomacy of Pakistan has beaten you hollow.

I know with what pains Shri Dange was speaking in this House. He had no case. He was telling us how others have reacted. But I observed that he never told us what his own reaction is and what are the intentions of Soviet Russia in giving aid to Pakistan at this moment. Is it to expand the relationship of amity between India and Soviet Russia, by arming a war-like aggressor, Pakistan? Is that the intention? They are now equating India with Pakistan.

Therefore, in a situation like this, let us think seriously. Though we are not facing it now, it is very obvious that we have to face a very serious situation in the near future, because I feel and I believe by this arms aid, or sale (whatever you may call it) the threat to our security, even aggression by China and Pakistan collaborating with each other, is coming nearer. In such a situation the whole country has to be united. This Government must also declare that its reading of the situation is as we see it. That is needed today.

This adjournment motion, which has been brought here today, could have been avoided. It has been brought forward because the way in which the Government is behaving makes them deserve censure. At the same time, we must point out to them that they have to change their policies and change their ways.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a great deal of ground has already been covered and so I will not take much time. From a message dated 14th July from Moscow we have got the information: "Russia will inform us before supplying arms to Pakistan." This is a UNI message.

[Shri Tennati Viswanatham]

Surely, the correspondent was very near our President at that time.

19 hrs.

This morning in the statement given by the Prime Minister we were told that three weeks prior to this day, the Soviet Government had already informed our Government that there would be some kind of military help and supply of arms to Pakistan by the Soviet Union.

Now, the question before us is: "What has our Government been doing in the interval" Apart from the question of the shift in Russian policy which has been taking place for some time, this is a definite act about which our Government had information, according to their statement, nearly three weeks prior to date.

The Prime Minister in the same breath also says that she does not know whether actually an agreement has been made or about the nature or quantity of the arms to be supplied. Is that a statement which Members of this Parliament expected from the Prime Minister of this country in the present contrast? That is our great difficulty.

I agree with all those who say that hard words and harsh words against a friendly country should not be said and that we should avoid no-confidence motions and adjournment motions. But, who brought about this situation? What was the difficulty for the Prime Minister to disclose a little more about what has been happening in and around our country? It is good of her that she has told us about the contents of the letter that she addressed to the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union. But what is the consequence? What is the subsequent action? What has she to say; what has this Government to tell the people of this country? In this situation what is the policy which they want to follow? Is it simply saying, "Let us stand united and do not make politics out of it"? The Government bring about a situation, a crisis, and

then says, "Do not make politics out of it." That has been always the case with this Government.

No one is going to make politics out of this. But when we go back and when our friends ask us, "You 500 chosen Members of this nation, you have gone to Delhi; what is the present position; where are we; do we get aggression again from Pakistan?", what is the answer which we could give to them with knowledge?

Today the Prime Minister has spoken not only to us but to all the 500 millions of this country. They will be anxiously looking into the newspapers tomorrow morning to see what she has said here. What is there in the statement which can enthuse this nation? The nation had been struck aghast when the news of arms supply to Pakistan came in the present context of political events and in the context of the helpful way in which Russia had been acting towards India all these years. Therefore what is it that she wants the people of our country to understand now after this adjournment motion or after the statement which has made? People are anxious to know what this Government is going to do.

Will this Government do anything? Will it always remain silent until all the forces gather against us, strengthen Pakistan by complacency, strengthen our enemies by complacency, allow by our complacency another Mizo Government, underground Naga Government to grow with the help of China and from an exile government?

Although she knew for three weeks that arms would be supplied—the Soviet Government had informed her about this—nothing has been done. It is this story of complacency that is the tragedy of our presentday political life in the country.

As one friend has said, and it is true, that we cannot have an independent foreign policy because we have

no independent economic life. But whose folly is this? After independence, instead of strengthening the country ourselves, the Government went on depending upon others and they thought that it was a very good game to get help from everybody. The Government thought nothing about our own self-reliance and of taking measures which could go for a self-reliant economy or defence. The Government went from nation to nation just like some improvident man and we always felt, that when a nation wanted to give help we were a nation commanding credit in the world.

Now, we are in a desperate position. The Finance Minister always says that our economy is in a desperate position but we are going to come round the corner. Which is the corner we are going to come round? Everybody agrees that the situation is dangerous. If the Government at least took the situation as not so serious, I would have understood. But the spokesmen of the Government have said that the situation is serious. That is why I expect the Prime Minister to take the entire House into confidence. Instead of inviting an adjournment motion or a No-Confidence motion or even a Call Attention notice, Government should have come with a proposition, on their own, laying down the policy and saying: "This is the policy, this is the position and these are the steps which have to be taken." This is what the nation expected of the Government.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have had one more occasion on which the same sort of arguments have been put forward. I had presumed that the reason for this debate was the proposed Russian arms supply to Pakis-

tan. But it was used to talk about all types of things including trade and commerce, as Shri Piloo Mody did. We have one Member of the Swatantra Party supporting non-alignment while we have the mover of this adjournment motion, Shri Piloo Mody, speaking against it. At the same time, it was said that it is Pakistan's effort to become non-aligned that has helped her.

I was pleasantly surprised to hear Shri Piloo Mody regarding the UAR as a model when he spoke about a particular deal.

19.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

SHRI RANGA: He said that Nasser is more intelligent than you.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: It is in very bad taste to compare like that.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The point to be considered with regard to foreign collaboration is not the terms which are being given, or being got, but what the long-term concessions are and what will be the long-term economic as well as political consequences to the country. I had certainly thought that Shri Piloo Mody would have a sense of responsibility and would not throw his considerable weight in support of such fallacious arguments. The Deputy Prime Minister has replied to some of the points which he made. If we go into the facts, the situation can be made very clear and the fallaciousness of his arguments would be proved. But this is not a debate on economic affairs. I do not think it would be proper to take the time of the House on these matters.

The peculiar aspect of this debate is that most of what has been said about the main subject, that is, the Russian arms supplied Pakistan, is in support of what I have already said on the subject that is, the con-

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

cern with which we view it and the likely effect on Pakistan having this sort of encouragement. Many of the questions which were raised have already been replied to in the morning. For instance, as to the question of why we did not want to accept the resolution, it was not a question of quarrelling with the words of the resolution but with the very idea of it and whether, for the first time in its history, Parliament should pass such a resolution with regard to only one of the many countries from which Pakistan has been buying arms, specially when it has been receiving gifts of arms in vast quantities from other countries. That was the question there. It was not a question of words as has been made out by Shri Dwivedy's party

We have heard the usual arguments about being pressurised, and one hon. Member went to the extent of saying that even when a delegation goes somewhere, it is because of pressure. I think, the pressure is from the other side, that is, not those who invite but those who want to go. Delegations go where there are invitations and I do not know of any invitations from other countries such as the U.S.A. or any other country which have been refused. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Tourist ones.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That is a matter of opinion.

Another question which seems to be a matter of opinion here is the definition of 'non-alignment'. Today we have seen that every party has given its own version of what 'non-alignment' should be. That, of course, was to be expected. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us now hear yours.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have given my version at every single debate and I shall give it again. Do not think that you are going to escape it even if you want to.

Anyway I have welcomed this debate as I do any other debate because it does give the opportunity for us to re-state our position and it is of special importance at this moment when public opinion is disturbed and concerned.

The conduct of foreign affairs in a democratic society is always a difficult problem. Many things become more difficult because of the constant publicity. . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: Pressures.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No 'pressures' much as you would like to get me say that, but you are not going to succeed.

Even the countries which have a long history and tradition of modern Parliamentary institutions have not been able to find a real, satisfactory answer to this problem, because the issues we face are complex and many relevant factors are hidden or obscure even to specialists, to say nothing of lay people. On top of this, this is a subject, in dealing with which there are always many prejudices and misconceptions. Any responsible person, and more particularly the Government, has to deal with these matters in a spirit of discretion and with some reticence because other governments and other nations are involved and any loose or unguarded words would easily harm the very interests which we have to protect. But happily we are functioning as a democracy and the public is not only entitled to take active interests in foreign affairs and foreign policies, but we are glad to say that it is actually doing so. And it, therefore, becomes our duty to help to build up an enlightened public opinion on these matters, specially, as I said, at a moment like this when this news, this new development, has caused such a grave concern amongst the people.

A great many generalisations have been made, as is perhaps natural in a debate like this and as will continue to be made on a subject as wide as foreign policy. Some are sound, some could be accepted with qualifications and some, if I may say so with great respect, are completely pointless. But sweeping formulations, even if valid in the abstract, do not take us very far. We have to deal with concrete situations, each involving a variety of considerations and circumstances.

Many members have suggested that we must have a realistic approach. It is difficult to say what realism means in their minds or in their language, because, we have seen that each member described even the existing situation in a completely different light from the other.

Some members tried to point out a difference in what I had said and the words the Deputy Prime Minister used with regard to a shift in policy. I will just say that while hon. members are very happy to talk—and we like listening to their voices—unfortunately they do not like equally to listen to ours. Things that have been said again and again on the floor of the House are completely ignored, as if they had just never been said at all. My statement made this morning and also the remarks on this subject which I had made in the last few days talking either to members of the Opposition or to members of my own Party, was a description of the changing international scene. If a changing scene does not mean movement, I do not know what does. What I said was that if the Soviet Union has changed in some manner, we must see it in the context of all the other changes which have taken place. And when I said that we were not taken by surprise, it was not that some definite information had been given, but because, as hon. members know, speculation on this matter had been rife, and we certainly had indi-

cation that the Soviet Union wanted to have closer relations with Pakistan, although they assured us that this would in no way affect their own friendship with us or our own interests. We have no reason to believe that they would want to injure our interests in any way.

Friendship is not exclusive. If you are friends with a person, I do not think you can prevent that person from having friendship with another person. This is specially so in the context of the present situation where as I said this morning, all the landmarks of the international scene which we had considered to be almost permanent fixtures twenty years ago or even ten years ago are disappearing gradually, and the old tensions are no longer so sharp. Antagonisms which seemed very definite, and even tense of one bloc or another, are less sharp and now even the two super Powers, the USA and the USSR, try to multiply their contacts with each other and to build bridges, regardless of ideological and other differences, bypassing the bloc structures. This has naturally transformed the scene to a considerable extent. I cannot say whether this has helped to reduce tension, but it does seem that the breaking out of armed conflict is becoming more difficult. In this, it seems that the interests of the Soviet Union and the USA will coincide, and this is a factor which must be welcomed by us.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not in the case of local wars.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That is why I had this morning said that our concern with this supply of arms to Pakistan was not because this would in any way immediately threaten us or that we did not feel strong enough to deal with any threat which might emerge, but only because of its encouragement to a particular hostile attitude which Pakistan takes with us.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

In this connection, Shri Ramamurti made a very interesting point. Obviously, we cannot always think in terms of enmity with our neighbours, but this is not a new point. Practically in every debate I have been saying that we do not take a rigid attitude on any of these subjects. We do keep the door open, and the very fact of our meeting with Pakistan and discussing various matters shows that we are willing to discuss items but naturally there has to be a proper atmosphere, and we cannot ignore our national interests.

Many speakers have harked back to the Tashkent declaration, to the Kutch Tribunal and to many other things like that. All those matters have been debated at great length here and replies have been given. So there is no point in going into them again. It may be that some hon. Members do not approve of what was done, but to say that we did it because somebody was sitting over us or was forcing us to sign on something, is I think a very unfair statement to make it is completely baseless.

I said earlier that when we express our great concern, and we have done so to the government of the Soviet Union in no uncertain terms, it was more because of this encouragement which the leaders of Pakistan would get. This morning I have mentioned as some hon. Members have also done, to the speeches made by some Pakistani leaders which have been rather hostile and have taken a harder view than they had been taking lately, but since then another speech has been made, I do not know whether we can place reliance on it, but I learn that the President of Pakistan, speaking in Teheran, has said that this deal would cause "no trouble whatsoever" between his country and India. I do not know what this means, but if it means that he is going to review his own stand and his country's stand and take a more friendly attitude, then certainly we will welcome it. As I have stated on

many occasions, we would welcome friendship with our neighbours, but it must not go against our national interests. I think that within our national interests there is plenty of scope for us to normalise our relations with Pakistan.

I was asked here for my own definition of our non-alignment. I have got here a speech which I made on a previous occasion, I think in April of this year, where I gave a definition of our policy. I do not know how we can change such a policy. If the hon. Members say that in the implementation of the policy there has been rigidity, certainly we can see how to be more flexible. Another Member rightly said that for some reasons, and those reasons were beyond our control, we have lost some of our manoeuvrability. That is because of aggression on our borders. That aggression did put us in a particular situation from where it was not easy to move around. We did feel that difficulty but it is something which we had to face; we cannot escape. I believe that even with that difficulty we have been widening our contacts. This I mentioned also this morning when I talked about my own visit to certain countries with which we had no enmity but also no close contacts. Similarly the Government has embarked upon bridge building activity and I feel that we are gaining new friends and new contacts and have far closer relations and understanding on economic co-operation with many countries.

I had given the definition of our objective.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We remember that.... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I told you that you cannot escape it. I said on 5th April, 1968:

"...I believe that where there is friendship we must enlarge it, where there is indifference, we must remove it, and where there

is hostility, we should try to blunt it. What are permanent and set are certain values and interest about which we cannot compromise."

"This is a statement of policy and I do not see how any Member can quarrel with this objective. I feel that I have answered all the points...

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ: What about Eastern Europe where something has happened? The new winds of change in Eastern Europe? Czechoslovakia?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have said on a previous occasion that I am always happy to be reminded of any omissions by our foreign affairs expert! Eastern Europe was the very first place to which I gave consideration. Hon. Members will remember that my first foreign tour practically not my first but it was the first one really embarked on my own because the other was a previously committed one was to the Eastern European countries. On my return I informed the House about the winds of change and how these countries were trying to evolve their own personalities, individualities and identities. This process is continuing. The situation in Czechoslovakia is fluid and they are trying to come to a settlement of what their relationship should be with the Soviet Union.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is your reply about Czechoslovakia? What is your attitude and what is your policy?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no question of having any attitude at this moment. There are certain problems. We believe that every country should sort out its problems.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Russia should not interfere in their affairs.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Why only Russia? Nobody.... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ: Pandit Nehru expressed our sentiments, as you will remember, in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*.... (*Interruptions.*) I do not see why the Congress Party should not be true to their ideology and uphold it. What is their hesitation about it? I am asking a clarification of what the hon. Prime Minister has said. She remembers Prague and Czechoslovakia. Why does she think that it is a far away country? That was said by Chamberlain.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: She is not clear at all. She must be clear.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is on her legs. May I request all the hon. Members to sit down? (*Interruption.*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: At the end I only wanted to say there was a lot of rumbling and thunder before this session met. But we found that even Shri Madhu Limaye could not evoke the usual fire in his speech. That just shows how hollow were the arguments used by the hon. Members of the Opposition. I hope that, after having said all that they had in mind, they will now withdraw the Adjournment Motion.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really very unhappy at the debate that has taken place today. A perfectly sound resolution was offered to this Government, and in this respect my work has been made very easy by what Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has said before me, a very simple, a very innocuous—if I may say so with some apology to my friend Shri Nath Pai—and a very straightforward resolution was offered to this Government so that it would be pos-

[Shri Piloo Mody]

sible that in matters of such grave importance, this country can present a solid, a united attitude in the face of a danger that we had already once experienced. When Pakistan attacked us, we know that this country had to suffer. It was all very well, during the days when arms being supplied, for a great many people including Jawaharlal Nehru to shout, and he carried on endlessly for months on end, against the American gift to Pakistan. But that was the opint at which some consensus should have been developed. Yes; when the war came and Pakistan was right at our door-steps, at that time we all, out of the good instincts of our own heart, combined together and we fought a valiant war. But this at best was a rearguard action. The time to shout is when the potential for such threats is first discovered.

I was not happy about moving this Adjournment Motion nor was anybody else on this side. But if we cannot even get this Government to say that "we regret the decision of the Soviet Union", if we are so pusillanimous that we cannot even "regret" something that the Soviet Union has done, this is the nadir of our courage? You could not muster that courage? Here is a mammoth, monolithic party which is going to join hands, and the accusation made against the Opposition is that when you have a vote of censure you unite them. I am not the conscience-keeper of these people. Let them vote anyway they like. But this does not in anyway affect me. What I wanted to say, I have said earlier. But I would have accepted their resolution because it would have shown that India is one country. What is the use of spending lakhs of rupees in Srinagar, mouthing a lot of sanctimonious nonsense, if you do not believe, if you do not feel that this country is one? Everything in this country has been reduced to *teri or meri*. This Congress party thinks that everything is ours and everything that is not ours is not to be considered. What was wrong in this re-

solution? And the argument that has been presented by the Prime Minister was that this was a novel innovation in parliamentary procedure. Sir, we are here innovating parliamentary procedures every day. Who is it, either here or on the other side of you, who is in any way conforming to parliamentary procedures as they exist? And what is the resolution of the House at which the Soviets are going to be so flabbergasted, by the unusual procedure we adopt, that they are going to cut off our aid, cut off our economic projects and cut off our factories and mills in which they have helped us?

But, coming to the debate itself, what was the purpose of whatever I said? I have been accused of saying that I am not in favour of non-alignment. First of all, I did not say it. Had I said it, I do not care, for the simple reason that I do not think any foreign policy should have a label put on it ahead of time. Every foreign policy should develop on the very simple grounds of self-interest and we must not talk about non-alignment as if it is the sacred cow of this country. I would very much like you, Sir, to put a piece of blank paper in front of the Treasury Bench, let alone the benches behind it, and let them each write out what they think about non-alignment. I guarantee that you will get 57 answers from them; and to accuse us that we do not know what non-alignment means is actually fantastic. It is quite true we do not know. If they do not know, how can we?

What have I said? Everything that I said today in my speech earlier, in moving the motion, was a pointer as to where this Government had sacrificed the country's self-interest. I have not at any time made any reference to show that the Soviet Union has always done this to us. We have received several good offers from the Soviet Union. We have also received several bad offers from the Soviet Union. I have only categorised those bad offers, that I know of from per-

sonal knowledge. Surely there are several other bad offers they know of from their personal knowledge which, unfortunately, I was not able to bring forward today. And, this was the purpose of the Adjournment Motion. Because of some reason unknown to me and to a great many of us, agreements are made which are not favourable to us. Therefore, one must obviously ask the question, 'why?'. If one cannot get a simple answer then one must attribute motives. I asked the Prime Minister certain simple questions. She has not bothered to reply. I do not blame her; she is probably embarrassed. But when we have a debate of this nature and we have dozen of speakers getting up and trying to defend the indefensible, one thing should be demanded at least by you. Sir, that (a) they first hear the speeches made and (b) that they understand whatever is said. Having been armed with these two potent weapons, not supplied by the Soviet Union or the United States but endowed from heaven, it would be possible then to debate somewhat more lucidly.

My hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya refused to live up to his name and therefore I shall not deal with what he said. But we had a very angry lady also, to whom no matter who said what it was always attributed to Piloo Mody. I can only leave this motion in the hope that this preying on the mind of hers of Piloo Mody will give her sweet dreams and not nightmares.

As for my dear friend, Shri Dange—I have been accused of having made it possible for him to come to Parliament—he says he believes in logic. That is his strong point! In the process of logic, he has built a house for me, the house of Modys. There is the house of Tatas, there is the house of Birlas, I believe there is even a

house of Patanwala in Bombay. Now there is a house of Modys from which I am supposed, single-handedly, to defeat the Soviet Union and bring American imperialism into this country. He also laid claim that he knew the difference between junk and good machinery. I do not think that even he should credit himself with that capacity. Whatever other things he said about me and my family, I think would be best left unanswered. I am not too keen on having a very close look at his own pedigree.

Coming back to the problem of Soviet arms to Pakistan, as I said, I am a very unhappy man today, because I should have expected that these people, whom I do not treat differently—they are human beings; fire burns them, water wets them—I should have expected that by our reasonable dialogue, such as this, we might have been able to persuade them and to get them agree to something so that we can all say: "Yes, we are all Indians, we think alike when it comes to matters endangering the security of our country". Unfortunately, I have come to the firm conclusion after today that the only thing obsessing the minds of these people is what endangers the security of the Congress Party. And as I look around these expectant faces the only conclusion that I can draw is that what shows on these boards will not have been of any significance whatsoever, it will only prove that a great many people wear their hearts in their bellies.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do now adjourn".

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 2]

[19.44 hrs.

Ahmed, Shri J.
 Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chittybabu, Shri C.
 Dandekar, Shri N.
 Deb., Shri D. N.
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Dipa, Shri A.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi Shri S. M.
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Maiti, Shri S. N.

Majhi, Shri Mahendra
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ranga, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Sharma, Shri N. S.
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
 Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Solanki, Shri P. N.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Birua, Shri Kolai
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal

Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Janardhanan, Shri C.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri	Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar	Kamala Kumari, Kumare
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Karan Singh, Dr.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Kasture, Shri A. S.
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Katham, Shri B. N.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki	Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Damani, Shri S. R.	Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Dange, Shri S. A.	Khanna, Shri P. K.
Das, Shri N. T.	Kinder Lal, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Dass, Shri C.	Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Krishna, Shri M. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao, S.	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Maharaj Singh, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Mandal, Dr. P.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Ering, Shri D.	Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Mangalathumadam, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Marandi, Shri
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Meghachandra, Shri M.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Mehta, Shri Asoka
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti	Mehta, Shri P. M.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Menon, Shri Govinda
Govind Das, Dr.	Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Gupta, Shri Lakhani Lal	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Hari Krishna, Shri	Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Heerji Bhai, Shri	Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Naghnoor Shri M. N.
Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri	

Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Reddy, Shri Surendar
Nanda, Shri	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Roy, Shrimati Uma
Pahadia, Shri	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Pandey, Shri K. N.	Saleem, Shri M. Y.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Pant, Shri K. C.	Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai	Sanji Rupji, Shri
Partap Singh, Shri	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Parthasarathy, Shri	Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Patel, Shri Manubhai	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Patel, Shri N. N.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Patil, Shri A. V.	Sen, Dr. Ranen
Patil, Shri C. A.	Sethi, Shri P. C.
Patil, Shri Deorao	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Patil, Shri S. D.	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Patil, Shri T. A.	Shah, Shri Shantilal
Poonacha, Shri C. M.	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Pramanik, Shri J. N.	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Prasad, Shri Y. A.	Sharma, Shri M. R.
Radhabai, Shrimati B.	Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Raj Deo Singh, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Rajasekharan, Shri	Sher Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.	Sheth, Shri T. M.
Ram, Shri T.	Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Ram Dhan, Shri	Shinkre, Shri
Ram Dhani Das, Shri	Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri	Shukla, Shri S. N.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Ram Swarup, Shri	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.
Randhir Singh, Shri	Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Rane, Shri	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Rao, Shri Jaganath	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Rao, Shri Thirumala	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Sonavane, Shri
Reddi, Shri G. S.	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Reddy, Shri P. Antony	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Swaran Singh, Shri

Tarodekar, Shri V. B.

Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tula Ram, Shri

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Verma, Shri Prem Chand

Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes—61; Noes—206.

The motion was negatived.

19.47 hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C. C. Desai to continue his speech. He is not present. Then, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल हाउस के सामने रखा गया है, मैं इसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं ...

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

19.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 23, 1968|Shravana 1, 1890 (Saka).

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri Yashwant Singh Kushwah, S. M. Krishna, Raghughir Singh Shastri and K. P. Singh Deo.

NOES: Sarvashri Hanumanthaiya, Naval Kishore Sharma, Tamaskar and Asghar Husain.