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Phalgun 13, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

(Fourth Series-Vol. XXXVII, 10th Session, 1970/1891-92 (Saka))

No. 11—Wednesday, March 4, 1970/Phalgun 13, 1891 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 4, 1970/Phalgun 13,
1891 (Saka)

—
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAI. ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Textile Mills in Nepal by Indian Industrialist

+

*211. SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepal
Government had offered to an Indian
Industrialist to set up two textile mills in
Nepal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the
Industrialist first agreed and then rejected
this offer; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) . The Ministry
of Foreign Trade has no information of

any recent offer made by H. M. G. of
Nepal to any Indian industrialist for setting
up textile mills in Nepal. However, in 1967,
two Indian parties explored the possibilities
of setting up textile mills in Nepal. The
projects did not materialise. Precise and
authentic information on the reasons for
abandonment of these projects is not
available.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
This is the statement by the Nepalese Amb-
assador to India, which has been published
in the *Patriot* of 7th January. The following
is the report :

"He denied that preference was given to
Pakistan to set up two textile mills.
Mr. Pande explained that the first offer
of these mills was given to a private
industrialist in India. India had demand
adequate power and Nepal spent nearly
£ 4 lakhs on import of generator. Later,
the industrialist backed out and Nepal
had to go to Pakistan.".

This means that the negotiations had
gone on to a certain extent and later on it
was cancelled. I would like to know whether
any definite procedure is followed in
regard to these negotiations by private
industrialists with other countries, and
whether Government knows the position at
the various stages of the negotiations
between these private parties and the other
countries.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : There is a
definite procedure laid down for these
investments outside. Even in this matter,
the two parties which were negotiating with
the Nepal Government came to us for

certain facilities. This was considered, and we agreed to give some. But as my colleague has said, their negotiations with Nepal did not materialise.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : If Government are not a party at the various stages of these negotiations, then our image abroad suffers. We are having negotiations with various African countries, and if negotiations with any country get cancelled in this manner, then the African countries also will think that we are not very much interested in these things and this will have a bad effect on our negotiations with those countries. Therefore, at least for the future, will Government see that they are also a party at the various stages of the negotiations so that there is no last-minute cancellation of the negotiations?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Government are not directly a party because these are investment by private parties. But as I have said, there is a well laid-down procedure. Particularly with Nepal, our economic co-operation and relations are good, and therefore, we encourage such things. Our Ambassador is also sometimes involved in these things. But in this case, whenever they came to us for certain facilities, we considered the request and we extended to them whatever facilities were possible under our policy. But probably in their negotiations with the Nepalese Government, they could not come to any agreement, and that was why this did not materialise. At that stage, we could not do anything about it.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : May I ask the hon. Minister whether the units in Nepal could not be installed, because while the Government of India had given them the assurance that they would supply adequate quantity of cotton, they had finally refused to supply the cotton? I had a discussion with the present Governor of Gujarat when he was our Ambassador in Nepal, and I myself had discussions with him, and the units were not coming up because the Government of India were not prepared to supply adequate cotton.

MR SPEAKER : Is the hon. Member asking a question or supplying information?

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : I am asking a question to this Government. My question

is whether the Government of India had refused to supply adequate quantity of cotton, with the result that the units could not be installed there?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : That is criminal conspiracy.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No. The House is aware that there is shortage of cotton, and we are not allowing any additional installed capacity in the country, and it is banned. But in this case, because of our relations with Nepal, we agreed that a major part of the cotton requirements will be supplied, and we agreed to give them 12,000 bales of cotton per year, provided a part of the other requirements was met from other sources. We gave this concession because of our relations with Nepal, although we do not allow any additional spindlage or loomage in the country.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Textile mills have been established by the industrialists in Ethiopia. There are also negotiations with other countries. In spite of our closeness with Nepal, may I know the reasons why Indian industries do not go in for textile mills or other business in Nepal?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is not true to say that our industrialists do not go in for business; they are going in for business and they are doing business. This particular project may not have gone through.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference 1970

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- * 212. **SHRI MAYAVAN :**
- SHRI SAMINATHAN :**
- SHRI NARAYANAN :**
- SHRI DHANDAPANI :**
- SHRI N. R. LASKAR :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference this year;

(b) whether India has been requested to arrange this meeting in India itself;

(c) whether India refused this proposal; and

(d) if so, the reasons for refusal and when the Conference is likely to be held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to present indications, it is not likely that a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference will be held this year.

(b) No, Sir.

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

SHRI MAYAVAN: May I know whether the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference has been held outside the UK at any time, and if not, the main criteria for holding the conference only in the UK?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I cannot say with certainty, but I think that on one occasion, this conference was held in Lagos in Nigeria. It is true that in the past, meetings have been taking place in London, but the main reason for that, I think, is one of convenience of the countries concerned.

SHRI MAYAVAN: May I know why India did not take the initiative for holding the conference in India itself?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is not a question for taking initiative. It is a question which is decided on the basis of a consensus. A number of venues are suggested in the conference and a decision is taken on the basis of consensus.

SHRI MAYAVAN: Was there any request for holding the conference in India?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: No such request has been made, but if all the other countries of the Commonwealth think that India should be the venue, we shall give it due consideration.

SHRI DHANDAPANI: May I know whether there is a demand for the withdrawal of the membership of our Union from the Commonwealth for various reasons, and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I could not follow the question.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether any suggestion was made for the withdrawal of India from the Commonwealth.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This question has been discussed on the floor of the House on a number of occasions. Government are not thinking in terms of leaving the Commonwealth.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why?

SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Are Government seriously thinking of the utility of such conference because of the recent unilateral action on the part of UK to enter the ECM as well as the imposition of a 15 per cent tariff on textiles from Commonwealth countries? Are these steps not inevitably breaking up the Commonwealth practices?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): The Commonwealth does not consist of UK only. So far there has been a tendency to think of the Commonwealth as a kind of an Anglo-polar association. In many ways, it has historically functioned in that way and it is something not in keeping with the evolution of the Commonwealth. If the Commonwealth organisation can serve all its members and if it can produce something good for the member-countries and for the international community, it would be a good thing to continue. But if, on the other hand, it tends to be an Anglo-polar organisation, then obviously it will lose meaning.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the reaction of our Government, if any, to the prospect of continuing to be a fellow member of the Commonwealth along with the Government of Rhodesia which has just now unilaterally proclaimed itself to be a Republic, that is, a White Republic, jeopardising and suppressing the rights of the coloured people there?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I entirely agree with the hon. member's sentiments about the illegal regime in Rhodesia. It has declared itself illegally to be a Republic. It

has not been admitted as a member of the Commonwealth; nor will we be a party to its admission unless there is majority rule based on universal franchise there.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : It is true there are other members too in the Commonwealth, but the fact remains that the British Government is the supreme body presiding over all the Commonwealth meetings. It is also a fact that during the Pak aggression on us the British Government gave open support to that country against the interest of our country. Even though we remain in the Commonwealth, they have not kept up an independent or impartial attitude. Government should have withdrawn from, or quit, the Commonwealth then and there itself. I do not know why our hon. Minister is still lingering over our continuance in the Commonwealth, even though it is not beneficial to us. As the Commonwealth has become an useless old-age wife, let him atleast divorce the old-age lady that is not useful to him or to the country.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I hope you and the House will not subscribe to the concept propounded by the hon. member that when the wife becomes old, one should give her up. I think in old age she requires more love and care.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : But he is comparatively young. He can divorce the old wife.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : He has given the true and correct picture, because he knows it well.

श्री ओम प्रकाश रायगी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नरमेन्ट ने आगे यहाँ इमीग्रेशन—ता बनाकर ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट रखने वाले हजारों भारतीयों को जो आगे से रोका हुआ है, क्या इस इस्यू को भारत सरकार आगामी कम्युनिवेल्य कान्फेस में उठाने का विचार रखती है या नहीं? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : हम समझते हैं कि इस मामले पर कामनवेल्य में जरूर बातचीत होनी चाहिए।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : दूसरे जो कामनवेल्य कन्ट्रीज़ हैं वहाँ के लोग इंग्लैंड में माइंप्रोट हो राकते हैं और उनको वे लेते हैं लेकिन जिनके पास पासपोर्ट हैं जोकि इस्ट अफ्रीका के लोग हैं उनको पर्मिशन क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहाँ से कहाँ चले गए। यह सवाल कहाँ से पैदा होता है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : ब्रिटिश गवर्नरमेन्ट कामनवेल्य कन्ट्री है। तो यह बात कामनवेल्य कान्फेस में उठायेगे या क्या करेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल का स्कोप भी तो आना चाहिए।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यह सही है कि सन् 71 में होने वाली जो कामनवेल्य कान्फेस है वह उन दिनों में होगी जबकि ब्रिटेन में आम चुनाव होंगे तो क्या इसलिए ब्रिटेन यह चाहता है कि वह कान्फेस हमारे यहाँ न होकर कहीं बाहर हो क्योंकि उसमें रोडेशिया, दमी-प्रेशन, कामन माकेंट, इन समस्याओं पर तेज़ बहस हो सकती है और कटुता आ सकती है? क्या इससे बचने के लिए ही कामनवेल्य कान्फेस सिंगापुर में की जा रही है?

MR. SPEAKER : This is just an inference. You are asking his opinion. How can it be a question?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It is known to the whole House that in the last Commonwealth Conference our Prime Minister was given a seat in the third row. In view of this, in the coming conference if our Prime Minister is placed in such a disadvantageous and dishonourable position, may I know whether the Government would review participating in future Commonwealth conferences?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as I remember, this question has been answered here that there was no question of the Prime Minister being given a seat at the back because of any desire to show any disrespect to her, but that it was because of

the seating arrangements I do not think we should be too touchy about these matters.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is very important.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am glad that the hon. Member attaches so much importance to seat. So far he has been blaming us for attaching importance to seat.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It is a question of the honour of India.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If I may say so, the honour of India is well protected, is not lost by seating, but so far as the question of our attending the Commonwealth Conference is concerned, naturally when we attend we see that proper arrangements are made.

Export of Nepalese Goods through India

***213. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepalese jute exports were recently held up

and not allowed to pass through at Jagbaur Station in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the total Nepalese exports and the kinds of goods, passing through Indian ports per year and under what mutual trade agreements ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE

(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). There is no restriction in India on the transit of raw jute of Nepalese origin to third countries. However, a consignment could be detained by the Indian Customs authorities if they have reason to believe that the jute presented for export has not originated in Nepal. Accordingly, some consignments of jute were not allowed to pass through the Indian Customs Post after 16th February, 1970.

(c) A statement showing Nepal's exports to third countries via Calcutta port during 1969, is laid on the Table of the House. The Treaty of Trade and Transit of 1960 defines the relation between India and Nepal in matters of trade and transit.

Statement

Statement showing Quantity and Value of Exports by Nepal to third countries via Calcutta port during the year 1969.

| S. No. | Description of goods | 1969 | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Quantity | Value (In Rs.) F.O.B. Indian |
| 1. Raw Jute | | 16,129 M/T | ** 3,22,58,000/- |
| 2. Jute Goods | | 6,737 M/T | ** 1,49,96,560/- |
| 3. Cardamom | | 87,730 Kgs. | 7,02,577/- |
| 4. Stainless Steel Scrap | | 340 M/T | 6,30,432/- |
| 5. Curio Goods | | 285 cases | 2,35,494/- |
| 6. Woollen Carpets | | 1,063 pcs. | 3,10,641/- |
| 7. Goat skins | | 5,65,260 pcs. | 54,91,170/- |
| 8. Crude drugs | | 3,070 Kgs. | 46,121/- |
| 9. Shoes | | 5,755 pairs | 1,16,894/- |
| 10. Wool | | 49,714 Kgs. | 4,12,030/- |
| 11. Sherpa Jackets & Chaddar | | 285 Kgs. | 11,056/- |
| 12. Herbs | | 2,000 Kgs. | 7,866/- |

** Value approximate

| S. No. | Description of goods | 1969 | Value (in Rs.) F.O.B. Indian |
|--------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Quantity | |
| 13. | Bobbins | 1,59,074 pcs. | 2,04,061/- |
| 14. | Aero Engines | 19 packgs. | 4,02,200/- |
| 15. | Peacock Feathers | 12,10,000 pcs. | 1,20,910/- |
| 16. | Logs | 34 pcs. | 26,874/- |
| 17. | Bristles | 3,845 Kgs. | 1,03,221/- |
| 18. | Timber | 84,721 bds. | 17,07,872/- |
| 19. | Black Tea | 3,134 Kgs. | 52,307/- |
| 20. | Cutch | Nil | - |
| 21. | Mica | Nil | - |
| 22. | Bee's Wax | Nil | - |
| 23. | Linseed | 161 M/T. | 1,92,285/- |
| 24. | Lizard skins | 3,000 pcs. | 11,30/- |
| 25. | Jute Caddies | 25 M/T. | 14,299/- |
| 26. | Incense | 16 cases | 6,003/- |
| 27. | Exhibition goods | 121 cases | 2,84,535/- |

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल में छपा हुआ है “जगबोर स्टेशन” जबकि मैंने लिखा था “जोगबनी”।

मन्त्री जी ने जो कहा कि कन्साइनमेन्ट पकड़े गए वह बहुत हद तक ठीक है लेकिन मैं जानता चाहता हूं कि इसके कठन कितनी दफा किन किन जगहों पर नेपाल के गुड्स हिन्दुस्तान में ट्रानजिट में पकड़े गए और किन वज़ूहात से उनको छोड़ दिया गया?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जट के या सभी कमोडिटीज के?

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा : सभी के।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसके लिये तो मुझ को सूचना चाहिये। जोगबनी से लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश तक नेपाल की दर्जनों लैंड कस्टम्स की पोस्ट्स हैं। कहां कहां कितना सामान पकड़ा गया इस के तकसील चाहिये। अगर माननीय सदस्य सूचना देंगे तो मैं जवाब दे सकूंगा।

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा : उन वजहों में और वजहें भी हैं लेकिन एक वजह यह भी है कि ट्रानजिट में नेपाल का माल हिन्दुस्तान की सरजमीन से सही रूप में नहीं पास हो रहा है। नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में जो डिफरेंसेज हैं उन में इजाफा हुआ है। इधर जो शादी हुई है नेपाल के राजकुमार की उस में लोगों का स्वागत करते हुए नेपाल के राजा ने जो कुछ कहा है वह हर अस्कार में आया है, लेकिन मैं “नेशनल हेरल्ड” से पढ़ रहा हूं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये। नेपाल के महाराजा ने क्या कहा है उस से क्या मतलब है?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : ..“As a land-locked country Nepal seeks nothing more than transit facilities in accordance with customary international practices in a spirit of good neighbourliness.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा : आप जरा मेरी बात सुनिये। हमारे रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव वहां पर गये हैं।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की जो चिन्ता है उस को दूर करने के लिये सरकार कुछ कर रही है या नहीं। नेपाल का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव यहां रहता है। क्या उस के साथ आप मीटिंग बुलायेंगे ताकि यह मसला हल हो और भारत से उस के सम्बन्ध मन्द हो जायें...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा : अगर आप पूछने नहीं देते तो मैं अपना सवाल विघड़ा करता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow it. You want to overawe the Chair all the time.

श्री गणानन्द ठाकुर : हम लोगों का निवाचिन क्षेत्र नेपाल से मिलता है और यह सवाल हम लोगों के सामने चला आता है। यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। इस तरह से रोक देने से कैमे काम चलेगा? अगर इस तरह से किया जादेगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल सकेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह है कि प्रश्न करने के नियम रखते गये हैं। और नियमों के मुताबिक आप सीधा सवाल कर सकते हैं। इस के साथ भूमिका नहीं हो सकती।

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा : इस के लिये थोड़ी भूमिका देना ज़रूरी है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के लिये आप स्पीच नहीं कर सकते, आप इस को सजेस्टिव नहीं बना सकते, इन्फार्मेटिव नहीं बना सकते। आप डाक्ट्रेक्ट इन्फार्मेशन मांग सकते हैं। यह मैं कई दफे हाउस में कह चुका हूं, लेकिन अगर वह तकरीर ही करना चाहते हैं तो किसी और मोके पर कर सकते हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर : आप श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा को दुसाइये, वह सीधा सवाल पूछेंगे। आप उन को अलाऊ कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बैठ गये।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : आप उन से सीधा सवाल पूछने को कहिये वह पूछेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पूछिये।

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा : मैं कह रहा हूं कि उनकी चिन्ता यह है कि लेंड लाइन कन्ट्री होने की बजाए से उन का व्यापार बढ़ नहीं पाता है और न नेवरिंग कंट्री से उन को सुविधायें मिल सकती हैं। अभी हाल में नेपाल के राजा ने अपील की है इस के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शादी के समय जो हमारे रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव गये थे उन्होंने कोई बात चीत की, और इस चिन्ता को दूर करने के लिये क्या निकट भविष्य में नेपाल और भारत के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव को मीटिंग आप बुलायें ताकि विस्तारपूर्वक विचार होने के बाद हमेशा के लिये यह चिन्तायें और डिफरेन्स लात्म हो जायें और दोनों देशों के बीच अस्थान सम्बन्ध हो जायें?

श्री ब. रा. भगत : जहां तक लेंडलाइन कंट्री नेपाल के होने का सम्बन्ध है, उन को व्यापार करने का हक है और उन को हम इस की सुविधायें देने हैं। किसी दूसरे मुल्क को जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं उन से कहीं ज्यादा सुविधायें हम दे रहे हैं। सवाल यह है कि उन के और हमारे साथ जो ट्रेड ट्रिटी है उस में लिखा हुआ है कि डिफलेक्शन आफ ट्रेड न हो, या समिलिंग का माल दूसरे कंट्रीज का नेपाल के प्रयाप्त हां न प्राप्त और यहां के प्रयाप्त नेपाल को समिलिंग न हो, यह दोनों कंट्रीज के समझौते के बाद तय हुया। जो कुछ भी इस तरह का माल आता है उस को कस्टम अधिकारी रोकते हैं अभी जो माल तीसरी जगह से नेपाल के हारा आता है या जो डिफलेक्शन आफ ट्रेड होता है। यह सब ट्रिटी के मात्रात होता है। लेंड लाइन कंट्री की किसी सुविधा में हम राष्ट्रवट नहीं टालते। अभी बात चीत चन रही है और आगे भी को इंटर-गवर्नमेंटल कमेटी है वह इस बारे में बात चीत करेगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी यह बात बतलाई कि नेपाल से निर्यात होने वाली चीजों की स्थिति क्या है। लेकिन यह तो कानूनी निर्यात की बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गैर-कानूनी तौर से, जिस का मंत्री महोदय ने बाद में जिक्र भी किया, तरह तरह के सामान का निर्यात नेपाल से कैसे होता है और इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने उस की रोक याम करने के लिये कौन सी कार्रवाई की है और उस का क्या नतीजा निकला है? क्या यह बात सही है कि गैर-कानूनी तरीके से नेपाल से बहुत सा निर्यात जो होता है उस के गोल माल में पटना में जो सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट के कस्टम और एक्साइज के दफ्तर हैं उस के बड़े बड़े अफसर शामिल हैं। अगर यह सूचना मंत्री महोदय को मिली है तो क्या वह इस की एन्कवायरी करवाने के लिये तैयार है?

श्री ब. रा. भगत : कस्टम के अफसर उस में शामिल हैं इस की सूचना हमारे पास तो नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास हो तो हम जहर उस की देख भाल करेंगे। जहां तक लैंड कस्टम्स पोस्ट्स का ताल्लुक है, हमारा नेपाल से साड़े नी सौ या एक हजार मीन लम्बा बांडर है और उस पर जगह जगह पर लैंड कस्टम्स पोस्ट्स रखली गई हैं। स्मिलिंग को रोकने के लिये सारी कार्रवाई होती है। हम ने सारे अधिकार दे रखे हैं और हम इस पर मुस्तैद हैं कि नेपाल होकर के किन्हीं दूसरे देशों से हमारे यहां स्मिलिंग न हो सके।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : गोरखपुर और बस्ती जो उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले हैं वह नेपाल बांडर से लगे हुए हैं। वहां से नेपाल में जाकर के किसान लेती करते हैं। जिस तरह से आप ने जूट के लिये सुविधा दे रखी है उसी तरह से गेहूं और चावल गोरखपुर और बस्ती में आने की सुविधा करेंगे?

अम्बेदकर महोदय : यह जूट का सवाल है।

श्री ब. रा. भगत : माननीय सदस्य स्वयम् कहते हैं कि वहां जा कर लोग लेती करते हैं और वह सुविधा मिली हुई है।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : लेती करते हैं, लेकिन माल लाने पर रोक है। क्या इस के लिये सुविधा होगी?

श्री ब. रा. भगत : हमारी ट्रिटी के मुताबिक नेपाल में पैदा हुआ माल हिन्दुस्तान में आ सकता है और हिन्दुस्तान का बना हुआ माल या पैदा हुआ माल नेपाल जा सकता है। इस में कोई रोक याम नहीं है। अगर इस के अलावा कोई बात हो तो उसकी सूचना दी जाय। तभी मैं कुछ कह सकता हूँ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Nepal is our neighbour and a friendly country and it has to route its exports and imports through our country. We have got a trade agreement with that country. May I know whether any review has been made recently to exchange notes with Nepal in the light of the recent statement or address made by the King of Nepal in which, by implication, it meant that the trade agreement with our country is not to the satisfaction of that country? In the light of these observations, may I know whether any review is going to be made with regard to this?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : A trade delegation from Nepal had come. We have had discussions, and the discussions were inconclusive, and we are expecting our delegation to go and conclude and finalise this thing. All the difficulties that have been pointed out are under discussion.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : क्या भारत सरकार को इस की सूचना मिली है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान से जो माल नेपाल को भारत की घरती से होकर जाता है, उस में कुछ इस प्रकार की चीजों का भी निर्यात किया गया जो भारत की घरती से होकर नहीं पास होना चाहिये था, और उस के प्राधार पर ही भारत सरकार सतकं हुई इस में कितनी सत्यता है?

श्री ब. रा. भगत : यह ट्रेड ट्रिटी में दिया हुआ है कि कैसा माल जा सकता है, जो कि नार्थल ट्रेड होता है। इस के अलावा जो अन्यायराइज्ड गुड्स जाते हैं या दूसरी तरह की वातें होती हैं उन की रोक याम हम झरू करते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशपीर जाह्वी : शायद मैं आपना प्रश्न समझा नहीं पाया। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि चीत और पाकिस्तान जो माल भारत की धरती से होकर नेपाल भेजते हैं क्या उनके बारे में आपके पास विकायते आई हैं कि चीत और पाकिस्तान ने इस सुविधा का अनुबित लाभ उठाया और वह माल हमारी धरती से होकर नहीं जाना चाहिये था। इसकी विकायत के बाद ही आप सतकं हुए हैं इस में कहां तक सत्यता है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उसकी हमारे पाम कोई गुच्छा नहीं है।

श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी : भारत और नेपाल की सीमायें बहुत दूर तक आगम में मिलती हैं और जो व्यापार होता है उस में हमेशा गोनमाल हो जाता है। उम्हों दूर करने के लिए कोई कारण उत्तापने किये हैं?

अध्यक्ष महीदय : यह ज्यूट के बारे में मत्तान है, जबरन स्पर्गालिंग का सबाल नहीं है।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : भारत और नेपाल का रिश्ता बहुत निकट का रहा है, बहुत धनिष्ठ रहा है, मधुर रहा है। नेपाल के साथ जो व्यापार हमा करता था उस में सरकार की पहले इजाजत लेने की भी ज़रूरत नहीं होती थी। पिछले कुछ सालों से सीमा की चैक पोस्ट्स पर जिग तरह का व्यवहार चल रहा है और मैं तो कहूँगा कि सरकारी अधिकारियों और सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण ही वह चल रहा है, उसके चलते गारत का जो सामान नेपाल जाना है अधिक गुल्म पर वह सामान दूसरे देशों में पहुँचा दिया जाता है। ज्यूट

उपजाने वाला जो इलाका या धान उपजाने वाला जो इलाका है, वहां से जो ये पदार्थ नेपाल जाते हैं, ये पदार्थ नेपाल होकर दूसरे देशों में न जा सकें और भारतीय किसानों को ब्लैकमार्किटिंग की स्थिति में न पड़ना पड़े इसके लिए सरकार कौन से ठोस उपाय कर रही है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सबाल के जवाब में मैंने कहा है कि जहां तक ज्यूट का सम्बन्ध है भगर कस्टम्स के अधिकारी यह देखते हैं कि नेपाल का ज्यूट बाहर भेजा जा रहा है तो उसके लिए तौ वे बुलेआग लूट देते हैं लेकिन भगर हिन्दुस्तान का ज्यूट नेपाल के द्वारा बाहर भेजा जा रहा है तो उसकी रोक याम करते हैं। कुछ कंसाइनमेंट्स को रोका भी गया है।

SHRI RANGA : There must be something more than what my hon. friend has been good enough to say to the House by saying that they are still carrying on their talks, because the King there went out of his way at a reception to make a reference to the delay that is being caused by the Government of India in regard to these talks. May we have an assurance from the Government that they would try their best to expedite these talks and reach some understanding with Nepal which would be honourable and beneficial to both the countries?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I can assure the hon. Member that there is no delay on our part.

SHRI RANGA : When the King himself has made that statement how can you say that?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I can explain the position. These talks *inter alia* are in relation to *inter alia* difficulties about imports from Nepal, particularly of synthetics and stainless steel, which are otherwise banned in this country. In November, 1968 there was an agreement about this. Now difficulties have arisen about the implementation of the agreement. Therefore, a delegation had come from Nepal and we had discussions, but they were inconclusive. Now we are ready to go there and finalise these talks any day. I expect that either this month

or early next month a delegation will go there and finalise this. There is no question of any delay on our part. We are prepared to go even today. But the invitation must come that they are ready to continue and conclude the discussion.

Export of Jute to European Economic Community

*214. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European Common Market has entered into an agreement with Government for the import of jute for further export to the European Economic Community;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether India and European Common Market have agreed to set up a joint commission to study the various aspects relating to the deal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A copy of the Agreement concluded between the E. E. C. and India for export of jute goods to the former is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. Attention is invited to Para C of the Agreement.

STATEMENT

Text of Agreement concluded between the European Economic Community and Government of India

Letter dated 27th November 1969 from the President of the Delegation of the European Communities to the Ambassador of India to the E. E. C.

Your Excellency,

During the trade negotiations of the GATT, the Community had completed its tariff offers for jute products by the following declaration of intention :

"The E. E. C. is ready to undertake, as soon as possible, negotiations with India

and Pakistan on the various problems in jute trade, with the following objectives :

--possibilities of greater access to the Community market will be offered to these two countries in the frame-work of mutually satisfactory arrangements;

--periodic reviews of the situation should be envisaged in order to search for appropriate solution to any problem which may come up in the application of such arrangements.

In conformity with this declaration, negotiations were undertaken between the Community and the representatives of your Government since June, 1967.

During these negotiations, the two parties agreed, as you know, to search for mutually acceptable solutions and to observe the following principles :

--Progressive enlargement of access to Community market, for INDIA

--Global maintenance of the activity of the European Jute Industry at its present level.

Taking these elements into consideration, I have the honour to confirm what has been agreed to by the two parties in the following terms :

A. The Community

1. shall integrally apply, as soon as the agreement comes into force the tariff concessions agreed to during the Kennedy Round, for products in categories 1 to 6 (see attached herewith, the definition of these categories and the duties agreed upon.) (1).

2. undertakes to suspend customs duties, on all imports of packing articles in conformity with the provisions of the customs Convention relating to the temporary import of packing material.

1. The tariff concessions mentioned above apply to the positions and sub-positions of the Common Customs Tariff indicated below :

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| 57.06 Yarn of jute | 8% |
| 57.10 Woven fabrics of jute | |

A. of a width of not more than 150 cm. and weighing per square metre :

- (i) Less than 310 grams 20%
- (ii) not less than 310 grams and not more than 500 grams 19%
- (iii) More than 500 grams 15%

B. of a width of more than 150 cm. 23%

62/03 Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods

A. of Jute fabrics :

II Other :

- (a) of Woven fabrics weighing not less than 310 grams per square metre 20%
- (b) of woven fabrics weighing not less than 310 grams and not more than 500 grams per square metre 19%
- (c) of woven fabrics weighing more than 500 grams per square metre 15%

B. In exchange India accepts

--to limit the total of its deliveries to the Community of products in categories 4 and 5 to 5,500 tonnes for the calendar year 1969 with an increase of 250 tonnes per year for each one of the following years.

--it is understood :

--that the quantitative restrictions in force in certain Member States on the two categories of products will be suspended during the duration of validity of the agreement;

--that the Community will not object to the ceiling mentioned earlier, being exceeded in case of additional demand in the Community markets;

--that the management of this Community ceiling shall be operated according to the system of double control.

C. A joint Commission of cooperation shall be created. It will be composed of

representatives of India and the representatives of the European Economic Community. This Commission shall meet at least once a year at the request of one of the parties;

--to examine all the aspects of the situation of the whole of the jute economy considered to be important, including the study of competition in third markets for manufactured jute products,

--to seek mutually acceptable solutions,

--to formulate suggestions to the respective competent authorities.

D. The first annual review envisaged in point C above, shall be a general review of all the jute products covered in the annex.

E. This agreement shall come into force on the first day of the second month following the date of its signature.

It is concluded for a period upto the 31st December, 1972.

I shall be grateful if you would kindly confirm to me the agreement of your government on the contents of this letter.

I request Your Excellency to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

President of the delegation of the European Communities

H. E. Ambassador T. Swaminathan, Head of the Indian Mission to the European Community, 121, Avenue Molicre, Brussels - 16.

Definition of the Categories of Jute Products and Duties Agreed Upon in the Kennedy Round

Category 1 : Jute Fabrics of a weight of 500 grams/m² or more and a width not exceeding 10 cm and sacks manufactured from these fabrics 15%

Category 2 : Jute fabrics of a weight of 310 gram/m² or more but less than 500 gram/m² and a width not exceeding 150 cm,

and sacks manufactured from these fabrics 19%

Category 3 : Jute fabrics of a weight less than 310 grams/m² and a width not exceeding 150 cm, and sacks manufactured from these fabrics 20%

Category 1 : Jute fabrics, irrespective of their weight per square metre, of a width greater than 150 cm but not exceeding 230 cm. 22%

Category 5 : Jute fabrics, irrespective of their weight per square metre, of a width exceeding 230 cm. 22%

Category 6 : Yarn of jute 8%

श्री सीताराम केसरी : आपने यूरोपीय साभा बाजार से समझौता किया है। मंकटाड ने भी यह अंडरटेकिंग दी थी कि डिवेलोपिंग कंट्रीज एक परसेट रेवेन्यू में से हेल्प करेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने मंकटाड को एप्रोच किया है कि कस्टमज ड्यूटी में एजेंट्सपार्ट दे दिया जाए और एक्सपोर्ट पर ड्यूटी न लगे?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ब० र० भगत) : जहाँ तक एक परसेट राष्ट्रीय आय की मदद का सवाल है, वह अनलग है। उनसे बातचीत चल रही है। यह ड्यूटी का सवाल है। लेद की बात है कि ड्यूटी को ज्यादा है इसको घटा नहीं पाए हैं। लेकिन केनेडी राउंड में भ्रभी टावस हुई थीं। मंकटाड का भी प्रस्ताव है। कोटा भी लगा है। 22 परसेट की ड्यूटी हमारी ज्यूट गुड्ज पर है। लेकिन इस पर भ्रभी तक कोई समझौता नहीं हो पाया है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : आपने कहा है कि कमेटी बनेगी और उसकी साल में एक बार मीटिंग होगी। एक्सपोर्ट जारी रह सके इसके लिए आप यह कोशिश करेंगे कि दो बार कमेटी की साल में बैठक हो ताकि विस्तारपूर्वक हर चीज की ज्ञानबीन हो और एक्सपोर्ट के मामले

में यह कमेटी आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद कर सके?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कमेटी की बैठक होगी और हम कोशिश करेंगे। यह एग्रीमेंट कुछ ही महीने पहले हुमारा था। पटसन वा जो निर्यात है वह ड्यूटी की हो उस पर से ड्यूटी बिल्कुल हट जाए, इसकी हम कोशिश करेंगे और कारपेट बैरिंग का हमारा निर्यात भी बढ़े, इसके लिए भी हम कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : One important point in the agreement laid on the Table as a statement is:-

"Progressive enlargement of access to the Community market for INDIA".

How far is the Government of India preparing not only to export more jute goods but also to diversify its products to the Common Market in future?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This agreement of November 1969 is about jute. As for diversification, other talks are going on for the general scheme of preferences. The next meeting is on 31st March. That is under the UNCTAD. If that is agreed, it will facilitate export of manufactured goods on low or preferential duty from the developing countries, including India, to the developed markets including the European Common Market.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Taking an example from the marketing of tea where India and Ceylon have now reached a considerable understanding, may I know whether the Government is thinking in terms of a similar understanding between all other jute-growing nations, excluding Pakistan for obvious reasons, so that we have a better marketing strategy and a better share of the jute market: not only in Europe but elsewhere also?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Jute manufacturing countries or jute growing countries?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Both.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : At the moment we have not sought similar agreements on

that but if similar problems as in tea arise, we will certainly keep a watch over it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In this statement, which has been laid on the Table, giving the terms of the agreement there is reference to five or six categories of jute fabrics of different weights and specifications. I would like to know from the Government whether these fabrics are of the hessian or of the sacking variety or both and whether, in view of the fact that it is particularly in the field of sacking that Indian exports are suffering, they have attempted in the negotiations to see that among these fabrics which the European Community is willing to take, there would be a larger proportion of Indian sacking.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that at the moment the entry to the European market is in regard to hessian, carpet backing, sacking and other diversified products. Only the carpet backing exports are rising and others are falling particularly in regard to sacking. This is mainly because of special incentives which Pakistan has devised and we are not able to compete with Pakistan particularly because of their bonus vouchers and their raw jute prices. As long as this position is there, I do not hold out much prospect for sacking. It is in the carpet backing and other specialised products in which we are trying to diversify and develop so that we may be able to maintain our position.

श्री क० न० तिक्करे : जो जांच कमीशन बनेगा, उसमें कौन कौन लोग रहेंगे? इस समय इंडियन बूट का जो भाव मिलता है, क्या यूरोपीय साभा बाजार के साथ समझौता करने के बाद उससे बेहतर भाव मिलेगा और इससे इंडियन जूट के नियांत के सम्बन्ध में देश को क्या फायदा होगा?

श्री क० रा० भगत : जांच कमीशन में उनके और हमारे आकिलहृज होंगे। जब कमीशन की बैठक होगी, तो हम अपने सदस्य नामजद करेंगे। उसमें कोई पर्मार्टिंग मेंद्रवर नहीं है। हमारी तरफ से फौरन ट्रैड मिनिस्ट्री और एक्सटर्नल प्रैंथर्जन मिनिस्ट्री के लोग जायेंगे। इस ट्रैड में बोटा और ड्यूटी फ्रिस्ट ही है।

दाम फ्रिस्ट नहीं है। वे नेगोशिएशन्ज और कन्ट्रैक्ट के आधार पर तय किये जायेंगे।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या यूरोपिय साभा बाजार को पटसन का सामान नियांत करने के सम्बन्ध में यह उतनी ही अनुकूल होंगे, किंतु कि ब्रिटेन को नियांत करने के सम्बन्ध में है; यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह सच है कि यूरोपीय साभा बाजार के साथ व्यापार करने के सिलसिले में राष्ट्र मंडल हमारे रास्ते में रुकावट है?

श्री क० रा० भगत : जी नहीं। कोई रुकावट नहीं है। ब्रिटेन के साथ नियांत व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में कोई ड्यूटी नहीं है, जबकि यूरोपीय साभा बाजार में बोटा और ड्यूटी दोनों ही है। हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यूरोपियन कामन मार्केट में हमारा बोटा बढ़े और ड्यूटी कम हो और केवल जूट के सम्बन्ध में ही नहीं, बल्कि दूसरे माल के सम्बन्ध में भी यूरोपियन कामन मार्केट के साथ स्वतन्त्र रूप से हमारा व्यापार बढ़े।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि जूट के नियांत व्यापार में पाकिस्तान ही हमारा सब से बड़ा प्रतिद्वन्द्वी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कठ्ठ करेंगे कि जिस तरह का समझौता भारत और यूरोपियन कामन मार्केट के बीच हुआ है, क्या वैसा ही कोई समझौता यूरोपियन कामन मार्केट और पाकिस्तान के बीच भी हुआ है या नहीं; यदि हां, तो क्या भारत जूट के नियांत व्यापार में पाकिस्तान के साथ प्रतिद्वन्द्विता कर सकेगा या नहीं, जो अपने नियांत-गुल्कों की कमी के कारण कम दरों पर नियांत कर सकता है?

श्री क० रा० भगत : अभी तक मुझे सूचना नहीं मिली है कि पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्र भी ऐसा समझौता हुआ है।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : यदि समझौता हुआ हो, तो पाकिस्तान कम भाव पर माल नियांत कर सकता है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : समझौता नहीं हुआ है।

भारत में विदेशी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों का बन्द किया जाना

+

*215. श्री बूज मूर्ख लाल :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यायी :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री राम सिंह अयरबाल :

वया विदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत में स्थित विदेशी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों तथा पुस्तकालयों को बन्द करने का है;

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने भारत सरकार की अनुमति के बिना भारत में ऐसे केन्द्र खोल रखे हैं और वे कहां-कहां पर स्थित हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

विदेशिक कार्य मंत्री(श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ग) इस विषय पर 26 फरवरी, 1970 को लोक सभा में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में विस्तृत वक्तव्य दिया गया था।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन को मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : On a point of order Sir. In reply to part (b) of the Question, the Minister said that the information is being collected. But in the Rajya Sabha, the reply was given by his deputy about the names of the cultural centres which were closed. Mr. Surendra Pal Singh disclosed the information in the Rajya Sabha that these are the centres which were closed after this order. This is really funny that the Minister is repeating the same

reply that the information is being collected. (Interruptions)

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दोनों सदनों में एक ही किस्म की जानकारी देनी चाहिये, वर्ता इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा घट जायेगी।

SHRI DINESH SINGH : There is nothing funny about it. The point was that we have asked all the foreign missions to let us know by 10th March any centres that they might have established. We are aware of some centres. There is no desire to keep that away from the hon. Member. (Interruptions) Kindly listen to me. But it would not have been fair to give a reply which is only partially correct. Unless we have this full information, I thought it would not be...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Are there any underground centres ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No, No. They are overground. But unless the foreign missions inform us - may be they might have opened some other branches of which we might not be fully aware....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : My question was why the Minister replied in the Rajya Sabha. Was it a responsible reply ? Was it partially correct or was it partially wrong ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I don't think that the hon. Member can raise in the House why the Minister said something in the other House in that manner. What I am trying to say is that our intention is to give full information and as soon as it is available, I shall place it on the Table of the House.

श्री बूज मूर्ख लाल : सरकार ने भारत स्थित कल्चरल सेंटर्ज को बन्द करने का जो फैसला किया है, उस पर अमरीका ने यह धमकी दी है कि ऐसा किये जाने पर वह भी हमारे कल्चरल सेंटर्ज को बन्द कर देगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार के पास अमरीका की तरफ से ऐसा कोई प्रोटेस्ट आया है या नहीं, अगर हां, तो वह क्या है, और क्या

उसकी यजह से भारत सरकार इन कल्चरल सेंटर्ज को बन्द करना रोक देगी ।

श्री विनेश सिंह : हमारे पास कोई धर्मकी नहीं आई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इतने दिनों में यह जान गये होंगे कि यह सरकार धर्मकियों से नहीं डरती है। (ध्यवधान)

श्री बृज मूर्खण लाल : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि उनके पास अमरीका से कोई प्रोटेस्ट नहीं आया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में समाचार पत्रों में जो कुछ आया है, क्या उसकी तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है, क्या वह न्यूज मन्त्री महोदय के नोटिस में आई है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैंने कहा है कि अमरीकी राजदूत इस के बारे में हमारे यहाँ लोगों से पिले थे। मेरे पास एक चिट्ठी भी अमरीका के विदेश सेंटरी की आई है। उसमें कोई धर्मकी की बात नहीं है। उनका वहाँ या कि इन सेंटर्ज के रद्दने से हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध और मजबूत होंगे। हमने उनके राजदूत को बताया है कि हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध मजबूत हों, यह हम भी चाहते हैं। और हम जो इतजाम कर रहे हैं उससे हमें आया है कि यह संबंध और मजबूत होंगे।

श्री कंवरलाल पुष्ट : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह सही है, उस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था कि यह जो कल्चरल सेंटर्ज हैं इनकी कुछ ऐस्टिविटीज अनडिजारेबल हैं, उस के बारे में अमेरिकी राजदूत ने यह कहा कि वह इस पर एन्कावायरी कराने के लिये तैयार हैं और उनकी कोई रेकिटिविटी अनडिजायरेबल नहीं है, तो उसके बारे में सरकार को क्या कहना है? दूसरी बात एह यह इम्प्रेशन है कि रूस को अपीज करने के लिए क्योंकि त्रिवेद्म में उन्होंने बर्गेर इजाजत कल्चरल सेंटर खोता था, तो उसको अपीज करने के लिए

आ। यह दूसरे सेंटर्ज बन्द कर रहे हैं, इसके बारे में आप स्पष्टीकरण करें।

बध्यक भ्रहोदय : हाउस में इसके बारे में सवाल जवाब बहुत हो चुका है। अब इसके ऊपर और क्या जवाब चाहते हैं?

श्री विनेश सिंह : उत्तर तो उस दिन भी मेरा रुपाल है आ चुका था। हमने यह कदम जो उठाया है वह विसी को खुश करने के लिए या नाखुश करने के लिए नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य जो मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम किसी बाहर के देश को खुश करने और नाखुश करने के लिए कदम नहीं उठाते हैं। यह तो हमारे देश के हित की बातें हैं। जहाँ तक कि अमेरिका के राजदूत का सम्बन्ध है वह अगर अपने बारे में अपनी जांच करना चाहते हों तो मुझे उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, वह जिस तरह से चाहें जांच वरें। जहाँ तक कि हमारी जांच का सवाल है वह तो हम बताते हैं और हम इस के लिए अमेरिका के राजदूत पर निर्भर नहीं है कि उनको अपनी जांच दिताएं।

श्री रामसिंह अयरबाल : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बंगाल में गतिविधिया हो रही है और वहाँ पर जो ऐंटी नेशनल कल्चरल सेंटर्ज बने हुए हैं उनकी आवाजीन के शियर में शासन ने क्या सोचा है और जो हाल ही की घटना आज के समाचार पत्रों में छपी है कि वहाँ भिनेनाथरों में आग लगाई गई जिसमें 'प्रे म पुजारी' चलचित्र चल रहा था... (ध्यवधान) तो ऐसे कल्चरल सेंटर्ज के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय क्या सोच रहे हैं?

बध्यक भ्रहोदय : यह सवाल हमें आ नहीं सकता।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a fact that Government proposes to close down certain other cultural centres in this country like the Max-Mueller Bhavan, British Council Library etc., and they want to Indianise them? They are all autonomous organisations and if Government wants to Indianise

them, could not they have been Indianised without closing them down ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We are giving thought to this matter.

श्री रवि राय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मैक्समूलर भवन की शाखाएँ हिन्दुस्तान में कहाँ कहाँ हैं और उनका क्या प्रभाव है जहाँ जहाँ यह शाखाएँ हैं, क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई खोज की है कि इसका जनता के ऊपर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : कई जगह हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैक्समूलर भवन के जो सेंटर्स हैं यह 8 हैं। कलकत्ते में हैं, नई दिल्ली में हैं, मद्रास में हैं, बंगलौर में हैं, पुना में हैं, हैदराबाद में हैं, रुकेला में हैं और बम्बई में हैं। भविष्य में यह किस तरह से काम करेंगे इसके बारे में मैंने उस दिन कहा था और अभी माननीय सदस्य के प्रवन्त के उत्तर में भी मैंने जिक्र किया है कि हम इसके बारे में अभी विचार कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : May I know from the Minister what would be the position of these centres which are being closed down, as to what will happen to the buildings, whether they are owned by those embassies, whether they will be handed over to Government of India, whether the books etc. of those libraries are being taken over or given over to the Government or will they run the centres on their own or do the embassies propose to take them back to their countries ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : This question will really arise after we have received information from the missions and also after indication is given by them as to how they wish to close these.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What are the indications ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Do they not have a list of the Embassies that have cultural centres in this country ?

SHRI D. N. TIWARI : May I know what cultural benefits have accrued to our

country from these cultural centres or what mischief is being done by them, and whether Government have examined them, and if so, what the results are ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question has already been replied to.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI : I want to know whether Government have examined what benefits are accruing to our country from these cultural centres or what mischief is being done, and if so, what the results are.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We examined all these and came to the view that in the balance, it would not be desirable for them to continue in their present form.

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कई बार लड़ा हो चुका हूँ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पर्टी के चार आदमी पांचे पूछ चुके हैं।

श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्राले : आप अगर आजा दें तो मैं एक बहुत छोटा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : मैं भी एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ.... (स्वव्याप्ति)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, शोर करने से कोई नाजिक नहीं आ जाती है।

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : आग तो शोर करने वालों को मौका देते हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने फंसला कर लिया है कि शोर करने वालों की विल्कुल नहीं मुन्ह गया।

Export of Tea

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- *216. **SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :**
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE

be pleased to state :

(a) the details of total export of tea during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange earnings from tea exports has gone down considerably ; and

(c) if so, details thereof and action, if any that has been taken by Government to recapture our markets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The actual exports of tea during the years 1968 and 1969 are 208.44 million kilograms and 176.73 million kilograms respectively.

(b) There has been a fall in the value of exports of tea during the year 1969 as compared to the previous year.

(c) the value of exports of tea during the year 1968 and 1969 is Rs. 166.48 crores and Rs. 130.27 crores respectively.

Some of the more important measures taken to impart marketing strength to boost tea exports are :

(1) Proposals in the Central Budget 1970-71 for (i) abolition of export duty on tea and (ii) giving *ad-hoc* rebate in respect of excise duty on tea exports at rates varying with the price of exported tea (2) a replanting subsidy scheme at the rate of Rs. 3500/- per hectare for plain gardens and Rs. 4500/- per hectare for hill gardens for helping the industry in carrying out replantation of old tea areas to increase quantity, reduce costs and improve quality (3) promotional measures for Indian tea through the offices of the Tea Board functioning in London, Brussels, New York, Cairo and Sydney and Tea Centres established at London, Edinburgh, Cairo and Sydney (4) promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers (5) advertisements through appropriate media of

publicity in countries abroad (6) participation in trade fairs and exhibitions (7) sponsoring delegations abroad and inviting delegations from foreign countries to visit India to promote the interest of tea, and (8) undertaking generic promotion of tea in the overseas markets for increasing consumption of tea through membership in Tea Councils functioning in various countries abroad in collaboration with tea producing countries and the local tea trade.

International measures to stabilise tea prices have also been under discussion under the auspices of F.A.O. In a meeting of tea exporting countries held in Mauritius, it has been agreed that 90 million lbs. of tea will be withdrawn from the estimated exports in 1970. A Consultative Committee on Tea has been formed to evolve regulatory measures to give effect to this decision and study further measures necessary to stabilise prices.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : India was once the biggest exporter of tea and was earning substantial foreign exchange. Of late, the export of tea has gone down substantially. Is that not due firstly to the export duty that was being levied till now, and secondly to the quality of tea having done down considerably ? What steps do Government intend to take because this deterioration is due to the fact that the tea plants and bushes are about a hundred years old and yield only a very inferior quality of tea ? What steps will Government take to replace these tea plants and what subsidy will they give in the light of the subsidy given by Ceylon which has now become the biggest exporter of tea ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B.R.BHAGAT) : It is true that there has been a considerable fall in export of tea in value. This is one item which by the present assessment accounts for a net fall of Rs. 36 crores and because of this the efforts that we were making in achieving the target have fallen short of the overall target; in all other items we have achieved a very substantial growth in exports, but because of this fall of Rs. 36 crores in the case of tea, we could not achieve our overall target this year. Therefore, in the current budget a major step has been taken to make our tea more

competitive. For quality production etc. we have taken measures already to give them subsidy. Even the excise duty has been regulated with a view to increase quality production of tea. We hope that as a result of these measures, the tea exports may go up next year.

SHRI S. MOHAMED IMAM : I understand that the subsidy given here for uprooting one acre of old tea bushes and planting new ones in their place is only Rs. 3000 in India as compared to the amount of Rs. 8000 to Rs. 10,000 given as subsidy in Ceylon. The quality of Ceylon tea has gone up because of this, and its production of quality tea has improved, and Ceylon has become the biggest exporter, whereas here there is not sufficient encouragement for the tea-owners to replace the old tea plants and bushes by new tea plants. So, will Government consider the question of increasing the subsidy for replantation, so that the production of quality tea may increase ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The Tea Board is constantly watching it, and after the subsidy has been in operation for one year, the Tea Board will certainly review the position in the light of what the hon. Member has suggested, and if his criticism is justified, certainly, we shall have another look into it.

RE : SHORT-NOTICE QUESTION

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

श्री रामचत्तार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल मैंने कहा था कि शार्ट-नोटिस-क्वेश्चन पोस्टपोन कर दिया जाएगा। इसी लिये मैंने नहीं दूलाया।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nefā Shown as Chinese Territory in Soviet Map

* 217. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :**
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the latest map issued by the Soviet Union in which NEFA has still been shown as in Chinese territory;

(b) whether another Soviet map issued in 1969 also depicted NEFA within Chinese boundaries against which a protest was lodged by Government; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction to bring home to the Soviet Union India's annoyance at such offensive acts of the Soviets ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have seen some Soviet maps issued in 1969 which show NEFA within Chinese territory. However, it is stated on those maps that they are reprints of earlier editions.

(c) The views of the Government of India on those erroneous maps have been conveyed to the Government of U.S.S.R. on several occasions. The Soviet Government have promised to take our views into consideration.

Incitement to Indian Revolutionaries through Peking Radio

* 218. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report appearing in *Indian Express* dated 14th January, 1970 quoting Peking Radio broadcast advising the Indian revolutionaries to take up guns to achieve victory and to send the advanced elements to countryside to organise peasants armed struggle and agrarian revolution apart from propagating that the revolution has spread to eight States in India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such broadcasts are instances of flagrant interference in our internal affairs and expose the hollowness of the claim by the Chinese Government that its foreign policy is based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. The Government of India have from time to time protested to the Chinese against such propaganda. Unfortunately, the Chinese Government have not taken any cognizance of this matter.

कपास का रक्षित भंडार

*219. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या देशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कपास का, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक कच्चा माल है, रक्षित भंडार स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो देशी कपास का रक्षित भंडार स्थापित करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) नवम्बर, 1969 से 31 जनवरी, 1970 तक की अवधि में देशी कपास का कितना रक्षित भण्डार स्थापित किया गया है ?

देशिक व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री श० रा० भगत) : (क) से (ग) . रुई के रक्षित भंडार की स्थापना का प्रश्न काफी समय से सरकार के ध्यान में है। देश में खपत के लिए रुई की मांग स्वदेशी उत्पादन से अधिक है और वास्तव में, स्वदेशी रुई की कमी को पूरा करना पड़ता है। अतः स्वदेशी रुई की कोई फालू मात्रा नहीं होती जिसे जमा करके रक्षित भंडार बनाया जा सके। रुई के चालू मौसम में रुई की पूर्ति की स्थिति ऐसी है कि रुई का अतिरिक्त

आयात करना अनिवार्य हो गया है और रुई का रक्षित भण्डार बनाने से रुई की पूर्ति की स्थिति, जो पहले से ही बिगड़ रही है, और भी सराब हो जायेगी।

Sale and Servicing of DT-14 Tractors supplied by U. S. S. R.

*220. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has not agreed to the Indian proposal of selling and servicing of its popular DT-14 tractors through various Agro-Industrial Corporations in India and has rather preferred the same through private agents and distributors, resulting in black-market etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons assigned for the same; and

(c) whether Government are taking some suitable steps in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) . An understanding has been reached between the Governments of India and the U. S. S. R. that the distribution and servicing of tractors supplied by the U. S. S. R. will be made through the State Agro-Industries Corporation, and also serviced by them if they possess necessary facilities. In case, they do not have such facilities, they would make use of facilities available with the erstwhile agents of the U. S. S. R.

पूर्वी बूरोप के देशों को निर्वात

*221. श्री आत्म वास :

श्री शिवकुमार जास्त्री :

क्या देशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस तथा पूर्वी

यूरोप के देशों को भारतीय निर्यात में बहुत वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें उत्तरोत्तर किस अनुपात से वृद्धि हो रही है तथा 1970-71 में इसमें कितनी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है?

बंदेशिक स्थापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री श्री राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ब) . सोवियत संघ तथा पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों को होने वाले भारत के निर्यातों में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 1960-61 में 49.55 करोड़ रु के निर्यात हुए थे जो वर्ष 1968-69 में बढ़ कर 266.51 करोड़ रु के हो गये। विगत 5 वर्षों में इन देशों को हुए भारत के निर्यातों की औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर 12 प्रतिशत के लगभग रही और वर्ष 1970-71 में भी उतनी ही वृद्धि होने की आशा है।

Roll of Honour for Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

*222. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government recognises the fact that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was the only Indian leader who formed an army of liberation, known in the history of our freedom struggle as the Azad Hind Fauj, and led it as its Commander-in-Chief;

(b) whether by creating a saga of military campaign against the British Imperialism, Netaji has been acclaimed by the people of India as a great military genius;

(c) if so, whether Netaji should be given roll of honour in the national army of free India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or will be taken by the Government for the purpose, and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) .

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose assumed the leadership of the Azad Hind Fauj on the 25th August 1943. Leaders like the late Rash Behari Bose, Giani Pritam Singh and 'General' Mohan Singh had earlier commanded the Azad Hind Fauj before the assumption of its leadership by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. There is general recognition of the role of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as a political leader and his achievements in organising and popularising the Azad Hind Fauj for Indian's fight for freedom.

(c) and (d) . In this connection, attention is invited to the replies given to parts (c) and (d) of Starred Question No. 658 on the 20th August 1969, to Unstarred Question No. 429 on the 25th February 1970 and to Unstarred Question No. 1475 which is being answered today. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ideas and his contribution to the freedom struggle have been brought out in publications of the Ministry of Education.

Recognition of Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam

*223. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI UMANAH :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam;

(b) If so, when the recognition is likely to be granted; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c) . In view of the fluid situation in South Vietnam and India's position on the International Control Commission, among other factors, the Government are not at present considering this question.

Sino-Pak Broadcasts Beamed to Nepal Aimed at Damaging Indo-Nepal Relation

*224. SHRIMATIILA PAICHOWD-

HURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent reports appearing in Nepalese newspapers to the effect that Pakistani broadcasts as well as Sino-Pak, broadcasts directed to Nepal were nothing but mere communal propaganda and slander against India and aimed at damaging Indo-Nepal relations;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the fact that the Pakistani Radio Broadcasts to Nepal were full of lies and totally false allegations of most uncivilised nature against India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes. Sir.

(c) Our Embassy in Kathmandu promptly took steps to expose this false propaganda contained in the broadcasts. The Nepalese press also reacted sharply against the broadcasts made by Radio Pakistan and Radio Peking.

Supply of Tractors by U. S. S. R.

*225. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any contract has been signed with the Government of USSR during the first week of February, 1970 for the supply of tractors;

(b) if so, the terms of contract;

(c) the mode of payment under this contract; and

(d) whether any decision has also been taken for the distribution of tractors and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) STC have entered into a contract with TRACTOR-EXPORT Moscow on 7th February, 1970 for import of 1500 Nos. of BYELARUS Tractors from USSR.

(b) and (c). The broad terms of the contract are as under :-

(i) In accordance with the delivery schedule, the shipment of the tractors will be completed within the calendar year 1970.

(ii) The Tractors are being imported on deferred payment terms under which payment is to be made in Indian rupees in accordance with the Protocol signed on 7th January, 1966 between the Government of India and USSR. The period of payment of instalments is eight years.

(d) The tractors will be distributed and sold through Agro-Industries Corporation and also serviced by them if they possess necessary facilities. In case, they do not have such facilities, they would make use of facilities available with the erstwhile agents of USSR.

Power Projects Under Construction in Himachal Pradesh

*226. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Power Projects which are under construction in Himachal Pradesh at present with the Centre's assistance;

(b) the name and location of those projects, the estimated cost of those projects thereof separately;

(c) the period by which these Power Projects are likely to be commissioned and how much power will be generated annually ;

(d) whether these projects are being constructed according to schedule or are

behind the schedule; if behind the schedule the reasons therefor and steps taken to cover up the delay; and

(e) the projects which are proposed to be constructed during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). No power project in Himachal Pradesh is receiving earmarked Central Assis-

tance. The power projects, which are under construction by the Local Administration are being financed from the Union Territory's Plan resources comprising Central Assistance and the territory's own resources.

The details of the projects under construction, viz. the location, installed capacity, estimated cost, anticipated date of completion and the energy potential per year are given below :---

| Name of project and location | Installed capacity (MW) | Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs) | Anticipated date of commissioning. | Energy potential Mil. kwh |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Uhl H. E. Project (Stage II), Bassi. | 45 | 1205.00 | early in 1970-71 | 140.0 |
| Nogli H. E. Project (Stage II), Noglikhud. | 2 | 75.15 | Early in 1970-71 | 25.8 |
| Giri H. E. Project (Stage I), Dogonwala. | 60 | 891.45 | end of 1971-72 | 289.5 |

(d) The Giri Hydro-electric Project is progressing according to schedule. The completion of the Uhl H. E. and Nogli H. E. projects has been delayed. The reasons for the delay are as follows :

Uhl H. E. Project : -Delay has been partly due to the transfer of the project including its staff and assets from Punjab State Electricity Board to Himachal Pradesh Administration as a result of reorganisation of Punjab. There has also been some delay in the supply of plant and equipment.

Nogli H. E. Project : - Delay has been partly due to the need for modifying the design of the project and partly due to delay in the supply of plant equipment.

Steps were taken to resolve the bottlenecks and to expedite the supply of plant and equipment. All the three generating units of 15 MW each under Uhl Project have since been erected and are expected to be commissioned early in 1970-71. Under Nogli H. E. Project two generating units of 500 kw each have been commissioned and

the remaining units are expected to be commissioned shortly.

(e) Under the Fourth Plan, the Baira-Siul H. E. Project is proposed to be implemented in the Central Sector. The Himachal Pradesh Administration have proposed to execute three micro hydel schemes viz. Rukhi, Tiang and Gharola Nalia during the Fourth Plan. Details of these schemes are given below :--

Baira-Siul Hydro-electric Project The project envisages utilisation of the combined inflow of Siul (a tributary of the Ravi) and its tributaries Baira and Baledh for power generation. It involves construction of a 169 ft. high dam across the Baira stream and small diversion structure across the Siul and the Baledh, the water conductor system, a power station at Punari with three generating units of 67.5 MW each and a 220 kV double circuit transmission line connecting the power station with the Northern grid. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 2048.50 lakhs.

Rukti micro hydel scheme Originally, the scheme envisaged installation of 100 kW at Rukti Khud in Kinnar District at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.14 lakhs. The scope of the scheme is now being revised to provide for an installation of 250 kW.

Tiang micro hydel scheme The scheme envisages installation of 100 kW at Tiang in Kinnar District at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.68 lakhs.

Gharola Nalla micro hydel scheme The scheme envisages installation of 50 kW at Gharola in Chamba District at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.48 lakhs.

Demand for Indian Paper and Paper Goods in European Countries

*227. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand of Indian paper and paper goods in some European countries;

(b) if so, the names and number of such countries who are interested in purchasing the Indian paper and paper goods ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to boost the export of such goods and the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned yearly as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) . No, Sir.

(c) Drawback of duty, import replenishment ranging from 5% to 50% and marketing assistance are extended and promotional efforts undertaken to boost the exports of paper and paper products. With the stepping up of the present capacity of

the paper and paper board industry from 0.77 million tonnes to about 1.13 million tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan period, it is estimated that exports may fetch foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 9 to 10 crores by 1973-74.

Delay in Issue of Passports

*228. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been extraordinary delay during the last one year in the issue of passports to Indian nationals wishing to go aboard ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the delay and what steps are taken to overcome it; and

(c) what is the average number of applications received and passports issued in each of the Regional Passport Offices, during three months ending December, 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) . There has been some unavoidable delay pertaining to cases mainly from the Punjab and Haryana States pending with the Regional Passport Office, Delhi caused by the transference of files and the bifurcation of work consequent on setting up a new office in Chandigarh in October 1969. Effective steps are being taken to dispose of all pending cases expeditiously.

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

Statement

| Period | Delhi | Bombay | Madras | Calcutta | Lucknow | Chandigarh | Ahmedabad | Total |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| October Number of applications received | 6553 | 11888 | 10053 | 3573 | 1523 | 3344 | 3841 | 40775 |
| October Number of passports issued | 4560 | 9056 | 7289 | 2346 | 1155 | 1437 | 1288 | 27131 |

Finalisation of Plan Outlay for Orissa

***229 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Plan expenditure for Orissa has been finalised by now ;

(b) whether the low per capita income of the State was kept in view while finalising the Plan expenditure ; and

(c) if so, the final estimate of the State's Fourth Plan and the share of the Orissa Government for raising the internal resources which the State Government have agreed to ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Indians Ordered to leave Congo

***230 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 500 families of Indian origin were ordered to leave Congo ; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have made protest to the Government of Congo in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to information received by the Government, 93 Indian citizens were served with expulsion notices by the Government of Congo (Kinshasa) in terms of a decree issued last August requiring all non-nationals who were redundant to the economy of Congo to leave the country. Representations were made to the Government of Congo through diplomatic channels and we were assured that all cases would be sympathetically considered and hardship avoided.

Policy re. Advance Import Licences for Stainless Steel

***231 SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy regarding the advance import licences for export purposes with regard to the stainless steel ;

(b) the number of applications received during 1969 ; and

(c) the number of applicants to whom the advance licences were issued ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The policy and procedure for the grant of advance licences to Regd. Exporters for importing items required for execution of export orders, as spelt out in Para 39 of Sec. I of Vol.II of the Import Trade Control Policy Book for April, 69 March, 70 and in Para 117 of the Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1969, is equally applicable to the grant of advance licences for the import of stainless steel.

(b) 18 applications for grant of advance licences for import of stainless steel against export orders for stainless steel products were received during 1969.

(c) Advance licences for import of stainless steel only, have been issued to 3 firms.

देश में 'सुपर-प्रिंटों का निर्माण ,

***232. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या सिक्काई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बढ़ते हुए विद्युत प्रजनन, देश में निर्माणाधीन सिंगल-प्रिंट और बिजली के भारी लोड के एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को प्रे-वर्ग की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने सुपर-प्रिंटों का निर्माण करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है, जो हैवी इयूटी

ट्रांसमिशन और चालू (आपरेटिव) साइन के रूप में कार्य करेंगे ; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (दा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) तथा (ल). अन्तः सम्पर्कों को राज्य प्रिडों के बीच तथा क्षेत्रीय प्रिडों के बीच साधारणतः 220 के० बी० पर स्थापित किया जा रहा है। बहरहाल, कुछ क्षेत्रों में अन्तर्राजीय सम्पर्कों को 110 के० बी०/132 के० बी० पर स्थापित किया जा रहा है क्योंकि अध्ययनों से पता लगा है कि इन सम्पर्कों से अधिकतर आवश्यकताएँ पूरी होंगी और ये प्रिड प्रणाली के लिए ठीक भी रहेंगे। बहुत पन-विजली केन्द्रों पिट-हैड तापीय केन्द्रों तथा अणु विद्युत केन्द्रों को प्रस्तावित स्थापना के संदर्भ में और विद्युत के बहुत ब्लाकों के पारेवण में उपभोक्ता केन्द्रों से इन केन्द्रों में तब की दूरी को देखते हुए, 220 के० बी० से उच्चतर बोल्टाकों को लागू करने पर विचार किया गया है, और 400 के० बी० को प्रयोग में लाया गया है क्योंकि तकनीकी रूप से यह सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त पाया गया है। चौथी योजना के दौरान, व्यास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत देहार से पानीपत तक एक 400 के० बी० सिंगल-स्किट-साइन और उत्तर प्रदेश में ओबरा से सुलतानपुर तक 400 के० बी० की एक अन्य सिंगल स्किट-साइन के निर्माण का योजना किया गया है। यह परिकल्पित है कि 400 के० बी० के जालों का विकास कार्य पांचवीं और उसके बाद की योजना-विधियों में अनेक प्रणालियों में होता रहेगा और ये अखिल भारतीय प्रिड के साथ उपयुक्त रूप से जोड़ दिए जाएंगे।

Development of new Technology to Combat Drought

*233. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHU-
RY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION

AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of Indian Agricultural Research Institute urged for the development of new technology to combat drought conditions in dry areas ; and

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

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

(b) A scheme for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development in the country is being formulated for implementation during the IV Plan.

Resumption of U. S. Military Aid to Pakistan

*234. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States of America has resumed giving military aid to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the aid; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the possible increased threat to the security of the country on account of the increased military potential of Pakistan.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Government of India are not aware of any recent change in the policy of the Government of the U. S. A. regarding military aid to Pakistan.

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

Soviet Embassy Seeking Permission to Complete Cultural Centre at Trivandrum

* 235. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Embassy in Delhi has made a new request seeking permission to complete its Cultural Centre at Trivandrum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Soviet Embassy in New Delhi have requested for permission to resume construction work on the building in Trivandrum formerly intended for its Cultural Centre, urging that heavy financial loss was being incurred as the contractor needed to be paid even if the work was at a standstill and that the Soviet Embassy would abide by any decision of the Government regarding the future use of the building. This request is under consideration.

Reported Plan of Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan Re. Bombing of Trombay during 1965 Indo-Pak War

* 236. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the reported plan of Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, the then foreign Minister of Pakistan, to bomb Trombay to destroy India's Atomic Energy Plant during the Indo-Pak War of 1965; and

(b) if so, what precautions have been taken to see that Trombay is not destroyed by the enemy in any such eventuality in future ?

Statement

The export figures of Bananas to different countries separately during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are as follows :--

| Country | Quantity in Tonnes | | Value in Lakhs of Rs. | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | 1968-69 Qty. | Value | 1969-70 (upto Nov. 69) Qty. | Value |
| Iran | 89 | 1 | - | - |
| Bahrein Is. | 2454 | 12 | 568 | 3 |
| Kuwait | 6449 | 31 | 2324 | 12 |
| Qtr. Trl. & Oman | 1150 | 6 | 252 | 1 |
| Others | 93 | 1 | 2 | Neg. |
| TOTAL | 10235 | 51 | 3146 | 16 |

Taking over of Import by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

*238. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to develop the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for taking over the main import organisation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government to expand the role of state trading agencies in the import and export trade of the country and it is proposed to canalise import of more items through the state trading agencies including the MMTC. Import of the following additional items has been canalised through the MMTC with effect from 1.1.1970 :-

1. Rock phosphate, Mineral phosphate.
2. Sulphate of Potash.
3. Sulphate of Ammonia.
4. Muriate of Potash (Potassium chloride other than industrial grade).
5. Sulphur.

Supply of Soviet Tanks to Pakistan

239. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has information that a large number of Soviet tanks have been received again in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the total number and types of such tanks ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to our information, the Soviet Union has supplied T-54/T-55 tanks to Pakistan. Though sufficiently reliable information of the number supplied is known, it would not be desirable to reveal it.

Management of Bhakra Complex

*240. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

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

(a) the demands of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh Governments regarding the management of Bhakra complex;

(b) whether Government have announced on the 29th January, 1970 that Government is prepared to consider changes in the Management of Bhakra project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have each claimed that it should have exclusive control over the Bhakra complex.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government announcement of 29th January, 1970 stated *inter-alia* that the Punjab Reorganisation Act provided for setting up a Management Board for Bhakra on which the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh are represented and which functions under the overall control of the Central Government. It was further stated that such modifications as are necessary to the present arrangements which have been made keeping in view the integrated irrigation and power systems based on the Bhakra and Beas projects and in the interest of the beneficiary States, will be considered.

Delays in obtaining Import Licences for colour films

1401. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to the self-assertive and non-cooperative attitude of the Joint Chief controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, long delays are experienced by film producers in obtaining import licences for colour film stock thus causing great loss to the film industry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it takes more than a month to obtain an appoint-

ment to meet the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and two and half months to get even acknowledgments for applications submitted; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make the lot of the film producers a little easier seeing that our films earn foreign exchange worth crores of rupees every year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. There are no delays in issuing release orders for raw films by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay where the application is complete in all respects. Recently, however, release orders in some cases had been held up pending enquiries into the alleged abuse of imported stock by certain film producers.

No direct import licences for raw film are issued to the film industry.

(b) No, Sir. Generally, there are no such delays.

(c) Applications for release orders in respect of raw films are forwarded to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports by the Steering Committee consisting of the members of the industry. In order to reduce the delays in the grant of release orders resulting from incomplete applications, a procedure has been introduced that the Steering Committee will forward only such applications to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay as are complete in all respects.

Export of Tea

1402. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) our annual tea exports in kilograms and rupee value during the last three years;

(b) whether tea exports have fallen because of our withdrawal from the International Tea Expansion Board and if not, the exact reasons for the fall in exports;

(c) the reasons why Ceylon has beaten us and become the biggest exporter of tea; and

(d) whether it is a fact that foreign capital from tea plantations is being withdrawn and if so, how much and from what areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Quantity and value of tea exported from India during 1967, 1968 and 1969 are as under :—

| Year | Qty. (in mn. Kgs.) | Value (in Rs. crore.) |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1967 | 213.68 | 189.04 |
| 1968 | 208.44 | 166.48 |
| 1969 | 176.73 | 130.27 |

(b) The reasons for fall in exports are the declining prices of tea in the International market, newer countries coming into the export market and a fast rising domestic market in India affecting the export availability and prices as compared to those in other markets.

(c) Though Ceylon is a small country and produces only about 220 to 225 mn. kgs. of tea as against about 400 mn. kgs. produced in India. Ceylon has a small population with a domestic consumption of only about 18 to 20 mn. kgs. against about 200 mn. kgs. consumed in India. Ceylon therefore has to sell most of the teas produced by her to foreign countries at whatever prices she may obtain. This is the main reason why Ceylon has, in recent years, surpassed India in export performance. Her unit values are lower.

(d) A few sterling companies have been selling tea estates mainly the uneconomic estates to Indian buyers. These areas are mostly from West Bengal and Assam areas. The sale proceeds of tea plantations repatriation of which was approved by Government during the period 1965 to 1968 are as under :—

| Year | Sale proceeds (Fig. in lakhs) |
|------|-------------------------------|
| 1965 | 59.70 |
| 1966 | 89.20 |
| 1967 | Nil |
| 1968 | 98.72 |

Expenditure on Indian Embassies

Issue of Import Permit for gift of T.V. sets from relatives abroad

1403. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of category-wise India's Missions abroad e.g., Embassies High Commissions, Consulates etc. separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2692/70]

Meeting of Board of Control of Canteen Stores Department (India)

1404. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canteen Stores Department (India) Board of Control Meeting was held on the 16th January, 1970 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the agenda of items discussed and passed thereat;

(c) whether the CSD's Annual Statement of Accounts was also passed for the past year in that meeting; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of this Annual Accounts at the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main items considered and decided at the meeting related to the Balance Sheet and Profits and Loss Account for 1968-69 and the allocation of profits earned during the same year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Audited statements of annual accounts of the CSD (I) are published in the Commercial Appendix to the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services, which are placed on the Table of the House every year.

1405. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to allow the issuance of Import permits to individuals who want to import different makes of T. V. sets as gifts from their relatives abroad, on the pattern as the gifts of Tractors from relatives living abroad;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and since when it has been introduced; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the date from which Government would allow this gift of T. V. sets to be imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) . There is no scheme for the import of T. V. Sets similar to the one for Tractors. Individual cases for import of T. V. Sets as gifts from relatives are, however, considered on merits subject to the production of donor's letter from abroad. Requests are considered at present only from applicants who are residing in or around Delhi where television facilities are available.

Industrial Projects set up in Foreign Countries

1406. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industrial projects set up so far by the Indian firms, firm wise, in foreign countries, country-wise;

(b) the total foreign exchange remittances from these projects; and

(c) whether there is any new proposal to set up these projects in foreign countries and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK) : (a) 19 industrial joint ventures abroad with Indian collaboration have so far gone into production. The details of these projects are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2693/70]

(b) Total foreign exchange repatriated by some of the firms mentioned in list A is about Rs. 82 lakhs.

(c) A list of the projects which are in various stages of implementation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-2693/70]

Export of Textiles

1407. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian textiles enjoy a high reputation for their excellence in workmanship, design and quality;

(b) if so, the total amount earned on account of annual exports of cotton textiles, woollen textiles, art silk and pure silk textiles; and

(c) the percentage of India's share in the world export market of cotton textiles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(Value in Rs. Crores)

| Year | Total value |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Cotton Textiles</i> | |
| 1969 | 104.47 |
| 1968 | 95.32 |
| 1967 | 82.21 |
| <i>Art Silk (fabrics)</i> | |
| 1969 | 3.45 |
| 1968 | 3.03 |
| 1967 | 0.95 |

(Value in Rs. Crores)

| Year | Total value |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Silk fabrics (natural)</i> | |
| 1969 | 14.31 |
| 1968 | 5.50 |
| 1967 | 3.42 |
| <i>Woollen textiles</i> | |
| <i>Financial Years.</i> | |
| 1969-70 | 17.73* |
| (April-Dec. 69) | |
| 1968-69 | 26.22 |
| 1967-68 | 21.44 |

*This includes provisional figures for Oct. to Dec., 69.

(c) India's share in total world market in cotton piecegoods during the year 1968 came to about 8.8%

Constitution of Tea Board

1408. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Chairman and members of the Tea Board;

(b) the principles adopted for the selection of the Board; and

(c) the experience of each one of them in the tea industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-2694/70]

(b) Members of the Tea Board are appointed by the Central Government in terms of Section 4(3) of the Tea Act, 1953 read with rule 4(1) of the Tea Rules 1954. As regards constitution of the Tea Board and the manner of filling vacancies thereon reference is invited to Rule 4 of Tea Rules, 1954.

Appointment of Separate Chief Engineers for Seul and Salal Projects

1409. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

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

(a) the amount earmarked for the Seul project in Himachal Pradesh for the year 1970 and by which year the balance will be spent;

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint separate Chief Engineers for Seul (Himachal Pradesh) and Salal (Jammu and Kashmir) projects; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) An amount of Rs. 3 crores is proposed to be spent on Seul Project during 1970-71. Subject to the availability of funds, the balance amount required for the project is proposed to be spent by 1973-74.

(b) and (c). In view of the proximity of the Seul and Salal Projects and also in consideration of the magnitude of work involved at the commencement of these projects, it has been proposed to appoint initially one common Chief Engineer for these two projects.

Indo-Pak. Amity tied with Settlement of Kashmir and Farakka Issues

1410. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Information Minister of Pakistan appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 1st February, 1970, that until the Kashmir and Farakka issues are settled, the pledge for the people of India and Pakistan to live in freedom and bring security will remain unfulfilled; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India hope that Pakistan will realize the importance of solving problems between the two countries step by step on the basis of the Tashkent Declaration without laying pre-conditions.

Extension of Service given to General Manager Canteen Stores Department (India)

1411. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 3566 on the 10th December, 1969 regarding extension of Service given to the General Manager, Canteen Stores Department (India) and state :

(a) the justification for taking such an important decision by circulation of the file of General Manager's extension without calling a proper Board of Control meeting therefor;

(b) who issued the circulation orders on the file and under which rule this was done;

(c) if there was no such rule, then whether it is a fact that the outgoing Quarter Master General had received verbal orders to circulate the General Manager's extension file from some one in Authority higher up; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this backdoor tactics of granting extensions ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is not unusual to take decisions by circulation for individual items. The case was circulated by the Secretary of the Board of Control.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Visit of Foreign official/unofficial Dignitaries,
Delegations to India**

1412. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of foreign official/unofficial dignitaries, delegations and good-will missions that visited India during the past two years, 1968-69 and 1969-70; and

(b) the total amount spent on them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Loss of Export Market in Manganese

1413. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been loss of export market in manganese;

(b) the reasons for the loss; and

(c) whether any study group has been looking into the problems of manganese industry; if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a decline in export of high grade manganese ore.

(b) Severe competition in world markets.

(c) Yes, sir. A working Group has been set up to consider the problems of the manganese ore industry. The report of the Working Group is awaited.

Enquiry into Assets of Shri P. Govinda Menon, Union Law Minister

1414. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR: SHRI KIKAR SINGH : SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newspaper Reports that "the demand has been made in public by some prominent persons to enquire independently about the wealth and other properties in possession of the family of and Shri Govinda Menon--the Union Cabinet Minister;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Shri Govinda Menon has 10 buildings of which nearly Rs. 10,000 rent is being collected either by him or his family members;

(c) whether the reports appeared in the newspaper that Shri Govinda Menon was staying in a rented building before he joined the Ministry; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the demand has been made in the interest of public importance ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Some reports regarding the assets of Shri P. Govinda Menon, Union Law Minister, appearing in a section of the Press, have come to the notice of the Government. According to a news item appearing in the '*Times of India*', dated the 19th January, 1970, Shri Rajagopal, the Jana Sangh State Secretary demanded an inquiry into the alleged acquisition of wealth by the Union Law Minister. According to the '*Indian Express*', dated 14.1.70 (Madurai edition), Shri T. O. Bava, President, KPCC, said that he would like the public to know about the wealth acquired by Shri P. Govinda Menon, and challenged Shri Menon to declare his assets.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Contrary to newspaper reports, Shri P. Govinda Menon was staying in one of MPs' flats at Western Court in New Delhi, and not in a rented building, before joining the Council of Ministers.

(d) No, Sir.

Issue of Licences to Small Scale Industries

1415. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and value of licences issued to small scale industries, State-wise and year-wise, from 1966-67 to 1969-70; and

(b) the causes of the rise or fall in number?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement showing the number and value of licences for import of raw materials, components and spares issued to small scale industries, State-wise and year-wise, from 1966-67, to 1969-70, to the extent available, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See. No. LT--2695/70]. Separate data, State-wise, and for small scale industries in respect of licences for import of machinery, and also for licences issued under the import policy for registered exporters, are not maintained.

(b) The main causes for the difference in the number and value of licences from

year to year are changes in the import policy for issue of licences, variations in the list of items permissible for direct import by actual users and the number of applications received during each licensing period.

विदेशों को रेलवे उपकरणों को सप्लाई

1416. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमाराह :

क्या बैंकेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को किन देशों से रेलवे उपकरणों की सप्लाई के क्रायादेश हाल में प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) इससे भारत की विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी आय होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे उपकरणों के नियति के लिये कुछ अन्य देशों से भी बातचीत चल रही है?

बैंकेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). रेलवे चलस्टाक तथा उपकरणों की पूर्ति के लिये हाल में प्राप्त क्रायादेश निम्नलिखित हैं :—

| मद | देश | मूल्य लाख रु. में |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 500 बन्द माल डिव्हे | पोलैण्ड | 270 |
| 120 माल डिव्हे तथा निचले ढांचे | सूडान | 100 |
| 40 बोगियां तथा पेट्रोल के डिव्हे | श्रीलंका | 32 |
| 120 बन्द माल डिव्हे | तंबान | 74 |
| 150 माल डिव्हे | धाना | 49 |
| 45 मवेशी डिव्हे | पूर्वी अफ्रीका | 30 |
| 1000 माल डिव्हे | हंगरी | 585 |
| 45 बोगियां | वाईलैण्ड | 10 |
| 2900 योजक संट | सूडान | 44 |
| रेल पथ सामग्री , | ईरान, बर्मा, सूडान, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य | 478 |

(ग) जो हां। रेलवे चलस्टाक तथा चपकरणों की सप्लाई हेतु नाइजीरिया, न्यूजी-लैण्ड, इराक, इरान, सोवियत संघ, यूगोस्लाविया, सोरिया, जर्मन प्रजातन्त्रीय गणराज्य, अर्जेंटीना, तैवान, पूर्वी अफ्रीका आदि से बातचीत चल रही है।

Pillai Committee Report on Reorganization of Indian Foreign Service

1417. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to implement the Pillai Committee Report; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The details of follow up action till May 1969 on the recommendations of the IFS Committee were conveyed in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 9557 answered in the Lok Sabha on 14.5.1969. Further steps since taken in regard to the recommendations of the Committee are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2696/70].

नागा और मिजो पहाड़ियों में मृत/आहत हुए अधिकारियों की संख्या

1418. श्री राम चरण: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) नागा और मिजो पहाड़ियों में विगत छः महीनों में पृथक-पृथक कितने विद्रोहियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और कितने मारे गए; और

(ख) सुरक्षा सेना के कितने जवान बहार पर हताहत हुए ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारती इंजी-निर्यात मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) प्रगति,

1969 और जनवरी, 1970 के बीच 450 नागा विद्रोही और 112 मिजो विद्रोही पकड़े गए थे। सुरक्षा सेनाओं द्वारा संकियाओं के दौरान 18 नागा विद्रोही मारे गए थे। इसके अतिरिक्त 478 नागाओं और 395 मिजाओं ने सुरक्षा सेनाओं को आत्म समर्पण कर दिया था।

(ख) इसी अवधि में सुरक्षा सेनाओं के 19 सेविर्वर्ग मारे गए थे, और 31 घायल हुए थे।

भारतीय जल सीमा में अमरीका द्वारा जासूसी

1419. श्री देवेन सेन :

श्री विं कु० मोडक :

श्री ई० के० नायनार :

श्री अनिश्चद्धन :

श्री के० रमानी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि “पूर्ववलोकण” के बाद हिन्द महासागर में भारतीय नौसेना के विकास के लिये निर्धारित क्षेत्र में अमरीका दूसरे देशों के जहाजों पर अपने राष्ट्रीय झण्डे लगाकर “जल के नीचे धनु-संधान” के नाम पर जासूसी का कार्य कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी तौर पर यह घोषित किया गया है कि “गुलफ़-फाक्स” नामक जहाज बंगाल की खाड़ी में “जल विश्लेषण” कार्य कर रहा है; और

(ग) भारतीय जल सीमा में इस प्रकार की गतिविधियां रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारती इंजी-नियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से

(ग) बंगाल की खाड़ी में यू० एस० ए० के पोतों की तथाकायित गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में समाचार पत्रों की रिपोर्टों का ज्ञान है। तदपि, सरकार के पास कोई पक्की सूचना नहीं है। भारतीय नौसेनिक पोतों द्वारा सतर्कता बनाई रखी गई है।

विदेशों से उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त ट्रैक्टर तथा उनका वितरण

1420. श्री अरुण सिंह भद्रोलिया : क्या बैंकेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969 के अन्त तक विदेशों से कुल कितने ट्रैक्टर उगाहार में प्राप्त हुए;

(ख) प्रत्येक देश से कुल कितने ट्रैक्टर और किस-किस अवधि-शक्ति के प्राप्त हुए और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें ऐसे ट्रैक्टर आये हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार खराब पड़े ट्रैक्टरों की मरम्मत आदि के लिये उनके पुर्जों का भी भेट में मंगाने की अनुमति देने का है?

बैंकेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) ट्रैक्टर उपहार योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में वास्तव में आयात किये गये ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। परन्तु 31-12-69 तक 843 सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट दिये गये थे।

(ख) यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। निम्नलिखित मेक के ट्रैक्टरों के लिये सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट दिये गये हैं :

मेसी फरम्यूसन 45.5 अवधि शक्ति तथा 50 घ० श०

इन्टरनेशनल 37.5 घ० श०

वाईलारस 50 घ० श०

डी० टी० 14 घ०

जेटर 2011 तथा जेटर 3011

जेटर सुपर 50

उरसस 27 तथा 37 घ० श०

(ग) विद्यमान उपहार योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुरक्षण हेतु कतिपय प्रतिवन्धों के अधीन, ट्रैक्टर के फालतू पूर्जों और मांग की जाने पर ओजारों के आयात की भी, ट्रैक्टर के लागत बीमा भाड़ा मूल्य के 30 प्रतिशत तक अनुमति है। ट्रैक्टरों की मरम्मत के लिये फालतू पूर्जों के आयात के लिये प्रत्येक ट्रैक्टर स्वामी के अनुरोधों पर भी भी विचार किया जाता है।

Rehabilitation of Defence Personnel Disabled During Indo-Pak. Conflict

1421. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of defence personnel who were disabled during the Pakistan operation in 1965 and rehabilitated; and

(b) the reasons for not rehabilitating the remaining disabled personnel and the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate them immediately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Out of a total number of 1034 Defence personnel who were disabled during the Pakistan operations in 1965, 761 have been rehabilitated in civil jobs or given vocational training enabling them to be self-employed. Of the remaining, 156 personnel have expressed their unwillingness to accept any rehabilitation assistance. In respect of the remaining 117 personnel, efforts are continuing to find suitable civil employment. A majority of them are severely disabled and some of them have completed their medical treatment only recently. It will therefore take some time to rehabilitate them.

Grants to U.N. Organisation

1422. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that grants have been given by Government to various United Nations Organisations;

(b) if so, the names of these organisations; and

(c) the total amount granted to these organisations during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Naga Hostiles Released on Expiry of Preventive Detention Act in Nagaland

1423. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Naga hostiles set free on the expiry of the Preventive Detention Act in Nagaland;

(b) the steps taken to keep watch on their activities; and

(c) the way they are proposed to be dealt with in future in the absence of this enactment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) 274 Underground Nagas trained by China were, after their capture, detained under the Preventive Detention Act. Another 76 Nagas who were intercepted on their way to China were also detained under this Act. They were all set free on the expiry of the Act. However, 134 persons from amongst them who were wanted in a case filed against them at Kohima have been rearrested.

(b) The persons who have not been rearrested have been allowed to go back to their villages. Some amongst them are very young. Some others are of good antecedents and were forcibly enlisted in the Underground. Yet others were in the Underground for a short period only. It is expected that the village elders, on whose assurances these persons have been set free, would keep a watch on their activities and help them to return to peaceful vocations.

(c) In the absence of the Preventive Detention Act, any person who is found to be indulging in lawlessness, would be dealt with under the normal laws or the land.

Technological Policy Statement

1425. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : SHRI UMANATH : SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to make a technological policy statement;

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

(c) whether Government are aware of the necessity of technological policy ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Government's Scientific Policy Resolution of 1958 covers both science and technology. The question whether this Policy Resolution requires any modification is under consideration.

National Highway Linking Kathmandu Valley with Nepalese Terai and India

1426. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY : SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFF-

AIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study team of the World Bank has suggested the construction of a national highway linking Kathmandu Valley with Nepalese Terai and India and the rest of the World;

(b) if so, the details thereof and who will bear the cost; and

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) An Agreement is reported to have been signed on 19th February between Government of Nepal and the United Nations Development Fund for the execution of a road feasibility study for feeder roads to the Nepal Trunk Road System. Press reports that the World Bank experts had suggested the construction of an alternate highway linking Kathmandu Valley with Nepal Terai, India and the rest of the world has been denied.

(b) As the scheme has not yet been accepted for implementation and only a feasibility study is contemplated, details regarding the quantum of expenditure and the agency which will bear the cost are not yet available.

(c) Does not arise.

Views Expressed by Minister of State for Industrial Development Regarding Urban Property Rights

1427. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the views expressed by the Union Minister of State for Industrial Development, Shri K. V. Raghunath Reddy, on urban property rights, at a meeting organised by the Congress Socialist Forum in Hyderabad on the 4th January, 1970 and published in the Financial Express of the 5th January, 1970;

(b) if so, whether he has ascertained as to whether the views expressed by Shri

Reddy had Cabinet sanction behind them; and

(c) whether he agrees that it is not proper for a Minister in the Union Cabinet to express views regarding matters which do not come under his official purview and, if so, whether he would obtain necessary clarification from the Minister concerned in the above matter and place it on the Table of the House ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Shri K. V. Raghunath Reddy, who was consulted in the matter, has stated that he addressed the Congressmen's Forum for Socialist Action at Hyderabad on the 4th January, 1970 in his personal capacity and not as a member of the Council of Ministers. While dealing with Economic Policy Resolution of the Bombay session of his party, he referred to the misleading propaganda which was being carried on by leaders of certain political parties that agriculturists would lose their land and the middle class and poor people would lose their property. He explained the scope of Articles 14, 19, 31 and 31-A of the Constitution in the context of rights relating to non-agricultural property *vis-a-vis* the rights relating to agricultural property. However, he did not put the proposition in the manner in which it was reported in the Financial Express. He never discussed the proposal concerning ceiling on urban property of Government's policy relating to it.

प्रिवेन्ड्रम में सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र भवन के पिरने से भरे मजदूरों के परिवारों को मुआवजा

1428. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या बंदेशिकाकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रुसी दूतावास ने उन मजदूरों के परिवारों को मुआवजा देने से इन्कार कर दिया है जो रुसी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र भवन के निर्माण के दौरान प्रिवेन्ड्रम में मर गए थे ; और

(क्ष) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने इस आशय की अवधारी खबरें देखी हैं। इन खबरों में यह भी कहा गया है कि सोवियत राजदूता-वास का कहना है कि इस मामले को तय करना उनके ठेकेदारों का काम है।

(ख) इस मामले पर हमारे कानूनों के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

Delegations of Parliamentarians Sent Abroad

1429. SHRI S. C. SAMANT :
 SHRI ARJUN SINGH
 BHADORIA :
 SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD :
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
 SHRI BENI SHANKER
 SHARMA :
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
 SHRI MUTHUSAMI :
 SHRI G. C. NAIK :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI MOHAMMED IMAM :
 SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the specific missions for which various delegations of Parliamentarians were sent abroad during the inter-session period just preceding the current session;

(b) the achievements of the various delegations; and

(c) whether a statement will be placed on the Table of the House showing (i) the number and names of Members of Parliament along with the names of parties to which each belonged; (ii) officers, if any; (iii) the countries visited by them; and (iv) the expenditure involved in the shape of foreign exchange in terms of Indian rupee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Six Delegations of Members of Parliament were sent to various Afro-Asian countries recently with a view to enable the Members to acquaint themselves with the conditions, developments and trends in the countries of the region, to meet the leaders of various walks of life and for promotion of India's relations with the countries concerned. The visits have, we believe, achieved these objectives and helped in promoting goodwill between India and the countries visited.

(c) A statement mentioning the names of all the Members along with the parties they belong to and the countries visited by them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2697/70] No official accompanied the Delegations. Foreign exchange to the equivalent of Rs. 21,601/- was released to the Members of the six Delegations for incidental expenses. This does not include the daily allowance given to the Members as the relevant details have not yet been received from the various Missions.

Annual Plan Outlay for Manipur

1431. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the annual plan outlay for Manipur for 1968-69 and for 1969-70;

(b) the Annual Plan expenditure by the Government of Manipur during 1968-69 and 1969-70 till date; and

(c) the finally approved Fourth Five-Year Plan outlay for Manipur and the main heads on which expenditure will be made and details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND MINISTER OF PLANN-

ING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) and (b).

(Rs. lakhs)

| <i>Approved outlay</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1968-69 371.82 | 247.65 |
| 1969-70 472.00 | Not yet available |

(c) This has not yet been finalised.

Internal Resources for Fourth Plan

1432. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the break-up of internal resources for the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : This will be finalised only along with the Plan.

India's *Per Capita* Income

1433. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : SHRI P. GOPALAN : SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our country's *per capita* income is the lowest in the world; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Levy of Uniform Excise Duty and Abolition of Export Duty on Tea

1434. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Assam

had requested Government to levy uniform excise duties on Indian tea and to abolish export duty on tea with a view to restoring the competitive capacity of Indian tea in foreign market;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to the suggestion made by the Government of Assam;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government's general policy is to keep the performance of exports under constant review and to take remedial fiscal measures as and when called for.

Damage caused by flood in each State

1435. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the details of damage caused by floods in each State in the years 1968 and 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Two statements containing the latest information furnished by State Governments relating to damages caused by floods in each State during the years 1968 and 1969 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2698/70]

Import of Copper Rods and Zinc Rods by M/s. Malik Electric Works, Bombay

1436. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH : SHRI UMANATH : SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how many copper rods and zinc rods were imported under the import licence

in the month of February, 1966 by M/s. Malik Electric Works, Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that this material, instead of being used for its own production, has been straight-away delivered to some other company;

(c) if so, the name of that company ; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate into the utilisation of this imported material by the company ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Import statistics licence-wise are not maintained. The allegations of misutilisation are being enquired into and further information regarding the results of the inquiry will be placed on the table of the House.

Proposal for setting up Spinning Mill in Manipur

1437. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a spinning Mill in Manipur has been totally shelved; and

(b) if not, at what stage the proposal stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) While considering the Fourth Plan proposals of the Manipur Administration, the Working Group set up by the Planning Commission recommended that before a spinning mill could be set up, experiments for cultivation of cotton have to be conducted in the territory. The Administration have, therefore, proposed an experimental-cum-demonstration project for the purpose. This scheme has been accepted by the Planning Commission. The question of setting up a spinning mill would, therefore, be considered after the experiments for cotton cultivation have been successful.

Production of T. V. Sets

1438. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated total requirement of Television sets in the country during the years 1970-71, 71-72, 72-73 as also the estimated indigenous production of T. V. sets during the aforesaid years;

(b) the total installed capacity for the manufacture of sets in the country at present and whether the T. V. manufacturing units are working to their full capacity at present and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to issue further licences to set up units for the manufacture of T. V. sets to meet the shortage;

(d) if so, the number of units, their location, production capacity of each; and

(e) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) According to the market survey recently conducted by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry the annual requirements of T. V. sets during the period 1970-75 have been assessed as follows:-

| | | |
|------|---|----------|
| 1970 | - | 31,000 |
| 1971 | - | 21,000 |
| 1972 | - | 69,250 |
| 1973 | - | 1,15,250 |
| 1974 | - | 73,250 |
| 1975 | - | 60,260 |

This estimate is based on a sale price exceeding Rs. 2,000 but substantially larger quantities will be required if the price comes down. It has been estimated that the total requirements for the 5 year period 1970-75 will be of the order of 3.7 lakh numbers if the price is above Rs. 2,000, 7.18 lakh numbers if the price is between

Rs. 1,251 to Rs. 1,500 and 10.6 lakh numbers if the price ranges between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250. It is not possible to give an exact estimate of the total likely production during this period but steps are being taken to ensure that production keeps pace with the likely demand.

(b) A total capacity of 30,000 T.V. sets per annum has been sanctioned. One of the four units has already started production and others are likely to go into production between April-May this year. During 1970, 18,000 sets are expected to be produced and the full production of 30,000 sets is likely to be achieved in 1971. On account of certain difficulties experienced by two of the manufacturing units the production in 1970 to the extent of sanctioned capacity of 30,000 sets is not likely to be achieved.

(c) to (e). Additional capacity would be sanctioned and as soon as a firm decision is taken about the actual additional capacity to be created. This is under consideration. Until then it is not possible to state as to how many units will be licensed, for what capacity, where they would be located and what would be the financial implications.

Annual Plan outlay for Kerala

1439. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual Plan for the States for 1970-71 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the Plan, as far as Kerala is concerned?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Iranian talks on Economic Collaboration

1440. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of proposals for economic collaboration are likely to be discussed with Iran; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals that are likely to be taken up for discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the decisions reached at the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Joint Indo-Iran Commission held in New Delhi on 14th and 15th February, 1970, experts from the two countries would examine various proposals relating to industrial cooperation-both in public and private sectors-long-term commercial exchanges including sale and purchase of Iranian ammonia, sulphur and phosphoric acid by India and Indian manufactures including railway wagons and other rolling stock, machinery and equipment, by Iran and cooperation in the field of irrigation and power, standardisation and industrial research etc.

Participation in Polish Fair 1970

1441. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to participate in Polish Fair, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details of the goods likely to be displayed there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Machinery, Machine Tools, Engineering Stores, Metallic Manufactures, Light Engineering Goods, Consumer Goods

including Coir Goods and Handicrafts, handlooms, processed foods, tea coffee, Manufactured Tobacco, minerals and Ores and Semi Finished goods etc.

बिहार काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड, पटना द्वारा तकुओं में वृद्धि के लिये अनुमति की मांग

1442. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना जिले में फुलवारी शरीफ स्थित बिहार काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड ने सरकार से तकुओं की संख्या बढ़ाने की अनुमति मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रबन्धकों द्वारा तकुओं की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Shortage of Wool

1443. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to restrictions have been placed on import of wool, there is acute shortage of wool for the manufacture of warm clothing in India;

(b) the annual requirements of wool and supply available; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) . The woollen Industry consists of the woollen,

worsted and shoddy sectors. The woollen sector utilises indigenous raw wool and there is no shortage of such wool. The worsted and the shoddy sectors are mainly dependent on imported wool. Supply of imported wool to these sectors is substantially below the installed capacity owing to limitations of foreign exchange.

(c) (i) Steps have been, and are being taken to increase the production and improve the quality of raw wool in the country.

(ii) Additional allocations of imported raw wool are being granted to units in the woollen industry which export more than 10% of their production.

(iii) The rates for replenishment entitlements under the Policy for Registered Exporters have been enhanced.

Taking over of closed Textile Mills

1444. SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH : SHRI UMANATH : SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of closed units taken over after the formation of Textile Corporations in various States;

(b) the amount of assistance given by the Corporation to various State Corporations; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for taking over other closed units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Eight.

(b) The position of loans sanctioned/released by the National Textile Corporation

so far is as follows :

| | Amount sanctioned | Amount released |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| State Textile Corporations | Rs. 72.81 lakhs | Rs. 35.70 lakhs |
| Mills under Authorised controllers | Rs. 40.75 lakhs | Rs. 10.10 lakhs |

(c) The management of only those mills is taken over by the Government which, with suitable investments, can be made economically viable. At present, the Government is examining reports of the Investigation Committees appointed under the said Act, to look into the affairs of five closed mills.

Central Purchase and Sales Organisation of National Textile Corporation

1445. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation have set up a central purchase and sales organization on behalf of all the mills taken over by it;

(b) if so, the details of the organisation such as location, staff, functions, funds placed at its disposal and their management etc.; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, in respect of some of the mills which have been taken by Government under section 18A of the I (D & R) Act, the National Textile Corporation has evolved a scheme for purchasing and supplying a part of their requirements of raw cotton (indigenous). Under this scheme, since the Authorised Controllers of the mills have been authorised to act as the agents of the Corporation, the need for setting up a Central Purchase and Sales Organisation has not been felt for the present.

Indian Trade Team for Japan

1446. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Trade Team has left for Japan for exploring the possibilities of export of engineering goods to that country;

(b) whether the said delegation has been sponsored by Government or it has gone on its own initiative ; and

(c) whether any direction has been given to the said delegation and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The delegation, which was sponsored by the Engineering Export Promotion Council at the initiative of the Government of India, left for Japan on the 30th January, 1970, for a period of 15 days.

(c) A statement showing the terms of reference of the delegation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2699/70]

Preservation and Canning of Mangoes for Export

1447. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the success so far achieved in respect of preservation and canning of mangoes for their export; and

(b) the details of scheme formulated in this respect for future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) . Exports of canned and preserved mango products have increased in the last five years from Rs. 55 lakhs in 1963-64 to Rs. 140 lakhs in 1968-69.

To facilitate manufacture of mango products for export, the following assistance is given by Government :—

- (i) Import of materials required for processing is allowed to registered exporters at 10% of f. o. b. value of exports.
- (ii) Sugar is released at levy prices against export of mango products containing sugar.
- (iii) Cash assistance ranging from 3% to 10% of f. o. b. value of exports is given.
- (iv) Refund of excise duty paid on tinplates used in the fabrication of containers is allowed.

Import through STC

1448. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the names of the items exclusively imported by the State Trading Corporation and those imported by other importers and the extent of imports of each item during 1968 and 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : A statement showing the value of imports of items exclusively canalised through the STC during 1968-69 and 1969-70 (April 69 to October 69)—is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2700/70]

The value of total imports into India during the same period is given below :—

| | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------|
| 1968-69 | - | Rs. 186162 lakhs. |
| 1969-70 | - | Rs. 90241 lakhs. |
| (upto Oct. 69) | | |

Details of import of individual items are available in the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Joint Pakistani-Saudi Arabian Bank

1449. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a joint Pakistani-Saudi Arabian Bank would be set up in Jeddah as a cover for Saudi Arabia to extend large credits to Pakistan to purchase arms from Europe ;

(b) whether this is a sequel to a high level Pakistan Military Mission to Saudi Arabia a few months ago; and

(c) if so, what action has Government of India taken to counteract this move ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect but have no factual information about the proposed setting up of such a Bank for the alleged purpose of extending credits to Pakistan for purchase of arms in Europe;

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

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामों में बिजली

1450. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामों के बिजली लगाने के निर्धारित लक्ष्यों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है या सफलता मिली है;

(ल) पिछले दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामों में बिजली लगाने के कार्य में कम प्रगति होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं की कार्यान्वयिति के लिये मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत मण्डल पर जोर डालने के लिये केंद्रीय सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) प्रथम अर्पण, 1969 से गांधी जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष, 2 अक्टूबर, 1970, के अंत तक की प्रविष्टि के दौरान मध्य

प्रदेश में 1500 ग्रामों में विजली देने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इनमें से अब तक 1050 ग्रामों को विजली दी जा चुकी है।

(ल) 1966-67 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत ग्रामों में विजली लगाने की वजाए पर्स्पों को ऊंचित करने पर बल दिया जा रहा है। तब से मध्य प्रदेश में वित्तीय संसाधनों की तंगी को ध्यान में रखते हुए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण में काफी प्रगति हुई है। 1966-67 में, 249 ग्रामों को विजली दी गई और 4085 पर्स्पों को ऊंचित किया गया। 1967-68 में, 298 ग्रामों को विजली दी गई और 5536 पर्स्प ऊंचित किए गये। 1968-69 में 1067 ग्रामों को विजली दी गई और 7696 पर्स्प ऊंचित किए गये, 1969-70 में (फरवरी तक) 1050 ग्रामों में विजली दी गई और 15200 पर्स्प ऊंचित किए गये।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indo-Ceylonese Pact Regarding the Stateless in Ceylon

1451. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made with regard to the implementation of the Indo-Ceylonese pact regarding the Stateless in Ceylon;

(b) the further steps being taken by Government to implement the agreement and by what time its implementation is likely to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in implementing the Pact ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Upto 31st January 1970, 66,132 persons have been granted Indian citizenship and 3,699 Ceylon citizenship. Of those granted Indian citizenship, 13,243 persons have returned to India upto 31.12.1969.

(b) No additional steps are contemplated. The present process of registration and rehabilitation will continue.

The Indo-Ceylon Agreement stipulates *inter alia* that grant of Ceylon citizenship and the process of rehabilitation shall both be phased over a period of 15 years.

(c) The implementation is proceeding with reasonable speed.

Low Production of Flasks

1452. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the machinery of Eagle Vacuum Glass Manufacturing Company is not sufficient to produce enough flasks to meet the demand;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Company is not allowed to import machinery; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c), M/s. Eagle Vacuum Bottle Manufacturing Co. Private Ltd. have applied for the import of machinery for replacement, modernisation and expansion, for the manufacture of vacuum flasks. Their applications are under consideration.

Trade Delegation to USA

1454. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI BHAJAHARI
MAHATO :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation from India visited the United States of America for trade talks;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and whether any agreement has been reached; and

(c) if so, the details of the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The delegation had comprehensive trade talks with the U.S. authorities to explore ways and means to expand Indo-U.S. trade. No formal trade agreement was negotiated.

Amount to be spent on Defence during Fourth Plan

1455. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the total amount that would be spent on Defence during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Defence Plan envisages an outlay of

the order of Rs. 6,000 crores during the Fourth Plan period. The salient features of the Defence Plan 1969-74 were explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8189 on the 30th April 1969. The allocation to the Army in the Fourth Plan would be roughly at the 1970-71 level, a larger proportion of the increases is allocated to the Navy and the Air Force, consistent with their growing requirements. As a result of the planned approach to the development of the three Services, it appears possible to meet their requirements during the 4th Five Year Plan period with an outlay of the order of Rs. 6,000 crores.

Import of Synthetic Fabrics

1456. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new formula for the import of certain items like synthetic fabrics from Nepal has been evolved by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government of Nepal has agreed to the new formula evolved by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Certain discussions in this connection have taken place in the Indo-Nepal Joint Inter-Governmental Committee, but no agreed formula has so far been found.

Harsh Treatment to Coloured Immigrants in U. K.

1457. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Enoch Powell, M.P., has suggested to the U. K. Government giving a harsh treatment to all the coloured immigrants in U. K.;

(b) whether the Indian Workers Association of South-hall in London are greatly disturbed because of the continued inciting speeches of Mr. Powell against the immigrants;

(c) whether Government intend to take up the matter with the Government of U. K. to protect the rights of the Indian immigrants to U. K.; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such speeches naturally cause anxiety to the Indian and other immigrants in U. K.

(c) and (d). The declared policy of the British Government is to achieve integration of those immigrants who are already in Britain, and to ensure that they enjoy the benefits and rights available to the local population. Individual cases of Indian where racial discrimination is alleged, are taken up by our High Commission in London, with the authorities concerned.

वर्षीय योजना के असौदे में किए गए राज्यवार आवंटन निम्नलिखित हैं :—

| राज्य | आवंटन (करोड रुपये) |
|------------------|--------------------|
| आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 15.00 |
| आसम | 6.00 |
| बिहार | 40.00 |
| गुजरात | 11.00 |
| हरियाणा | 7.00 |
| जम्मू तथा कश्मीर | 1.00 |
| केरल | 4.50 |
| मध्य प्रदेश | 20.00 |
| महाराष्ट्र | 30.00 |
| मैसूर | 24.00 |
| नागार्जुन | 0.17 |
| उडीसा | 5.00 |
| पंजाब | 20.00 |
| राजस्थान | 9.00 |
| तमिल नाडू | 40.00 |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 70.00 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 10.00 |
| कुल | 312.67 |

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए बन का नियन्त्रण

1459. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामों में विजली की सप्लाई करने के लिए राज्यवार कितनी राशि का नियन्त्रण किया गया है ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप सचिव (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : लालाप्र की उपर्यामें वृद्धि लाने के लिए 1966-67 से ग्राम विद्युतीकरण में ग्रामों में विजली लगाने पर बल न देकर सिवाई परमो/नलकूपों को ऊंचित करने पर बल दिया जा रहा है। चतुर्थ पंच-

वेहाती क्षेत्रों में विजली की सप्लाई सम्बन्धी समिति

1460. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में विजली सप्लाई करने के सम्बन्ध में सिवाई उप-मन्त्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद की अध्यक्षता में सात संस्तानस्थियों को एक समिति बनाई गई थी तथा 18 सितम्बर, 1968 तक उस समिति की कितनी बैठक हुई थीं;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो उस समिति ने क्या क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की हैं;

(ग) क्या प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी;

(घ) क्या दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े नगरों को, जहाँ रात्रि में विजली अंधाधुंध जलाई जाती है, विजली को सप्लाई कम करके भारत के सभी गांवों में विजली सप्लाई करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब तक कियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

विचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (धी सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) असम, विहार, जम्मू और काश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, नागार्जुन, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यों में जहाँ पर प्रगति अखिल भारतीय औसत से कम रही है, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति का पुनरवलोकन करने के लिए तथा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कौमों की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए उपाय सुझाने के उद्देश्य से सिचाई व विजली उपमन्त्री की अध्यक्षता में 8 संसद-सदस्यों वी एक समिति का गठन किया गया था। समिति ने 18 और 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को हुई अपनी तीसरी बैठक में अपने अन्तरिम सुझावों को प्रस्तुत किया।

(ल) मुख्य सिफारिशें निम्नलिखित थी :-

- उन नी राज्यों को अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता दी जाए जहाँ कार्य-प्रगति अखिल भारतीय औसत से कम थी।
- चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए कम से कम 534 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के लिए प्रबन्ध किया जाए और उपर्युक्त नी राज्यों की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कौमों के लिए धन को केंद्रीय सहायता से अनुपूरित किया जाए।

3. ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए दी गई सहायता को विशेष रूप से अलग रखा जाए।

4. प्रथम अप्रैल, 1969 से 2 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक की अवधि के लिए 98-करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त परिव्यय का प्रबन्ध किया जाए ताकि महात्मा गांधी के जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष तक अर्थात् 2 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक 1 लाख ग्रामों में विजली लगाई जा सके।

5. पारेषणा प्रणालियों के निर्माण के लिए और उनको हट करने के लिये चतुर्थ योजना में पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

6. चतुर्थ योजना में लगभग 15 लाख पर्सों को ऊंचित करने के लिए 'श्रमदान' द्वारा और धन लगाने वाले संस्थानों से लिये गये ऋणों का कायदा उठाने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों और राज्य विजली बोर्डों को अतिरिक्त संशोधन हूँडने चाहिए।

(ग) यह समिति अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के तैयार हो जाने के पहचात प्रस्तुत करेगी। चूंकि यह समिति सिचाई व विजली मन्त्रालय के लिए संसदसदस्यों की सलाहकार समिति के फैसले के अनुसार स्थापित की गई थी, यह विचार किया गया है कि यह अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट इस सलाहकार समिति को ही प्रस्तुत करें।

(घ) चूंकि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति मुख्यतः शामीण क्षेत्रों में पारेषणा तथा वितरण तार जाल के लिए धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है, बड़े शहरों में विजली की सप्लाई कम करने का प्रहन ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) प्रहन नहीं उठता।

**Import of Cotton from U. S. A.
under PL 480**

1461. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

**Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state :**

(a) whether it is a fact that a deal has been finalised with the Government of United States of America for the supply of cotton under PL 480;

(b) if so, the details of the deal reached; and

(c) when it will be brought into effect ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . The agreement is for 1 lakh U. S. bales of cotton from U. S. A. Contracting for cotton could commence from 12.2.70. The necessary formalities have been finalised and contracting and shipping will start immediately.

Indo-Nepal Talks

1462. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he recently visited Nepal;

(b) if so, the subject discussed during his talks with Nepal Government; and

(c) the outcome of the talks ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Minister had talks on matters of interest to both India and Nepal. It is not customary to give details of such talks, which are confidential.

(c) The outcome is a better understanding and atmosphere for amicable solution of mutual problems.

**Alleged Artificial Increase in Public
Sector outlay in Fourth Plan**

1463. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

**Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state :**

(a) whether it is a fact that as against the increase of Rs. 1,481 crores in the public sector outlay of the Fourth Five Year Plan the actual increase is only likely to be of the order of Rs. 400 crores; and the rest of the boost being only artificial expansion in its monetary size without involving any increase in the physical size of the plan; as has been worked out in an article in the *Indian Express* of the 7th February, 1970, captioned 'Artificial Boost to Plan'; and

(b) if so, how far this has been done by including bank finance in public sector expenditure and what according to Government's estimates would be the actual increase in plan outlay in public Sector over that shown in the original draft Forth Plan, excluding such virtual expansion ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC
ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is presently engaged in the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. It will be put up to the National Development Council for their approval in March 1970. It is only after that meeting that the size of the Plan and the method of its financing will become clear.

Applicability of Common Market Regulations to Pakistan

1465. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Common Market Regulations under which Indian Handicrafts enter the E. C. M. duty free area are also being extended to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the Indian Handicrafts are likely to be affected as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). It is understood that Pakistan has been negotiating with the European Economic Community for extension on similar terms for duty-free arrangements for handicrafts entered into by the EEC with India. The precise arrangements made are not known to us so far.

Production of F-28 Fellowship Transport Aircraft with Netherlands Collaboration

1466. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Royal Netherlands Aircraft Factories-Fokker had renewed their offer for collaboration with HAL for the production of F-28 Fellowship twin-jet transport aircraft in India;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accepted the offer; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) An offer of manufacture of Fokker F-28 aircraft under license in India was made by the Fokker Company some time ago and certain preliminary proposals discussed. The offer at that

time was not attractive as the indigenous content was very low. No formal and concrete proposal has been made by them since then.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Soviet Aviation Ministers' Visit

1467. SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI : SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO ; SHRI G. C. NAIK : SHRI R. K. AMIN : SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Aviation Ministers from USSR visited New Delhi recently;

(b) whether they had expressed a desire to see some of our aircraft and other defence designing centres in Chandigarh and other places;

(c) if so, whether Government of India provided them with all facilities to show them around these centres; and

(d) whether some Members of Parliament have written to the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister and the Deputy Minister of Aviation Industry, USSR visited New Delhi recently in response to an invitation from the Defence Minister.

(b) The programme of the two Ministers in India was drawn up in consultation with them and it included visits to the MiG Factories at Nasik, Hyderabad and Koraput and also the Base Repair Depot at Chandigarh.

(c) Necessary facilities were provided to them.

(d) No, Sir.

Import of Paper

the firms to whom these licences were granted?

1468. SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI G. C. NAIK :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the quantity of various types of paper imported during 1968-69 and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : A statement showing the various types of paper imported during the year 1968-69 is attached. Details of licences issued are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

Statement

| Description | Quantity in tonne. | |
|--|---------------------|-----------|
| | Value in Rs. lakhs. | Quantity. |
| | Value. | Quantity. |
| 1. Newsprint Paper. | 114458 | 1295 |
| 2. Other printing and writing paper (machine made) in rolls or sheets. | 4297 | 125 |
| 3. Kraft paper and kraft paper board. | 2774 | 49 |
| 4. Cigarette paper in bulk rolls or sheets | 12 | 2 |
| 5. Machine made paper and paper board, simply finished in rolls or sheets, n. e. s. | 3456 | 171 |
| 6. Fibre boards and other building boards of woodpulp or of vegetable fibre. | 82 | 3 |
| 7. Paper and paper board in rolls or sheets n. e. s. | | |
| a) Parchment or grease-proof paper or paper board in rolls or sheets. | 1203 | 45 |
| b) Composite paper and paper board in rolls or sheets. | 536 | 5 |
| c) Corrugated etc. paper and paper board in rolls or sheets. | 42 | 3 |
| d) Ruled or squared paper and paper board in rolls or sheets. | 4 | 2 |
| e) Paper and paper board, impregnated coated, etc. in rolls or sheets other than printing and writing paper. | 2004 | 107 |
| f) Filter blocks of paper pulp. | 7 | 1 |
| g) Wall paper and lacrusts. | 1 | neg. |
| Total. | 3797 | 169 |
| <i>Grand Total :</i> | 128876 | 1808 |

Renewal of Import Licences Suspended after Devaluation

1469. SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI G. C. NAIK :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 782 on the 24th December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Import Licences of certain industrial and commercial concerns which were suspended after devaluation have now been renewed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. After taking into consideration the replies received from the parties licences suspended have been renewed where ever such an action was considered necessary. Even in certain other cases import licences have been issued to meet the urgent requirement of the firms concerned.

विदर्भ के विकास के लिए विशेष अनुदान

1470. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदर्भ के विकास के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कुछ विशिष्ट अनुदान देने के बारे में एक निरांय किया गया है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य को कितना तथा किस रूप में अनुदान दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अनु शास्त्र मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (चीमती इम्बिरा गोदी) : (क) और (ल). चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान केंद्रीय सहायता समझ रूप से राज्य योजना के लिए इक्टॉ (ब्लाक) छहों तथा इक्टॉ (ब्लाक) अनुदानों के माध्यम से दी

जायेगी तथा यह राज्य के किसी विशिष्ट क्षेत्र से सम्बद्ध नहीं होगी।

कपास के मूल्य

1471. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या विदेशीक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कृषकों द्वारा पेंदा की गई तथा विक्रय के लिए बाजार में लाई गई कपास का न्यूनतम तथा समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

विदेशीक व्यापार मश्वालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ल) कपास सम्बन्धी समर्थन मूल्यों को निर्धारित करने में मुश्य कठिनाइयाँ ये हैं कि कपास में दो तिहाई बिनोले होते हैं जिनके मूल्यों में भिन्नता होती है तथा कपास की उपयुक्त कोटियाँ निर्धारण करने में भी कठिनाई है।

Instability of prices of Cotton

1472. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative prices of cotton in several markets, especially in Bombay market in the month of October, 1969 and in the month of January, 1970;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Kapas grown by the farmers is sold in the markets in the month of October to December of the year; and

(c) if so, the efforts made to curb the instability of prices of cotton in the country resulting in losses to farmers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There are many varieties of cotton and it is difficult

to collect prices in markets other than Bombay. The prices quotations in respect of a few representative varieties of cotton in Bombay were as under:

| Variety | 1-10-69 | 31-10-69 | Prices Rs. per quintal | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|------------------------|---------|
| | | | 1-1-70 | 31-1-70 |
| 1. Cambodia 'B' | 605 | 596 | 568 | 554 |
| 2. Khandesh Virnar | 475 | 450 | 443 | 474 |
| 3. Bengal Deshi | 274 | 290 | 336 | 360 |

(b) Yes, Sir but some varieties and quantities of cotton are sold in subsequent months also.

(c) Regulatory measures such as stock control and credit control are taken to stabilise cotton prices.

Installation of Computers in Army

**1473. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUD-HURI :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up computers in the Army;

(b) if so, the number of computers likely to be installed; and

(c) the number of computers likely to be installed during the next 3 years in the army ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanction for the installation of the first separate computer is expected to be issued shortly.

(c) The proposal of Army Headquarters for the installation of additional computers during the next 3-5 years is under the consideration of Government.

Shift in U. S. Policy towards Pakistan

1474. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is a great change in the U. S. policies towards Pakistan during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government would not like to comment on relations between two sovereign countries. However it appears that a feeling is growing in U. S. that differences between India and Pakistan can best be settled peacefully by the two countries concerned. This would be in conformity with the realities of the situation.

Introduction of Netaji Mahavir Chakra as a Military Honour and Renaming of two Divisions of Indian Army after Netaji

1475. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will

the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any plan to introduce 'Netaji Mahavir Chakra' as a military decoration for bravery shown by Indian army, officer or soldier and re-name two divisions of Indian Army as 'Netaji Division' and 'Azad Hind Division' and

(b) if so, the nature of such plan, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) There is no plan to introduce a military decoration by name 'Netaji Mahavir Chakra' or to re-name as 'Netaji Division' or 'Azad Hind Division', any existing Division of the Army.

(b) The existing Vir Chakra series and Ashoka Chakra series of Military decorations recognise adequately different gradations of bravery by personnel of the Indian Army in the face of the enemy or otherwise than in the face of the enemy. As regards naming of Divisions of the Indian Army, the position is that all field formations are given numerical numbers at the time of raising and are known accordingly. The numbers are allotted in a certain sequence and bear no relation either to the place of raising, its class composition, or any other factor which might connect it with a particular state, individual, class or community. No change in this respect is proposed.

Collection and Preservation of Military Material of Azad Hind Fauj

1476. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Government captured during the Burma operation in 1944-45 or collected afterwards many military materials like arms, ammunition, flags, insignias, decorations, military literature etc. related to Azad Hind Fauj of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, whether these historical materials of Azad Fauj have been preserved;

(c) if so, whether an 'Azad Hind Military Museum' will be set up in Delhi for the display of these relics of our freedom struggle to Indian army personnel and general public; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). During 1944-45, several badges, Epaulettes of various ranks in the INA, arms and ammunition and magazines and pamphlets brought out by the Indian National Army were captured. These have been kept in the Historical Section of the Ministry of Defence.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal to set up a National War Museum. The display of the material collected from the Indian National Army will be considered at the appropriate time.

History of Azad Hind Fauj to be included in the Syllabus of Studies in Military Academies

1477. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the History of military operation conducted by 'Azad Hindi Fauj against the British Government as campaign for freedom of India and the characteristic of leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as its Commanding General has been included in the syllabus for studies in the Military Academies in free India; and

(b) if so, the nature of such syllabus and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No Sir, this has not been considered necessary for military studies.

India. Move for Peace in Vietnam

(b) No, Sir.

1478. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further steps have been negotiated by the Government of India for securing Peace in Vietnam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No specific proposals have been made. However, the Government of India is in touch with all concerned parties through diplomatic channels and has urged a peaceful settlement through negotiations.

Promotion of L. D. Cs Serving in Army as U. D. Cs

1479. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Lower Division Clerks serving in the Army who have not yet been promoted as Upper Division Clerks even after the completion of more than 20 years service;

(b) whether the Government have under consideration a proposal to promote the Lower Division Clerks as Upper Division Clerks after the completion of 10 years service; and

(c) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

Pak. request to U. S. S. R. to intercede in Farrakka Dispute

1480. SHRIMATIILA

PALCHOUDHURI :

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the recent press reports that Pakistan has approached U. S. S. R. to intercede on its behalf to have the matter of Farrakka Barrage settled between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the Pakistani move;

(c) whether the Soviet Union have taken any action about Pakistan's request; and

(d) if so, the details of any communications which may have been received from the Soviet Union about the matter under reference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India believe that the issue should be settled materially between the two countries in a spirit of good neighbourliness. This view has been fully explained to other Governments including the Government of the USSR.

(c) and (d). Soviet Union's view, as conveyed to us, is that this question could best be settled between India and Pakistan without interference from outside.

Supply of wagons to Yugoslavia

1481. SHRIMATIILA

PALCHOUDHURI :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA
 NAIDU :
 SHRI SAMINATHAN :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRIMATI SHARDA
 MUKERJEE :
 SHRI GADILINGANA
 GOWD :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Yugoslavia has decided to purchase Railway wagons from India ;

(b) if so, their number, terms and conditions agreed to between the two Governments on which the wagons will be supplied ;

(c) by when the delivery is likely to begin ; and

(d) the extent of accumulation of "Rupees" with Yugoslavia and how far it would be utilised by that country for importing wagons from India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d) . Negotiations are in progress between the State Trading Corporation of India and the concerned Yugoslav firm for the supply of 3,600 railway wagons to Yugoslavia from India. The value of this export would depend up on the outcome of the negotiations.

Under normal banking practice, it is not possible to disclose the details of the accounts of foreign banks with the Reserve Bank of India.

Re-Employment of **Farrakka Barrage Employees**

1482 SHRIMATIILA
 PALCHOUDHURI :
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
 CHAUDHURI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to reappoint the surplus workers of the Farrakka project elsewhere and that a scheme in this regard is at present being worked out ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and when it is likely to be finalised and put into force ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government have decided to transfer the General Manager of the Farrakka Project to some other place ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b) . The possibilities of finding alternative employment for those who will be surplus to the requirements of the Farakka Barrage Project are being explored. Various Departments of the Central Government and the West Bengal Government have been approached for giving assistance in providing alternative employment.

(c) and (d) . The General Manager, Farakka Barrage Project, has requested for a transfer, for personal reasons.

Taiwan Delegation's Visit to India

1483. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI MOHAMAD ISMAIL :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI B. K. DAS
 CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a six man delegation from Taiwan arrived in New Delhi on December, 14, 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this delegation was received by him and some

other Cabinet Ministers including the Prime Minister;

(c) if so, the purpose behind this visit;

(d) the reasons as to why the delegation was given official recognition by Government; and

(e) does this mean that the Government subscribes to the concepts of two China theory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Six persons from Taiwan arrived in New Delhi on 9 December, 1969 and not on December 14, 1969.

(b) The members of the team were not received by the Minister of External Affairs but made a courtesy call on the Prime Minister in their individual capacities.

(c) The purpose of the visit was to attend the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations.

(d) No official recognition was given by Government.

(e) No, Sir.

Import of Silk

1484. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to stop importing foreign silk in near future; and

(b) if not, the reasons for continuing the import?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Apparently reference is to raw silk which is the raw-material for manufacture of silk fabrics as import of silk fabrics as such is not allowed. Import of raw silk is allowed only by way of replenishment against export of materials containing mulberry silk. Import thus

taking place fills the gap between the requirements and the indigenous production of raw silk and also enables greater production of quality goods. Import of raw silk, therefore, will have to be continued.

Irrigation Schemes and Percentage of Land under Irrigation of Himachal Pradesh

1485. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the kinds of Irrigation Schemes which are working in Himachal Pradesh at present and the extent Government have been successful in them;

(b) quantity of land under irrigation in Himachal Pradesh during 1967-68 and 1968-69 and its percentage to the total land of that State;

(c) the quantity of additional land which is expected to be under cultivation in Himachal Pradesh by the end of Fourth Five year Plan; and

(d) the large-scale Scheme under the Plan which are likely to be completed, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Himachal Pradesh Administration have reported that the flow and lift irrigation scheme and the tubewells in operation have proved quite successful.

(b) The total cultivable land in Himachal Pradesh is 250,000 acres. Out of this 48,966 acre or 20% was irrigated in 1967-68 and 53,351 acres or 21% in 1968-69.

(c) 50,000 acres.

(d) The following Schemes (which come with in the Minor Irrigation Sector, administered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture) are likely to be completed in the Fourth Plan.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | Estimated Cost | Acreage |
|---------|---|----------------|---------|
| 1. | Providing Binwa link to lower Bajnath Kuhl. | 2 lakhs | 1,000 |
| 2. | Remodelling Rajkuhl | 3 lakhs | 900 |
| 3. | Lift Irrigation Scheme Thural | 3.20 lakhs | 600 |
| 4. | Lift Irrigation Scheme, Jawali | 5.88 lakhs | 1,455 |
| 5. | Tube-wells in Una area | 20 lakhs | 3,000 |

सिचाई परियोजनाओं के लिये औरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दो गई घनराशि

1486. श्री अगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिचाई परियोजनाओं पर कितनी घनराशि खर्च करने का विचार है;

(ख) उक्त योजना में किन विभिन्न सिचाई परियोजनाओं पर अधिक जोर दिया जायेगा;

(ग) सिचाई परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति की विधि से उक्त योजना में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी घनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी;

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश से सिचाई के ऐसे कोन से साधन हैं जिन पर औरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अधिक जोर दिया जायेगा तथा उन पर अलग अलग सम्बन्धतः कितनी घनराशि खर्च की जायेगी; और

(ङ) क्या भारतीय सिचाई परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये अमरीका तथा अन्य देशों से ऋण भी लिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली उपयुक्त परियोजनाओं के क्या नाम हैं तथा वे किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थित हैं?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् अन्वयन में उच्च-मंत्री (श्री तिहोश्वर प्रताप) : (क) औरी पंचवर्षीय

योजना के मासोदे में सरकारी सेक्टर में बहुत तथा मध्यम सिचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए 857.06 करोड़ रुपये और लघु सिचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए 475.68 करोड़ रुपये के परिवर्य का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। अन्तिम योजना का औरा अभी योजना आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) संतत स्कीमों को पूर्ण करने पर बल दिया गया है।

(ग) चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक और अनुदानों के रूप में होगी, न कि किसी विकास शीर्ष अधिकारी पृष्ठक स्कीम के लिए।

(घ) संतत स्कीमों को पूर्ण करने पर बल दिया जाएगा। चतुर्थ योजना के मासोदे में उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत तथा मध्यम सिचाई सेक्टर के लिए 97 करोड़ रुपये और लघु सिचाई सेक्टर के लिए 96 करोड़ रुपये के परिवर्य का प्रबन्ध किया गया था।

(ङ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था ने हाल ही में भारत सरकार से गुजरात की कड़ाना सिचाई परियोजना और दूसरे आनुवंशिक आयोग के विकास कार्यों के लिए ऋण दिया है।

औरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युतीकरण तथा विद्युत् जनन की नई परियोजनाओं के लिये विविध की गई घनराशि

1487. श्री अगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विद्युतीकरण के लिये कुल कितनी बनराशि बद्ध करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विद्युतजनन के लिये कोई विशिष्ट परियोजना तैयार की गई है; यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विद्युतजनन में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है; यदि हाँ, तो यह विद्युत किन प्रयोजनों के लिये उपलब्ध की जायेगी तथा इसकी प्रतिशतता क्या होगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्यक्रम को किस प्रकार कियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उच्च-मंत्री (भी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के मासौदे में विजली सेक्टर के लिए 2087.79 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय बताया गया है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में, तीन पन विजली उत्पादन स्तरीये तैयार की और चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कार्यव्यवस्था वृद्धि की गई है। इन परियोजनाओं का व्योरा नीचे दिया जाता है :-

| परियोजना | स्थल | अनुमानित कागद (करोड़ रुपये) | तात्प |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| वेरा सिंबुल सलाल | हिमाचल प्रदेश जम्मु काश्मीर | 20.49 53.15 | 200 मेगावाट) उत्तरी विह 270 मेगावाट) में विजली डाली जाती है। |
| सोकटक | मणिपुर | 10.90 | 70 मेगावाट) उत्तरी पूर्वी विह में 'विजली डाली जाती है। |

(ग) विजली उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होगी इसका पाता चौथी योजना के उपरोक्त कानून के बाद ही जारी। पांचवें वार्षिक विचली उत्पादन के अनुदार 1973-74 तक विजली उत्पादन की अनुमानित प्रतिशतता निम्नलिखित है :—

1. घरों और वाणिज्यिक संस्थानों में रोशनी के लिए विजली तथा चौथी पावर 10.4%

- स्थानीय जगहों में रोशनी के लिए 0.7%
- सार्वजनिक जल कार्य तथा सीधेज परियोग 1.7%
- हावि पर्सों के लिए 8.9%
- रेलवे ट्रॉक्सन 2.8%
- उद्योग 75.5%

(घ) भारत सरकार चतुर्वर्षीय योजना के द्वारान ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों की गति को तेज करने का विचार रखती है। देश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों पर लब्ध करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम स्थापित किया गया है। पिछले इलाकों के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में नियम को यह निर्देश दिया गया है कि वे पांच वर्षों से अधिक अवधि के लिए आधिक व्यवहार्यता की शर्त को लात्म कर दे।

यूरोपीय साफा बाजार के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध

1488. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यूरोपीय साफा बाजार के साथ भारत के कैसे व्यापार संबंध हैं, गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर इसका कैसा प्रभाव पड़ेगा;

(ल) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के द्वारान भारत किस किस्म के वस्तुओं का अधिक निर्यात करेगा तथा क्या डलाई और गढ़ाई की वस्तुओं का बड़े रेमाने पर निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) डलाई और गढ़ाई के द्वारा कौन कौन सी वस्तुयें तैयार की जाती हैं?

चौदेश्विक व्यापार अंतरालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) यूरोपीय साफा बाजार का गठन 1 जनवरी, 1958 को अर्थात् भारत की दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के मध्य में हुआ था।

यूरोपीय आधिक समुदाय के सभी देश निर्वाचित अर्थ व्यवस्था बाले देश हैं और इनमें, कतिपय प्रतिबन्धों को छोड़कर बिदेशी व्यापार की निर्बाचित अनुमति है। इस समय यूरोपीय

आधिक समुदाय के साथ भारत के व्यापार सम्बन्ध निम्नलिखित प्रबन्धों के अनुसार होते हैं।

(1) ट्रिप्ल तथा व्यापार सम्बन्धी सामान्य करार के नियम। भारत तथा यूरोपीय साफा बाजार के सदस्य देश गट के समर्थक हैं अतः यूरोपीय साफा बाजार के देश अपने व्यापार तथा ट्रिप्ल सम्बन्धों में भारत को परम्परित राष्ट्र व्यवहार प्रदान करते हैं। भारत भी यूरोपीय साफा बाजार के देशों से आयातित उत्पादों पर बैसा ही परम् मित्र राष्ट्र व्यवहार प्रदान करता है।

(2) यूरोपीय साफा बाजार के प्रत्येक सदस्य देश के साथ किए गए व्यापार करार इस प्रकार के द्विपक्षीय करार जम्मन संघीय गणराज्य, फ्रांस तथा इटली के साथ किए गए हैं।

(3) भारत से यूरोपीय साफा बाजार के देशों को प्रत्येक मद के नियात हेतु समुदाय के साथ विशेष तदर्थ करार। यूरोपीय साफा बाजार ने भारत के निर्यात हित के कतिपय उत्पादों पर उनकी शुल्क सूचियों में लगने वाले शुल्कों को आस्थिति। समाप्त कर दिया है।

यूरोपीय आधिक समुदाय को इसके स्थापना वर्ष 1958 में भारत के निर्यात 820 लाख डालर के थे। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में हमारे निर्यात बढ़कर 1020 लाख डालर तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रन्त में 1160 लाख डालर हो गए। वर्ष 1968-69 में यूरोपीय आधिक समुदाय को हुए भारत के निर्यात 1480 लाख डालर के थे जो अब तक हुए निर्यातों में सर्वाधिक थे।

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के देशों से किए गए भारत के आयात भी काफी मात्रा के रहे हैं। प्रथम तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में किए गए औसत वार्षिक आयात निम्नलिखित ये।

पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना 1920 लाख डालर
दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना 3990 लाख डालर
तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना 3670 लाख डालर

इन्हीं कि यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के देश विश्व के अत्यधिक विकसित देशों में आते हैं अतः वे भारत की विकास योजनाओं हेतु पूँजी गत उपकरण मशीनों तथा शौलोगिक कच्चे माल के सदैव प्रमुख संभरक रहे हैं फिर भी स्वदेश उद्योग के विकास तथा आयात प्रतिस्थापन के फलस्वरूप विगत तीन वर्षों में यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के देशों में हुए आयातों में निरन्तर गिरावट आई है और वर्ष 1968-69 में 3120 लाख डालर के ही आयात हुए हैं।

भारत की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार की रूपरेखा में भारी परिवर्तन होने की संभावना है। आशा है कि विकसित देश, जिनमें यूरोपीय साफ़ा बाजार के देश शामिल हैं, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों को अपने ट्रेटिफोर्म में अविमान व्यवहार प्रदान करेंगे। ये भी विचार है कि इस अवधि में भारत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के साथ व्यापक व्यापार करार करेगा। आशा है कि इन उपायों से भारत और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के बीच पारस्परिक जामिन-प्रदान आधार पर व्यापार सम्बन्धी आदान-प्रदान बढ़ेगा।

(क) इस समय भारत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय को अनेक प्रकार के मूल, अर्थनिमित तथा निमित माल का नियात कर रहा है। आशा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारत के निर्वातों में अर्थनिमित तथा निमित माल से ज्ञान में दृढ़ होपी।

विगत में भारत से गढ़े तथा ढले माल और उत्पादों का नियात नगण्य रहा है। परन्तु हाल ही में कतिपय क्रायादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं और आशा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ढले तथा गढ़े हुए माल के नियात बढ़ जाएंगे।

(ग) ढलाई से निमित वस्तुओं के प्रकार ये हैं: सभी प्रकार का सैनेटरी सम्बन्धी ढलाई का सामान (यथा भूमिगत पाइप तथा जुड़नार, मैन होन के उक्कन आदि), शौश्योगिक ढलाई का माल, यथा मशीनी शौजारों रेलवे तथा मोटरगाड़ी उद्योगों के लिए संघटक, औवर हैड ट्रांसमिशन नाइंस, संयन्त्र तथा मशीनें और उपकरण आदि। गढ़ाई की मद्दे निम्नलिखित प्रकार की हैं:

फोर्बंड फ्लैंजिज, फोर्बंड क्रेंस शेफ्ट्स, फोर्बंड गियर ब्लाइस, फोर्बंड दस्ती शौजार, एक्सल सपोर्ट्स, बैन ब्हील्स, बाइसिकल के पूर्जे आदि।

Public Men for Ambassadorial Posts

1489. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) in how many countries India is represented by Ambassadors or High Commissioners and how many of them are from the Civil Service; and

(b) whether the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made it a principle that three out of the four representatives posted in Moscow, Washington, London and Paris would be public men and whether this is still followed and if not, the reasons for the departure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) India is represented in 53 countries by Ambassadors, and in 18 countries by High Commissioners. In addition, 36 countries are covered by concurrent accreditation by Ambassadors or High Commissioners.

Out of the 53 posts of Ambassadors mentioned above, 4 are temporarily vacant.

Among the 49 Ambassadors now in position, 45 are from the civil Service. Among the 18 High Commissioners in position, 14 are from the civil Service.

(b) No such principle of a fixed ratio was made by Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. In fact during 1961-64, the posts of Ambassadors both in Moscow and in Washington were filled by officers of the civil Service.

Decline in Export of Cigarettes

1490. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the steady and continual shrinkage in the export of cigarettes from India; and

(b) the steps being taken to arrest the declining trend ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The reasons for decline in export of cigarettes are as under :-

- (i) Reduced offtake by Nepal, the single largest market for Indian cigarettes, on account of the establishment of a cigarette factory in that country;
- (ii) high import duties in importing countries and brand consciousness and changing preferences of consumers; and
- (iii) expansion of cigarette manufacturing industries in most of the countries.

(b) Import licences are granted at 10% of the f. o. b. value of exports to registered exporters of cigarettes. The Tobacco Export Promotion Council, constituted by Government, undertakes various measures for promotion of exports of cigarettes by participating in important international exhibitions/fairs abroad, sending trade delega-

tions, conducting overseas publicity by bringing out catalogues, pamphlets, etc. Indian cigarettes are also distributed in Air India flights and in Indian Missions abroad.

Scheme for Rural Electrification and Sinking of Tube-Well in Mysore

1491. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mysore Government have prepared a scheme for rural electrification and sinking of tube-wells in Mysore State during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount Central Government have decided to spend on this;

(d) whether the State Government have asked for some special assistance from the Central Government for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) . According to the project report for rural electrification during the Fourth Plan as received from the Mysore State Electricity Board, it is proposed to electrify 2075 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 415 lakhs and energise 38,000 irrigation pump-sets at an estimated cost of Rs. 1135 lakhs.

(c) Till 1966-69, earmarked Central assistance was provided within the ceilings of State Plans for rural electrification Schemes. Since the beginning of the Fourth Plan, outlays for rural electrification are provided from the Plan resources of the State Governments inclusive of the overall Central assistance provided to the States.

(d) and (e) . The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up with funds provided by the Central Government for

financing rural electrification schemes. The Mysore State-Electricity Board have submitted three schemes to the Rural Electrification Corporation for the electrification of 387 villages and energisation of 10800 pump-sets at an estimated cost of Rs 400 lakhs. These schemes are under the scrutiny of the Corporation.

Short Supply of Naphthal Dyes

1492. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware of the short supply of Naphthal dyes required by the Handloom Industries both for indigenous production and export production;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to remove the shortage; and
- (c) whether any *ad hoc* import licences have been issued to any of the importers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Licences have been issued to the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. to import 10 tonnes of Naphthal AS-G which will be distributed to actual users on the basis of recommendation of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries).

Trade Agreement with Ceylon

1493. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have recently entered into any trade agreement with Ceylon;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government asked the Ceylon Government to buy our Handloom goods through Co-operatives ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) . Government have not recently entered into any Trade Agreement with Ceylon. The Indo-Ceylon Trade Agreement, which was concluded in October, 1961, is valid until it is modified or terminated by either country by giving three months notice.

(c) No, Sir.

फलों तथा सब्जियों के निर्यात के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

1494. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की रुपा करेंगे कि फलों तथा सब्जियों के निर्यात के बारे में सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट पर कायंवाही करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त 'टास्क फोर्स' ने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है तथा इसके परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार द्वारा क्या कायंवाही करने का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : फल तथा सब्जी निर्यात सर्वेक्षण पर कायंवाही करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त 'टास्क फोर्स' की अब तक पांच बैठकें हुई हैं। जिन विचारों पर विचार हुआ उसमें केले, आम, आमों के उत्पादों और अमरुद और अमरुद उत्पादों के निर्यात उत्पादन। विपणन की सम्भावनाएं शामिल हैं।

यह स्वीकार कर लिया गया कि विद्यमान केला तथा कल विकास निगम का पुनर्गठन किया जाये और उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा अमरुद केला उत्पादक राज्यों अंतर्गत उड़ीसा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, गोप्ता, महाराष्ट्र तथा गुजरात का प्रतिनिधित्व हो। 'टास्क फोर्स' ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि सरकार को इस निगम की पूँजी में से 40 लाख रुपये के सेवर लेने चाहिये जो खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय के अधीन बागवानी विकास हेतु केन्द्र-प्रायोजित कायंप्रम के लिए रखी गई राशि में से लिये जायें। खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय से अनुरोध किया गया है

कि वे इस प्रस्ताव का वित्त मन्त्रालय से अनुमोदन करा ले। यह भी सुझाव दिया गया कि निगम को सड़कों, सड़क-परिवहन तथा रेल के माल डिव्हिंगों की आवश्यकता के बारे में व्यौरे तैयार करने चाहिए ताकि उपयुक्त समय पर सम्बद्ध प्राधिकारियों के साथ इस पर बातचीत की जा सके। जैसी कि सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन में सिफारिश की गयी है आम तथा आमों के उत्पादों के सम्बन्ध में फल तथा सभी निर्यात निगम (केले को छोड़कर) का गठन करना स्वीकार कर लिया गया। परन्तु यह विचार किया जाना है कि नया नियम आर्थिक रूप में विकास-अस-होगा या नहीं। अमरुद तथा अमरुद के उत्पादों के निर्यात की मद पर भी विचार किया गया परन्तु अभी तक उस पर कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं दूषा है।

पूर्वी तट पर राकेट छोड़ने के केन्द्र की स्थापना

1495. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी तट पर राकेट छोड़ने का एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने की दिशा में अब तक कितने प्रतिशत प्रगति हुई है; और

(ल) उपराह छोड़ने में समर्थ एक मस्ती स्टेज राकेट के कब तक निर्मित हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अमु संसित मंत्री तथा धोखला मंत्री (जीवतो इन्विरा शोधी) : (क) परियोजना के लिए आवश्यक भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जा चुका है तथा सड़कें बनाने और राकेट छोड़ने के काम में आने वाली एवं इससे सम्बन्धित सुविधाओं के नक्शे तैयार करने का काम जारी है।

(ल) तीन से चार बर्ष तक।

Suspension of Army Operations for Recovery of Unlicensed Firearms in the Ukhrul Sub-Division

1496. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHUARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the army operations to recover unlicensed firearms in the Ukhrul sub-division had been suspended and all Army personnel engaged in it had been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and further steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for Indo-Ceylonese Power Grid

1497. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether during his recent visit to Ceylon, there was any talk of having a common Indo-Ceylonese Power grid; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b) . I suggested to the Prime Minister of Ceylon and his Minister for Power that for the mutual benefit of both the countries, the Ceylon and Indian Power Grid Systems may be inter-connected. Both of them have generally welcomed the idea.

Export of Liquor

1498. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased

to state :

- (a) the amount of foreign exchange earned in exporting liquor during the last two years, year-wise and country-wise
- (b) the share of Asha Liquor of Rajasthan out of the above exports;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Asha Liquor is very much popular in foreign countries; and
- (d) if so, the names of countries where it is popular and what further steps are being taken for increasing exports of this liquor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2701/70*]

(b) Negligible.

(c) and (d) . So far only sample despatches have been made. The popularity of Asha Liquor in the foreign markets is yet to be established.

Ancillary offices to Foreign Missions

1499. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are reviewing the entire problem of granting ancillary offices to foreign missions in order to frame new guidelines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government have recently asked all diplomatic Missions to close within a period of three months; all their offices or establishments located in places other than those in which the Missions or their Consulates or Trade Missions are located. The Missions have been advised that in case they wish to hand over any of their establishments like cultural centres, libraries etc.

to the Government of India the arrangements can be discussed with the Ministry of External Affairs.

Funds for Rural Electrification Corporation

1500. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Electrification Corporation has been allotted funds under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the amount and the details thereof ?

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

(b) The total amount allotted to the Corporation during the Fourth Plan is Rs. 150 crores comprising Rs. 45 crores as contribution from the Government of India and Rs. 105 crores from the United States use funds.

Rehabilitation of Emergency Commissioned Officers

1501. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of released Emergency Commissioned Officers who have still not been rehabilitated ;

(b) whether it is a fact that even those who have been taken into some of the Public Sector undertakings are not given any consideration for the service they have put in the defence forces ; and

(c) if so, what further steps are being taken to rehabilitate all the released ECOs.

quickly and to see that due consideration is given in the new jobs given to them, for the years of their service in the army ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) Up to the 31st January 1970, 7,945 Emergency Commissioned Officers had become due for release ; and, out of these, 3,692 Emergency Commissioned Officers have been granted permanent commissions, or have been graded fit for the grant of permanent commission. Out of the balance of 4,253 Emergency Commissioned Officers, who have been released, according to information available, 2,242 have either been rehabilitated in civil posts under Central/State Governments and Public and Private Sector undertakings, or have reverted to their previous civil appointments or have become self-employed in industry/agriculture/business, etc. Excluding those who had been released on disciplinary grounds, who were not interested in securing permanent commissions or civilian employment with Government assistance, 1,566 ECOs remain to be resettled. It is possible that some of them have also been rehabilitated through their own efforts.

(b) and (c) . Released EC/SSC Officers, on their appointment against reserved vacancies, in respect of service/posts under the Government of India, are entitled to count their Army service for the purpose of fixation of pay and seniority.

Public Sector Undertaking under the various Central employing Ministries (including scheduled Banks, which have been nationalised and are under control of the Ministry of Finance) have been approached to reserve certain percentage of vacancies in their officer cadre for absorption of the ECOs, keeping in view the reservations in class I and Class II. posts in Government Departments. They have also been requested that while so absorbing them, some relaxation should be given in regard to age of entry educational and other qualifications requirements, in consideration for service rendered by them in the Defence Forces. Public Sector Undertakings are autonomous bodies and it is in their discretion to reserve vacancies for released Emergency Commissioned Officers and to

grant them appropriate service concessions after their absorption in the Undertakings.

Power need of Delhi by 1975

1502. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made of total power needs of the Union Territory of Delhi by the year 1975 ;

(b) the total installed capacity of thermal power and supply of Bhakra Power to Delhi so far ; and

(c) the steps taken to augment this installed capacity in the next five years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The power demand in the Union Territory of Delhi is estimated to be about 340 MW by 1974-75.

(b) The total installed generating capacity of thermal stations of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for power supply to Delhi is 205 MW. In addition DESU draws up to about 80 MW of hydel power from the Bhakra Nangal System.

(c) An additional (5th) unit of 55 MW is under erection in the Indraprastha Station of Delhi and is expected to be commissioned by September, 1970. The following Central Generation Schemes have been taken up during the Fourth Plan so as to give benefits during the Fourth/Fifth Plans to the Northern Region including Delhi System:-

| | |
|--|---------|
| (i) Badarpur Thermal Power Station. | 3x100MW |
| (ii) Bairsiul Hydroelectric Project in Himachal Pradesh. | 3x66 MW |
| (iii) Sela Hydroelectric Project in J & K | 3x90 MW |

Launching of Nike-Apache Rocket

1503. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Nike-Apache rocket, supplied by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration carrying entirely Indian made payload and employing for the first time a new type of antenna deployment system developed at Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station was launched on the 2nd January, 1970 ;

(b) whether the launching was successful ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the progress made, so far, in this field and further experiments being carried out in this direction ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The rocket reached an altitude of 125 km. Telemetry recorded data upto splash at 343 seconds. A 20 ft. antenna was deployed at 54 km. altitude.

(c) This experiment was conducted to obtain information on the electron density distribution in the ionosphere by means of a Cosmic radio noise experiment, a propagation experiment and a DC probe and to measure Lyman-Alpha intensity prepared by Dr. Somayajulu of the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. The programme of further experiments will depend on the results of the analysis of the data collected from this experiment.

Pakistan's Protest against alleged Firing by Indian Border Security Force

1504. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan protested to India against the alleged aggressive activities of the Indian Nationals and the alleged unprovoked firing by the Indian Border Security

Forces on Pakistani civilians on East Pakistan border ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pakistan's protest note was obviously an attempt to cover up the fact that Pakistani armed personnel had commenced unprovoked firing. Copies of notes exchanged between the Governments of India and Pakistan in this connection are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2702/70]

S. T. C. Delegation to Nepal

1505. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : SHRI V. NARASIMA RAO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the results of the talks held at Kathmandu between the delegation of State Trading Corporation and Salt Trading Corporation of Nepal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : A contract for the export of 57,000 tonnes of salt per annum for three years was signed by the State Trading Corporation of India with the Salt Trading Corporation of Nepal.

Building up of an Aircraft Factory by Pakistan in Collaboration with U. S. S. R.

1506. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union is helping Pakistan to build an Aircraft Factory for progressive manufacture of war planes ; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Pakistan Army being equipped with Soviet Type A-K Rifles

1507. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the Pakistani army is being equipped with the Soviet type of A-K Rifles ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : Government have no such information.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ बिजली घर, नई दिल्ली का जैनेटर एकक-206

1508. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या तिथाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्द्रप्रस्थ बिजली घर का जैनेटर एकक-206, 27 जनवरी 1970 को खराब हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) क्या इस एकक को पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) दिल्ली के बिजली घरों की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

तिथाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उच्चमन्त्री (श्री तिथाईवर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). इन्द्रप्रस्थ बिजली घर में यूनिट नं० 2, 27-1-1970 को इसके मुख्य तेल पम्प में खराबी के कारण बन्द हो गया था।

(ग) प्रावश्यक मरम्मतों के बाद यह यूनिट 21 फरवरी, 1970 से पुनः चालू हो गया है।

(घ) जुलाई, 1969 में इन्द्रप्रस्थ बिजली घर के यूनिट नं० 3 में खराबी के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 28 फरवरी, 1970 को प्रस्तुत करदी है। दिल्ली के बिजलीघरों के अनुरक्षण और चालन में सुधार से सम्बन्धित इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशें, इस मन्त्रालय की टिप्पणियों के साथ, दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को उपयुक्त कारंबाई के लिए भेज दी जाएंगी।

Opportunities for setting up Joint Ventures in African Countries

1509. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heads of Indian Missions in Africa emphasised the urgency of India taking advantage of vast opportunities for setting up joint ventures in African countries; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Heads of Indian Missions in their meetings among themselves and with representatives of trade and industry, identified possibilities of joint ventures in Sudan, Gabon, Guinea, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Somalia and Congo. The industries indicated included mining, railways, sugar and fertilisers. The suggestions have been taken note of by prospective entrepreneurs. For their part, Government will welcome such ventures, in accordance with their known policy in this regard.

मन्त्रालय में तीन बर्ष से अधिक समय तक अतिरिक्त लाभ के पदों पर काम करने वाले अधिकारी

1511. श्री मोहन प्रसाद : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न

विभागों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में ऐसे अधिकारियों की वर्ग-वार संख्या कितनी है जो अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर लगातार तीन वर्ष से काम कर रहे हैं; और

(क) यह मन्त्रालय के दिनांक 6 सितम्बर 1957 के द्वी० ओ० पत्र संख्या 11/3/57 ओ० एण्ड एम० में निहित उपबन्धों के घनुसार उन्हें अन्यत्र स्थानांतरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (धी सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) ऐसा कोई अधिकारी नहीं है।

(क) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। लेकिन, प्रायः हर तीन साल के बाद अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की अदला-बदली इस मन्त्रालय की सामान्य कार्राडिति की बात है।

प्रधान मन्त्री के अधीन विभागों में अतिरिक्त लाभ के कुछ पदों पर तीन वर्ष से काम कर रहे अधिकारी

1512. धी मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके अधीन विभिन्न विभागों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में ऐसे अधिकारियों की वर्ग-वार संख्या कितनी है जो अतिरिक्त लाभ के कुछ पदों पर लगातार तीन वर्ष से काम कर रहे हैं; और

(क) यह मन्त्रालय के दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 1957 के द्वी० ओ० पत्र संख्या 11/3/57 ओ० एण्ड एम० में निहित उपबन्धों के घनुसार उन्हें अन्यत्र स्थानांतरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अतुरु सत्यित मन्त्री तथा बोधना मन्त्री (धीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (क) यह आवश्यक सूचना

एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

विभिन्न विभागों में अतिरिक्त लाभ के पदों पर तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे अधिकारी

1513. धी मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न विभागों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में अतिरिक्त लाभ के पदों पर लगातार तीन वर्षों से काम कर रहे अधिकारियों की वर्ग-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(क) यह मन्त्रालय के दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 1957 के द्वी० ओ० पत्र संख्या 11/3/57 ओ० एण्ड एम० में निहित उपबन्धों के घनुसार उनका अन्यत्र स्थानांतरण न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी हैंडि-नियरिंग मन्त्री (धी स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (क), सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और अभी प्राप्त हो गई सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे अधिकारी

1514. धी मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न विभागों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालय में ऐसे अधिकारियों की वर्ग-वार संख्या कितनी है जो अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर लगातार तीन वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं; और

(क) यह मन्त्रालय के दिनांक 5 सितम्बर, 1957 के द्वी० ओ० पत्र संख्या 11/3/57

धो० एण्ड एम० में निहित उपबन्धों के अनुसार उहें अन्यत्र स्थानान्तरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (धी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) यह प्रश्न संभवतः उन अधिकारियों के संदर्भ में है जो इस मंत्रालय में अपने नियमित केडर से बाहर के पदों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर गए हुए हैं। और इस तरह तीन से अधिक वर्षों की प्रवधि से प्रतिनियुक्ति (इयूटी) भत्ता ले रहे हैं। इस आधार पर मंत्रालय तथा इस के संलग्न कार्यालयों के संबंध में, जो स्थिति 1. 3. 1970 को पी, जानकारी निम्नलिखित है :—

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(क) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित धर्ब-सरकारी पत्र के उपबन्धों का संबंध, जो कि मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय के भूतपूर्व गठन तथा पद्धति संभाग से (न कि शृंग मंत्रालय से) जारी हुया था, सहायक तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को यथाव्यवहायं बारी बारी से पदों पर लगाने से है ताकि विभिन्न ग्रेडों के कर्मचारी यथा-संभव इयूटियों का प्रकुर और तरह तरह का अनुभव प्राप्त कर सकें। इसके अन्तर्गत वे व्यक्ति नहीं आते जो असंबंध पदों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर गए हुए हैं। बहरहाल, असंबंध पदों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर गए हुए व्यक्तियों के मामलों का भरती नियमों के उपबंधानुसार पुनरवलोकन किया जाता है।

आरक्षित पदों को अनारक्षित पदों में बदलना

1515. धी मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 26 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संस्पा 1452 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विस्तृत होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (धी मं ए० कृष्ण) : (क) जी हाँ।

(स) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों के प्रतिरिक्षित उम्मीदवारों द्वारा स्थान पुर करने के लिए शृंग मंत्रालय को प्रथम, श्रेणी अफसरों के 8 मामले भेजे गए थे, द्वितीय श्रेणी के 11, तृतीय श्रेणी के 151 और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के 88।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Withdrawal of Boundary Posts in Himachal Pradesh

1516. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our boundary posts on the Northern border in Himachal Pradesh and other areas have been withdrawn and brought down-wards from the positions they occupied previously;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) if the affected withdrawal had the sanction of the Ministry; and

(d) if so, whether the positions were actually examined by authorities other than the ones who advised the withdrawal ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Deployment of forces and siting of defences are professional matters and are undertaken by the appropriate military authorities, in accordance with the overall defence plan which is reviewed periodically in the light of the latest assessment of threats to our security. It will not be in public interest to disclose information about the strength and location of Military Security posts.

Chinese Nuclear Capabilities

1517. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are aware that the Chinese Nuclear capabilities have continued to develop with considerable speed;

(b) whether Government of India are aware that both the USA and the Soviet Union have embarked on missile defence against China; and

(c) whether Government of India propose to take any initiative to consult friendly powers to evaluate the developing Chinese capability for nuclear weapons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(c) Such consultations have been taking place from time to time.

Co-ordination of National Political and Security Problems

1518. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that certain decision-makers in Pakistan had considered delivering a devastating blow against Indian nuclear installations;

(b) whether any study has been commissioned by Government of the Nuclear strategies of China and Pakistan and their foreign policy implications;

(c) the significance in the opinion of Government of the Pakistani threat to India's nuclear installations and the emerging Strategic-political alignment between China and Pakistan; and

(d) the steps taken in the Ministry of External Affairs to coordinate national security problems and political problems which arose in Indo-Pakistan relations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The development of the offensive capabilities of China and Pakistan and the threat presented to India's security by these two countries, individually and jointly, is a subject of continuous assessment by Government. Government are alive to the threats facing the country, including threats to vital installations, and these have been taken into account in our defence plans.

(d) All aspects of national security are given full consideration by Government while assessing political problems arising out of Indo-Pakistan relations.

दिल्ली छावनी में कौन्त्री बैरकों में देशी शराब का स्पलाई किया जाना

1519. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

व्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली छावनी में कौन्त्री बैरकों में देशी शराब स्पलाई की जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ समय पहले छावनी में एक स्कूटर पकड़ा गया था जिसमें 13 गैलन शराब थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच के परिणाम क्या हैं और स्पलायरों तथा प्रयोक्ताओं के विनाश क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इण्डोगिल-रिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वरूप सिंह) : (क) श्री नहीं।

(क) और (ग). की गई इन्कावायरियों से पता चला कि 3 जनवरी, 1970 को स्कूटर पर सवार 3 असेनिक रिंग रोड पर 13 गेलन शाराव सहित धोला कुआं के निकट असेनिक पुलिस द्वारा पकड़े गये थे । कोई संनिक सेवियर्स अनंतप्रस्त न था ।

इस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को प्रेक्षेपणात्मक कथित सप्लाई

1520. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :
श्री रणबीत सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस पाकिस्तान को बड़ी संख्या में प्रेक्षणात्मक सप्लाई करते वाला है;

(ल) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान के संनिक अधिकारी इस समय रूसी युद्धपोतों के संचालन का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रूस ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण नौसेनिक उपकरण प्रथम बार पाकिस्तान को सप्लाई कर रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में विरोध पत्र नहीं भेजा है और क्या यह कार्यवाही ताशकन्द घोषणा के विरुद्ध पाकिस्तान को प्रेरणा नहीं दे रही है?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इमोरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण तिंह) : (क) सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ल) और (ग). सरकार ने ऐसी रिपोर्ट देखी है कि सोवियत संघ का पाकिस्तान को भीजाई नौकायें देने का अभिप्राय है, और पाकिस्तानी अफसर इस सम्बन्ध में कई पाठ्य-

क्रम प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। अभी तक सोवियत संघ द्वारा नौसेनिक पोतों की सप्लाई की कोई पुष्टि नहीं है।

(घ) जैसा कि सदन को जात है हमने पाकिस्तान को धातक साज सामान के सम्बन्ध में अपनी चिन्ता सोवियत संघ को बता दी है। उन्हें बताया गया है कि पाकिस्तान के चीन के साथ सैनिक गठजोड़ का ध्यान करते हुए पाकिस्तान की सशस्त्र शक्ति में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए भारी संकट का कारण होगी, और इस उपद्वीप में तनाव बढ़ाएगी ही।

Memorandum from the All Kerala Cashewnut Factory Workers Federation, Quilon, Kerala

1522. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister has received any memorandum from All Kerala Cashewnut Factory Workers Federation, Quilon, Kerala in December, 1969; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to redress the grievances of the cashewnut workers in Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Kerala Kasuandi Thozhilali Kendra Council and the All Kerala Cashewnut Factory Workers Federation, Quilon have addressed a memorandum to the Prime Minister containing various suggestions relating to the cashew industry. The matter is under consideration.

Fixation of Ratio of L.D.Cs. and U.D.Cs. in Offices under the Ministry of Defence

1523. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in accordance with the recommendations after Dev Nath Commi-

tee, the ratio of Lower Division and Upper Division Clerks has been fixed as 1 to 2;

(b) if so, whether this has not been made applicable to the employees of ordnance Factories and Inspectorates;

(c) if so, the reason for this discrimination;

(d) whether the All India Defence Employees Federation has made any representation; and

(e) if so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The Devanath Committee recommended that the ratio of L.D.Cs. and U.D.Cs. should be 1:2. This recommendation was accepted by the Government.

The Ordnance Factories were not covered by the original terms of reference of the Devanath Committee. Subsequently the Ordnance Factories were also brought within the purview of this Committee, which submitted its supplementary report on 5.1.1970 making a similar recommendation in regard to the ratio of LDCs and UDCs in respect of staff employed in the Ordnance Factories. This is under consideration.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Purchase of M. D. Jute Mills, Kanpur by Messrs Sahu Jains

1524. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M. D. Jute Mills at Kanpur has been purchased by Messrs Sahu Jain; and

(b) if so, on what terms and whether the Mill has started working ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK) : (a) Messrs Jaipur Udyog Ltd. have bought the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mill, Kanpur, in a public auction.

(b) The mill was purchased for Rs. 20,15,000. It has not yet started working.

U. S. Ambassador's Statement on raising States of the Indian Mission in Hanoi

1525. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. S. Ambassador, Mr. Keating, said in Bhopal in February 1970 that "U. S. will not like to raise the level of its diplomatic mission in Hanoi without according similar treatment to the Saigon regime";

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

(c) whether India's stand has been made clear to him ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) it is for the Government of India to decide the nature and extent of bilateral relations with foreign countries.

(c) The U. S. Government are aware of India's stand and have already stated that this is a matter for decision by the Government of India alone.

Memorandum outlining the grievances and demands of Gujarat presented by the Chief Minister of Gujarat to the Prime Minister

1526. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI R. K. SINGH DEO :

SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

**SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :**

**SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH :**

**Application of State Rent Control
Acts to Cantonments**

1527. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suffering caused as a result of the decisions of the Supreme Court which suggested specific action by the Central Government in order to make the State Rent Control Acts applicable to Cantonments;

(b) what action has been taken by Government in regard to Cantonments falling within the geographical area of different States;

(c) whether Government intend to introduce legislation for amending the obsolete and antiquated Cantonment Law; and

(d) if so, when?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R.
KRISHNA) :** (a) and (b). Rent control law is in force in all Cantonments of Ajmer, Jammu and Badamibagh. As regards the Cantonments of Jammu and Badamibagh, the enactment of rent control legislation is within the competence of the J & K Government, who have been suitably advised.

As regards Ajmer Cantonment, the question of extending the Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1950 is under the consideration of Government.

(c) and (d). Comprehensive amendments to the Cantonments Act 1924 are under consideration and a Bill incorporating the amendments is proposed to be introduced in Parliament as soon as feasible.

Fall in the Prices of Raw Jute

1528. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of raw jute have recorded a precipitate fall during this season;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during her recent tour of Gujarat, the Chief Minister, Mr. Hitendra Desai, presented her a Memorandum outlining the grievances and demands of Gujarat in regard to location of public sector and private sector projects in the States;

(b) whether the presentation of this memorandum annoyed the Prime Minister;

(c) whether it is against the existing law for a Chief Minister to present demands to the Prime Minister in a memorandum on behalf of the people of his State;

(d) if there is no such law, whether there are any understandings or conventions governing presentation of such memoranda by the States; and

(e) if so, the details of these conventions ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (e). It is normal for the Prime Minister to receive communications from Chief Ministers on a variety of subjects, including problems bearing on the development of their respective States. No law is required to regulate this practice. When the Prime Minister arrived in Ahmedabad, the Chief Minister of Gujarat gave her a letter inviting attention to some outstanding problems of the State. Certain brief notes were attached to that letter. The Prime Minister has always welcomed free and frank exchanges of views between herself and the State Chief Ministers, there can be no question of her being annoyed by the letter.

(b) whether this will not affect the production of raw jute in the subsequent years;

(c) whether in view of this fall in the price of raw jute the industry is not making heavy profits in the sale of its finished products;

(d) the prices paid by Government in regard to its purchase of B. Twill and D.W. Flour bags and other finished products of the jute industry;

(e) whether in negotiating the prices, sufficient care has been taken to safeguard the interests of the national exchequer; and

(f) if not, the reason for not doing this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Although prices have fallen from the abnormally high levels of the last season, the current prices are higher than the minimum support prices for this season.

(b) Current market prices are conducive to maintenance of raw jute production at a reasonably high level.

(c) The industry is now working at a profit.

(d) The D. G. S. & D. had not been getting any quotation from the trade for B. Twill bags since October, 1969. Orders have been placed on the industry for supplies, after detailed negotiations, on the basis of a provisional price of Rs. 200/- per 100 bags subject to adjustment, if any, considered necessary by Government in the light of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission on the price structure of these bags. DGS & D has placed orders for D.W. Flour bags at rates ranging between Rs. 198.20 and Rs. 206.49 per 100 bags for delivery during March/April, 1970.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Production of Natural Rubber and Synthetic Rubber

1529. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of natural rubber and Synthetic rubber during 1969;

(b) the total import allowed during the above period; and

(c) whether Government have chalked out any programme to achieve self-sufficiency in rubber and if so, the details of the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a)

Natural Rubber - 79,951 M. Tonnes.

Synthetic Rubber - 24,614 M. Tonnes.

(b) Natural Rubber - 20,938 M. Tonnes.

Synthetic Rubber - 3,312 M. Tonnes.

(c) Steps are being taken to increase the production of rubber but self-sufficiency is not expected to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. A statement indicating the steps that are being taken to increase the production of rubber is attached.

Statement

The following important Schemes are being implemented by the Rubber Board in order to increase the production of natural rubber:-

(1) Payment of a replanting subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per acre to all Rubber growers.

(2) Grant of loans to small growers to increase their acreage so as to increase production and turn their holdings into economic units.

(3) Maintenance Loan are sanctioned to small growers for proper main-

tenance of immature areas planted with high yielding plants.

- (4) High-yielding planting materials are given to the small growers at subsidised costs.
- (5) The Board is maintaining regional nurseries and is supplying to the growers high-yielding materials from its own nurseries or collected from approved resources.
- (6) The Board arranges to supply fertilisers, fungicides and sprayers to small growers through Cooperative Societies and also arranges for aerial spraying. Free technical advice is given to the growers by the Board. Fertilisers are given to small growers at subsidised rates.
- (7) The Board has started a Rubber Pilot Project in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which is designed to be an experiment-cum-demonstration plantation and will establish the technical feasibility of rubber cultivation and also serve as model for other entrepreneurs.
- (8) The Board is exploring the possibilities of utilisation of new areas for rubber cultivation. The Board has advised the Governments of the States where certain areas are considered suitable for rubber cultivation, to release such areas for planting rubber.

2. Besides the above Schemes, Government of Kerala have set up the Kerala Plantation Corporation Ltd., with a view to undertake rubber cultivation. The Corporation has already planted about 15,000 acres under rubber and plans to bring in additional acreage under rubber during the IVth plan period.

Tulihal Aerodrome in Manipur

1530. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the progress of the Tulihal Aerodrome in Manipur;

(a) when the construction is to be finally completed; and

(c) the amount earmarked for its construction till completion ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to present indications, the project, which is being handled by the CPWD is expected to be completed by May, 1971.

(c) It will not be desirable to give this information as it will give an indication of the specifications and capacity of the airfield.

New Cachar Road

1531. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the New Cachar Road in the hands of the Border Roads Organisation during 1969-70;

(b) when the road will be completed and commissioned for traffic; and

(c) the amount earmarked till the completion stage.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The progress of works on the New Cachar road during the period 1-4-69 to 31-1-70 is as under :--

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Widening of formation to 20 ft width | 89.60 KM |
| Soling | 31.60 KM |
| Metalling | 15.00 KM |
| Black topping | 14.00 KM |
| Protective works (in value) | Rs. 11.20 lakhs. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Protective works (in value) | Rs. 11.20 lakhs. |
| Bridges | Out of a total of six major bridges, one bridge of 120' span has been completed. Another bridge of 280' span is under con- struction. |

(b) A 3-ton fair weather access between Jiribam and Imphal is likely to be established by May, 1971. The surfacing and protective works are planned to be completed by April, 1973.

(c) The total expenditure debited to the project upto September, 1970, is Rs. 65.54 lakhs. The amount earmarked for 1969-70 is Rs. 170 lakhs. The amount to be earmarked for the year 1970-71 is under consideration.

Export Trade during 1970-71

1532. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered any scheme about the countries to which Indian goods would be exported during 1970-71;

(b) if so, the names of those countries; and

(c) the estimated value of Indian goods to be exported in Indian currency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). It is the aim of Government's policy to promote exports of Indian goods to all countries with the exception of some with whom trade is banned for political reasons. Efforts would be continued to promote exports to all such countries in 1970-71.

(c) The target for export in 1970-71 is under discussion with the Planning Commission.

लिटेन द्वारा पनडुब्बी मेदी हैलीकोप्टरों की विक्षी

1533. ओ हुकम चन्द कछदाय : क्या प्रतिरक्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि लिटेन भारत को कुछ पनडुब्बी-मेदी हैलीकोप्टर बेचने के लिए सहमत हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका कुल मूल्य कितना है और ये हैलीकोप्टर कब तक भारत को सप्लाई कर दिये जायेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्त और इस्पात तथा भारत इन्डियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) कुछ पनडुब्बी विकासक हैलीकोप्टरों की सप्लाई के लिए एक ड्रिटिंग फर्म से ठेका तय पाया है।

(ख) मूल्यना प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

Atomic Power Plant in Saurashtra, Gujarat

1534. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sea-coast of Saurashtra, in Gujarat, is an ideal site for setting up an atomic power station;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a project has also been technically approved and preliminary data on the project has been submitted to the Government; and

(c) if the answers to part (a) and (b), above be in the affirmative, whether she will take an immediate decision, in principle, to set up an atomic power station in the Saurashtra region ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A working group set up by the Atomic Energy Commission has prepared a preliminary report on the feasibility of setting up Agro-Industrial Complexes around large-sized nuclear power stations in India. Copies of the preliminary report are available in the Parliament Library. The working group *Inter alia* examined the Kutch-Saurashtra area for this purpose. Further detailed studies are now in progress.

(c) The question of arriving at any decision will arise only after the current studies are completed.

Export of Wagons

under negotiations which are likely to materialise ?

1535. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of wagons exported, country-wise, during 1969-70;

(b) the details of orders in hand for exports, country-wise, for the year 1970-71; and

(c) the details of orders for wagons

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) During 1969-70, upto December, 1969, 24 wagons valued at Rs. 22.14 lakhs have been exported to Ceylon. The entire Ceylon order (value Rs. 32 lakhs) is expected to be completed by March, 1970.

(b) The following export orders for wagons are on hand for execution :-

| Country | Item | Value Rs./lakhs |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Taiwan | 120 covered wagons | 74 |
| Ghana | 150 wagons | 49 |
| E. Africa | 45 Cattle Wagons | 30 |
| Poland | 500 Covered Wagons | 270 |
| Hungary | 1000 Wagons | 585 |
| Sudan | 120 Wagons and 40 Under frames | 100 |

(c) Details of export orders for wagons under negotiations are as below :-

| Country | Item | Value Rs./lakhs |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Nigeria | 400 covered wagons | |
| | 120 Underframes } | N. A. |
| Iraq | 38 Coaches | 257 |
| New Zealand | 12 Coaches | |
| | 12 Buffet Cars | |
| | 4 Power Cars. | 303 |

Import Duty on Cloves, Cinnamon and Cardamom

two of the above commodities were as under :-

1536. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of import duty on cloves, cinnamon and Cardamom prevalent during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) the average cost (before import duty) of the above commodities imported into India, on c. i. f. Bombay basis, during the above period; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the retail selling price in Bombay for

Cardamom Cinnamon
Rs./Kg. Rs./Kg.

October/November 1968 80 80

November, 1969 180 180

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) In 1967-68 prior to 1st March, 1968, rate of duty applicable to cloves, cinnamon and cardamom was 100% *ad valorem* (standard rate) and 92% *ad valorem* (preferential) rate. With effect from

the 1st March, 1968 the rate of duty was as follows :-

| | | <i>Standard rate</i> | <i>Preferential rate (British colony)</i> |
|-------|----------|------------------------|---|
| (i) | Cloves | Rs. 18 per kg. | Rs. 18 per kg. less 7½% <i>ad valorem</i> |
| (ii) | Cinnamon | Rs. 20 per kg. | Rs. 18 per kg. less 7½% <i>ad valorem</i> |
| (iii) | Cardamom | 100% <i>ad valorem</i> | 92½% <i>ad valorem</i> |

(b) Average c. i. f. prices of cloves and cinnamon imported into India were as follows :-

| | <i>Cloves Rs. per kg</i> | <i>Cinnamon Rs. per kg</i> |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1967-68 | 5.61 | 7.32 |
| 1968-69 | 6.05 | 9.17 |
| 1969-70 | 15.33 | 7.05 |
| (upto Oct. 1969) | | |

Import of cardamom is not allowed.

(c) The wholesale prices of the commodities in Bombay market were as follows :-

| | <i>October/November 1968</i> | <i>Rupees Per Kg. November 1969</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Cinnamon | 53.00 | 60.00 |
| Cardamom (Sunehri) | 53.50/57.00 | 77.50 |

Seating Arrangement for MPs, on Republic Day Parade and Beating of Retreat, 1970

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

1537. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the MPs, faced a lot of inconvenience in getting their seats on the 26th January (Republic Day) due to the mismanagement regarding the seats by the Defence personnel;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the seating arrangement was made by the Defence Ministry at both the places i. e Republic Day and Beating Retreat also; and

(c) if so, whether the Minister would be pleased to hand over this seating arrangements to the well acquainted staff of Lok Sabha by extending the facilities to Members of Parliament ?

(b) and (c) . Seating arrangements for Members of Parliament at Republic Day Parade and the Beating Retreat Ceremony are made by the Ministry of Defence in consultation with the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Officials of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats assist in the reception and seating of Members of Parliament at these functions. As the present arrangements have worked satisfactorily, it is not considered necessary to make any change.

Citizenship for Malaysia Indians

1538. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Malaysian Govern-

ment have decided to give citizenship to a majority of non-citizens of Indian origin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) . The Malaysian Government are taking measures to decide the question of granting citizenship to non-citizens. Exact figures relating to persons of Indian origin are not available at present.

तारापुर आधिक शक्ति केन्द्र का राष्ट्र को समर्पण

1539. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई में हाल में तारापुर आधिक शक्ति केन्द्र को राष्ट्र को समर्पित करने के बारे में उन्होंने एक आपात्कारिक घोषणा की थी;

(ख) क्या उक्त केन्द्र से आधिक विकास को पर्याप्त सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) उक्त केन्द्र पर अब तक कुल कितना धन खर्च किया गया है; और

(घ) क्या अन्य स्थानों पर भी कुछ ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मंत्री, अचु-शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (वीष्मिती इमिरा गाल्डी) : (क) 19 जनवरी, 1970 को तारापुर में आयोजित एक समारोह में प्रधान मन्त्री ने यह विज्ञलीधर राष्ट्र को समर्पित कर दिया ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) विज्ञलीधर पर अब तक 66 करोड़ रुपये धन्य किये जा चुके हैं ।

(घ) वर्षमान में दो और परमाणु विज्ञलीधर निर्धारित हैं—एक राजस्वान में

कोटा के समीप तथा दूसरा तामिलनाडु में कलपक्कम में ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में रुड़की के निकट गंगा नदी पर तटबन्ध

1540. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरादाबाद जिले में हसनपुर तहसील में गंगा नदी पर प्रस्तावित तटबन्ध के निर्माण के बारे में रुड़की में चल रहा अनुसंधान-कार्य पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) अब तक हूए अनुसंधान के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निरांय कब तक लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिंदोइवर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) . हसनपुर तहसील में गंगा के बांए किनारे पर एक तटबन्ध के निर्माण के लिए सिचाई अनुसंधानशाला, रुड़की में किए जा रहे माडल प्रयोग अभी चल रहे हैं और इन पर दो महीने और लग जाएंगे । माडल प्रयोगों के परिणामों के उपलब्ध होने के पश्चात स्कीम के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निरांय लिया जाएगा ।

श्रीलंका में भारतीयों को कठिनाइयाँ

1541. श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : क्या वंदेश्वर-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि “सीलोन वर्क-रज कार्य कार्य स” तथा ‘‘हेमोकेटिक वर्करज कार्य स” के प्रतिनिधियों ने भारत सरकार का ध्यान उन कठिनाइयों की ओर दिलाया है जो श्रीलंका से भारत आने वाले व्यक्तियों को पेश आती हैं;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कठिनाइयों का अधीरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (धी सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ल) परिवहन की सुविधाओं, सीमा शुल्क की आपचारिकताओं और पुनर्वास सहायता विषयक सूचनाओं के बारे में ।

(ग) केवल परिवहन के मामले को छोड़ कर, जो अभी विचाराधीन है, देश प्रत्यावर्तियों की अन्य सभी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने पहले ही कदम उठाए हैं ।

Use of forged Import Licences

1542. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 532 on the 10th December, 1969 and state :

(a) the names of 41 individuals and their firms who have been arrested in connection with the use of forged Import Licences; and

(b) whether proceedings against them have been completed and how many of them have been convicted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) . The names of firms involved and the 41 individuals prosecuted/arrested are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2703/70] The position of the cases against the accused persons is as under :-

(i) Charge sheeted = 28 persons

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Convicted | 6 |
| Acquitted | 2 |
| Under Trial | 20 |

(ii) Persons against whom investigation has been completed, but in whose case charge sheets have not been filed as they have filed writ petitions in the High Court in Calcutta- 6

(iii) Under investigation.

Total : 41

Exclusion of G. D. R. Delegation from International Cultural Evening

1543. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in Daily "Patriot" dated the 2nd February, 1970 about an International Cultural Evening a programme organised by the Delhi Citizens Committee;

(b) if so, who organised the function;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the organisers withdrew the invitation extended to G. D. R. delegation; and

(d) if so, on what ground ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Citizens Committee.

(c) and (d) . The Delhi Citizens Committee is a private body with no official connections. Government cannot, therefore, question or inquire into the decisions of this Committee regarding a social function organised by them.

Restoration of the Normal Working Hours to the Employees of the Central Water and Power Research Station Laboratory Units, Poona

1544. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the employees of Central Water and Power Research Station, Laboratory Unit, Poona Khadakwasla requesting the restoration of the normal working hours;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the circumstances in which their working hours were increased from the normal 6½ hour working day ?

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

(b) and (c). The provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, are applicable to the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. The weekly hours of work permitted under the Law, are up to 48 hours. Most of the staff, numbering over 1,000, were already observing 48 hours per week. However, the staff working in the office-cum-laboratory building, numbering about 200, were observing only 3½ hours per week even though located in the same premises at Khadakwasla. In order to remove this wide disparity in the working hours and to ensure proper coordination, orders were issued raising their working hours, from 39 hours to 45 hours a week, with effect from the 2nd June, 1969, after giving due notice under Section 9(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. A memorandum on the subject from these employees, was duly considered. For the reasons given above, it was not found possible to accede to their request.

Ships purchased from Foreign Countries.

1545. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Ministry of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new ships purchased for Indian Navy from foreign countries (country-wise) for last three years; and

(b) the cost of each ship ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Ten ships have been acquired for the Navy from foreign countries in the last three years. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

Passes Issued for Republic Day Parade 1970

1546. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passes issued for 1970 Republic Day Parade;

(b) the criteria for issuing such passes; and

(c) the number of passes issued for;

(i) Members of Parliament and their guests;

(ii) the Officers of the Ministry of Defence;

(iii) the Officers of the Government of India; and

(iv) the public bodies and other institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Invitation cards for about 69,200 seats were issued for Republic Day Parade, 1970.

(b) Invitations to witness the Republic Day Parade 1970 were issued to Union Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers, Members of Parliament, Supreme Court Judges, Members of Planning Commission, Diplomats, Members of Delhi Metropolitan Council and Delhi Municipal Corporation, civilian officers of the Government of India of the rank of Deputy Secretary or equivalent and above etc. In the case of civilian officers (below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India) whose maximum of the pay scale was not less than Rs. 1,250/- and the actual pay on the 26th January 1970 was not less than Rs. 900/- p. m., invitation cards were issued to all tenure officers and 50% of the non-tenure officers. In the case of

Armed Forces, all officers down to the rank of Major and equivalent and 50% of the Commissioned officers of the rank of Captain and below and equivalent were invited. At the instance of Delhi Administration, invitation cards were issued to all officers of the Delhi Administration whose maximum of the pay scale was not less than Rs. 1,150/- and the actual pay on the 26th January 1970 was not less than Rs. 700/- p.m. from within the quota allotted to the Delhi Administration for officials and non-officials. As regards Public Sector Undertakings, invitation cards were issued to all officers equivalent to Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and above, and all tenure officers and 50% of the non-tenure officers whose maximum of the pay scale was not less than Rs. 1,400/- and the actual pay on 26th January 1970 was not less than Rs. 1,100/- p.m.

As regards non-officials, the aim was to extend invitation to as many persons as possible from different categories of the population, subject to the limitation of available seats; preference was normally given to persons visiting Delhi from abroad and from outside Delhi. Invitations to persons permanently residing in Delhi were issued mainly on the basis of lists given by the Delhi Administration. Requests made by Ministers, M.Ps., officials, etc. for issue of invitation cards for their relations, guests etc., were examined on merits and invitation cards were issued subject to availability of seats. In the case of M.Ps., normally four seats were given. However, a larger number of invitation cards were issued in cases whether requests were made in respect of close relations or entitled persons, e.g., M.L.As.

(c) the number of seats for which invitation cards were issued to -

- (i) Members of Parliament and their guests, etc. About 6,850 seats.
- (ii) Officers of the Ministry of Defence (Secretariat). About 300 seats.
- (iii) Other officers of the Government of India, its Attached and Subordinate

offices and Public Sector Undertakings. ...About 17,500 seats.

(iv) Invitation cards for about 400 seats were issued to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee. Cards for about 44,150 seats were issued to other persons. These include Ministers, other dignitaries, State officials, Diplomats, members of international organisations, tourists, other foreigners, members of various Indian organisations and institutions, non-officials etc.

Collections made by 'Al Fatah' Delegation during their visit to India

1547. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the delegation of the 'Al Fatah' organization which toured India recently collected from Indian Muslims purses of over Rs 80,000;

(b) if so, the exact amount thus collected, the names of cities and the institutions from which collected and the manner in which this amount was taken out of India;

(c) the reasons why the tour programme of the 'Al Fatah' delegation was suddenly cut short and its member asked to quit India; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Minister promised to consider seriously the request of the delegation to open an office of 'Al Fatah' in India: if so, where does the matter rest at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) . Government understand that the members of 'Al Fatah' which visited India in September/October, 1969 on the invitation of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity a non-official organisation was presented purses amounting to about Rs 80,000. The identity and religious complexion of the dons are not known.

However, it is understood that the purses were presented at Lucknow, Kanpur, Patna, Calcutta, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Permission has not been sought, nor has permission been given, to remit the money abroad.

(c) It is understood that the members, according to their original itinerary will to have returned to new Delhi after their tour in the country on October 13, 1969 and left India after two or three days. However, since the delegation's visit to Bombay and Bhopal was cancelled by the Organisers, viz, the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Delegation returned to New Delhi on October 8, and left India on October 11, 1969. The delegation was not asked to quit India.

(d) The delegation referred to the question of opening an Office in India. Permission has not been given.

Export of Human Hair

1548. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of human hair has fallen from Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs per month and a stock of Rs. 3 crores is lying unsold;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 15,000 men and women are as a result, unemployed in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether it is also a fact that our market in U. S A. and Europe in human hair has been lost to Pakistan and other countries because we manufacture only 750 wigs a day;

(d) whether all this is due to the fact that the export price for human hair fixed by State Trading Corporation are much higher than the international prices and because of the inefficient management of our wig factory; and

(e) if not, the exact reasons for the drop in export and the consequent unemployment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK) : (a) The average export for the first ten months of the current financial year is approximately Rs. 45 lakhs per month. Precise estimates of stocks lying unsold are not available.

(b) Government have no information of such unemployment.

(c) No. Sir. U.S.A. & Europe are mainly buyers of wigs and wiglets. The Wig factory is manufacturing about 230 wigs per day as compared to the peak capacity of 280 wigs per day reached during 1967-68.

(d) The floor export prices of human hair are under constant review. They were last reduced in December, 1969.

As regards the management of the wig factory, it is functioning efficiently and has succeeded in introducing Indian human hair products in as many as 14 new markets during the last two years.

(e) The decline in exports is due to severe competition from synthetics in wig manufacture and price cutting by other producing countries like Indonesia and China.

Criteria in Appointing Consular Agents appointed by Foreign Governments

1549. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the criteria generally adopted by Government in approving appointments of Consul by foreign Governments in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : In accordance with the international practice, *de career* Heads of foreign Consular Posts in India and other consular officers are appointed freely by the sending States provided they are not Indian nationals or nationals of a third state. However, in the case of the appointment of foreign Honorary Consular officers, irrespective of their nationality, prior approval of the Government of India is required to be obtained by the foreign Governments concerned.

Each proposal is then examined in all aspects and decided on its merits.

Alleged Soviet Interference in Indian Affairs

1550. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the allegation made by the Organisation Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa, in Press on 3rd February, 1970 against the Soviet Communist Party organ 'Pravda' and also against the Soviet Government of interfering in the internal affairs of India by objectionable comments against the agitation organised by certain political parties including Organisation Congress about the recent decision of the Union Government in regard to Chandigarh;

(b) whether Shri Nijalingappa has written to the Government about this matter; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such communication has been received in the Ministry.

(c) The Pravda article appeared over the name of its New Delhi correspondent who stated in the article that he was reporting the views of local journalists.

Aircraft Carrier for Indian Navy

1551. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently rejected a proposal to acquire a new aircraft carrier for the Indian Navy;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has no effective naval presence, right from the Persian Gulf to the Strait of Malacca in the Indian Ocean;

(c) whether it is also a fact that both the U. S. A and Soviet Russia are trying to gain a foothold in the Indian Ocean; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider its decision not to acquire a new aircraft carrier for the Indian Navy ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) There are no plans for acquiring another aircraft carrier.

(b) No.

(c) Government are aware of the fact that the vessels of the USSR, USA and other powers are sailing in the Indian Ocean region.

(d) No. The position continues to be as at (a) above.

North Vietnam's Stand on Kashmir

1552. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a communication to Shri C. C. Desai, Member of Parliament he has stated that the stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on Kashmir, namely, "the people of Kashmir should be given the right of self-determination," remains unaltered; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the above, Government propose to review its policy towards North Vietnam ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

The Foreign Minister had merely informed Shri C. C. Desai, Member of Parliament, that the D. R. V. N. Government

have confirmed to our Consul General in Hanoi and to us here that their stand remains the same as stated by Premier Pham Van Dong in 1957.

(b) Does not arise.

Export Trade with U. S. A.

1553. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Official U. S. estimates envisage an increase of nine billion dollars in American imports during the next four years;

(b) whether a survey has been conducted to ascertain the export potential of India to U. S. A. during the next four years;

(c) whether our trade representation in U. S. A. is adequate to meet the increased export demands; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to organise our export effort properly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Surveys have been made for a number of commodities of export interest to India. The concerned Export Promotion Organisations are keeping the export possibilities under constant review. After the recent visit of the Indian Delegation to the U.S.A. the export potential of Indian commodities to this market is being reassessed.

(c) and (d). The institutional and organisational arrangements that are necessary to increase our export to the U.S.A., in the context of the export potential, are being considered by the Government.

Development of Powerloom Industry in Madhya Pradesh

1554. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased

to state :

(a) the amount of grants sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh during the last three years for the development of powerloom industry; and

(b) the amount of funds actually utilized on this account and the amount which remained unutilized ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No grants have been sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh during the last three years for the development of Powerloom industry.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के विद्युत करघा उद्योग में संकट

1555. श्री वृंदा दोक्तित : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूत के मूल्य में वृद्धि हो जाने से मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत करघा उद्योग संकट में पड़ गया है;

(ल) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विद्युत-करघा मालिकों से सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश के उक्त उद्योग की सहायता करने के लिए क्या कार्य-बाही की गई है ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय वे उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग) . मध्य प्रदेश के विद्युतिकालित करघा उद्योग में संकट नहीं है। सूत के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में बुनकर रोजगार सुधार कमेटी, जबलपुर से एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। सूत के मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि हई है परन्तु यह मुश्यत कपास के मूल्यों में वृद्धि, मंडूरी बढ़ने और बजट-टूर्क

सट्टे की प्रवृत्तियों के कारण हुई है। कपास के मूल्यों को उपयुक्त स्तर पर लाने के लिए अरण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने और रुई तथा स्टेपल रेशे के आयात के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश से माल का निर्यात

1556. श्री गं० छ० दीक्षित : क्या विदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश से माल का निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आयात करने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं, किस प्रकार के माल का निर्यात किया जाता है और अन्य राज्यों में निर्मित माल से अर्जित की जा रही विदेशी मुद्रा की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में निर्मित माल के निर्यात से प्रति वर्ष कितने प्रतिशत विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जा रही है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में निर्मित माल के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार का क्या विशेष उपाय करने का विचार है?

विदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) निर्यात के आंकड़े राज्यवार आधार पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य के आंकड़े अलग-अलग उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) निर्यातों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किये गये उपाय, जो समय-समय पर घोषित किये गये हैं, किन्हीं विशिष्ट प्रदेशों अथवा राज्यों तक सीमित नहीं होते, अपितु सामान्य प्रकार के और समस्त भारत के लिए होते हैं। मोटे तौर पर निर्यात संबंधित नीतियों का नक्षण, निर्यात मांग के लिए और उपयुक्त स्तर पर उनकी पूर्ण निर्यात क्षमता के अनुकूल वस्तुओं का संस्थापन करना या उपलब्ध रूप से निर्बाचित

के लिए फालतु माल उपलब्ध करना और उसके लिए यदि आवश्यक हो तो घरेलू स्पति पर संयम, उत्पादन लागत पर नियन्त्रण, नियर्यात होने वाले माल के उत्पादन में कठोर गुण नियन्त्रण की स्थापना तथा विपणन सहायता जिसमें प्रचार शामिल है, की कार्यवाही करना।

मध्य प्रदेश में योजना परियोजनाओं में अधिशेष राजस्व का उपयोग

1557. श्री गं० छ० दीक्षित : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने कुछ योजना परियोजनाओं में अधिशेष राजस्व के उपयोग के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श किया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अनु वित्त मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इमिरा गोदी) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आकार तथा इसकी वित्त व्यवस्था की विधि के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है।

राजस्वान नहर

1558. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रतिरक्ता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्वान नहर को सामरिक उचित से महत्वपूर्ण समझती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसके निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में सेना के विशेषज्ञों से परामर्श करना आवश्यक समझा गया है अथवा नहीं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . राजस्थान नहर किसी रक्षा प्रायोजनों के तौर पर नहीं बनाई गई थी। किसी नहर या अन्य संरक्षण की, रक्षा हिल्टिकोण से उपयोगिता का रक्षा योजनाओं में साधारणतः ध्यान रखा जाता है।

देश की सुरक्षा के बारे में सेना के सेवानिवृत्त जनरलों से परामर्श

1559. श्री अम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि भारत के सेवानिवृत्त जनरलों की सेवाएं देश की सुरक्षा के लिए लाभदायक हो सकती हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार देश की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सेना के सभी सेवानिवृत्त जनरलों से परामर्श करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार उनका सहयोग किस प्रकार लेना चाहेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क), (ग) और (घ) . जभी आवश्यक समझा जाता है, विशिष्ट समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा सेवा विमुक्त सेवा अफसरों का अनुभव प्राप्त किया जाता है।

(क) जी नहीं।

Import of Books and Journals

1560. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and particulars of the bulk importers of books and journals on education and allied subject;

(b) value of import quota allotted to each importer of the above goods year-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70 and value of actual import by each importer year-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70;

(c) whether import of books and journals on education and allied subjects is duty free;

(d) whether it is a fact that certain book importers, taking advantage of the liberalisation of import quota, are bringing to India all sorts of foreign pornographic books and picture magazines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps, if any, being taken to deal with this menance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) . Details of licences issued for import of books and journal are published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. Statistics of actual imports are compiled for the country as a whole and not for individual importers.

(c) The import of books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music manuscripts and illustrations specially made for binding in books, falling under item No. 45 (1) of the Indian Customs Tariff was duty free during the periods in question.

(d) and (e) . It has been laid down in the import policy (Red Book) that the import of undesirable types of books, comics, fiction and magazines will not be permissible against licences for books. The Red Book also contains a list of journals and magazines, the import of which has been

specifically disallowed. It had come to Government's notice that some import of undesirable types of books was still taking place. A provision was, therefore, made in the Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules & Procedure in 1958 that the Customs authorities would not allow undesirable types of books even where books were allowed to be imported under the policy without import licences. At the same time, a further provision was also made in the Red book that the import of journals and magazines would not be allowed against licences for books unless such licences had been specifically endorsed for their import. While considering requests for such endorsements, undesirable types of journals and magazines sought to be imported are excluded. The list of banned types of journals and magazines is reviewed every year in consultation with the Customs authorities, so as to include in it as many undesirable types as possible.

Alleged harassment of Nepalese Traders at Calcutta Port

1561. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news published by 'Statesman' (from Kathmandu) in its issue dated the 15th January, 1970, entitled 'Nepal dailies criticize Indian Trade Policy';

(b) if so, the reaction thereto; and

(c) whether there is any substance in the allegation, as reported in the said issue of Statesman "that Nepalese Traders were being increasingly harassed at Calcutta port and by the Indian Border Customs" ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . No complaint has been received about alleged harassment at Calcutta port or, for that matter, at any of the border checkposts. The allegations mentioned in the news item are, therefore, not correct.

Acquisition of French Submarines by Pakistan

1562. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is acquiring French submarines to strengthen her Navy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to strengthen Indian Navy to match menace ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) According to information available, Pakistan has acquired some sub-marines from France.

(b) Our operational plans take into account the possible threats from the various Naval units of Pakistan.

Increase in the Strength of Pakistan's Airforce

1563. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since 1965 conflict Pakistan has overtaken Indian Airforce in strength and striking power; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to match this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) . Though there has been considerable increase in the strength and striking power of the Pakistan Air Force since 1965 conflict, we have taken steps to maintain our air superiority over Pakistan.

Shortage of Trucks and other Vehicles in Army

1564. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is

still a great shortage of trucks and other smaller vehicles in the Army; and

(b) if so, the long term measures which have been taken or are proposed to be taken to gain self-sufficiency in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no great shortage except for heavier type of vehicles.

(b) The production capacity within the defence sector is being expanded with the establishment of an integrated vehicle factory at Jabalpur to which existing production lines in various ordnance factories are being shifted progressively. This factory is expected to issue its first vehicle by 1972-73 and to reach full production within two more years, when the Army's requirements would be fully met from within the Defence Sector.

Bringing back of Indian Electronic Engineers working Abroad

1565. **SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has made out a strong plan for bringing back the Indian electronic engineers gone abroad; and

(b) if so, their number and the countries in which they are serving and the incentives that the Government propose to give them for serving in India?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) While no specific plan has been made by the Director, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre with regard to electronic engineers serving abroad, senior scientists of the Department of Atomic Energy, during their contacts with Indian scientists and engineers abroad, induce them to return to India by offering them suitable job opportunities in the field of atomic energy.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Punjab Rent Restriction Act to Himachal Pradesh

1566. **SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4323 on the 17th December, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the Punjab Rent Restriction Act has been extended to Himachal Pradesh Cantonments; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act 1949 has, with suitable modifications, been extended to the Cantonments in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh by a notification bearing No. SRO-109, dated 5th February, 1970 published in the Gazette of India on 21st February, 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

Completion of Northern Zone Grid

1567. **SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3130 on the 8th December, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the Punjab State Electricity Board have augmented the capacity of the Kangra sub-station in the Northern Zone Grid; and

(b) if not, by what time will it be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The work relating to the augmentation of the sub-station capacity at Kangra has been taken up by the Punjab State Electricity Board and is expected to be completed by April, 1970.

Representation by Inhabitants of Yol Camp against imposition of enhanced Rates of Taxation in Cantonment Area

1568. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the inhabitants of Yol Camp against the imposition of enhanced taxation in the Cantonment area ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). By public notice issued on the 4th December 1969 the Cantonment Board Khas Yol invited objections to its proposals regarding imposition of certain taxes. The "finally settled" proposals of the Board along with the objections received by it have not yet been received from the Cantonment Board. Meanwhile, some representations in the matter of the proposed levy of the taxes have been received by Government. These will be taken into account if and when the proposals of the Cantonment Board are received.

Proposal for Land Allotment to oustees of Pong Dam

1569. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :

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

(a) the number of families who will be dispossessed of their lands to the extent of one acre and below, two acres and below, three acres, four acres, five acres, six acres, seven acres, eight acres, eleven acres, twelve acres, thirteen acres, fourteen acres, fifteen acres and below by the construction of Pong Dam;

(b) the extent of land that will be given to them in Rajasthan to each such category of family mentioned in Part (a); and

(c) the price that will be charged from them per acre and the way of realising it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) Tentative figures for the number of families dispossessed/to be dispossessed, by the construction of Pong Dam are as under :—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Losing one acres and below | 9887 |
| Losing two acres and below | 15180 |
| Losing three acres and below | 16241 |
| Losing four acres and below | 17368 |
| Losing five acres and below | 18529 |
| Losing six acres and below | 19081 |
| Losing seven acres and below | 19430 |
| Losing eight acres and below | 19717 |
| Losing eleven acres and below | 20229 |
| Losing twelve acres and below | 20369 |
| Losing thirteen acres and below | 20479 |
| Losing fourteen acres and below | 20559 |
| Losing fifteen acres and below | 20641 |

(b) Total land of 3.25 lakh acres is set apart for the settlement of oustees of all the Projects connected with Rajasthan Canal Project and will be distributed amongst the displaced families.

(c) Following price will be charged per acre of the land allotted to Oustees in the Rajasthan Canal Project area :—

| <i>S. No.</i> | <i>Type of land</i> | <i>Rate per acre</i> |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Nali Bed | Rs. 800 |
| 2. | Light Loam | Rs. 576 |
| 3. | Sandy Loam | Rs. 448 |
| 4. | Uncommand | Rs. 80 |

20 percent of the price will be recovered in five equal annual instalments and the balance in 15 equal instalments. There will be no interest charges. When arrangements have been made for supply of water on the basis of enhanced intensity of irrigation of 1:0%, the above rates, based on 78% intensity, shall be increased by 40%.

Mass removal of Indians from Pretoria

1570. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Traders in Natal have lodged a protest to the officials of the Department of Community Development in Pretoria against the mass removal of their town business sites ;

(b) if so, whether a request for the intervention of the Indian Government has been made in this connection ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of India's position on the policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of South Africa is well known. We have condemned it consistently and unequivocally at the U. N. and at other international forums. The Government of South Africa continues to defy world public opinion and the resolutions of the United Nations on the crimes against humanity being perpetrated in South Africa.

Dialogue with China

1571. SHRI HEM BARUA : SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China is willing to enter into a meaningful dialogue with India over the issue of certain disputes between the two countries ; and

(b) if so, whether China has specified these disputes and if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal, if made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India have received no such indication.

(b) Does not arise.

पश्चिम एशिया के मामले पर विचार हेतु संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का अधिबोधन

1572. श्री देवेन सेन :

श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह वाताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत सरकार का विचार संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को पश्चिम एशिया में बढ़ते हुये तनाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए सुरक्षा परिषद की बैठक तुरन्त बुलाने को और संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा अनुरोध किये जाने के बाद की भी इसरायल की अरब देशों पर नियमित रूप से बम वर्षा बम्द करने, जो बे कर रहे हैं, तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इन सभी समस्याओं को शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से सुलझाने का अनुरोध करने का है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : सरकार अभी ऐसी किसी कार्रवाई पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Trade Relations with China

1573. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking of forming trade relations with China ; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). In recent years trade between India and China has declined and is now nil. Revival of trade relations would depend upon improvement in the overall bilateral relations between the two countries.

Allegations regarding Pakistan's efforts to win support on Kashmir in U. N.

1574. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a piece of item that appeared in "The Indian Express" of 3rd February, 1970 to the effect that the leader of Pakistan People's Party, Mr. Akbar Khan, formerly a Major-General, has alleged that Pakistan spent Rs. 250 crores on members of the UN to win their support on Kashmir ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to this effect. If true, it further exposes the hollowness of Pakistan's claims.

बिहार में निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाएँ

1575. श्री बाल्मीकी औरवरी : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में निर्माणाधीन सिचाई परियोजना के क्या नाम हैं तथा प्रत्येक में कितनी प्रगति हुई हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक परियोजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होया तथा कुल अनुमानित व्यय की तुलना में उसकी प्रतिशतता कितनी थी और अब तक हुए कार्य की प्रतिशतता की तुलना में उक्त व्यय कितना था ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक परियोजना के पूर्ण होने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है तथा उक्त परियोजनाएँ निर्धारित तिथियों से पूर्व अथवा पश्चात कितनी अवधि में पूर्ण हो जायेंगी ?

तिचाई तथा विद्युत यन्त्रालय में उपभोगी (श्री लिहे श्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) . बिहार में निर्माणाधीन बहुत तथा मध्यम सिचाई परियोजनाओं के नामों अद्यतन व्यव और पूर्ण करने की लक्ष्य नियत तथा 1968-69 तक और उनके पूर्ण होने पर होने वाले लाभों को दिखाने वाला विवरण संलग्नक के रूप में संलग्न है ।

इन स्कीमों पर हुई प्रगति का व्योरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । [प्रब्लेम में रख दिया गया । वेस्टिये संख्या एल० दी० 2704/70]

बिहार राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप को अन्तिम रूप देना

1576. श्री बाल्मीकी औरवरी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, अर्थात अनुमानित परिव्यय क्या है, आय बृद्धि की दर क्या होगी, घोषोगिक तथा कृषि उत्पादन की वार्षिक बृद्धि दर क्या होगी, शोजगार के नये दर किस संभावना तक पैदा किये जाएंगे तथा राज्य में वैरोजगारी किस सीमा तक कम होगी ?

प्रब्लेम लम्बी, वित्त लम्बी, अध्यक्षित लम्बी तथा योजना लम्बी (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में संनिक स्कूल

1577. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक कितने संनिक स्कूल लोके गये हैं ;

(क) कितने विद्यार्थियों ने उन स्कूलों में (प्रबंध तक) शिक्षा पाई है और क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में एक नया संनिक स्कूल खोलने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन स्कूलों को किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी हंजी-विद्यरिग मंत्री (धी स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में रेवा में स्थित एक संनिक स्कूल है।

(ख) और (ग). जब से 1962 में स्कूल आरम्भ हुआ है उसमें 571 लड़कों ने विद्या प्राप्त की है। इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में एक और संनिक स्कूल खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विदेशी प्रचार विभाग के कर्मचारियों का विदेशी भाषाओं का ज्ञान

1578. धी रामावतार शर्मा : क्या विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विदेश प्रचार विभाग के कर्मचारी कौन-कौन सी विदेशी भाषायें जानते हैं; और

(ख) उस विभाग में कौन कौन सी विदेशी भाषायें सिखाई जाती हैं ?

विदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (धी तुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) विदेशी प्रकार प्रभाग के ज्यादातर अधिकारियों को निम्नलिखित भाषाओं में से एक या इससे अधिक भाषाएं जाती हैं :-

अरबी, फांसीसी, रुसी, जर्मनी, स्पेनी, चीनी, फारसी, सर्वो-ऋशियन, बहाषा इन्डोनेशिया, पुतंगाली, इतालवी, और स्वीडिश।

(ख) विदेश प्रचार प्रभाग में कोई विदेशी भाषा नहीं पढ़ाई जाती। लेकिन 'स्कूल आचं

क्षारेन लंबेजेज. नई दिल्ली' में विदेशी भाषाएं पढ़ाई जाती हैं और अधिकारियों को इस स्कूल में विदेशी भाषा पढ़ने की सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं। विदेश-स्थित मार्टीय मिशनों में जो अधिकारी होते हैं उन्हें भी उनकी नियुक्ति के स्थान पर मुलभ सुविधाओं वा लाभ उठाकर विदेशी भाषा सीखने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है।

चम्बल पन-बिजली परियोजना से सम्बन्धित बाधों का पूरा किया जाना

1579. धी यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या तिथाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने वी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की सीमा पर नियमित चम्बल पन-बिजली परियोजना से सम्बन्धित बाधों का कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया ;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना से कुल उपलब्ध पानी और बिजली को मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के बीच किस प्रकार वितरित करने का नियंत्रण किया गया है ; और

(घ) गत वर्ष और चालू वर्ष में उक्त दोनों राज्यों को अलग-अलग कितनी मात्रा में पानी और बिजली की सप्लाई की गई ?

तिथाई तथा विद्युत नियंत्रण में उप-मंत्री (धी सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) गोधी सागर, राणा प्रताप सागर बांधों पर कार्य पूरण हो गया है जबकि जवाहर सागर बांध पर कार्य चल रहा है।

(ख) चम्बल परियोजना पर अभी तक कुल 115.18 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुए हैं।

(ग) परियोजना के पूर्ण विकास के पश्चात इसके लाभ मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान दोनों सरकारों के बीच बराबर बाटे जाने हैं ;

(घ) राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सेवा करने वाले कोटा बराज से दक्षिण तट नहर को 1968-69 में 16.8 लाख एकड़ फुट और 1969-70 में (जनवरी, 1970 तक) 8.3 लाख एकड़ फुट पानी दिया गया था। इसमें से लगभग आधा पानी मध्य प्रदेश में सिवाई करने के लिए था।

1968-69 में, चम्बल परियोजना में 5428.4 लाख यूनिट विजली पैंदा की गई। 1969-70 में दिसम्बर, 1969 तक 5430 लाख यूनिट विजली पैंदा की गई। इसे बराबर बराबर बांट दिया गया।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिन्द नदी पर मगरोनी के समीप एक बांध का निर्माण

1580. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के शिवपुरी जिले में सिन्द नदी पर मगरोनी के समीप एक बांध बनाने की प्रस्तावित योजना के बारे में अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या उन्होंने इस परियोजना के स्थल का दौरा किया है और यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना की उपयोगिता के बारे में उनके क्या विचार हैं?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) . केन्द्रीय सिवाई व विजली मन्त्री ने अप्रैल, 1965 में मिन्द के जल संसाधनों के विकास के लिए प्रस्तावित विभिन्न स्थलों का निरीक्षण किया था और हर्वी सिवाई प्रणाली में पानी देने के उद्देश से दाएं तट वाली नहर में पानी देने के लिए मोहिनो पर अर्थे त उंचाई वाले बांध के प्रबन्ध चरण के निर्माण का सुझाव दिया था। उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि परियोजना के दूसरे चरण

में बांध को, नये क्षेत्रों के सामने के लिए उसकी पूरी ऊंचाई तक बनाया जा सकता है।

इसके अनुसार कुछ प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से 1966 और 1969 में प्राप्त हुए थे। जब इन प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा था तो मध्य प्रदेश के इन्जीनियरों ने केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग को सूचित किया कि अनुप्रवाह दिशा में और आगे एक स्थल पर राज्य सरकार का एक विधर बनाने का विचार है। इन आविर्द्धी प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

ब्रिटेन का आप्रवास संबंधी निर्णय

1581. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ब्रिटेन सरकार द्वारा आप्रवास के संबंध में हाल ही में किये गए एकपक्षीय निर्णयों का व्योरा क्या है और इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री तुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य संभवतः पूर्व अफ्रीका से एशिया मूल के ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट वाली व्यक्तियों के यू० के ० में प्रवेश करने पर ब्रिटेन सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए प्रतिबन्धों के विषय में कह रहे हैं। इस प्रकार के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के विचार संविधित है और सरकार ने बार-बार इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि यह ब्रिटिश सरकार का कल्पन्य है कि वह सभी ब्रिटिश नागरिकों के लिए उत्तरदायी हो।

Allegations in "Azad Kashmir" regarding
J. K. Territory Handed over
by Pakistan to China

1582. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKER-
JEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to the reported publication
in Britain of "Azad Kashmir" by Raja
Abbas Khan;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any attempt to enquire into the Raja's reported allegations contained in the publication that pillars demarcating the territory of Jammu and Kashmir were removed and territory beyond Hunza was handed over by Pakistan to China; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government is already aware that under the so-called Sino-Pak Agreement, 1963, Pakistan gave away over 2000 sq. miles of Indian territory of Jammu & Kashmir to China. Government lodged protests with the Governments of China and Pakistan making it clear that the so called Sino-Pak Agreement of 1963 was illegal, invalid and unacceptable.

Indian Delegation to Thailand

1583. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an official delegation headed by the Secretary to his Ministry visited Thailand recently;

(b) whether Thailand is keen on getting Indian collaboration in key sectors of its economy; and

(c) if so, the fields of co-operation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) An official delegation headed by a senior official (not the Secretary) of the Ministry of Foreign Trade participated in the meeting of the ECAFE Committee on Trade held in Bangkok in February, 1970. The Secretary, Foreign Trade, also visited Bangkok, but in his capacity as a member of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and as Chief Consultant to the ECAFE on its Asian Trade Development and Liberalisation programme.

(b) and (c). While certain broad possibilities have been discussed between the

two countries, no specific request in the matter has been received from the Government of Thailand.

Visit by the Minister of Foreign Trade to Yugoslavia

1584 SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the economic co-operation between Yugoslavia and India is on the rocks because Yugoslavia is trying to break away from the system of rupee trade between her and India;

(b) whether he visited Yugoslavia in the last week of December, 1969 in this connection; and

(c) the outcome of talks he had with Yugoslavia leaders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the visit of the Minister of Foreign Trade to Yugoslavia in the last week of December, 1969, a Protocol was signed extending the validity of the existing Trade & Payments Agreement upto 31st March, 1972. This Agreement provides for settlement of all commercial and non-commercial transactions between the two countries in Indian Rupees.

Violation of the Ban on the production of Coloured Sarees by Powerlooms

1585. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government imposed a ban on the production coloured sarees by powerlooms on the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this ban is being constantly violated by the powerlooms particularly in Maharashtra and that there is large scale growth of

unauthorised powerlooms in various regions of Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the action Government are taking to implement the ban fully and to check the unauthorised growth of powerlooms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some powerlooms particularly in Maharashtra have violated the ban and some unauthorised powerlooms have been set up in the various regions of Maharashtra.

(c) The ban has to be enforced through the State Governments. The enforcement of the ban in Maharashtra has been held up by an interim injunction issued by the Bombay High Court restraining Government from enforcing the ban. In order to check unauthorised growth of powerlooms, all existing unauthorised powerlooms as on 28-2-1966 are being regularised and stricter enforcement of Textile Control Order is being ensured.

Disappearance of Soviet Embassy Official in New Delhi

1586. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" of the 10th February, 1970 regarding the disappearance of the Press Officer of the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the latest developments in this regard; and

(c) what action Government have taken in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There have been no further developments but efforts by the police to trace the missing Soviet official are continuing.

Proposals for Construction of Upper Tungabhadra Project

1587. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government has submitted its Plan Proposals for the construction of the Upper Tungabhadra Project during 1969 for the approval and clearance by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the broad features of the Scheme; the estimated cost and the District-wise acreage coming under this project;

(c) whether as proposed by the State Government it has been included in the Fourth Five-year Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project estimated to cost Rs. 20.2 crores envisages the construction of a barrage across Tungabhadra river near Bairangi in Hirekerur Taluk of Dharwar district to irrigate 1,35,000 acres in Dharwar, Chitradurga, Raichur and Bellary districts. The Project report does not indicate the district-wise break up of the area.

(c) and (d). It is considered that it would not be appropriate for the Government of India to consider the clearance of any new projects in the Krishna basin while the water disputes in respect of the Krishna river are under consideration of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal.

Employment Oriented Plans

1589. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state :

(a) whether in view of the gaps shown between capacity and production on pages 261 to 264 of the Draft Plan, for what reasons has increased capacity been proposed and has any one taken responsibility for the assessment in the Ministry or in the Planning Commission;

(b) whether any calculations have been made of the potentials for labour of the different heads of investment in the Fourth Plan in view of the growing unemployment; and

(c) if not, the reason why this should not be referred to the Committee of experts headed by Prof. Dantwala ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) :
 (a) The targets of capacity and production for selected industries mentioned on pages 261-265 of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) Draft have been worked out after detailed studies were carried out at the instance of the Planning Commission by the Planning Groups/Working Groups, Development Councils, Directorate General of Technical Development and other agencies who were associated with the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. These estimates represented the levels of capacity and production considered necessary and possible in the context of the demand forecast for various industrial commodities inclusive of both domestic and export requirements.

(b) and (c) . No firm calculations have so far been made of the employment potential for different heads of development in the Fourth Plan on account of the paucity of fixed criteria for computation of employment for different sectors of investment. The Dantwala Committee have also considered this matter and suggested that any estimate of labour force, additional employment generated and unemployment, presented in one dimensional magnitude is neither meaningful nor useful as indicators of the economic situation.

Employment Potential of Revised Fourth Plan

1590. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employment potential of the increased provision of the Fourth Plan was considered and what is the calculation;

(b) since Government are considering implementation of the Ten Point Programme of the Congress Party, what is the employment potential of each point and what is the per capita cost of the extra employment provided; and

(c) whether Government would reorient the Plan and the coming budget to labour intensive projects, particularly in rural areas, which constitute the base of the economic pyramid considering the growing unemployment ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) :
 (a) and (b) . It is difficult to make firm estimates at this stage of the employment potential of the programmes included in the 4th Plan. The Ten-Point Programme of the Congress Party refers to measures of socio-economic significance. Some of these measures will also have a bearing on generation of opportunities for employment which however cannot be quantified.

(c) Some steps have been taken in the recent budget to augment opportunities for employment. Details will be found in the brochure entitled "*Towards Growth with social Justice*" circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with Budget papers.

Haladi Irrigation Scheme ignored during the last three Plans

1591. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances under which the Ministry and Planning Commission ignored the Haladi Irrigation scheme during the last

three Five Year Plans, when a weir across the Varabai at a cost of 339 lakhs would irrigate 29,940 acres, being the cheapest scheme in the Mysore State;

(b) the objections to the scheme being taken up at once to serve a very backward area in a significant way;

(c) in view of the scheme obviating Flood Protection of the Haladi river at an estimated cost of 40 lakhs, would the Centre at least give that amount to the Mysore State; and

(d) since this will be the first West flowing river to be commanded, why should not the Centre give some further assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). Irrigation is a State subject. The Planning, investigation, and execution of irrigation projects are done by the State Governments from within their Plan resources. The priorities for any specific schemes are also to be considered and accorded by the State Governments.

The Project report for the Haladi Irrigation Scheme has not been received from the Government of Mysore.

Naga Hostiles Captured

1592. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven Naga hostiles were captured by a combined patrol party of Village Volunteer Force and the Central Reserve Police on the 8th February, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details of the interrogation of these Nagas?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The details are being ascertained from the civil authorities under whose control the combined patrol of the Village Volunteer Force and the Central Reserve Police was working.

सात वर्ष से अधिक समय से एक ही अनुभाग में काम कर रहे अधिकारी

1593. श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय के प्रशासनिक मुख्यालय ने निरांय किया है कि कोई भी कर्मचारी या अधिकारी एक ही अनुभाग में सात वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम नहीं करेगा;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उनके मन्त्रालय के तीनों मुख्यालयों में ऐसे कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो एक ही अनुभाग में 7 वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त आदेश के अनुसरण में ऐसे कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों की सूची तैयार की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त निरांय पर कब अपल किया जायेगा?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उप नामी (श्री अ० श० श० श० श० श०) : (क) से (घ) . यह सच नहीं है कि ऐसा कोई निरांय लिया गया है कि सात वर्षों से अधिक किसी अनुभाग में कोई कर्मचारी या अफसर नहीं रहेगा। परन्तु ऐसे व्यक्ति के मामले का कि जो एक निदेशालय में निरन्तर 7 वर्षों से अधिक रहें हैं, यह जानने के लिए वार्षिक पुनरीकरण किया जाता है कि आया किसी शास्त्र में काम को जारी रखने की आवश्यकता का ध्यान रखते हुए, और युक्त संगत अवधियों के पश्चात कलंध्य के गुण रूप में परिवर्तन का कर्मचारियों को अवसर देने के अन्तः काल तबदीलियाँ की जानी चाहिए।

Kenya-Indian detained in U. K.

1594. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in "Hindustan Times" dated the 7th February, 1970 that 13 British Passport holders of Indian origin when they reached U.K. from Kenya were taken under limitation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India hope that the U. K. Government will honour their obligations towards people of Asian origin in East Africa who hold the British Passports.

Gandhi Peace Mission for solution of outstanding Indo-Pak problems

1595. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gandhi Peace Mission in its seminar produced a 10-point plan for creating the necessary atmosphere for solution of all outstanding problems between India and Pakistan, including Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) . Government have seen reports regarding this. However, Government have not fully examined the details of the reported plan.

Talks with Malaysia

1596. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks were held between the delegations of India and Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur in February, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions covered a wide range of topics of mutual interest to both countries especially in the spheres of bilateral cultural, economic and technical co-operation.

Loss of lead in U. K. Textile Market to Switzerland

1597. SHRI DEVEN SEN : SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has lost lead in the United Kingdom Textile Market to Switzerland;

(b) the value of India's textile exports to United Kingdom from 1967 onwards;

(c) reasons for such loss in the textile market; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken for restoration of India's previous position in the United Kingdom textile markets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. Import of cotton textiles into UK from India during January-August, 1969 was £ 9.9 million worth against £ 2.94 million from Switzerland.

(b)

| Year | Imports of cotton textiles into UK from India. |
|------|--|
| | (Value in 'million £) |
| 1967 | 20.721 |
| 1968 | 26.186 |
| 1969 | 19.201 |

(c) and (d). These do not arise out of the answer to parts (a) and (b) but efforts are being made to maintain and possibly increase exports of cotton textiles to the UK.

Discussion on India's Defence preparedness at Seminar held in Delhi

1598. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during a recent seminar held in New Delhi, the question of India's Defence preparedness was discussed where apart from the non-officials of the Ministry also participated;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the seminar was of the opinion that though there may be intermittent clashes between India and China, there may not be any noticeable gain to the either party; and

(c) whether Government propose to give up its policy to recover the lost territory from China and if not, how and in what manner the Defence Ministry Officers who had participated in the discussion could subscribe to the above conclusion of the seminar ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A Seminar on "Contemporary Strategic Thought and India's Security" was conducted by the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses in January, 1970. Senior officials of the Ministry of Defence led discussions on three specific topics, namely 'Decision making in Defence', 'Problems of Defence Production' and 'Organisation of

Indian Armed Forces'. Other officials from the Ministry of Defence attended the Seminar only as observers and did not take part in the presentations relating to the threat from China. The Seminar as a whole did not arrive at any particular opinion as no attempt was made to reconcile the different views expressed or to formulate a consensus. There is no change in Government's policy in regard the illegal occupation of a part of our territory by China.

Export of Cloth to U.S. A.

1600. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Indian cloth to the United States of America is likely to be raised annually;

(b) if so, whether any agreement or understanding has been reached with the Government of United States of America in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

12.02 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(Query)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table. The hon. Prime Minister...

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) : May I make one submission ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let the papers be laid on the Table first.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : I had tabled a calling attention notice. In view of the fact that there is so much of tension ..

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not mention it in the House.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : In Mysore...

MR. SPEAKER : He can ask me in my Chamber. I am not going to allow such remarks to be recorded. When it has not been accepted and it is not on the agenda, how can the hon. Member mention it here ? It will not be recorded.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : **

MR. SPEAKER : It is very unfair. The hon. Member may see me in my Chamber, and I shall explain to him the position.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : **

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may please sit down.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Since the Prime Minister is going to reply to the debate on the President's Address, will she give an assurance that she will refer to the implementation of the Mahajan Commission's recommendations ?

MR. SPEAKER : How does he know that she is not going to refer to it ?

श्री हुकम बहादुर कलवाय (उज्जैन) : गाड़ियों को आग लगा दी गई है, यातायात बन्द कर दिया गया है, उधर जाने वाली गाड़ियों को रोक दिया गया है। मैंने भी इस का नोटिस दिया था....

MR. SPEAKER : When I am standing and I am on my legs, nothing from any other Member will be recorded. The Prime Minister is not replying to the debate juts

now. There are so many other items earlier. I am really surprised that hon. Members do not even care to see the Order Paper.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Prime Minister give us an assurance that she will refer to the implementation of the Mahajan Commission's report ?

MR. SPEAKER : I hope she will.

मैं आप से पूछता चाहता हूँ आखिर मैं भी इन्सान हूँ, आप मैं से एक हूँ। इतने शोर शराबे में अगर ध्यान बंट जाये और एजेंडे में से कोई आइटम मिस हो जाये तो आप मुझे छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। इतने शोर-शराबे में काम करने के लिए एकस्ट्रा-प्राइंडिनरी कैपेसिटी चाहिए। अगर कभी कोई चीज मिस हो जाये, तो आप मुझे कभी स्पेष्यर नहीं करेंगे।

— — —

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Government Review and Annual Report of Uranium Corporation of India

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, Bihar, for the year 1968-69.

(2) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, Bihar, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2689/70].

* * Not recorded.

**Cantonment Land Administration
(Amendment) Rules**

12.08 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cantonment Land Administration (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. R. O. 69 in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1970, issued under Section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924. [Placed in Library. See. No. L. T. 2690/70]

Budget Estimates of Damodar Valley Corporation

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1970-71 under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2641/70]

12.07½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-eighth Report

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to present the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.08½ hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

श्री अच्युत किश्ये (मुंबई) : अच्युत महोदय, मैं अनिश्चित स्वच्छीकरण के लिए आपकी अमुमति चाहता हूँ।

अच्युत महोदय : मैंने उसको देला है, लेकिन.....

श्री अच्युत किश्ये : मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कहमा चाहता हूँ।

अच्युत महोदय : मैं एक रिक्वेस्ट आप से करूँगा आपने इसको परसनल एक्सेलेशन की शक्ति दी है, लेकिन आप को इस बहुत होगी.....

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Hundred and Third Report

SHRI N SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : I beg to present the Hundred and third Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fiftieth Report on the erstwhile Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals Petroleum and Petroleum Products.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो प्रोरोगेशन के बारे में है। मैं प्रोरोगेशन के बारे में एक शब्द नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं जो लिख कर लाया हूँ और जो मैंने सबेरे आपको दिया था, उसको और ज्यादा संक्षेप में बना दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 1 मिनट में रख दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मिनट में कैसे हो सकता है, तीन मिनट तो दोजिए।

MR : SPEAKER : He may do it in the afternoon.

श्री मधु लिमये : इतनी देर में तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लक्ष्म भी हो जाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के अलबार में हरयाणा विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष ने परतों लोक सभा में विधान सभा स्थगित करने के बारे में मैंने जो आक्षेप उठाये थे, उनका जवाब दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने विधान सभा के नियम को उद्दत किया है और कहा है कि स्थगन प्रस्ताव को रोकने का उन्हें कोई अधिकार नहीं था। अपनी बात के समर्थन में लोक सभा के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री संजीव रेड्डी के भावणा का और इंस्टीट्यूट आर पार्लियामेन्ट्री स्टडीज की सलाह का हवाला भी उन्होंने दिया है।

इस इंस्टीट्यूट को इस लोक सभा के द्वारा अनुदान दिया जाता है और मेरी राय में इस इंस्टीट्यूट का यह कार्य नहीं है कि वह सभा-पतियों को सलाह दे।

जहाँ तक श्री संजीवरेड्डी के भावणा का सवाल है वह मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल आदि में विधान सभाओं का अध्यक्ष द्वारा अचानक स्थगित किये जाने के संदर्भ में था।

यह स्पष्ट है कि विधान सभा के सत्र को रखने वाले विधान सभा की इच्छा की अवहेलना नहीं होता है...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : On a point of order. This is a reflection on the ruling of the Speaker, Haryana.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आप कौन कहने वाले हैं ? व्या आप ने इजाजत ली है... (व्यवधान)...अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आपने इनको इजाजत दी है ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Whatever he says is absolutely untenable.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कोई रिफ्लेक्शन नहीं कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने स्वयं इसमें आगे कहा है। इसमें कोई रिफ्लेक्शन नहीं है।

श्री रवि राय : आप इसको सुनलें, इसमें कोई रिफ्लेक्शन नहीं है।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What is the personal explanation ? He is saying something about the Haryana Speaker. He cannot pass strictures on his rulings. He is violating your ruling also.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में कोई रिफ्लेक्शन नहीं है। क्या मुझ में इतनी समझ नहीं है कि मैं किसी अध्यक्ष को मैलाइन करूँ ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Can he give advice to the Speaker ? Even you can not do it. How can he do it ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सदन नेता हैं, इन पर नियन्त्रण रखिये। यह स्पष्ट है कि विधान सभा के सत्र को चालू रखने से विधान सभा की इच्छा की अवहेलना नहीं होती है। हरयाणा विधान सभा के नियम में यह स्पष्ट कहा है कि स्थगन प्रस्ताव संविधान के दायरे में होगा। हरयाणा विधान लेमा के अध्यक्ष घगर अविद्यास के प्रस्ताव को नियवाह्य ठहरा कर नहीं स्वीकारते तो बात अलग थी। लेकिन उन्होंने प्रस्ताव को न सिर्फ स्वीकारा बल्कि सदन में प्रस्तावक को अनुप्रति प्राप्त करने दी और बहस के लिये सारीज भी मुकर्रर की ।....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He is not an appellate court over the Speaker of Haryana.

श्री मधु लिमये : आगे किर यहां दिगी की बात नहीं चलेगी। हम प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण भी नहीं होने देंगे। यह क्या तमाज़ा है?

श्री रवि राय : हम प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण भी नहीं होने देंगे।(ध्यवधान).... आपने श्री मधु लिमये को बोलने के लिये एजाजत दी है। ये बार बार क्यों उठकर लड़े हो जाते हैं?(ध्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चिल्लाने से मसला हल नहीं होगा।

श्री रवि राय : ये क्या स्पीकर हैं?(ध्यवधान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हम हमेशा आपको आवेदन करते हैं। उन्होंने घटनाप कैसे कहा? आपने ही इनका दिमाग ज्यादा चढ़ा दिया है।(ध्यवधान)....

MR. SPEAKER : Leave it to me. Do not take it upon yourself.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Since you have given permission to him to read out his personal explanation, how can other Members raise objection to it?

MR. SPEAKER : I may make it very clear that I expressly requested him to avoid any reference to the Speaker or the capacity of the House for its decisions. This morning the Speaker of Haryana Vidhan Sabha came out with a press statement. He made a reference to certain decisions and also the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies etc....

AN HON. MEMBER : It is hardly a matter for personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER : ...in reply to Mr. Limaye's objection in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Vishakhapatnam) : All of us hold different opinions.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : You must prevent this blatant abuse of the right to submit a personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER : He wrote to me and also saw me in my chamber. His contention is not going to question the decisions of the House, he is not going to question the conduct of the Speaker when he was inside the House, but he is going to make a reference to what has come out in the press outside the House. So far as objection to this advice by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary affairs and all that is concerned, of course it is very difficult to draw a line, to sway this side or that side.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : These are all matters which can very well come when the resolution is taken up.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : That relates to prorogation.

MR. SPEAKER : You can mention it at the time you speak in the afternoon. Please finish in a minute.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन उन्होंने प्रस्ताव को न सिफ स्वीकारा बल्कि सदन में प्रस्तावक को अनुमति प्राप्त करने वी, और बहस के लिए तारीख भी मुकर्रर की। इसके बाद स्थगन प्रस्ताव संविधान की धारा 162(2) और 208 के अनुसार, मेरी राय में बिल्कुल असंवेद्यानिक हो गया। सभापति को न सिफ संविधान की रक्षा करने की कसम लानी पड़ती है बल्कि कोई भी प्रस्ताव संविधान के अनुरूप है या नहीं इसकी व्याप्ता करने का और निर्णय देने का उन्हें अधिकार है तथा उनका बह कर्तव्य भी है। यह स्मरणीय है कि प्रस्ताव सदन का सरकार पर विश्वास है या नहीं यह जानने के सम्बन्ध में था। या तो प्रविश्वास प्रस्ताव स्वीकारना गलत या या स्वीकारने के बाद और तिथि निश्चित करने के बाद स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर बहस और बोट कराना गलत था। दोनों निर्णय सही नहीं हो सकते।....(ध्यवधान)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : This will form a precedent.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is a reflection on the Speaker. I protest.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : On a point of order.

श्री मधु लिये : मैं उनके ऊपर असद्भाव का आरोप न करते हुए यह कहूँगा कि यदि वह अपनी भूल को स्वीकारते हैं तो उससे न केवल लोकतन्त्र की मर्यादा की रक्खा होती है बल्कि उनकी अपनी प्रतिष्ठा भी उससे बढ़ जाती है।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It is a contempt of the Speaker of Haryana. This should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I can very well say that we can stretch it to your reference to the press report or your reference to the Institute of Constitutional Affairs, but this last line which directly reflects...

श्री मधु लिये : क्या रेफ्लेक्शन है? मैं ने कहा कि असद्भाव का आरोप मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऊपर भी आप कर सकते हैं लेकिन क्या मैं सभातिं के बारे में असहमति भी प्रकट नहीं कर सकता? मैं ने कहा कि असद्भाव और मैलिस का मैं आरोप नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आप दो स्टेंडर्ड न छलाइये।

— — —

12.15 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : For the last five days or so we have had the debate on the President's Address. I am glad that several Members recognise that this Address marks the beginning of a new phase in our national life. It is reflected not

only in the Budget but in the many steps which have been taken and it will further be reflected in other steps. We have had the customary speeches from hon. Members sitting opposite in which they have set forth views, which are expected and well-known from their side. Nevertheless we have always welcomed criticism of all kinds, especially in a debate of this nature which gives us an opportunity of putting forward our own objectives and policies.

The President has beckoned to us to look ahead, to look forward. Some of our friends opposite seem to have turned a deaf ear to this call; this has not surprised us. The debate has succeeded in performing another useful function. The events of the last few months have had the effect of bringing together on the one side people who are largely in favour of progress and on the other side those who look backward. (Interruption:—)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : क्या बिड़ला को फट्टिलाइजर फैस्टरी देना ही प्रोग्रेस है?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : In this house we are so absorbed in immediate problems that we tend to take for granted the large intellectual and political forces at work in the world (Interruptions). As you have yourself remarked, Sir, neither loud noise nor abuse is a substitute for argument. I was saying that we tend to be absorbed in day to day problems and therefore tend to take for granted the larger intellectual and political forces which are at work in the world today. While we are involved in changing the economic and social structure of our country, technology is changing and transforming the entire world. Modern communication methods are having an impact on young people everywhere including our own country, even in the remoter parts of the country. Let us not forget that what we say and do today must have meaning for young people. Our decisions must stand the test of their approval during the coming years.

I must confess my disappointment at the speech of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Many of us had hoped that the emergence of a formal Leader of the Opposition would make a difference in the level

of the debate and would strengthen parliamentary convention and civilities. I am sorry that this hope has not been fulfilled. His speech was short on vision, short on perspective, short on facts and short on temper. Frustration breathes through every word he uttered. A sense of defeat and utter helplessness which has enveloped him and his group, I am glad to say that it is not shared by the people of this country or by any of us on this side of the House. At no time have our people felt more imbued not only with the urge for change but also with a growing feeling of their capacity to bring about this change.

Sir, recent events have brought about, as I said just now, a broad division between forward-looking people and those who wish to stay put. In fact, it was the likemindedness among the no-changers that in a way led to the events which have taken place. The debate has given further proof of such likemindedness. Prof. Ranga and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh sounded much alike except for their accent (*Interruption*) I believe that a common mint supplies both of them with the currency for their ideas and their phrases.

The hon. Member, Shri S. K. Patil, sought to resurrect Mark Twain. Mark Twain has been one of my favourite authors when I was a child and, if I may say so, it was not one of his better sayings which was quoted. Mr. Patil spoke of slogans, but few people have used more slogans. He talked also of my being a prisoner. Perhaps, the hon. House has heard the story of the tiger which was put in a cage, but he took consolation in thinking that it was the whole world which was in a cage because he saw it through the bars.

Shri Patil has been a forthright and candid person. He has never hidden his true opinions, no matter how he has voted. I know that his views on nationalisation, on socialism and the privy purse are not shared by all those among whom he now sits. I hope, however, that he will vote with them as he voted with the Congress when it adopted the 10 point resolution. He spoke of privy purses with great passion. Let him convert his own followers to his point of

view, before he preaches to the rest of the House and to the Government.

The House and the country need have no feeling that anything wrong is done either in appreciating the historic role played by the princes when our country became independent or in asking them today to move with history in the same spirit which they had then displayed. I should like to acknowledge the courage and farsightedness which a large number of princes are displaying to bring about social integration even as they helped the political integration of the country.

However, I should like to remind the House that it was no accident that the loudest acclamation during the President's Address was reserved for his mention of the ending of privy purses and the privileges.

Some hon. Members talked of inter-border disputes. I think, Shri Lakkappa mentioned it. The object of setting up Commissions is to assess facts and points of view in depth so that their recommendations can lead to decisions which have a measure of fairness. Territorial disputes have arisen between our States because of a variety of historical circumstances. The factors are not the same everywhere; but issues do not get settled unless the action taken will generally satisfy the majority or dissatisfaction the least number of the people concerned. Hon. Members will recall that several recommendations made by the States Reorganisation Commission had either to be substantially modified or to be rejected. But in all such cases, the main object was to provide the maximum satisfaction to the people concerned. There was a demand also for certain basic principles to be enunciated to solve the present disputes and those that might arise in future. When this was first said, I think it was at the meeting of the National Integration Council in Srinagar. I must confess that the idea seemed attractive but on further consideration it seems somewhat naive to suggest that all human affairs can be reduced to general laws, and I think that there might be more practical wisdom in solving some of the issues, in the light of their own facts.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

and circumstances. It might be hard to evolve principles to fit all cases in a way which would satisfy everyone. Indeed, we know from experience that some solutions create more problems than they solve. I would, therefore, make a plea for us to try to isolate some of these problems rather than to generalise them.

It has been said in this House and outside that we are, or perhaps I am, planning to use the civil service for political purposes. I have denied and contradicted this on every possible occasion and I can say that my remark about committed civil servants has been twisted. I have always held the view that the duty of the civil servants is to give frank and honest advice and not to let their judgment be cramped by fear or favour. I certainly do not want civil servants who are in any way servile or politically convenient because if they were so, they would not be helpful to the Government or to the administration. However, I do think that all people who are in charge of the administration or of projects should have a commitment to the service of the people and their welfare. They should think of people as individual human beings, not merely as statistics. Therefore, when I used the word "commitment", what I meant, as I have clarified on previous occasions, is that they should be loyal to the guiding principles of our Constitution and the objectives which have been adopted by Parliament.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are they loyal ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think it is a good question. They are not disloyal but we are all aware that previously there was not great stress laid on attitudes, because Government did not have the great problems of development and change before it. By and large I have found these qualities of courage and conviction at all levels of the civil services.

While talking of the civil service, I am aware that since Government have to assume larger responsibilities, we must constantly aim at greater efficiency, more expertise and more speedy methods of work.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : And more honest.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Reference was made by several hon. Members to an interview which I gave some months ago to a French magazine called *Elle*. Hon. members have presumably not seen the original and they have referred to a translation. The translated version has appeared in a weekly which I do not normally see and which always has a slant of its own. Only this morning I saw the original article in French, not the whole series—I believe three series have appeared and more are to come but the portion to which reference was made here. The lady who interviewed me seems to have got mixed up about certain things. Immediately before the lines which were mentioned here, she has mentioned my great reverence to Gandhiji. The words which appear afterwards which were quoted here are not in quotation marks. They are her own version of what she thought I had said. She also says that I told her that Gandhiji lived in Anand Bhavan during all his visits to Delhi. Sometimes, in these interviews, people get a little mixed up. As I said, as regards the reference to village economy, she does not claim to quote my exact words. Hon. members will appreciate that with the increasing number of journals which are cropping up all over the place, it is hardly possible to chase every wrong or twisted article. If one did that, one would not have time for anything else, specially in regard to the journals brought out by some of the hon. member, sitting opposite which seem to have made it their business to deliberately twist the meaning of whatever I say. In Gandhi Centenary Year, there was hardly a meeting where I did not refer to Gandhiji and pay tribute to the inspiration and guidance which he gave to our country in its darkest hour. In this House, I have referred to him as the greatest revolutionary of our times. It is unthinkable and in fact I did not call him "reactionary". The words "reactionary and mad cap" I put these in quotation marks are presumably Shri Piloo Mody's own contribution to truth !

Acharya Kripalani has also referred to the Padma Shri award to Shri Ritwik Ghatak. Shri Ghatak is a film maker, and most Indian and foreign film critics think

he is one of the most creative of our film makers. When an artist is honoured, it is for his art-a musician for the quality of his music, an artist for the quality of his painting. Shri Ghatak, I believe, had to go through many stresses. He has publicly said, a few days ago, that he had gone through a severe mental crisis and had uttered some unfortunate words. Gandhiji's greatness cannot be sullied by such words. Hence, there should be Gandhian forgiveness in such things. We all know the humour and tolerance with which he himself dealt with such matters.

Hon. members have naturally been concerned with our economic policy. I shall not deal with this matter in details today, as it will be discussed later on when the budget and the Plan are considered. However, I should like to mention a few points which, it seems to me, are based on wrong assumptions and imperfect data.

Prof. Ranga sought to develop a thesis of his own on steel. He seems to doubt that there would be any demand for the steel which we are planning to produce. He is perhaps under the impression that recessionary trends for the demand in steel and other engineering projects still continue. There was a decline in demand for steel between 1964 and 1968; but since then there has been a steady and significant rise. It is well known that there is an acute shortage of various type of steel such as billets, sheets, plates and wire rods. We must remember that any decision on the creation of additional capacity in steel has to be taken, not with reference to today's needs, but the long-term projection of demand. It takes anything from one to seven years to plan, design and commission a steel plant and for it to attain the rated capacity. That is why we have decided on the expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai and have also initiated action for the creation of new capacities.

The House is aware how many States are demanding steel plants. Perhaps Professor Ranga would be so kind as to help us out in dissuading them. Should he agree to this, may I ask him to start with Visakhapatnam?

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the steel plant for Mysore ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Do you want him to dissuade Mysore also from getting a steel plant ?

From Professor Ranga to Shri Morarji Desai is an obvious transition these days, as they are close to each other, not only in their sitting but perhaps in their thinking also. Both of them made critical references to Bokaro. The reason sounded different but there is much likeness even in their reasoning.

SHRI RANGA : It is a costly luxury which you are running after.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I wonder how Shri Morarji Desai computed the capital cost of Bokaro at Rs. 2,860 per tonne. Probably, he has not been told of the extra pig iron production of about 900,000 tons. Taking this into account, the latest cost estimate would be about Rs. 2,500 per tonne. The main factors which pushed up the cost, as compared to plants such as Rourkela, are (1) devaluation because of which the cost went up by Rs. 75 crores even at the 1.7 million tonne stage; (2) considerable time spent between the completion of the Rourkela plant and Bokaro plant during which period there was considerable escalation of the cost of steel, cement, labour and so on; (3) the cost of domestic and international equipment has also risen continuously. Such over runs in costs in other projects, whether of the public sector or private Sector, due to similar factors are not unknown.

The Rourkela yield of finished steel from ingots at 1.8 million tonne stage is about 72 per cent. In Bokaro this is estimated to be 81 per cent, which gives considerable advantage to Bokaro. In other words, if the investment costs are calculated per tonne of finished steel, this factor alone would lower the cost of Bokaro by about ten per cent. Calculating in terms of finished steel the cost of Rourkela would be about Rs. 2,750 per tonne of finished steel, against Bokaro's investment cost of Rs. 3,100 per tonne of finished steel.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

It should also be stressed that there has been a greater element of Indianisation...indienisation.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : She is adopting the Jansangh vocabulary.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Indigenisation entails additional cost not merely in respect of steel plants but also many other projects such as power and irrigation projects.

It is understandable that Shri Morarji Desai should refer to the virtues of social control. However, his inference that the position did not significantly improve after the nationalisation of the fourteen banks is mistaken. I am deliberately not going into the matter here, because this matter will come up very soon when the Banking Bill comes up for discussion.

Hon. Members are rightly agitated over Rhodesia. The Government of India consider the decision of the break-away regime to declare itself a Republic as totally illegal. Government will continue to support all measures taken by the world community and the African States against the racist regime.

We maintain our firm belief that any constitution for this colonial territory must ensure the principle of "One man one vote" in a multi-racial society. We also hold the view that world action should be concerted towards taking effective steps to lead Rhodesia to independence based on the principle of NIBMAR-no independence before majority African rule.

The basic question before us today is what type of society we want to build. It is not merely a question of how much the national or the *per capita* income will go up but how one Indian will deal with another. Will he regard all his countrymen as equal; will he believe that some people have more rights than others; if there are differences which are not unlikely in any society, how will they be resolved-by resort to violence or through discussion and understanding ?

We have inherited certain values not only from the long past but also from our training during the independence movement under Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar, Lal Nehru. (Interruption)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : And Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : ...and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose although there was a slight difference because at that time Netaji stood for violence, while we were pursuing the path of non-violence.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Do you disapprove of it ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am talking about the independence struggle. There we had consciously taken the other path. I do not in any way want to lessen Netaji's image, his influence on the nation or his contribution to the freedom of our country. He holds a unique position and the entire nation has respect and admiration for him.

Let me make it very clear that our picture of India and the methods which we are pledged to pursue are certainly not those of the hon. Member opposite, Shri Vajpayee, and his party. He spoke of Indianisation. In his Address, the President has said that the problems of India require uniquely Indian solutions taking into account our way of life, our history and our tradition.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : (Balrampur) : That is Indianisation.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If, therefore, Shri Vajpayee wants every Indian to love his country and to be patriotic, nobody can quarrel with that, and I certainly do not do so; nor is any special theory of Indianisation required. But, I think, his theory is not quite so innocent. Shri Vajpayee would not waste his energy in stating something which is so obvious. He and those of his way of thinking have a very definite purpose. Evidently, they have taken upon themselves to be the judges of who is Indian and who is not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Certainly not.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This I think is most sinister. Whenever any group sets itself up to decide who is an Indian and who is not, there is bound to be trouble. May I ask the hon. Member as to who will judge the quantum or the quality of Indianess of any individual?

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Mora-dab) : Indian culture.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Does he envisage that any tribunal would do it?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : How will you decide as to who is progressive and who is reactionary?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The two things are entirely different because not being progressive, does not deny anybody any right... (Interruption)

What I want to know is: Does the hon. Member envisage a tribunal to go into the matter or does he think that it is his party who should be assigned this task? We remember vividly the havoc caused in America by some people who declared other Americans to be un-American and, in the entire world, when some Germans maintained that other Germans were un-Aryan and, therefore, un-German. These people have paraded under the banner of ultra-nationalism and have attempted and, unfortunately in some cases succeeded, in undermining the very basis of democratic society. Such assertion of ultra nationalism is a masquerade to disguise the face of reaction. And this must be unmasked. (Interruptions) If this course of Indianisation is so simple why should they agree? (Interruptions)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Has the Prime Minister answered any specific part of the speech of Mr. Vajpayee? What is the specific part she has answered we will be glad to know... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not yielding at all.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down? She is not yielding.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Like that we can also say. (Interruptions)

We will not be cowed down like this. She must help us in understanding. I submit every responsible party in India has a right to understand the Prime Minister. I am against trading in abuses. I would be very grateful if the Prime Minister clarifies specifically where she finds what Mr. Vajpayee said must be approximately to what she says. Let us help the process of political dialogue and not impede it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If this task of Indianisation is so simple, why should it arouse fears in the minds of some sections of our people? (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Because you are carrying on a deliberate propaganda to mislead a minority... (Interruptions) I am sorry to say that the Prime Minister does not stand for national integration. She wants division in the society. (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : She does not consider herself to be above party and the country above her party. That is what is lacking. She must put India first... (Interruptions) Therefore, I say, she should be Indianised. (Interruptions)

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : बारबार इस तरह से बीच में प्रधान मन्त्री की को क्यों टोका जाता है?

श्री अदल बिहारी बाबूपेंद्री : दिलकुम टोका जायगा। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस तरह से गलत बातें नहीं बोलनी चाहिए। (ध्यावान)

ध्यावान महोदय, जब मैंने भाषण दिया था तो प्रधान मन्त्री सदन में नहीं थीं। उन्हें रहना चाहिए था। मुझे यह है कि उन्होंने भाषण पढ़ा है या नहीं पढ़ा है। मैंने जो कुछ भाषण में कहा वह उसका उत्तर नहीं दे रही है ऐसे विषय में कहा है वह उसमें चुक्के की

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कोशिश कर रही हैं। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है जवाब देने का। हम जो कुछ चाहते हैं वही कहते हैं और जो कुछ हम कहते हैं वही करना भी चाहते हैं। हमारी वाणी, कर्म और वचन में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If I might quote Shakespeare, it seems the lady protesteth overmuch.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Who is the lady? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If what I am saying is not correct, the hon. Members need not be bothered about it. Why are they so concerned.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We cannot allow it to go unchallenged. If it is incorrect, it has got to be challenged here and now.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हम यह आशा करते हैं कि वाजपेयी जी ने जो कहा है उस का जवाब दिया जयगा। अगर जवाब आपके पास नहीं है तो कह दीजिये कि जवाब नहीं है। दरअसल आप के पास जवाब तो है ही नहीं उसका।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have thought over deeply about what Mr. Vajpayee said here and what his other colleagues have said. I think, it is time that all these statement should be replied to. (*Interruptions*) I would just say that the test of any statement is not how you yourself interpret it, but what impact it has on the people about whom you make that statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What do you say as to what impact it has on others? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : To me, every child who is born of Mother India is a good Indian. There is the law of

treason and there are competent courts to decide if anyone is guilty of treason. This cannot be left to be decided by any political group or party. No oratorical devices can hide the real intentions of those who advocate the Indianisation of their fellow countrymen.

Either Shri Vajpayee's doctrine means the obvious which, as I have said, needs no reiteration, or it is hiding something. And to find that out, Shri Vajpayee's colleague, Shri Madhok, is a better guide. (*Interruptions*) He bluntly says what he means and the House is aware of his numerous utterances on this subject.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Yes.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : In this House, Shri Vajpayee, I think, has acted only as a kind of a make-up man to Shri Madhok's ideas. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Madam Prime Minister is a make-up woman. I am a made up man. I am not a make-up man.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : In fact Shri Vajpayee himself disclosed in his speech that he knew something about woman's hair-dressing. With his eloquence he has tried to prettify an ugly thought. Shri Vajpayee was aggrieved—he mentioned it just now that I was not present when he spoke. But I have read his speech in cold print. His true intentions...

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it too cold?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : His true intentions come out better... (*Interruptions*) When you are speaking, you are in the heat of the moment but when it is written down, it is cold. (*Interruptions*) I think his true intentions come out better when shorn of his ringing cadences. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am not moved by some of the rhetorical questions which he has asked as to what is wrong with humanising a human being.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : She is not moved. She is cold. (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We should be on guard against fine phrases which hide extremist designs, whether of the extreme right or of the extreme left.

Another spurious coin was put into circulation with the help of his considerable speaking skill. I refer to the so-called swadeshi plan which is being propagated to-day by his party. This swadeshi plan is apparently... (Interruptions)

I have learnt that the exercise is done by an economist who has just arrived from Harvard University. I should like hon. Members to study this document in detail.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Have you studied it?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Then they will discover that it is a mere outline which promises much, but tells too little about how that promise is to be fulfilled.

It promises rapid acceleration of the rate of growth to over 10% per annum with full employment; the raising of the lowest 10% of the population, significantly above the poverty line; and, please note, with the immediate termination of all foreign aid. This is not all. This Santa claus also promises a programme of investment for a full nuclear arsenal as well. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Here and now, will you admit that the nuclear non-proliferation treaty which is being ratified tomorrow will be expressly rejected by us in the national interest? Various political parties have demanded it. Tomorrow is a crucial day to express yourself forthrightly on your nuclear policy.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We have not signed it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I wish, you express your strong voice against it, since it discriminates against India and endangers Indian national security.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sondhi, please resume your seat.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, I am telling her her own potentialities.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : When I saw this document the simile that came to my mind was that of the famous Indian rope trick about which so much is said and so little seen. I hope the hon. Member Shri Vajpayee will tell us how he proposes to force the community to save 50 per cent of the additional income generated. How will the rate of growth of agricultural output be increased to 6.5 per cent a year? And, if foreign aid is to be discontinued immediately, and even after allowance is made for some unused capacity in the machine-building industry, how and in what concrete ways, will such a vastly expanded programme be sustained? From where will the investment come? I think that a sober and objective examination of this so-called Swadeshi Plan will probably bring disenchantment. May I invite the hon. Member to have his plan examined in a professional and technical manner for its internal consistency and for the soundness of its economic analysis? One should examine the validity of its data and, what is even more important, its social and political implications for the kind of society we have been endeavouring to evolve in India. It seems to me that Shri Vajpayee's party has a different set of political and social premises in mind, premises which are outside our system and which he is not prepared to articulate. In this plan there is a monopolistic conception of social order and its inconsistency is apparent in a democratic social system. It is true that I have given a good deal of time to Shri Vajpayee's thoughts because I think that they merit it. I have tried to see through his words, behind his sweet phrases and his beautiful Hindi.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras-North) : Dangerous thoughts.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Dangerous thoughts.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is open alliance on the floor of the House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Shri Morarjibhai has referred to my speech in Ujjain and also to what I said in the other House on the Supreme Court.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Sir, in Ujjain, I barely referred to the Supreme Court, except to say that the news of its judgement had come just come.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The Press is most unloyal to you.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have never wanted the Press or anybody else to be loyal to me. Loyalty should always be for a larger cause and if Mr. Madhok had taken the trouble to attend any one of my meetings, he would have found out what I said..

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I have attended your meetings but you have not attended any one of my meetings.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I want to say very categorically that our reverence to the Supreme Court is total. In fact, everyone in this land should have the highest regard for the judiciary. The Constitution has clearly laid down the role of the Courts. And, all three parts of the Government,—the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary,—are pledged to upholding the Constitution. But, Sir, the Constitution has also given us certain Directive Principles. In realising them, difficulties of interpretation might arise. This is not a new development. We have gone through this before. Many of our Bills on land reform and soon have met with reverses, and this was what I had referred to in Ujjain, just in one very brief sentence.

13 hrs.

But whenever any of our Acts has been struck down, we have taken the necessary remedial action within the framework of the Constitution, for every living Constitution contains within itself the capacity to respond to changing needs and to new forces of history.

As I said at the beginning of my speech, the pace of change in the entire world and in our own country is much faster now. This is something which is beyond our control. It is the technological and scientific changes which are coming about which are bringing this about. But in the last year, it did look to our people as if

the pace of change in India in some directions was slowing down. This is what had created restlessness and disturbance in the minds of many and especially of the younger generation. Now, we are again in a position to go forward. Let nothing be said which will hold back our people, which will sow doubt in their minds or deflect them from their determined path. Mistakes are sometimes made; wrong things are also being done; Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made mention of some of them; but basically, the people are on the move. They are impatient only because they see that change can be faster; they are impatient because they see that their difficulties and their hardships can be removed. Let it be said that responsible representatives of the people acted at this difficult time with vision and courage and with faith in the people of India.

As I said, I remain deeply convinced that the democratic path is the only path for India to solve its problems. But there can be no true democracy without socialism and without secularism. There can be no true socialism without true democracy. So, let us move forward with this ideal, for only then shall we be able to reach our goal and overcome all obstacles .. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : Perhaps without nationalism. All of them have been avoiding that word. She has been avoiding. Shri Y. B. Chavan has been avoiding it..... (Interruptions) What about inquiry into Netaji's death ? So many Members have raised that point ? Will she say a few words ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have spoken to him already on this.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : What about Telengana ?

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to know the numbers of amendments which are being pressed, because there are about 640 of them.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : I am pressing my amendment No. 493.

SHRI RANGA : No 52.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : 92.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode) :
No. 630.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :
In amendment No 630, the word 'only' should be there after 'Hindi'.

"but regrets that while taking note of the manifestations of violence in the country, the Address:

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) :
138-139.

(a) does not refer to the situation in West Bengal where, according to the Chief Minister of that unfortunate State, there exists an "uncivilised and barbarous Government", nor contains any statement of intentions as to how the Union Government propose to deal with the situation which involves a complete-breakdown of the constitutional machinery and of law and order;

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : 56.

(b) fails to take note of the widespread seizure of crops in the State of Kerala with the connivance and encouragement of some of the parties in power, both in the past and at present; and

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI (Hapur) : No. 495.

(c) ignores a factor which aggravates the violence in the country, namely the incitement from the highest quarters towards a disregard for the Rule of Law for the Fundamental Rights of the citizen and for the judiciary".
(52)SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
439.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : 334, 401 and 403.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) . 303.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) ; 425.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : 441 and 442.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : 516.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : 42-50 and 56.

MR. SPEAKER : Do hon. members want division on all these ? I will go serially. First I will take up amendment Nos. 1-30.

MR. SPEAKER : I put amendment Nos. 1 to 30 to the House.

Amendment Nos. 1 to 30 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I put amendment Nos. 31 and 32 to the House.

Amendment Nos. 31 and 32 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I put amendment Nos. 33 to 39 and 365 to 368 to the House.

Amendment Nos. 33 to 39 and 365 to 368 were put and negatived.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 2

13.17 hrs.

AYES

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Amat, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Jai Singh, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
 Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Subhag Singh Dr.
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranjeet Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shab, Shri T. P.
 Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal

Sharda Nand Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Singh Shri D. N.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Aga, Shri Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Anbazhagan, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basumatari, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Bose, Shri Amiyaonath
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami

Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra, Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dilbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Halder, Shri K.
 Hanumantbhaiya, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadbav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadbav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathao, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sita Ram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kiruttinan, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishba, Shri S. M.
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnapa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Manç, Shri Shankarrao
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nanda, Shri
 *Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chinamtin
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.

Ragh Ramalal, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrinati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shaabi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shetb, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika

Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. SPEAKER : The result * of the division is : Ayes : 73 : Noes : 207.

The motion was negative

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments 51, 53, 54 and 55 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 51, 53, 54 and 55 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendment No. 56 of Shri Hem Barua to the vote of the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 56 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendment Nos. 66 and 461 of Shri Yashpal Singh to the House.

Amendment Nos. 66 and 461 were put and negatived

* The following members also recorded their votes :

Ayes : Saruashri Raghbir Singh Shastri, Kanwar Lal Gupta, J. N. Hazarika and Dr. Sushila Nayar ;

Noes : Sarvashri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, M. R. Krishna, Nambiar, and M. H. Gowda.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendment No. 92 of Shri Vajpayee to the vote of the House. The Question is :

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of Government's decision to give interim relief to Central Government employees without any delay" (92)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 3 13.24 hrs.

AYES

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Amat, Shri D.
 Anbazhagan, Shri
 Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Anjanappa, Shri B.
 Avarwl, Shri Ram Singh
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Berwa, Shri Onker Lal
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghraj
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Halder, Shri K.
 Jai Singh, Shri
 Janardhana, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Joshi, Shri S. M.

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kalita, Shri Dhireshwar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Kederia, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Kiruttinan, Shri
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Kirpalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
 Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
 Lakappa, Shri K.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Mirza, Shri B-kar Ali
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Misra, Shri Srinivas
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mitiyunjay Prasad, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Paswan, Shri Ked-r
 Patel Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil Shri N. R.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranjeet Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri V. Narsimha
 Ray, Shri Rabi

Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sen Shri Deven
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah Shri T. P.
 Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beui Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop
 Sharma, Shri Rama Avatar
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sheo, Narain Shri
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Singh Shri D. N.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhaker
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vijayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Venkatsubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viwanathan, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Atam Das, Shri
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpal, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basumatari, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu, Prakash Singh Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Birla, Shri R. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Bose, Shri Amiyanath
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dinesh Singh Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tekaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kamble, Shri

Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder, Lal Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 *Kripalani, Shri J. B.
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mihajan Vikram Chand
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mane Shri Shankarrao
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nanda, Shri
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sowak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kisore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Shcopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarshanam, Shri M.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ulkey, Shri M. G.

Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Vyas, Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

all disciplinary actions, including break in continuity of service and to re-recognise all the Unions whose recognition was withdrawn after the strike." (138)

MR. SPEAKER : The result * of the division is :

Ayes : 127 ; Noes : 172

The Motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment Nos. 93 to 99 and 292 to 295, which are in the name of the same Member to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 93 to 99 and 292 to 295 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I shall put amendment Nos. 100 to 128 in the name of Shri Ramavtar Shastri to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 100 to 128 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I shall put amendment No. 129 to 137 and 641 in the name of Shri Deven Sen to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 129 to 137 and 641 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I shall put amendment Nos. 138 and 139. These are Shri Madhu Limaye's amendments.

The question is :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :--

" but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the Government intends to withdraw or recommend withdrawal of all cases against their employees arising out of the 19th September, 1968 token strike, cancel

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :--

" but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the Government propose to take early steps to confer on all those who are 18 years of age or above the right to be registered as voters and to exercise their franchise." (139)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 4]

[13.28 hrs.

AYES

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Amat, Shri D.
 Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Anjanappa, Shri B.
 Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deivekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Moghrajji
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Gopalan Shri P.
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit

* The following Members also recorded their Votes :

Ayes : Sarvashri J. B. Kripalani, Raghuvir Singh Shastri, Tenneti Viswanatham, Nath Pal, Kanwar Lal Gupta, and Dhandapani ;

Noes : Sarvashri Pokai Haokip, Bhajabari Mahato and Shrimati Gitja Kumar.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan | Rang, Shri |
| Jai Singh, Shri | Ranjeet Singh Shri |
| Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra | Rao, Shri V. Narasimha |
| Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao | Ray, Shri Rabi |
| Joshi, Shri S. M. | Reddy, Shri Eswara |
| Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand | Reddy, Shri R. D. |
| Kamalanathan, Shri | Satya Narain, Singh, Shri |
| Kameshwar Singh, Shri | Sezhiyan, Shri |
| Kedaria, Shri C. M. | Shah, Shri Shantilal |
| Khan, Shri H. Ajmal | Shah, Shri T. P. |
| Kiruttinan, Shri | Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal |
| Koushik, Shri K. M. | Sharda Nand, Shri |
| Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta | Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker |
| Krishna, Shri S. M. | Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop |
| Krishnaamoorthy, Shri V. | Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar |
| Kunte, Shri Dattatraya | Sharma, Shri Yogendra |
| Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh | Shastri, Shri Ramavatar |
| Limaye, Shri Madhu | Sheo Narain, Shri |
| Madhok, Shri Bal Raj | Shivappa, Shri N. |
| *Mahato, Shri Bhajahari | Singh, Shri D. N. |
| Manoharan, Shri | Somani, Shri N. K. |
| Maran, Shri Murasoli | Sondhi, Shri M. L. |
| Masuriya Din, Shri | Supakar, Shri Sradhakar |
| Meghachandra, Shri M. | Suraj Bhan, Shri |
| Mehta, Shri P. M. | Tapuriah, Shri S. K. |
| Menon, Shri Vishwanatha | Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash |
| Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali | Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari |
| Misra Shri Srinibas | Venkatasubbiah, Shri P. |
| Mohamed Imam, Shri J. | Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup |
| Mohammad Ismail, Shri | Viswanatham, Shri Teoneti |
| Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati | Viswanathan, Shri G. |
| Molahu Prasad, Shri | Yadav, Shri Jageshwar |
| Mritunjay Prasad, Shri | |
| Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda | |
| Murti, Shri M. S. | |
| Naghnoor, Shri M. N. | |
| Naik, Shri G. C. | |
| Nair, Shri Vasudevan | |
| Nambiar, Shri | |
| Nath Pai, Shri | |
| Nayar, Dr. Sushila | |
| Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati | |
| Padmavati Devi, Shrimati | |
| Pandey, Shri K. N. | |
| Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai | |
| Paswan, Shri Kedar | |
| Patel, Shri J. H. | |
| Patel, Shri Manubhai | |
| Patil Shri N. R. | |
| Poonacha, Shri C. M. | |
| Raju, Shri D. B. | |
| Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. | |
| Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P. | |
| Ramamurti, Shri P. | |
| Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa | |

NOES

| |
|-----------------------------|
| Achal Singh, Shri |
| Aga, Shri, Ahmed |
| Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram |
| Anthony, Shri Frank |
| Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri |
| Babunath Singh, Shri |
| Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar |
| Barua, Shri Bedabrata |
| Barupal, Shri P. L. |
| Basumatari, Shri |
| Beara, Shri S. C. |
| Bhagat, Shri B. R. |
| Bhakt Darshan, Shri |
| Bhandare, Shri R. D. |
| Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri |
| Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. |
| Birla, Shri R. K. |
| Bist, Shri J. B. S. |
| Bohra, Shri Onkarlal |
| Bose, Shri Amiyanath |

Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.

Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nanda, Shri
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati

Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shashi Bhusban, Shri
 Shastry, Shri Ramanand
 Shastry, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shiv Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the divisions is. Ayes : 114; Noes: 172.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the other amendments Nos. 140 to 147 and 429 in the name of Mr. Limaye to the House.

Amendments Nos. 140 to 147 and 429 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put to

the House amendments Nos. 188 to 192 in the name of Mr. Kushwah.

Amendments Nos. 188 to 192 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I will put Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha's amendments.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : My amendment No. 303 may be put separately. The 75 monopoly houses in the country are to be nationalised.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address has failed to point out the imperative need of nationalizing the 75 top monopoly houses.” (303).

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 5] AYES [13.32 hrs.

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Guba, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
 Halder, Shri K.
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhagendra
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kamleshwar Singh, Shri
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
 Lakkappa, Shri K.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

Ayes : Sarvashri Kauwar Lal Gupta, Dhandapani and Dr. Maitreyee Basu.

Noes : Dr. Govind Das and Shri Bhajehari Mahato.

Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Satya Narain Singh Shri
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastry, Shri Ramavtar
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Atam Das, Shri
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basumatari, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakti Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Bose, Shri Amiyanath
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.

Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhv, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishana, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kirshnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kuroel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshminikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Labo Prabhu, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mabajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mane, Shri Shankarao
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bholanath
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mijbra, Shri G. S.

Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammed Yusuf, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nanda, Shri
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil Shri Deorao
 Patil Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Prabhani, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji, Ram Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatagi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saicem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath Shri
 Shankaranad, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shashi, Bhushan, Shri
 Shastry, Shri Ramanand
 Shastry, Shri Sheopujan

Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shri Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shiv Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Surendra Pal Singh Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwari, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Ukiy, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sawak

MR. SPEAKER : The result * of the division is :

Ayes : 49 : Noes : 168

The motion was negative.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting all the other amendment . . . (Interruption). If in this noise and shouting some thing goes out of my head, will you spare me for that? Now I am putting all the other amendments by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha (Nos. 296 to 302 and Nos. 304 to 326) to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 296 to 302 and 304 to 326 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendment No. 328 of Shri Manubhai Patel to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 328 was put and negatived.

* The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Sarvashri B. K. Daschowdhury and Deven Sen.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendments Nos. 330 to 344 and Nos. 392 to 404 by Shri Rabi Ray to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 330 to 344 and 392 to 404 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendments Nos. 345 to 358 by Shri Vishwanatha Menon to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 345 to 358 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendments Nos. 370 to 391, 462 and 463 by Shri Mrityunjay Prasad to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 370 to 391, 462 and 463 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendments Nos. 408 to 418, 627 and 628 by Shri Nambiar to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 408 to 418, 627 and 628 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendments Nos. 425 to 428 by Dr. Karni Singh to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 425 to 428 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendments Nos. 438 to 440 by Shri Indrajit Gupta to the vote of the House.

SHRI IN德拉吉特 GUPTA : I am pressing amendment No 439 about the removal of right to property from the fundamental rights.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret to note that the Address does not propose to take necessary steps to remove the right to property from the Fundamental Rights under the Constitution." (439)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 6] AYES [13.40 hrs.

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Anbazhagan, Shri
 Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri K.
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireshwar
 Kamlanathan, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kiruttinan, Shri
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Misra, Srinibas
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Molaha Prasad, Shri
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambir, Shri
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 *Ranga, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar

Vishwanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Ahmed
Abirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Atam Das, Shri
Awadesh, Chandra Singh, Shri
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basumatari, Shri
Bessa, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Birla, Shri R. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami,
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika, Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Chavhan, Shri D. R.
Chavhan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki,
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Devinder Singh, Shri
Dharangadhra, Shri Siraj Meghrajji
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nag cshwar
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowder, Shri Nanja.
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jai Singh, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kamble, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karni Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri M. A.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lobo Prnbhu, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
Mahida, Shri Narendra Shogb
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Marandi, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Mohammad, Yusuf, Shri
Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Naik, Shri G. C.

Nanda, Shri
 Palchaudhary, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Ranjeet Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Biswanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasabib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla Shiv Vidya Charan
 Siddyya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Soatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ram Chandra
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER : The result * of the divisions is: Ayes: 53; Noes: 209.

The motion was negatived.

* The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes : Shri Deivekan;

Noes : Sarvshri Prakash Vir Shastri, Raghubir Singh Shastri and Ranga

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I put Amendment Nos. 438 and 440 moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 438 and 440 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I put Amendment Nos. 455, 456, 457 and 458 of Shri Jangeshwar Misra to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 455 to 458 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 493 by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

'but regret that while expecting China to respect our right to pursue our own domestic affairs and foreign policy the Address does not make any mention of the measures to be taken to regain our territory forcibly occupied by China.'"(493)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 7] AYES [13.43 hrs.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Agadi, Shri S. A. | Raju, Shri D. B. |
| Amat, Shri D. | Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. |
| Anjanappa, Shri B. | Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P. |
| Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh | Ranga, Shri |
| Barua, Shri Hem | Rao, Shri V. Narasimha |
| Basu, Dr. Maitreyee | Ray, Shri Rabu |
| Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal | Reddy, Shri R. D. |
| Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri | Saboo, Shri Shri Copal |
| Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh | Shah, Shri Manabendra |
| Daschowdhury, Shri B. K. | Shah, Shri T. P. |
| Deo, Shri K. P. Singh | Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal |
| Deo, Shri P. K. | Sharda Nand, Shri |
| Desai, Shri Morarji | Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker |
| Dhrangadhra, Shri Siraj Meghrajji | Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop |
| Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kantti | Sharma, Shri Ram Avatar |
| Gowder, Shri Nanja | Shaastri, Shri Prakash Vir |
| Goyal, Shri Shri Chand | Shaastri, Shri Shiv Kumar |
| Guha, Shri Samar | Sheo Narain, Shri |
| Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan | Shiv Charan Lal, Shri |
| Jai Singh, Shri | Shivappa, Shri N. |
| Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao | Singh, Shri D. N. |
| Joshi, Shri S. M. | Somani, Shri N. K. |
| Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand | Soodhi, Shri M. L. |
| Kameshwar Singh, Shri | Supakar, Shri Sradhakar |
| | Suraj Bhan, Shri |
| | Tapuriah, Shri S. K. |

Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
 Viswambharan, Shri P.

NOES

Achal, Singh Shri
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Aga, Shri Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basumatari, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshao, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Bose, Shri Amiyanath
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrika Prakash, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Dhavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati

Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakan Lal
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadikar, Shri R. K.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kishku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nanda, Shri
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri D. R.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Partap Singh, Shri | Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri |
| Parthasarathy, Shri | Shukla, Shri S. N. |
| Patil, Shri Deorao | Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan |
| Patil, Shri N. R. | Siddayya, Shri |
| Patil, Shri T. A. | Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri |
| Pradhani, Shri K. | Sinha, Shri Mudrika |
| Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi | Sinha, Shri R. K. |
| Radhabal, Shrimati B. | Sinhai, Shri Satya Narayan |
| Raghu Ramaiah, Shri | Snatak, Shri Nar Deo |
| Raj Deo Singh, Shri | Sonar, Dr. A. G. |
| Rajni Devi, Shrimati | Sonavane, Shri |
| Ram, Shri T. | Sudarsanam, Shri M. |
| Ram Dhan, Shri | Surendra Pal Singh, Shri |
| Ram Sewak, Shri | Sursingh, Shri |
| Ram Swarup, Shri | Swaran Singh, Shri |
| Ramamurti, Shri P. | Tarodekar, Shri V. B. |
| Ramji Ram, Shri | Thakur, Shri P. R. |
| Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri | Tiwary, Shri D. N. |
| Rana, Shri M. B. | Tula Ram, Shri |
| Randhir Singh, Shri | Uikey, Shri M. G. |
| Rao, Shri Jaganath | Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra |
| Rao, Dr. K. L. | Verma, Shri Balgovind |
| Rao, Shri K. Narayana | Verma, Shri Prem Chand |
| Rao, Shri Thirumala | Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra |
| Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V. | Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet |
| Raut, Shri Bholu | Yadav, Shri Jageshwar |
| Reddi, Shri G. S. | |
| Reddy, Shri Eswara | |
| Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila | |
| Roy, Shri Bishwanath | |
| Roy, Shrimati Uma | |
| Sadhu Ram, Shri | |
| Saha, Dr. S. K. | |
| Saigal, Shri A. S. | |
| Saleem, Shri M. Yunus | |
| Sambhali, Shri Ishaq | |
| Sanghi, Shri N. K. | |
| Sankata Prasad, Dr. | |
| Satya Narain Singh, Shri | |
| Savitri Shyam, Shrimati | |
| Sen, Shri Dwaipayana | |
| Sethi, Shri P. C. | |
| Shambhu Nath, Shri | |
| Shankaranand, Shri B. | |
| Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore | |
| Sharma, Shri Yogendra | |
| Shashi Bhushan, Shri | |
| Shastri, Shri Ramavtar | |
| Shastri, Shri Ramanand | |
| Shastri, Shri Sheopujan | |
| Sher Singh, Shri | |
| Sheth, Shri T. M. | |
| Shinde, Shri Annasahib | |

MR. SPEAKER : The result * of the division is : Ayes : 86; Noes : 185

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment Nos. 490 to 492 by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 490 to 492 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment Nos. 508 to 512 by Shri Supakar to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 508 to 512 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 516 by Shri Tenneti Viswanatham to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 516 was put and negatived.

* The following Members also recorded their votes.

Ayes : Sarvashri Raghuvir Singh Shastri, Kanwar Lal Gupta and Ranjeet Singh;

Noes : Shrimati Suseela Gopalas.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment Nos. 517 to 529 and 585 to 599 by Shri Tenneti Viswanatham to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 517 to 529 and 585 to 599 were put and negatived.

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गलत लग रहा है। मेरे अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 495 का क्या हुआ? गंगानगर के अन्दर किसानों के ऊपर जो जुल्म ढाये गये और गोली छलाई गई उस से सम्बन्धित मेरे अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 495 का क्या हुआ? मैंने उसे प्रेस किया है उसे मूव किया है। उसे आपको हमने लिखवाया है और उसे आपने मेरे नाम से नोट भी किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसे आप ने मूव नहीं किया है।

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री : यह जो प्रिटेंड लिस्ट है उस में भी आ रहा है। उस दिन भी मैंने उसे मूव किया था। यह आप कैसे कह रहे हैं कि उसे मैंने मूव नहीं किया है? उसे मैंने उस दिन भी मूव किया था और आज भी मैं उसे मूव कर रहा हूँ। इसे मूव उस दिन भी किया था और आज भी किया है और इसे आपको लिखवाया भी था।

MR. SPEAKER : I will treat it as moved :

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

की प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ दिया जाये, पर्यात :-

“परन्तु जो द व्यक्त करते हैं कि अभिभावण में राजस्वान के सीमावर्ती गंगानगर जिले और राज्य के दूसरे भागों में पुलिस की गोलियों से शहीद हुए व्यक्तियों एवं जायजों पर हुए और अत्याचार का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (495)

MR. SPEAKER : Now the question is :

“That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely” :-

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the gross atrocities perpetrated on the people by the police through firing etc, in border district of Ganganagar and other parts of Rajasthan resulting in death of and injuries to many.” (495)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 8] AYES [13.48 hrs.

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Amat, Shri D.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Barua, Shri Hem
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Jai Singh, Shri
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Karni Singh, Dr.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Molahu Prasad, Shri

Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghoor, Shri M. N.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Parmar, Shri, D. R.
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranjeet Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Shah, Shri Manohendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avatar
 Shastry, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastry, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Soman, Shri N. K.
 Soni, Shri M. L.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Atam Das, Shri
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basumatari, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Bose, Shri Amiyanath
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kuran Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Koreki, Shri Likhder

Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Vikram Chand
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Misra Shri S. N.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nanda, Shri
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana

Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bholu
 Reddy, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Shushila
 Roy, Shri Bishawnath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Rani, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarshnam, Shri M.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER : The result * of the division is : Ayes 83; Noes 165

The motion was negatived.

* The following Members also recorded their Votes :

YES : Sarvashri Raghuvir Singh Shastri, Tennei Viswanatham, Kanwar Lal Gupta, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and P. Venkatasubbaiah.

NOES : Sarvashri Ankineedu and V. B. Tarodekar.

MR. SPEAKER. Now I will put amendment No. 530 standing in the name of Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 530 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put amendments Nos. 531 to 536 and 636 to 638 standing in the name of Shri Shinkre to the vote of the house.

Amendments Nos. 531 to 536 and 636 to 638 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put amendments No. 551 to 569 standing in the name of Shri M. Mohammad Ismail to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 551 to 569 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put amendment No. 629 standing in the name of Shri K. Anbazhagan to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 629 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the demand for removal of the chapter in the Constitution giving official status to Hindi only and for suitable amendments to the Constitution in order to remove the present discrimination against and the additional burden on the non-Hindi speaking people, especially in the South." (630)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 9] AYES [13.50 hrs.

Anbazhagan, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Basu, Dr. Maitrejee
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Deivekan, Shri
Dhandapani, Shri
Kamalanathan, Shri

Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Kiruttinan, Shri
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Krishnamoorthi Shri V.
Mancharan, Shri
Maran, Shri Murasoli
Nambiar, Shri
Patil, Shri N.R.
Prasad, Shri Y.A.
Ramamoorthy, Shri S.P.
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ankineedu, Shri
Atam Das, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Devinder Singh, Shri
Dhulehwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi Shrimati Indira

Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahato, Shri Bhajshari
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri S. N.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Nanda, Shri
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri

Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Shushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shahb, Shri T. P.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharde Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Seth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan

Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER : *The result * of the division is :*

AYES : 20; NOES 178.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put amendment No. 631 standing in the name of Shri K. Anbazhagan to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 631 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put amendments Nos. 639 and 640 standing in the name of Shri Jageshwar Yadav to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 639 and 640 were put and negatived.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, what happened to my amendment No. 441 regarding an inquiry about Netaji's death ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not find your name here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the conscience of the people demands an inquiry into Netaji's death. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, my amendment should be put to vote by Division. For the last three years millions of people from the platforms of innumerable meetings have demanded fresh enquiry on Netaji.

MR. SPEAKER : You want division on it ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Yes, Sir. 400 Members of Parliament demanded fresh enquiry on Netaji. Meeting of all the parties was convened by the Home Minister, in which both the Old Congress and the New Congress were represented. They unanimously demanded a fresh enquiry. The Prime Minister owes it to the nation and the nation should know what their attitude is about Netaji enquiry. You say, you show so much reverence to Netaji, but why should you not agree to have an enquiry as demanded by so many hon. Members ?

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

" but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government still hesitate to accept the national demand voiced by the majority of the members of Parliament and millions of our country men regarding a fresh enquiry into the circumstances leading to disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the year 1945." (441)

MR. SPEAKER : I will put amendment No. 441 to vote.

* The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Shri B. K. Dasgoudhary;

NOES : Sarvashri Raghuvir Singh Shastri and B. R. Kavade.

The question is :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“ but regret that there is no motion in the Address that the Government still hesitate to accept the national demand voiced by the majority of the members of Parliament and millions of our countrymen regarding a fresh enquiry into the circumstances leading to disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the year 1945.” (441)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 10] AYES [13.54 hrs.

Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Amat, Shri D.
 Anbazhagan, Shri
 Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Banerjee, Shri S. M
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bose, Shri Amiyanath
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
 Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali

Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Parmar, Shri Phalibhai
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ranga, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Sheo Naain, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhaker
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ankhineedu, Sari
 Atam Das, Shri
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basumatari, Shri

Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhanadre, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nagashwar
 Ering Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri R. K.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Lakhman Lal
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishna Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.

Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Mahida Shri Nerendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Marandi Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nanda, Shri
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri, D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A
 Pradhan, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi Shri, Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Ram Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheib, Shri, T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Soatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tula Ram Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Vyas Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER : The result * of the division is :

Ayes : 80; Noes : 166.

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the motion moved by Shri K. Hanumanthaiya

and seconded by Shrimati Savitri Shyam on the 25th February, 1970. The question is :

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :-

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1970.”

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 11] AYES [13.56 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ankineelu, Shri
 Atam Das, Shri
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 †Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpal, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basumatari, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Bhora, Shri Onkarlal
 Bose, Shri Amiyanath
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki

*The following Members also recored their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Raghuvin Singh Shastri, S. Kundu, Kiruttiman and Shrimati Nirlep Kaur;

NOES : Shri Shambhu Nath.

† Wrongly vote for AYES

Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 *Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadiikar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mane, Shri Sankarrao
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhol Nath

Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nanda, Shri
 Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati
 Palchaudhuri Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokal Haokip, Shri
 Parmar Shri, D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Devi, Shrimati
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Scwak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bholu
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankara Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri Iwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 *Shah, Shri T. P.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 *Sharda Nand, Shri

Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 *Vijayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Verma Shri Balgovind
 Verma Shri Prem Chand
 Vishwanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

NOES

Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Amat, Shri D.
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Brij Bhushan Lal Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ranga, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avatar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 †Sheith, Shri T. M.
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 †Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Somanji, Shri N. K.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup

MR. SPEAKER : The result † of the
 division is Ayes; 170; Noes : 60.

The motion was adopted.

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

†Wrongly voted for NOES.

† The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES : Saravshri S. N. Misra, G. C. Dixit, V. N. Jadhav, Shambhu Nath, Ramanand Shastri, P. R. Thakur, Satya Narayan Sinha, and T. M. Sheth;

NOES : Sarvashri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Ranjeet Singh, B. Anjanappa, M. N. Naghnor, Kameshwar Singh, T. P. Shah, Ram Singh Ayarwal, Sharda Nand, and Atal Bihari Vajpayee,

MR. SPEAKER : We adjourn for lunch and we will meet at 3 P. M.

13.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

—

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RAILWAY BUDGET 1970-71 GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up general discussion of the railway budget. But before we do so, the hon. Minister wants to make some announcement.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : I owe it to the House at the outset to present the facts about the financial situation of the railways in precise and clear terms to facilitate a realistic discussion of the problems of the railway system, and what may be expected of it in the coming years, especially the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

I shall first set out briefly the position of the current year namely 1969-70 as it has emerged on the basis of the revised estimates of the traffic receipts, the working expenses, the dividend to the general revenues and other transactions. The revised figure for the net railway revenue for the current year is Rs. 145.88 crores. The corresponding amount of dividend to general revenues is Rs. 158.43 crores. There would thus be a shortfall of Rs. 12.55 crores in respect of the year 1969-70. The revised estimate of expenditure incurred on the non-remunerative activities, services and works charged to the Development Fund comes up to Rs. 20 crores, and no appropriation could be made out of the revenues of the year for transfer to the Development Fund. In addition, the railways have to pay Rs. 1.64 crores as interest on the loans taken from general revenues. This means in all a deficit to the extent of Rs. 34.19 crores in the year 1969-70 alone for meeting the dividend

liability. Development Fund Works and interest on borrowings. As the available balances in the revenue reserve fund and the development fund were only Rs. 2.84 crores and Rs. 1.26 crores respectively, the railways had to borrow from the general revenues Rs. 10.09 crores for meeting this deficit of Rs. 34.19 crores. Calculated on the same basis, the total deficit for the preceding five financial years commencing from 1964-65 and the current year works out to Rs. 165.87 crores. The railways had since 1st April, 1964 not only depleted the entire balance of Rs. 110.48 crores accumulated by them in earlier years in the revenue reserve fund and the development fund but also become indebted to the general revenues to the extent of Rs. 55.39 crores. On the same lines, the budget estimates for the year 1970-71 disclose a total deficit of Rs. 40.97 crores, if no additional resources are to be derived from increases in freights and fares.

The increases visualised in the budget proposals are expected to yield Rs. 39 crores. Even if we had all that accretion to the revenue, there would still be a deficit of nearly Rs. 1.97 crores.

Coming now to the Fourth Plan for the railways, the railways are expected to contribute Rs. 525 crores towards depreciation reserve fund, the entire amount to be spent during the Plan in replacing worn-out equipment, track and other assets. Excluding this Rs. 525 crores, the Plan outlay envisaged is Rs. 1000 crores, towards which the general revenues are required to contribute Rs. 585 crores and the railways Rs. 415 crores generated from their own earnings.

The Plan expenditure, excluding depreciation and investment in 1969-70, the first year of the Fourth Plan, was Rs. 160 crores. Against this, the actual expenditure expected to be incurred is Rs. 153.75 crores to which the railways will be contributing only Rs. 10.03 crores. Similarly, the Plan expenditure envisaged next year excluding depreciation is Rs. 180 crores towards which the railways would have contributed only Rs. 44.96 crores, even if all the proposals for increases in fares and freights had been accepted; with the reduction which I now propose, the railways' contribution towards

[Shri Nanda]

Plan outlay next year will be only Rs. 31.96 crores. This would show that for completing the Plan, which as I have already explained in my budget speech, is less than the bare minimum and does not allow for such items like increases in the price of steel that have already occurred, possible increases in salaries and wages etc., the railways would have to raise at least Rs. 200 crores in the last three years of the Plan.

I was naturally perturbed and concerned when I came to know the real financial position of the railways as revealed by the above figures. The House will no doubt share my concern that the nation's largest public sector undertaking with an investment of nearly Rs. 4,000 crores should regain its financial health and that the Indian railways should be in a position to perform their most vital economic and social role of transporting men and material at low cost and optimum efficiency.

At the same time, I am aware of the criticism and opposition that some of the proposals have evoked. During the past few days, I have had the benefit of the views and reactions of the leaders of various parties, of all parties including our party of course, and several individual MPs. In view of the strong feelings expressed, I have decided to modify some of the original proposals.

I am withdrawing the proposals for all increases in third class fares. There will be no increases in third class fares. There will be no increases in third class tickets whether by ord. passenger or mail or express trains. The third class sleeper charges will continue at existing rates. There would also be no increase in third class suburban and non-suburban monthly and quarterly season tickets, nor in the market vendors' monthly tickets. All of which will continue at the existing rates.

I am also withdrawing the proposal for increasing the price of platform tickets to 25P and these will continue to be available at the existing rate of 20P.

The proposals for upper classes including third class air-conditioned chair car will stand as proposed except that the

minimum fare for first class ord. and second class ord. will respectively be Re. 1 and 50P in place of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.50 as provided in the original proposals.

In the case of goods traffic, I am withdrawing my proposals for the adjustment of freight rates in respect of foodgrains including pulses which will continue to move at the existing rates. I am also withdrawing the proposed increase in parcel charges for milk.

The combined effect of these withdrawals will be a net diminution to the extent of Rs. 13 crores in the additional revenue anticipated for the year.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Only one-third.

SHRI NANDA : This will increase the real deficit for the year 1970-71 to nearly Rs. 15 crores.

While I have agreed to these changes in deference to the wishes of various sections of the House, I would like to reiterate the plea that in the face of this grim picture of the present state of railway finances, we can ill afford this loss of revenue. With the revised proposals the contribution of the railways to the first two years of the Plan would have been only Rs 41.99 crores against the amount of Rs. 120.37 crores as originally visualised in the Plan. This means that if the Plan has to be put through as originally envisaged, we have to raise about Rs. 200 crores in the remaining years of the Plan.

The Railway Minister is thus confronted with a baffling situation. I can say for myself that during my brief contact with the affairs of the railways, I have gathered the impression that there is an enormous leeway to be made up with regard to the legitimate and pressing needs of the people in all parts of the country. Passengers' amenities have to be enlarged and provision of more quarters for staff has to be made. We must secure additional coaches to reduce overcrowding. In all areas, there is an urgent need for construction of new lines and also gauge conversion of existing lines. Uneconomic lines have a claim on the revenues of the railways and in several other directions, there is need for improvement.

But the Railways, under the constraint of paucity of resources, are faced with the prospect of having to curtail the expenditure even on their normal activity. Very little will be available, out of the funds of the Railways, to meet the rapidly expanding requirements of development in various directions.

In this context, I wish to assure the House that the Railways will on their part make the utmost effort to effect economies in expenditure and do their best to raise the level of efficiency and stop leakages of revenue. But we have also to do everything possible to augment our resources in other ways. For this, I count on the support, advice and cooperation of all the Members of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Thank you for responding to the common wishes of the House.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA (Mangalore): I have carefully gone through the speech of the hon. Railway Minister and also the various documents furnished along with the budget papers. Also, I had the opportunity of listening to him just now regarding the various modifications he has sought to make in the proposals he had submitted to this House. I would have appreciated his stand if he had come to the House after having heard the House and its reactions. Probably he has resorted to an easier expedient of trying to take away the wind out of the sails of the opposition. I congratulate him on it though I think that this is a less chivalrous way of doing things. Whatever it is, I concede the credit to him, I thank him and congratulate him. But be it remembered that the Railway Minister should not come before this House without properly acquainting himself with the functioning of the Railway Board and when he comes before the House it would mean that he is serious enough in placing certain proposals for the consideration of the House. In all fairness we must say that he did not have the time to do so. Perhaps he was asked to read a set of papers which he has done. But now, he has had second thoughts, and I am sure his third thoughts over the same proposals would bring further light on the subject.

Before coming to the points regarding operating efficiency, finance and other matters connected with the Railway Ministry I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important matter. The Railway Minister himself being very much interested in and associated with planning, referred to the Fourth Plan for the Railway Ministry and at page 7 of his Budget speech he has referred to what the plan programmes would be and the allocation thereon. Just now he took the occasion to repeat the same thing. I was not able to follow him precisely because on the spur of the moment he has come with certain proposals which I would like to examine and refer to later. But this Fourth Plan programme which has been explained to us by the Railway Minister, I am afraid, is a gross neglect of the procedure that this House has adopted. On the 28th November, 1968 when I was in charge of the Railway Ministry, I had come before this august House to seek the approval of the House for the constitution of the Railway Convention Committee. That resolution was passed on 28th November, 1968. And what did it say? "This House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee .." Not any other committee.

" . consisting of 12 Members of this House to be nominated by the Speaker be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the railway undertaking to the general revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finances vis-a-vis the general finances and make recommendations there on..."

It also says :

"This House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha to elect Six Members .."

So, it is a Parliamentary Committee of this House and the other House comprising of 18 Members presided over by the Deputy Speaker. This Committee has to allocate the revenue between the Central revenues and the Railway Ministry. When I sponsored this resolution before this august House I had occasion to mention a sort of a comparison and say that it was something like a Finance Commission which examined the finances of the States and the

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

Centre and made recommendations for proper allocation and basing on those allocations the Fourth Plan programmes were drawn up. I would briefly refer to the previous convention committee reports of 1960, 1965 and the earlier ones. The first Committee was in 1954. The recommendations of these committees come before Parliament and after those recommendations were considered by Parliament necessary formulations as regards the Plan programmes were done.

Now what happened here. This Committee never met, I am afraid; nor has anybody taken care to see that this Committee's Meeting was convened. Without the authority of the Committee and without due consideration of a report of that Committee by this House the Minister has come forward to say that the plan programme is Rs. 1525 crores. It is none of his business *(Interruptions)* to say that railway's share will be Rs. 940 crores and the contribution from the centre's reserves will be Rs 525 crores and that it will be Rs 105 crores per year from the depreciation reserve fund and Rs. 265 crores to be raised from out of the railway surpluses at the existing rates of fares and Rs. 150 crores to be raised by fresh levies and imposts. How far these things are going to be justified by a Convention Committee is a matter which has never been considered...

AN HON. MEMBER : An ex-Railway Minister exposing the Government.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : If it is reasonable, you accept it and do not say anything. I am not trying to expose anybody; I am trying to place facts before the House and if you do not agree with this that is a different matter *(Interruptions.)* You know precious little about the Railways do not worry; I am able to take care of myself. That Committee was constituted on 28 November, 1968. There was a note prepared by the Board for that Committee dated 28 December, 1968.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who was the Railway Minister then ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Myself,

It is my good self, if I may say so. Come along ; please listen.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He was the Railway Minister. I am a sitting Member of that Committee. I join hands with you,

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Say it to the other hon. Member there. *(Interruption)* For that Committee, a note was prepared. The note said, This is a tentative list of points proposed for the consideration of the Railway Convention Committee, 1968. We are in 1970. The revenue and the working of the financial results to the Indian railways during the three years 1966-67 to 1968-69 show that our finances have come under a great strain during this period and it was felt that a Parliamentary Committee will have to go into it and examine the reasonableness of the dividend payable, the various allocations to the various funds and also the contribution to the Development Fund and the structure on which the railway's future lines. Therefore, this is a very important Committee and it has never met and without the Committee meeting, the Minister ..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Bairampur : We have met but we have not decided anything.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I am sorry; I did not know that.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Railway Board prepared the speech without this portion. That is the difficulty.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : If that body has met, I am happy that it has met; but it has not come to any conclusions. Such conclusions and recommendations of that Committee should have come before us, and after taking them into consideration we could have taken up for study the fourth Five Year Plan programme. That having not been done, I would submit that the Railway Minister shall not refer to the fourth Plan nor to the commitment of the railway finances to the various allocations he has stipulated. We are under no obligation to get committed to that. But we will certainly stand by him. Let him examine the whole thing and then take the Committee into confidence and then

formulate the various suggestions and recommendations and then incorporate them or dovetail them into the fourth Plan Programmes and come to us and say, "Here is our railway fourth Plan. We are prepared to examine it" Unless and until that is done, it is difficult for this House to bestow any attention or give any consideration to that part of the programme.

Why? Because as he himself has stated, the railways will have to provide Rs. 940 crores from its finances. Under the present circumstances, it is a point for examination whether the railways can contribute during the period Rs. 940 crores. If it is not possible, then what are the other suggestions? We will have to consider those things also. I have been urging this point which this Ministry time and again, that the enhanced rate of dividend of six per cent is not fair: that the rate of dividend will have to be reduced. Look at this one point. Assuring that every thing goes on as usual, mere fact of the dividend payable to the Central revenues keeps on increasing by Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 10 crores every year. The annual increment to officers and staff increases by another Rs. 5 crores. The Railway Minister would be sitting in that Bench. The increase of Rs. 15 crores every year on the expenditure side of the railways is a must and a fact. How far can we keep on tied to this position?

When I took over, the dividend payable was 142. The next year it was 152; in the other year it was 163.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The truth is coming out. I have been criticising you against the increase. You will have to join hands with the Railway Board and see to it.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Mr. Nambiar, you are suffering from shortness of memory. I am sorry. The Railway Convention Committee met in 1965. In 1965, the Committee had stipulated a certain rate of interest that is payable to the central revenues. For 3 years we were governed by the recommendations of that Committee. No body can change the Railway Convention Committee's recommendations as approved by this House. Neither the Finance Ministry

nor the Railway Ministry can change it. Only this House can change it. After seeing the railway finances getting into greater strain, I came before the House for the constitution of a Railway Convention Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can resume your speech tomorrow;

—
15 31 hrs.

**MOTION RE: PROROGATION OF
THE HARYANA LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House now will now take up the debate on the Prorogation of the Haryana Assembly. The dividing line between the prorogation of the Assembly and the adjournment of the Assembly is very thin and I would request members not to tread on the toes of the Haryana Assembly. Now, Mr. Nath Pai.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no matter before the House. I have only called Mr. Nath Pai.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : You have already introduced the subject and referred to the dividing line, etc. Therefore, I thought this was the time to raise my point of order. But if you ask me to raise it afterwards, I shall do so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That was my general appeal and it is for the members to accept it or reject it. We do not want to discuss the proceedings of another Assembly just as we do not want any other Assembly to discuss our proceedings. That is why I made that appeal.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): After admitting the motion, our Speaker has said that we should not discuss the conduct of the Speaker of the Haryana Assembly. Now you have appealed that we should not discuss the proceedings of the Assembly. If we cannot do all that what else have we to say here?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : On a point of order, Sir. on 27th February, at 12.30, the leader of the House, Mr. Bansi Lal, who is the Chief Minister, made a motion that the House should be adjourned *sine die*.

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : This is no point of order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : There was the decision by the Speaker. There was the motion adopted by the Assembly. This House has no *locus standi* to go into that.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप इजाजत दे चुके हैं, तो किर प्लाइन्ट आफ आर्डर किस बात का है। ये आपके फैसले को चुनौती दे रहे हैं।

15.34 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, I want your ruling on my point of order, which is very pertinent.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : I cannot understand the scope for raising a point of order while there is nothing before the House. so, Sir, ask him to sit down.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, I have raised a point of order and it should be given sympathetic hearing. This is something which concerns 10 million people of my State. In the Haryana Assembly a motion was moved by the Leader of the House, who belongs to my party, and that motion was adopted by the House. That motion is about the adjournment of the Assembly. Any motion which is adopted by the Haryana Assembly, any decision taken by the Speaker on that motion, that cannot be a subject matter of discussion here. Further, prorogation of the House followed in the wake of the decision taken by the Assembly. The Cabinet considered that decision and advised the Governor to prorogue the Assembly, which he did. Any action taken by the Assembly, or the decision given by the Speaker cannot be a subject matter of discussion here in this House. And if you

leave that out, what is the subject left for discussion here ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलराम-पुर) : ग्राध्यक्ष महोदय, आप रूलिंग देने से पहले हम को सुनें। यह पहला मौका नहीं है जब हम ने राज्य की विधान सभाओं के बारे में चर्चा की है। हम पहले भी स्पीकरों के निर्णयों के बारे में चर्चा कर चुके हैं। इस लिये यह प्लाइन्ट आफ आर्डर रद्द कर दीजिये और डिवेट को जारी रखिये।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, I do not want his interpretation or interruption. I want your ruling on the point of order which I have raised.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : On the substance of the motion no member would disagree. But that does not mean that it could be brought here for discussion. Even a right thing done at the wrong place becomes wrong. Even a right thing taken at the wrong forum becomes wrong. The question of the prorogation of the Haryana Assembly is entirely, not only primarily, a matter pertaining to the Haryana Assembly and its own rights. It is true that Parliament is a sovereign body; but within its own sphere Haryana Assembly is also a supreme body, a sovereign body. So, I do not think we will be setting a right precedent if we have a discussion on this Resolution here. It is not that I disagree with the motion. I entirely agree with the substance of the motion, but, it cannot be brought here because this is not the right forum. We are not a reviewing body, we are not a revising body and we are not an appellate body. Therefore, this cannot be brought here.

SHRI MANOHARAN : So, you want Shri Nath Pai to go to Haryana ?

श्री सूरज भान (भस्माला) : ग्राध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इतना भर्ज करना है कि हरियाणा असेम्बली में ता० 3 नो कान्फीडेंस मोशन के लिये फिल्स की गई थी, लेकिन हमारे गवर्नर ने असेम्बली के सेशन को प्रोरोग कर दिया। अगर असेम्बली का सेशन प्रोरोग न होता तो

एहजाने होता तो ता० 3 को असेम्बली बैठ सकती थी। लेकिन चूंकि गवर्नर ने प्रोरोग किया है, यह विद इन रूप है कि हम इसको यहाँ पर डिस्कस करें। यहाँ इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : I want to raise a point of order. I wanted to raise it yesterday but I was not allowed to do it. If the records are referred to, you have ruled that there will be a discussion this matter. I want to know under what rule this discussion is being allowed. Is it consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and our Rules of Procedure? Unless we are told under what rule this is being allowed, we cannot say whether it comes within the ambit of that or not. Because, rules 184 and 193 are two different thing.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, you have admitted the motion and it is printed in the List of Business. The Speaker has rightly or wrongly allowed it and no point of order can be raised on the conduct of the Speaker.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Sir, I disagree with the views of Shri Kundu. There are objections even at the stage of Bills being moved on the ground that this House is not constitutionally or legislatively competent to discuss them. On that very ground I raise my point of order, namely, this House is incompetent to discuss this motion constitutionally and legislatively; this House can not discuss the proceedings of a Legislative Assembly and the decision of a Speaker. You in your wisdom, have directed us not to tread upon the rights of the Assembly or of the Speaker. Shri Kalita rightly asked you as to discuss since there is nothing else to discuss. I, therefore, request you to rule this motion out of order.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) Sir, when you admitted the motion and today also you appealed to Members not touch upon the Haryana Assembly, the Governor and the Speaker. Then why should you have allowed this short duration discussion? On what will we speak? Please give us the guidelines so that we can speak

beyond those points. That is my submission.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है। इस मोशन के शब्द इस प्रकार से हैं :

"This House views with grave concern the prorogation of the Haryana Legislative Assembly"

प्रोरोगेशन पर सारी बहस है न कि लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली की कार्यवाही पर। प्रोरोगेशन का काम गवर्नर का था और गवर्नर के काम की आलोचना हम कर सकते हैं, करते भी आये हैं। इसलिये इसमें कहों कोई दोष नहीं आता है।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Sir, those who are trying to oppose this discussion have missed the distinction between prorogation and adjournment. Prorogation means the end of a session while adjournment is for time being; the Assembly could meet subsequently because the Speaker could summon the Assembly again. But the Governor interfering and proroguing the Assembly is the subject matter of the discussion here. That comes with in articles 256 and 248 (residuary power). The precedent is that we have discussed all sorts of prorogations. This House has discussed Bengal, Punjab, Bihar. So, why should there be objection to Haryana being discussed now?

MR. SPEAKER : When the hon. Members raised these points of order, they forgot the background of the discussion we had yesterday. I received an adjournment motion for discussing the proceedings of the Assembly, the conduct of the Speaker and a number of other things along with prorogation. I rejected that adjournment motion. Then Mr. Nath Pai, Mr. Madhu Limaye and some other hon. Members tried to argue in the House that they were concerned only with the constitutional aspect and that they were not concerned with other things, the proceedings of the Assembly, the decision of the House or the ruling of the Chair or anything else. They questioned the power of prorogation

[Mr. Speaker]

and the Home Minister replied, as you know, on the same lines as I had put before the House. We cannot discuss the proceedings of the Assembly in this House. They are sovereign in their own way. The conduct of the Presiding Officer in a State Legislature cannot be the subject of discussion in this House.

Then, later on, after abandoning all these issues, they questioned the power of prorogation and the Home Minister said that the Governor has to accept the advice for prorogation that comes from the Chief Minister. This is the same view that I hold. I have been there when Haryana and Punjab were together. It will be a woeful day when the Governor has to get instructions for prorogation also from the Centre.

They again came and saw me. I asked them to come and discuss with me. I made it clear to them that the subjects that I had mentioned, the proceedings of the State Assembly, the conduct of the Speaker and also the right of the Chief Minister to give advice to the Governor on prorogation, all these things, could not be brought into discussion in this House.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : What else remains ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am myself at a loss to understand as to what is left after their accepting this position. They accepted this position. You know last time, when the U. P. matter came up how much struggle I had to make in this House because West Bengal was quoted and I had to bring it down to U. P. in a limited way. And then came up Bihar and other matters. That hangover has come over Haryana because of our past discussions.

Now, after they accepted this position, I thought they would give up the motion. But they still persisted in that. My conditions are still there. Let them find out what is left, any other constitutional aspect of it. I will be very strict in seeing the relevance of it. I leave it to the ability of Mr. Nath Pai as to how he keeps aside all the three things that I have mentioned and goes into only the constitutional aspect of it. Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : Please refer to the record of the proceedings. Under what Rule has this motion been admitted ? Is it Rule 18 ? Then, I have got another point of order. The matter has already been discussed. There was a discussion on the admissibility of the adjournment motion and the matter was discussed. So, it cannot be again discussed under Rule 186 (vi). That is a positive provision in the Rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nath Pai, you were used to some other atmosphere also in the past Parliament. You should get used to all this noise and shouting now. We must get used to it; otherwise we cannot function.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I have been hearing for the past 20 minutes. Mr Speaker, I beg to move :

" That this House views with grave concern the prorogation of the Haryana Legislative Assembly when a motion of no confidence in the Council of Ministers having been admitted, was pending before the House, as a flagrant violation of the spirit of the Constitution likely to undermine our people's faith in the democratic process."

MR. SPEAKER : I should like to begin by assuring you that it will be my serious and earnest endeavour to confine my submissions to you within the general directives which you have issued and I shall not deviate from those directives except when it becomes absolutely necessary (*Interruptions*) in the larger interests of the nation.

MR. SPEAKER : Also keeping in view the assurance you gave me.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, the Constitution says that Parliament shall consist of the President and the two Houses. May I here, Sir, bring to your notice, though we are absolutely guided by our own rules, ultimately as you yourself pointed a very interesting ruling given on this matter by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha who said that we shall have to probe deeply into the adjournment of the Haryana Assembly. I just give you the background.

Having read out my motion, I am going to read out something to you. I hope that the debate will be allowed to proceed in a calm manner, limiting interruptions only when they become inevitable. I don't say, 'Don't interrupt me', but only when you have to. I would like to read here something. "Observing that executive authority was exercised in a manner that was not always in keeping with the constitutional propriety so as to inspire confidence in the people." Now, what I have just read sounds identical with the motion I have just moved. What I have just read is not a motion moved by Mr. Nath Pai, but this happens to be the unanimous resolution adopted by the Conference of the Presiding Officers presided by the then Speaker of the Lok Sabha on 7th April 1968.

I re-read it so that members may catch. What I have moved is identical with the decision taken by the Conference of the Speakers of the State Legislatures presided by the Speaker of Lok Sabha :

"Observing that the executive authority was exercised in a manner that was not always in keeping with the constitutional propriety "

My resolution talks also of the spirit of the Constitution.

"...so as to inspire confidence in the people .." My resolution says that what happened there is likely to undermine our people's confidence in democracy.

Here I should like to bring to the notice of the House, since so much has been said against even the introduction of the motion, another motion which was discussed in this House on 15th November 1967. (Interruptions) I cannot proceed if there is a constant interruption, so close, Dadaji. I am sorry. The motion is :

"That this House disapproves of the action of the Central Government in using the institution of the Governors of States not as instruments for proper functioning of the Constitution, but as agent of the party in power at the Centre as exemplified by current developments in Bihar and West Bengal."

I want to point out that the cardinal issue when I moved that motion on the 15th November 1967, the motion I just submitted for the consideration of the House and the resolution of the Presiding Officers have the same thing, the same concern, the same interest and the same resolve to ensure the functioning of Parliament and also of the State Assemblies in a manner that the spirit of our Constitution is upheld. I will not be going into what transpired on that unfortunate day. Here is a statement which is a public property and which you would allow me to read. (Interruptions) My hon friend, Mr. Randhir Singh, should not get excited I have very high regard for him and I am glad to say that I was most distressed to hear that his house was burnt down in the Haryana riots. Such are the ways of man. If there is an ardent advocate of the cause of Haryana, it was he and it was his house which was set on fire. I felt deeply distressed. It was very unfortunate. Nobody pleaded Haryana's cause, right or wrong, more than Mr. Randhir Singh. It was I think a very strange kind of justice that his house should have been set on fire, I want to say it because this is an extraordinary thing that the house of a Member of this House was set on fire complete ignoring his record as a champion of the cause of Haryana.

I will now proceed to read from a statement of the Speaker. On what transpired in the House, you have put a ban on that and I cannot go into it. But I certainly can quote what the learned Speaker of the Assembly of Haryana wants us to take note of. The object of his statement was that this House takes note during debate and therefore this statement has been released. I cannot be showing deference to the learned Speaker as not to take note of his statement. This is what the learned Speaker says. I do not want to go into details because those details were given to this House by you day before yesterday. But this is what he said :

"Two motions had come before me; one was the Motion for the Adjournment of the House and another was, the Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers in that State."

[Shri Nath Pai]

Now this is what he says :

"Under the circumstances, he consulted the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies."

The learned Home Minister has told us yesterday and I will quote him where he said that all the constitutional authorities are on his side. That was not his position in 1967. In 1967 the position was--I have the debate before me--the Governor was absolutely right in ignoring the advice of a Chief Minister. I want Mr. Chavan to bear this in mind. I am not trying to score a point, because that is an art in which you cannot be beaten by anybody. That I readily concede. But Mr. Chavan is the Home Minister of India. When we are passing through very great crisis the pronouncements he makes are likely to have very far-reaching consequences and even influence. Therefore when he makes statements at critical times he may sometimes forget that he is a congressman, but that he may remember that he is the Home Minister of India whose pronouncements will have far-reaching consequences. In 1967 your position was totally different from the position you thought it fit to adopt day before yesterday. I am coming to my position about this; between the extreme position that the Governor of a State will have unfettered discretion and the other extreme of saying that the Governor of a State shall be rubber-stamp, the Constitution of India envisages that the Governor of a State will be a discerning instrument of the Constitution of India. The Office of Governor has been created not to act as stand-by guest available to any one at any time anywhere to inaugurate maternity homes or to act as chief guest of honour on the annual day of some school. The justification of the Governor's office is this, that he has to be an agent of the Indian constitution, the link between the Union and the State. It is this thing that has to be borne in mind by everyone who talks of the office of the Governor. This is the point which is at the very root of today's debate.

The oath of the office of the Governor is...

"I will faithfully execute the office of the Governor and will, to the best of my ability..."

I am moving for a Constitution amendment for deleting the words 'to the best of'. There is no question of 'to the best of one's ability'. He must uphold, preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law and devote himself to the service and well-being of the People. Now, the later part is not very material. The main part is that 'I will preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law of India'. This is the oath that the Governor has taken. He has to take such oath before entering the office of Governor.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): May I just interrupt for a minute? You said that I had taken certain position in 1967 contrary to what has been taken now. Will you quote me please?

16 hrs.

SHRI NATH PAI : I will. It will be very embarrassing for all of us.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to know in what context.

SHRI NATH PAI : I have the right of reply.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Explain all the facts and then quote.

SHRI NATH PAI : That is a fair enough suggestion. Let us have a more decent debate. Shri Chavan was answering two questions that day : the manner of appointment of the Governor and the exercise of the power of the Governor in certain States.

There was the question of the Governor of West Bengal ordering the Assembly to be called ahead of the earlier decision of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers. He justified that action of the Governor. Shri Chavan's position was ;

"I completely disagree with my friend, Shri Nath Pai. The Governor has the discretion to ignore the advice

of the Chief Minister and call the Assembly".

Shri Dandekar was his lone supporter in the House at that time.

The other question as to who should be appointed Governor. He was at that time proposing to appoint Shri Kanungo as Governor of Bihar. They said that they did not want him. Shri Chavan was saying that this was the prerogative of the Union Government and 'I shall not be deterred'. Basically this was his position.

Now let us see what has happened in the Haryana Assembly.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Has he quoted me ?

SHRI NATH PAI : I have quoted him. (Interruptions)

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV (Baramati) : He has not.

SHRI NATH PAI : Let him not be more loyal than Shri Chavan. I am replying to him. On the 16th November while replying to the debate, Shri Chavan's position was exactly what I have just said. It is in the proceedings of the House.

SHRI MANOHARAN : Let him please read it.

SHRI NATH PAI : I will at the appropriate stage. I do not want to be diverted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : May I say about my position ? I will repeat what is my position. The Governor is certainly entitled to disregard the advice of a Chief Minister who has lost majority.

SHRI NATH PAI : No, no.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How does he know ? How did the Haryana Governor know that Shri Bansi Lal has the majority ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We are 46 out of 79.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : I request that the record may be referred to.

Is he not going beyond what you had allowed ?

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not want to go into the details.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्राप्ति रिप्लाई में इसका जवाब दीजिये ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI NATH PAI : I have studied his speech the whole night. I will not be cowed down by the interruption.

Shri Chavan does not say it just once. In his reply on 16th, from col. 1175 onwards, he repeatedly repeats his position. His position has been one in Bengal and another in Haryana day before yesterday. I have the same consistent position. I take the consistent position that the Governor does not have unlimited discretion, nor can the Governor be a rubber stamp. This is a very important distinction.

We have to begin from what happened according to the Speaker. Having admitted two motions, both of which were valid according to the Speaker of the Haryana Assembly, he proceeded to ask the advice of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. And what was the advice given ?

MR. SPEAKER : I read the Speaker's statement. It is very unfortunate that the Speaker went to the press and that has given you a handle to attack him.

SHRI NATH PAI : I did not. I am quoting him. This is very unfair. I said I was going to quote him.

MR. SPEAKER : What I saw in the press was that the Speaker about six months ago consulted the Institute about such a situation and then he remembered that and utilised his knowledge on this occasion.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I must tell the House that he is the most competent man in the country, a real patriot.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : On a point of order. Is it the spirit of the rules of this House that this House is to be

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

used to promote a cult of personality ? No individual is too great and has to be brought down wherever he has failed. That is the basis of democracy.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You do not know how intelligent he is, I know.

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not know much about the learned Speaker of the Haryana Assembly. I am prepared to share the enthusiasm of Shri Randhir Singh. Since I do not know, I am prepared to take his word about the competence of the Speaker.

This is what the Speaker disclosed in the statement which has appeared in every daily in Delhi. This is the reply given to him by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.

MR. SPEAKER : But I again tell you that he did not consult the Institute for giving this ruling.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am saying that this is a public document which I am not precluded from quoting. If at every stage you also participate, with due respect to you it becomes difficult.

This is what the Speaker himself says:

"Under the circumstances stated by you, when a motion for adjournment of the House *sine die* has been carried by the House, the no-confidence motion cannot obviously be taken up the same day."

This is the opinion of the Institute.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope you will kindly excuse my interruption. I want to correct you again. Let me make it clear—I am quoting from the same thing—that for the sake of giving this ruling he did not consult on this particular occasion. Visualising such a situation about six months ago he had taken the advice of the various State Legislatures and also the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. That was in a casual way, not for giving this ruling.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am not saying so. What is the objection to reading what the Speaker has given as a public statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking you to avoid reflection on him.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am constrained to say that I have not said one word about him. This is extraordinary, with all my regard for you, for you to insinuate that I have reflected. I have not said one word. I am quoting him. This is a public document, public property, this is meant to be used. This is what the Speaker of the Haryana Assembly says. You can stop me if I criticise him. But I am entitled to quote him, especially when the statement has been given by him for publication in the papers. He says:

"Luckily for me, visualising such a situation about six months ago, I had sought the opinion of .."

A situation, where two motions would come, one of no-confidence and one of adjournment of the House.

".. various State Legislatures and the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. The Institute had advised as follows :

'Under the circumstances stated by you, i. e. when the motion for adjournment of the Assembly *sine die* has been carried by the House, the no-confidence motion cannot obviously be taken up the same day. However, if proper notices for both the adjournment motion and the no-confidence motion are received in time and the Speaker finds them both in order, the motion for no-confidence should have precedence over the adjournment motion because it is a well established convention that when such a motion is received, the earliest possible opportunity should be given to the House to consider it.'"

I shall not go into anything further at this stage. It is constitutional opinion that when there are two motions, one for adjournment of the House and one of no-confidence, the no-confidence motion must receive precedence .. (*Interruptions*) .. Provi-

ded that it is duly introduced and it is in order. It was duly introduced under rule 65 which is the relevant rule of the Haryana Assembly. It is identical with your rule regarding the no-confidence motion. Here more than fifty Members should rise; there more than sixteen Members stand; that is the only difference.

I shall not be saying more about it. But I shall read something from the resolutions, once again, of the Speakers' Conference. What do they say? This is what I should like Mr. Chavan to bear in mind; 'It is imperative to view the problem in an integrated manner so as to cover the whole range of relationship as envisaged by the Constitution between the Governor and the Council of Ministers, the President and the Governors, Governors and the Presiding Officers, Presiding officers and the Chief Ministers and the Presiding Officers and the Houses.' This is what they say. The whole picture, as I said the day before yesterday, needs to be taken in its totality. We must take a view of the whole thing, not in isolated incidents. Yesterday, when I submitted for your consideration the same request on the situation, I was making the same plea for which here is the authority. The resolution of the Presiding Officers' Conference goes on further :

'Considers that it is the duty of the Presiding Officer to allow the House to function inspite of any obstruction;

and further that the rules of procedure of the Houses of legislatures may be so amended as ..'

as to do what ?

'.. as to Provide that a resolution for the removal of a Presiding Officer from his office shall be brought before the House notwithstanding an adjournment made by a Presiding Officer contrary to the rules.'

MR. SPEAKER, this is the most important thing. Even when the Speaker adjourns the House, if there is a motion of no confidence against the Speaker, the House must meet to consider and debate the matter and dispose of the matter. The Speaker represents the whole House. If

there is a motion of no-confidence against him, the mandatory recommendation is that the House will have to continue. There was a no-confidence motion against the Chief Minister belonging to a party. Can we give the Chief Minister what is denied even to a Speaker ?

From this, I want to go to some very important questions of law. You may later on score a point by saying that I had not quoted from these recommendations an important part. I shall quote that also and that was the position that you took the day before yesterday and it is this : 'The Governor shall summon or prorogue the legislature on the advice of the Chief Minister.' That is to be read, in case you read, with the earlier opinion that if there are two motions, the motion regarding no-confidence shall not be defeated by adjourning the House.

Where as it is true that we do not want to do. This is what I am bringing to Mr. Chavan's serious consideration.

Now, I come to the role of the Governor. I have quoted this part because that is also in the recommendation. I am fair enough; if it goes against me, it has to be read along with the earlier part.

I have been submitting, since the day before yesterday, that there has been a fraud on the Constitution. I know the meaning of the word "fraud." I claim your indulgence briefly because it is a serious charge to be brought light-heartedly anywhere. I have very high regard for the intelligence, integrity and competence of Mr. Chakravarty but, nonetheless when something goes wrong; when the man tries to get into this kind of very turbulent situation, often the best competence does not prove adequate. I know he is not here to defend himself, and I know my responsibility. Therefore, I have proceeded by saying that I entertain a very high degree of respect for him.

Now, what is "fraud"? Fraud does not mean necessarily lying and getting money by deceit. This is the meaning given by Kerr on *Fraud and Mistake*. He says, "Fraud is infinite in variety." "The fertility of man's invention in devising new

[Shri Nath Pai]

schemes of fraud is so great, that the Courts have always declined to define it .." But we are going to see how there has been fraud here. He further says : "Fraud in all cases implies a wilful act on the part of any one, whereby another is sought to be deprived, by illegal or inequitable means, of what he is entitled to." The Members who moved the motion of no-confidence were entitled to have a discussion and debate, perhaps defeating the House, we do not know, but they were entitled under the Constitution of India and the rules of procedure. (*Interruption*) Rules 16 and 65 taken together of the Haryana Assembly are subject to the provisions of the Constitution of India. I will be coming to that, where by the Governor has gone wrong. What is the essence of the Constitution of India ? Answerability of the executive to the legislature is the cardinal point of our democracy : that the executive shall continue to function so long as it enjoys the confidence of the legislature, and this confidence must be available all the time, and when challenged, the executive must prove that it has a majority. It was this thing that was at issue and the no-confidence motion was given. These are wide issues which we must try to examine, rising above party affiliations.

In the same book the distinguished author says : "Fraud consists on the one hand in one man's endeavouring by deception to alter another man's general rights." These are general rights of the Members of the Assembly of Haryana to see that the executive is all the time, perennially, constantly and under all circumstances, answerable and responsible to them. That is what the Constitution says : that the collective responsibility and answerability of the Council Ministers to the legislature, and in this House, of this Ministry to the House, must be there.

Mr. Speaker, finally I want to stop here and continue with another aspect of it, "Fraud" vitiates. What does it vitiate ? If there has been fraud, I say in this case there has been what is called judicially colourable fraud, constructive fraud, and colourable exercise of power. How, I will submit to you. "Fraud vitiates everything, even judgments and orders of the Court."

This is the most important point. Mr. Chavan took the very technically correct stand that day. I was endeavouring, and I did not succeed, to persuade him to rise above the technicalities and go to the essence, the very heart, the lifebreath of our Constitution. Technically, it is true that the House is competent but something had happened there, and then of course the Governor has a responsibility. But here, the author says that it is possible to commit fraud within the law, but the court shall strike it down even if it is within the law if it is inequitable. You, as a distinguished lawyer, know this, Sir. "Fraud", he says, is everything. Even judgments and orders of the courts are covered, Is not the Governor of the State required to see that it is upheld ?

Now, the man who has made or who has done a colourable exercise of power "his fault is that he has violated, however innocently because of his ignorance, an obligation which he must be taken to have known" The Governor of a State is taken to know his obligations that he must constantly see that the spirit of the Constitution prevails. That is the obligation. He is supposed to know, and if he is innocent of it, is ignorant of it, "his conduct in that sense has always been called fraudulent even in such a case as a technical fraud on a power." I do not want to go on any further in this regard. Having said this, I want to take up a very important point.

How is this power to be exercised ? I have some profound differences with Justice Kokha Subba Rao, which are fairly well-known to this House. But on many occasions, he has delivered Judgments which are among the soundest Judgments this country knows. In the case Baburam Upadhyaya Vs U. P. decided by the Supreme Court in 1961, what did he hold ? There he held that article 310 has to be read like articles 174 175 and 176. That means, they must act by exercising their discretion, by remembering that there is loyalty to the Constitution and the pledge to uphold the Constitution. If they deviate from that, they have failed in their office. I have been trying to make this point that in the case of the Haryana, the Governor came to know that there was an adjournment motion.

When he was asked to prorogue the House, he knew that a no confidence motion was pending before the House. It was the boun- den duty of the Governor of a State not to adjourn the House, knowing that a no confidence motion is pending before the House. The Constitution is very clear. I will tell Mr. Chavan how his responsibility arises. Let him read the latter part of article 356. It says :

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor"...

in this case the Governor did not report.

"or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation--

assume to himself all or any of the functions of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor . "

The power of the Governor in this case was to tell the Chief Minister, "Since there is a no confidence motion pending, under the Constitution, you can continue to exercise your power as Chief Minister only if you are prepared to face the legislature of your State." The Governor must know what the whole country knew, namely, there was a no confidence motion pending when the House was adjourned. When therefore prorogation was sought which under article 174 is absolutely within his power, he ought to have thought three times before agreeing to it and depriving the Haryana Assembly of its legitimate right to express its confidence or lack of it in the Council of Ministers. Can we say honestly that the Governor discharged this function? I am afraid the conclusion is irresistible and inevitable that the Governor in this case has failed in his basic duty of seeing that the spirit of the Constitution is upheld. I have referred to articles 160, 213 and 356. I would beg of the Home Minister to read them together and in their totality. I have pointed out that the no confidence motion was pending. It was duly admitted and then the House was adjourned with the knowledge on the part

of the Governor that such a motion is the cardinal weapon of democracy. The no confidence motion, the answerability to the people, is the cardinal weapon, the sword, the shield of democracy and if somebody tries to blunt it, it is nothing short of violation of the Constitution. I submit in all humility that the Governor of Haryana did not remember his duty under the Constitution to uphold the spirit of the Constitution.

We are passing through a very critical period. The Constitution will be the radar by which we should try to steer the ship of our nation. Utmost care will have to be taken and greatest restraint exercised in interpreting it. Sometimes it is interpreted by the Supreme Court, sometimes by Parliament and sometimes by the Home Minister. The Constitution is not to be treated like the Cattle Trespass Act. As Sir Maurice Gwyer has said, it is the Constitution with which we are concerned not an ordinary Act, nor an ordinary resolution, and in bringing interpretation it will not be loyalty to this group or that group but the binding oath which we have taken, that the will of the people shall not be defeated, shall not be thwarted. I want to make an appeal to Shri Chavan to bear these words in mind when he gives a reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House views grave concern the prorogation of the Haryana Legislative Assembly, when a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers having been admitted was pending before the House, as a flagrant violation of the spirit of the Constitution likely to undermine our people's faith in the democratic process."

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : At the outset I have to point out that you have given the ruling in clear terms that the proceedings of the Assembly, the motion adjourning *sine die* and the conduct of the Speaker are not to be discussed here. So, what is the basis of this discussion and the arguments we have heard again and again from the hon. Member who preceded me? Do you want an abstract proposition of constitutional law

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

as an expert ? Then he could have frightened us or enlightened this House. It is not as if we are all ignorant of law or we do not know the Rules of Procedure and constitutional provisions and they are the prerogative of my hon. friend. It is a question of propriety. Suppose our speeches here are discussed in the Assemblies of the various States, what would be the position ? So, are we making the constitution or demolishing the constitution by discussing these things here.

It is not for us to say whether there is some lacuna somewhere or not. I also admit that there is something improper, something irregular. But they should be set right under the rules, according to the Constitution. If the rules are defective, then the State Assembly is sovereign and it has the right to change the rules. Or they can go to the supreme master the public. They can expose the wrong-doers there. That is the remedy. I do not know how far it is correct for us to suggest quack remedies from here.

Coming to prorogation, you may refer to any document. You can see the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, this Parliament or even the House of Commons. In the matter of prorogation the Governor has to go by the motion adopted by the House. Otherwise, on some other occasion my hon. friend will come before this House and say that the Governor has acted in a partisan manner. Is it proper for us to question the action of the Governor in proroguing the Assembly ?

Then, I may be permitted to ask under what rule of our Rules of Procedure this motion has been admitted. Is this consistent with the provisions of our Constitution and our Rules of Procedure ? If it is so—I am not a lawyer, I do not know any law and you may be knowing the whole law—then I would raise my second objection. Rule 186 (vi) says that a motion shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session. There was even a remark from the opposite Benches that it has already been discussed. It may have been discussed on an adjournment motion or in any other manner. There

was a reply from the Home Minister even that prorogation is a natural and legal consequence of adjournment *sine die*. Was it not discussed here ? If it was discussed it cannot be discussed again in the same session. That is my humble submission.

Then, there was a reference to the interview by the Speaker that has appeared in the press today. Is there anything in the motion about the Speaker's conduct or any speech or interview that he gave ? There is none. That has been wrongly referred to.

After the motion for adjournment *sine die*, there was an occasion for a trial of strength. Leaving that aside when the motion for adjournment *sine die* was adopted, the motion for no-confidence was put forward in the House. That cannot be in the air or in the chamber of my hon. friend. Automatically, there could be no no-confidence motion. Their friends were there; they could say, "Do not adjourn *sine die*."

I do not know what Constitution they have got in their minds when they say that the motion for adjournment *sine die* is adopted but still the House is in session and it can take up that motion; that the Governor and everybody is wrong. If there is anything wrong, let them go to the public and let them have their say there. If the Constitution has been violated, let them go to the Supreme Court or to the High Court. There are so many remedies open to them.

Then, he says that the Constitution has been violated by the Governor by not acting under article so-and-so. Let me read his motion. He says :-

"Flagrant violation of the spirit of the Constitution".

Is he discussing the spirit of the Constitution or is he arguing that the constitutional provisions have been violated ? What is his position ? If the spirit has been violated, then so many things by so many parties are being done. Where is the definition of the spirit of the Constitution ? Let him consult a lawyer about that. If he is an eminent lawyer himself, why was he then arguing that the Constitution was violated by the Governor ? I would not say

how you are quoting the law. The words of his motion are "spirit of the Constitution" and, therefore, the Governor must be condemned by this House. Is there any provision in the Constitution that when the spirit is violated by any Member, this side or that side, you will bring forward a motion expelling him and turning him out of Parliament? The spirit of the Constitution is violated because they are sitting here and you do not like them.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Sir, I think that this is not a proper place to discuss this motion though with its substance I agree. I agree that the Governor should have exercised some discretion. But the real trouble is that the Governor has taken the oath of office, as he said, but so also others have taken the oath of office. This oath of office does not give him greater powers than a constitutional governor. The oath itself is under the Constitution. Therefore he has done something and the people there are aggrieved. Certainly, we as democrats, are also aggrieved. We are aggrieved with the procedure adopted by him but the remedy is not here. The whole point is that there is nothing which we can do. Even if tomorrow we pass a Resolution upon this motion supposing, we even say that this House disapproves - will it have any effect?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM Whether you use the word "disapproval" or even a stronger word or a lighter word, the substance is the same. Have we got any power to review or to revise or to seek an appeal over the discretion of the Governor? It may be that he has acted wrongly. Without any offence to you, supposing we feel that you have given a wrong ruling, we have to obey. We have no power to review or to revise it. The Governor has got certain powers. That is our trouble. He has done something and, as democrats, we do not like it and it may have a far-reaching consequence . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He should be recalled.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: We can certainly raise the question only if the

Centre has got certain powers, if the Constitution has given certain powers to the Home Minister of superintendence over Governors' activities, certain disciplinary jurisdiction over Governors. I would like to have it. But would the States like it? The States would like the Governors to act under their directions. No State would like that the Central Government or the Home Minister should have any power of appeal or of review or of reprimand over the Governor.

Now, the argument is brought that under certain circumstances, the Central Government has got the power. When? Mr. Nath Pai referred to articles 356 and 359. With due respect to him, I am afraid, these articles do not come within the area of our discussion. Therefore, the Central Government has no right to interfere with his discretion. It may be that he has used the discretion wrongly. This is all I have got to submit in regard to that.

Then, Sir, you say, we should not go into what has happened in Haryana. The whole discussion has gone on what has happened in Haryana because the motion itself mentions Haryana. If the hon. Member had brought a general proposition abouts the powers of prorogation, that would have been better. It is not so easy to disassociate Haryana from the so-called constitutional discussion. The Governors have got certain powers of prorogation and they have got to act on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister might have made a mistake. Let us assume, not Haryana, it has happened in some other State. In that case, supposing the Chief Minister under the terms of the Constitution like that of ours has given an advice and under the terms of the Constitution like that of ours, the Governor accept it, can some other body sit in judgment over it? That is the position. I submit, with great respect to Mr. Nath Pai and others who are supporting the motion, while agreeing with them in substance that they have offended the democratic spirit, we have no power either to express our concern or deep concern or even disapproval for they might do the same thing again tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Randhir Singh.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) Mr. Speaker. Sir, before I take the legal view of the matter, on prorogation

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किस तरह से बुलाया जा रहा है। हम लोगों ने भी नाम भेजे हुए हैं।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : When we stand up in our seats, you don't call us; when we send our names, you don't go by, that. You should follow some procedure.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राई को पहाड़ बनाया जा रहा है। बात मासूली सी है, लेकिन उस को फसाना बना दिया है। 13 ता० को असेम्बली बुलाई गई। वहां पर जो पहलवान अपोजीशन में हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हम इन को निकाल कर बाहर करेंगे। हमारे लोगों ने कहा—आश्रो भाई, कुश्ती कर लो। 7 दिन का नोटिस राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह ने दिया। 13 ता० को गवर्नर का एडेस हुआ। 13 ता० को गवर्नर के ड्रेस में अपनी हालत को देख कर ये लोग में बोल गये। 16 ता० को, स्पीकर महोदय, इन के अपोजीशन लीडर मंगल सैन ने कहा कि मैं ना-कान्फीडेन्स मोशन को विद्धा करना चाहता हूँ

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : You said that nothing that transpired on the floor of the Haryana Assembly should be brought in the discussion here. Now, Mr. Randhir Singh is making references to what happened previously in the Haryana Assembly and what the Leader of the Opposition said there. All these things will open the flood gates to the opposition to refer to them which you have specifically forbidden. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : My hon. friend there is feeling agitated. For the convenience of the House I was narrating the facts in two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : You need not go into the facts. You only reply to the arguments raised.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Since you said that I need not narrate the facts and I should reply to my friends there, I will submit on prorogation. Art. 174 refers to prorogation by the Governor. It says that the Governor may from time to time prorogue the Houses or either House. The Governor, if at all he has to prorogue the House, has to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. (*Interruptions*) I must confess I was most disappointed to hear him to-day. He gave me nothing absolutely requiring a reply from me. Since prorogation is one of the subjects mentioned in the resolution, I would like to quote article 163. Now under Art. 163 the Governor is to act on the advice tendered by the Chief Minister or his Cabinet or he has to act in his own discretion. Art. 163 is very clear on this. It further says :

"If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question"

SHRI NATH PAI : In a court of law, In Parliament it can be questioned.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The validity of any action of the Governor whether he has done that in his own discretion or whether that action emanated from the advice tendered by the Chief Minister of the Cabinet cannot be questioned. That is something that is binding. That is something which is final. Are we competent to discuss it here, Sir? If you kindly go through Art. 163, you will find that this is something absolute. It cannot be looked into either by this House or by any court of law.

My second point is : that there was a session of the Assembly on the 27th and a resolution was passed by the House by a majority. Because the Cabinet is responsible to the legislature and a resolution is passed by the legislature that the House be adjourned *sine die*, that resolution is binding on the Cabinet and the cabinet is just a post office and passed it on to

Governor to act. Why should the poor Governor be blamed in this case ? I am amazed to hear my hon. friends say that the Governor has flouted the constitution. Has the Governor done something contrary to the resolution passed by the Assembly ? Has he done something contrary to the decision of the Cabinet ? Then against whom something could have been said ?

Another thing I want to mention is about the no-confidence motion. That no-confidence motion, as a matter of fact, should have been thrown out because you know our rules so also the Rules of Haryana Assembly prescribe that a no-confidence motion should be moved before the session of the Assembly or the session of the House commences. It should come before the Question Hour. No-confidence motion should be taken up immediately after Question Hour.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why did he allow it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It was a decision of the Speaker--if you are so keen.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : am supporting the Speaker. (*Interruptions*) There were two motions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am not commenting on the decision of the Speaker. I am saying something which puts a sort of approbation on the action of the Speaker. I have to say it because directly and indirectly some reflection has been thrown on the Speaker by my hon friend Shri Nath Pai. I have to say this : There were two motions before the Speaker; one was this *sine die* motion; another was the no-confidence motion. That was to be taken up but everybody protested, what can the poor Speaker do .. (*Interruptions*) .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री नाथराई ने बड़ी होशियारी से इधर उधर बचाव किया, फिर आप इसमें क्यों फंस रहे हैं ।

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : If he says something in approbation

of the action of the Speaker then he would open up the flood-gates; somebody may say something in disapprobation of the conduct of the Speaker.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I will not create any chaos or trouble in the House. Something was said by Mr. Nath Pai by way of reflection on the Speaker. Sir, the Speaker is one of the most competent persons in the country. I know him personally. He says, about 6 months back, he sought advice from somebody. What is the harm ?

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA (Hisar) : He is most incompetent

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : A case is being made out that the Opposition is in a majority in Haryana and that the ruling party is in a minority. This is absolutely wrong. From 13th February till 27th February, as many as a dozen opportunities were offered to these people, on the budget on the Governor's Address, on various occasions but these people were not trying to face the House. What I submit is this .

श्री सूरज भान : यहाँ पर दावतें की गई हैं और मेंदवरों को शराब पिलाई गई है ।
... (अध्यक्षान) ...

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : चारों तरफ सी० आई० डी० लगा दी गई मेंदवरों के पीछे !
... (अध्यक्षान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : The point allowed for discussion was the constitutional position. The point made was, the House was prorogued and the no-confidence motion was accepted. Beyond that what happened and all that is a different thing, and we had agreed not to make reference against the Speaker, never to discuss the Speaker's action, nor the decision of the House. You can take the constitutional aspect.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I agree with you, Sir. Kindly hear me. What I submit is this. When that no-confidence motion was accepted, ample opportunity was given to the opposition to test their strength with the ruling party. The opposition said, why do you revise your decision. Sir, here also you revised your decision today. You can do it. You have the

[**Shri Randhir Singh**]

power and you have your discretion. What is the harm in the Speaker revising the decision? First it was fixed on the 3rd. But he revised the decision and he said : I will give opportunity on that very day, 3 hours or 4 hours or 6 hours; you go ahead with it. They just walked out. They are just taking the position that the constitution has been flouted, that the power of the office of the governor has been misused, that the Governor is trying to hoodwink the Speaker, this is what their charge is. I submit that they are in a minority; they are hardly 33 out of 79.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Then why were his partymen afraid ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : There were at least ten opportunities to measure strength with the government party. But they did not avail of them. Only in order to attract the attention of the country they have brought forward this Motion. They are fishing in troubled waters. It is unfortunate that when peace and tranquillity is needed in Haryana, these members opposite are creating unnecessarily a short of uncongenial climate in the country.

Thank you for the opportunity given to me.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay North West) : I rise to support this Motion expressing grave concern at the prorogation of the Haryana Assembly. I do not propose to refer to the decisions of the Assembly or the Speaker and will not offer any comments about their being right or wrong. I do not also propose to impute any motives or *malafides* to the Governor, though I will have to comment on the action of the Governor in another way. Therefore, if I use any harsh expressions I wish to say that I do not impute any motives or *malafides* to the Governor.

In this case the prorogation order was passed by the Governor. This order is bad because it is tainted by fraud. What fraud is, I am going to elaborate in a few minutes. The fraud in this case is double one is a fraud on the Constitution and another is a fraud on the part of the

Governor. Fraud has been defined in the standard work *Kerr on Fraud*.

It was the duty of the Governor in this case to preserve, defend and protect the Constitution. In *Kerr on fraud*, it is stated that a man may misconceive the extent of his obligations. His fault is that he has violated however innocently the obligations which he must be taken to have known. In this case, having taken an oath, he knew his obligation to protect and defend the Constitution. Constitutions are not physically attacked like a foreign army attacking a country. The attack on the Constitution will be subtle, may be insidious. In all these cases, it is the duty of the Governor to defend and protect the Constitution.

My submission, therefore, is that there being an obligation which he must have known his conduct in that sense can be called fraudulent. When I say that the conduct of the Governor in issuing this order was fraudulent, the only meaning which I put on it is that however innocently he may have acted, he has acted in violation of his obligations under the Constitution. This is my first point.

The second point is that this is a fraud on the Constitution. What is a fraud on law or on a statute has been defined in that standard work to which I had referred. Fraud may be of two types. One is misuse of the statute altogether, that is to say, under a land acquisition law property may be acquired for the purpose of selling it and making a profit. That is obviously a misuse. It is also a fraud on the statute, to utilise its procedural powers, its form, its appearance, for undermining the substantive purpose of the law. In this case, the substantive purpose of our Constitution, the whole substratum of our parliamentary democracy, is that the executive shall be responsible to the legislature and through them to the people. That is the basis of our democracy. In this country, the Council of Ministers, it is agreed on all hands, is responsible to the House.

What happened was that a no-confidence motion was tabled and admitted and a date fixed. Then the House was adjourned *Sine die*. Was the Governor right in proroging the House ? I will state the difference

between an adjournment and a prorogation. Adjournment means the House is still in session. When it is prorogued, the House is not in session.

Now, when the House is in session, the Governor has certain rights. When the House is prorogued, he may or may not have those rights. Take this case. The House was adjourned. At a point of time before the prorogation, the Governor knew, or ought to have known-unless he was a simpleton or ignoramus-that a no-confidence motion against the Ministry had been admitted and a date fixed for discussion. It was to thwart that Motion that the House was adjourned *sine die*. What then is the remedy? What ought he to have done? Under article 175 the Governor has the right to address either House and he may for that purpose require the attendance of the Members. This power of the Governor under article 175 is different from the power of the Governor under article 176 where he addresses the Houses at the opening of the session. This is a power to be utilised even at times other than the opening of the session and the right here is that for that purpose he may require the attendance of the Members. What the Governor, in my submission, ought to have done is to have used this right.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You are a very learned lawyer and I would like to be convinced about this. The Governor has the power either to summon or prorogue. Can a Governor summon a House which is adjourned? This is a specific question. I personally feel that the Governor cannot summon the House. Whether he should have prorogued or not is a matter of discretion, but you are saying that instead of proroguing the House, he should have summoned it. When the House is adjourned, the Governor has no right to summon it.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : The Home Minister will please try to follow what I am saying. I am not suggesting that the House has to be summoned again. The House has been adjourned and therefore is in session. It is a House in session, and if it adjourns *sine die* it may not meet for two months or more, but it is still in session. Therefore, it need not be summoned again. But it is the Governor's

right to address the Members and require them to attend the House, not to summon the House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He can only summon the House and then require attendance.

SHRI SHANTI LAL SHAH : What has now been done is a fraud on the Constitution. A procedural power has been used to subvert the substantive content of our democracy. There is ample authority on this that it is a fraud on the statute on the Constitution. I am suggesting that the Governor has also been guilty of fraudulent conduct, however innocent he may be, in the sense in which I have read out. His act of prorogation and other acts also are tainted with fraud and can be set aside. Unfortunately, the action of an Assembly cannot be tested in a court of law, the action of a Governor cannot be taken to a court of law. What then is the remedy?

I would submit to the Home Minister that he should put these questions to his legal advisers and if he chooses, to the Attorney General or the previous Attorneys General, Shri Setalvad or Shri Dastarl. The points which I formulate for their consideration are these. In this adjournment, when a no-confidence motion has been admitted, and the subsequent advice of the Chief Minister or the Cabinet to prorogue the House, tainted by a fraud on the Constitution? If the answer is in the affirmative, is the prorogation still valid? If the answer is either affirmative or negative in either case is it not the duty of the Governor to revoke and rescind that order? Wherever there is fraud, may be in a marriage the highest judgment passed by the judiciary, anything tainted by fraud will never be allowed to stand because fraud will not be allowed to prevail. In this case, therefore, if the Governor sets aside, revokes and rescinds his own order if he is satisfied that a fraud has been committed, he will be within his rights. I do not blame the Government in not having advised the Governor in advance. They may not know what would happen. If they were consulted, they ought to have advised. If they were not consulted, I would not blame them. Now that this matter has been brought to his notice, I would request the

[**Shri Shanti Lal Shah**]

Home Minister in all sincerity to see that this is not a small matter when a fraud has been committed on the Constitution. There are rules of the parliamentary game. Some will play it more cleverly than others; cleverness is anybody's right but fraud is not. If, therefore, fraud has been committed and I say a fraud had been committed, then let the matter be examined and let remedies be found; remedies must be found. The House and the Central Government cannot say : we agree there was a fraud, but what can we do ? We are helpless. If the highest orders of the judiciary can be set aside, this order of the Governor for prorogation should be set aside and rescinded. Article 175 applies whether the House in session or is not in session; it does not deal with the summoning of the assembly; it is done under a later article, 176. My submission is that irrespective of all these things, what happened in Haryana should be examined in the interest of our Constitution so that further frauds of this nature may not be played on the Constitution; it is necessary that these matters be examined very closely without any bias by competent legal officers. If they do that, I am sure that the two points which I had placed before the House would be upheld by them. I hope the Home Minister will not be content with his opinion versus my opinion; we are not legal experts. He must certainly take advice from the Attorney General or from Mr. Setalvad or Mr. Daphtry; the House will accept that. I am not saying anything about the Governor's powers. I am merely saying that a fraud vitiates everything from the beginning to the end.

17 hrs.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : We have heard two speakers from the other side. Mr. Nath Pai moved the motion and played the role of the opposition, while Mr. Shantilal Shah spoke as a lawyer interpreting the Constitution.

Had the motion been moved in a form different from which it has been moved here, I would have supported it. As it is worded and moved and in the spirit in which it had been moved, I cannot agree with him and I cannot support it. As a

person belonging to the party in power, I also consider it my duty to uphold the sanctity of the Constitution.

The point is very simple. What should be the solution when there is a conflict between the rules framed by the legislature under the Constitution and between the provisions of the Constitution itself. Under the rules of the House the adjournment motion was accepted by the House. Under the same rules the no-confidence motion was also admitted. According to the rules the no-confidence motion must have precedence over any other motion that may be brought forward in the House. Therefore, there is a conflict in this matter, in the prorogation of the House by the Governor and the resolution passed by the House in adjourning the House when a no-confidence motion was pending, which was accepted by the Speaker and for which a date was also fixed. What is the way out ? That is the question to which we should apply our minds. For the future guidance of this country we should try to solve this question ; for the future guidance of democracy in this country we have to solve this problem. For this purpose, I raise the question, what should be the duty of the Governor. Mr. Shantilal Shah has spoken about the rights of the Governor. Under the Constitution, the Governor has certain constitutional functions, and certain constitutional duties. When we refer to article 174, we talk of the functions of the Governor, but there are certain duties imposed on the Governor under article 167. I draw the attention of the House and move especially the attention of the Home Minister to article 167: the duties cast on the Governor. What are the duties cast on the Governor ? I shall not take the time of the House in reading the whole of it, but I shall refer only to sub-clause (b) of article 167 which says :

"to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for ; .."

This is the duty cast on the Governor. I will explain. Kindly bear with me for a few minutes. I will explain the real meaning and connotation of sub-clause (b) of article 167.

Let us go to the framers of the Constitution. When this article was framed, certain duties of Governor were explained by the founding fathers of the Constitution. I shall read out first, only one sentence from Mr. Munshi's observations. He says it is not the function or the duty of the Governor to attend only parties, playing host at supper and give lunch and dinners to persons in society. Then, Dr. Ambedkar at page 456, Vol. II, of the Constituent Assembly debates; May, 1949, speaks of the duties of the Governor, and in view of the duties assigned to the Governors, we have to judge the action of the Governor in accepting the resolution on the adjournment of the House passed by the House and proroguing the House. Therefore, I am reading from Dr. Ambedkar's statement. He says :

"A distinction has to be made between the functions of the Governor and the duties which the Governor has to perform."

My submission is that although the Governor has functions under article 174, even then, a constitutional Governor as he is, has certain duties to perform. His duties, according to me, may be classified into three classifications. First, the Governor has to see that there is a Government constituted according to the wishes of the people. Secondly, I am specially laying emphasis on this second duty and am drawing the attention of the House and the attention of the Home Minister to this-the second duty which the Governor has, and must have, is to advise the Ministry, to warn the Ministry to suggest to the Ministry an alternative and to ask for-I am laying more emphasis on these words-a reconsideration. Why is it that I am emphasising these words? It is because the Haryana Assembly was summoned on 13th February, 1970. Then, on the 27th, it was adjourned; it was originally to continue up to 4th March. Under article 167, sub-clause (b), the Governor has to see to the work that has to be carried on, the legislation that could be passed by the legislature. According to article 167, the procedure was laid down. An agenda was fixed. The timings were fixed and the Assembly was to continue up to the 4th of March. All of a sudden on 27th February, the House is sought to be

adjourned *sine die*. In that event, the Governor should have certainly asked the Chief Minister to reconsider the question, because the Governor is not the representative of any one party, but of the people of the State as a whole. It was his constitutional duty to ask the Chief Minister to reconsider his decision for a adjournment of the Assembly. I am not reflecting upon the Governor; I am more concerned with future actions. Suppose in a State a party which has extra-territorial loyalties comes into power and the opposition decide to move a no-confidence motion against the Government, which is accepted by the Speaker. Then very cleverly the Government can have a motion adopted for adjournment of the Assembly *sine die* and with impunity and it can carry on for six months. What will happen then? That should be the serious consideration to which we should apply our mind.

I cannot be a party to Mr Nath Pai's motion because it seeks to condemn the Government. But I would certainly ask the Home Minister to educate ..

AN HON. MEMBER : Educate the Governors

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : .. because more education is necessary under the Constitution. During the last three years, we have been watching the performance of the Speakers and Governors of different States. Therefore, my speech must be taken as having an educative value and not condemning anybody. Mr. Nath Pai has moved a substantive motion. If it had been a motion under rule 193 to be talked out, I would have supported it. But as it is I cannot be a party to his motion.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Sir. I am inclined to agree with my friend, Mr. Shanti Lal Shah in the suggestions he has made to the Home Minister that these matters should be referred to some jurists and also with Mr. Bhandare that the Home Minister as well as ourselves should try to educate ourselves and the Governors also should try to educate themselves and see that they do exercise their powers in a more sensible and democratic manner which would redound to the credit of the institution of Governorship and which would

[*Shri Ranga*]

be useful to the observance of constitutional propriety. I am not a lawyer and I am thankful to our lawyer friends who have spoken. But I do wish to plead guilty for having done something wrong along with some other members of the Constituent Assembly.

At the time the Constitution was framed there was a proposal that the institution of Governors should be thrown open for election and that Governors should be elected by the people in the respective States. I was also a party in making that move. But then it was urged—and we accepted that—that, in that case, the integrity and unity of this country would be in danger, we must be prepared to place some confidence in the Union Government, and the President above it, and see that these Governors would not be merely tools in the hands of the Chief Ministers, because who knows who would be the Chief Minister and what sort of a person a Chief Minister would be. And we have come to have a lot of experience of the Chief Minister also. Therefore, we agreed that the Governors might be appointed by the President.

Now what is the position of the poor Governor? He has been given so many powers; he has got his discretion which cannot be challenged. But is he really free to exercise his discretion? No. My hon. friend the Home Minister had said that he must accept the advice of the Chief Minister. But, at the same time, the same Home Minister was also responsible for saying—I speak subject to correction—when he was quoting something from the Constitution, that the Governor alone has the right to appoint the Chief Minister and, on the advice of the Chief Minister, he has to appoint the other Ministers. Then he said that whoever has that right has also the right to dismiss the Minister. Then he smiles and laughs and thinks he has scored a debating point. Very well, the Governor has got this right as well as the other right. But if the Governor has got the right to dismiss a Chief Minister, on whose authority does he do it? On the authority of the President, through whose advice? The advice of the Home Minister. Who appoints the

Governor? The President, but on the advice of the Home Minister.

Then, whenever the Governor wants to summon the House, has he to wait until the Chief Minister allows him? That is the Constitution, so say the Home Minister. But in actual practice what happened in West Bengal? Some people questioned whether the Chief Minister had lost his majority. Therefore, the Governor said "look here, this is the demand; therefore, you must call the Assembly as soon as possible". A date was fixed by the Chief Minister. But, according to the Governor, that was too far. So he told the Chief Minister "you must fix an earlier date". The Chief Minister did not agree. Then the Governor himself indicated a date on which, he said, the Assembly should be called. The Chief Minister was not agreeable. Therefore, he was dismissed.

So, where is the helplessness of the Governor? The Governor became all Powerful. He was acting in his discretion and not on the direction or decision of the Chief Minister. He was behaving as if he was acting on the advice of somebody else. Who is that somebody else? There is the poor President, who is over everybody, and through the President acts the Home Minister. Therefore, the Governor has come to be a kind of toy in the hands of the Home Minister and the Government at the Centre.

If everything goes well and if the Home Minister is a conscientious man, and he is not too much troubled over the party affiliations in the various States, and if he behaves in a statesmanlike manner and conscientiously with due regard to the provisions of the Constitution and also the spirit of the Constitution, as my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai had referred to, it would be all right. That is what we also thought in our common sense when we placed all these powers in the hands of the institution of the Home Minister. Unfortunately, this institution of the Home Minister has also become a useless one, a powerless one, an impotent one.

We know what is happening in West Bengal and various other States. Whenever it suits him, he comes back into light,

then he says "I am the monarch of all that I survey". But when it does not suit him or when he finds himself completely helpless, either because he does not enjoy the confidence of the Prime Minister, or because he does not find it convenient to topple a Ministry which ought to be toppled anywhere, in any State, then he says "I am helpless, who am I, it is the Governor, it is the President ; you look at the Constitution".

That is why I am unhappy over the suggestion made by Shri Shantilal Shah, an excellent suggestion as it is that there should be a Committee of jurists. Did we not have a committee of jurists to go into the question of defections ? What has been the fate of their recommendations ? Afterwards, did we not have a committee of all parties, the highest powered committee, on defections ? What has been the fate of their report ?

What is happening everywhere ? There are Ayarams and Gayarams. These Ayarams and Gayarams, started from Haryana and, unfortunately, it has gone back to roost. What is happening in Haryana, God only knows. Who has got the majority and who has not, we do not know. They have adjourned themselves.

In certain areas in my part of the country, somebody wants to commit a murder and, therefore, he arranges everything in the hospital with the doctors, the nurses and everybody. He is supposed to be a sick man in the hospital. He remains there but overnight he goes over to his place of residence or somewhere where he wants to play mischief, gets the murder committed and then afterwards he goes back and the alibi is accepted.

17. 21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair.*]

In the same manner a few months before what had been imagined and offered as a poseur has come to happen in Haryana. A poser was placed not only before the poor Institute of Constitutional Studies but also before all the Speakers all over India and they were all made to commit themselves to some particular

line of action keeping that before themselves. The politicians who were interested in this have enacted this drama. Unfortunately, your friend, Rambhir Singhji, the most brilliant man, now comes into trouble unnecessarily and he finds himself in the position of the Speaker. All this is done in spite of himself.

Now what is to be done ? There Shri Bhandare's advice comes in. What is the use of Shri Bhandare quoting that the Governor has the duty to ask Chief Minister to reconsider his action when the Home Minister is not prepared to act, allow, prompt, advise, help the Governor from behaving in that manner ? The Home Minister is not prepared to act on that advice. Why ? He keeps his own counsel. Only he quotes lots of laws here in a very glib manner. He must have done it in the same manner in the courts also. I pity the judges who have had to deal with him because he does it in such a clever and cute manner that anybody can be taken in by his easy eloquence.

But that is not the way in which this country is to be governed, and this Constitution is to be implemented. This is not the manner in which the Home Minister has got to behave. This institution of Home Minister is very exalted one. We wanted it to be one like that when we formulated the Constitution and placed all this power in the hands of the President and the Governor.

The Chief Minister is not free to choose his own Governor. Quite rightly so because today there is one Chief Minister, another day another Chief Minister and God only knows the third day the earlier man may come back again. Therefore we did not want to give that power to him. We wanted to have a convention and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru agreed with us when we were working together in the inner councils of the Congress. He was good enough to consult the Chief Ministers before he made up his own mind ; therefore, he used to ask for a panel of names and so on.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Even now that is done.

SHRI RANGA : All that has been dispensed with. Only one ministry has been obliged and that is the West Bengal Ministry. They have got their own man who is prepared to do whatever they want. But in all other cases the Home Minister is the intermediary instrument because the final instrument, I think, is the Prime Minister. The Home Minister has got to stand all the criticism but he is helpless to do anything.

I want to give the present Home Minister some advice. Let him resign and ask for another ministry. Then he will be able to retain his reputation. It is a very unavoidable position that he is holding. He is obliged to take so many wrong decisions, so many unwholesome and immoral decisions. But what can he, poor man, do? He has got to remain as a minister. Therefore he must accept the decision of the Prime Minister.

SHRI MANOHARAN : Unconstitutional and not immoral.

SHRI RANGA : "Immoral actions" I am saying. He is not immoral.

If he wants to continue to be a minister, let him ask the Prime Minister to shift him to some other ministry which would be less onerous and which would not oblige him to go on doing these things which are not consistent one with the other. When all these actions that he has taken over all these various States in regard to this institution of Governorship were to be reviewed very carefully--let him review them himself not as Home Minister but as Shri Chavan the patriot--he would be able to see that it does not redound to the credit of the institution and position of Home Ministership of this great country.

श्री शीर्षद गोवल (चण्डीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इस विवाद पर कुछ सर्वदाएं लगाई हैं मैं उन सर्वदाओं को धोड़ा पार करने के लिए दो चीजों की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब का मामला जब भारतवर्ष के उच्चतम न्यायालय में गया था तो उन्होंने अपना यह निर्णय दिया था कि किसी भी अध्यक्ष का कोई

फैसला कोई ऐसा अन्तिम फैसला नहीं है कि जिस को कहाँ पर उन्होंने नहीं दी जा सकती। इस कारण मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी अध्यक्ष ने भी कोई इस प्रकार की रूलिंग दी है जो अनुचित है या गवर्नर हॉर्स की उस के लिए इलाज दूँड़ा जा सकता है। इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे अध्यक्ष श्री गुरदयाल सिंह डिल्लों ने परसों जब हरयाना का मामला उन के सामने आया तो उन्होंने स्वयं यह बात कही :

"The adjournment of the House after a date had been fixed for No-Confidence motion was not proper at that time."

बुद्ध हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह कहा है कि जो हरयाना के अध्यक्ष थे उन्होंने ऐसी सूरत में जब कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन था उस समय सत्रको स्थगित करने की अनुचित कार्यवाही की। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ समाचार पत्रों ने इस पर कुछ लेख भी लिखे हैं। दिव्यून जॉ पंजाब और हरयाने का प्रमुख अंग्रेजों का अखबार है उस ने लिखा है कि जो कुछ हरयाने में हुआ है वह सब अनुचित है और अनेकित है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज समय आ गया है कि हम इस सारे प्रश्न पर संवैधानिक दृष्टि से विचार करें क्यों कि मुझे श्री चब्हाण साहब का यह तर्क समझ में नहीं आया, श्री चब्हाण ने परसों इस सदन के अन्वर जो पोजीशन ली उस में उन्होंने यह कहा कि आखिर जब हरयाने की विधान सभा इस प्रस्ताव को पास कर दूकी थी तो फिर गवर्नर के लिए और कौन सा रास्ता बचा था? मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जब हरयाने का मामला दिसंबर 1968 में इस सदन के विचाराधीन आया था तब श्री चब्हाण ने यह कहा था कि अध्यक्षों के सम्मेलन के अन्वर जो यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि इस बात की परीक्षा कि किसी भी दल के साथ बहुमत है जा नहीं है वह सदन के अन्वर होगी और

एक सप्ताह के अन्दर होगी। क्या मैं चक्षाण साहब से पूछ सकता हूँ अध्यक्षों के उस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए और संविधान की रक्षा करने के लिए अपना जोर देंगे या नहीं या अपनी नई रवर स्टेप्प ब्योरी के अनुसार केवल उस में से अपने दल के लिए कोई रास्ता और उपाय खोजना चाहते हैं? मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, पब्लिक मेमोरी शार्ट होती है तो इस सदन को भी उन्होंने समझा कि शायद इस की भी मेमोरी शार्ट होगी, लेकिन वह इतनी शार्ट नहीं है जितनी कि वह समझे बैठे हैं। उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया था कि अध्यक्षों का यह जो निर्णय है कि किसी दल के साथ या सरकारी पक्ष के साथ बहुमत है या नहीं, उस का परीक्षण सदन के अन्दर होगा और एक सप्ताह के अन्दर होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, दोहाई इस बात की दी जा रही है कि राज्यपाल महोदय ने जब यह सदन का सत्रावसन किया है तो क्या विधान की धाराओं को उन्होंने पूरा किया है या नहीं किया है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर जब कोई सदन अनिवित काल के लिए अपने को स्थगित करता है तो क्या उस का अर्थ यह है कि गवर्नर के ऊपर इस बात की कोई पावन्दी आती है कि वह निवित रूप से सत्रावसान करे? धारा 174 को पढ़ने से यह विलक्षण कहीं नजर नहीं आता कि किसी भी राज्यपाल के ऊपर इस बात की पावन्दी है या उन के लिए अनिवार्य है कि वह सदन के अनिवित काल के लिए स्थगित होने के बावजूद तुरंत सत्रावसान करें? बल्कि मैं तो कांस्टीट्यूएट असेम्बली की इकेट पढ़ रहा था जिस में श्री कामत ने इस बात पर अपना संदेह प्रकट किया है कांस्टीट्यूएट असेम्बली में जब इस धारा पर विवाद चल रहा था, उस समय श्री कामत ने इस के सम्बन्ध में बहां पर जो कहा था उस को मैं यहां पर उढ़ात करना चाहता हूँ। मैं कांस्टीट्यूएट असेम्बली की डिबेट के बाल्यम 8 सफा 556 से उढ़ात कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था:—

"This is a fairly serious matter in all democracies. There have been instances

in various democracies, even in our own provinces sometime when a cabinet seeking to gain time against the motion of censure being brought . . ."

"When a cabinet seeking to gain time against a motion of censure being brought against them . . ."

उस समय श्री कामत ने कांस्टीट्यूएट असेम्बली में इस बात पर संदेह प्रकट किया था कि जब किसी दल के साथ बहुमत नहीं रहेगा, अपनी अत्याधिकार को वह गंवा बैठेगा तब वह गवर्नर के इस अधिकार का कि वह सत्रावसान कर दे दुरुपयोग करेगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज समय आ गया है जब हम राज्यपालों के इन अधिकारों के बारे में विचार करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आधा घण्टे की बहस का समय हो गया है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is an half-an-hour discussion listed for 5.30, but we cannot leave this discussion inconclusive.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप बराबर इस को साढ़े पांच बजे से लेते आये हैं। आगर आज नहीं लेना चाहते हैं तो इस को किसी दूसरे दिन के लिये रख दीजियें।

SHRI NATH PAI : Why not postpone it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Kindly bear with me. I am sorry. I looked into the order paper. The half-an-hour discussion has not been fixed at 5.30. It will only be taken up at the end of the present discussion. Therefore, I think we should conclude this debate to-day and after that take up the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : At what time will the half-an-hour discussion be taken up? You can postpone it to some other day.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमें संविधान की धाराओं पर विचार करते समय क्या केवल उन के शब्दों पर जाना है, या उस की भावना पर भी विचार करना है। मैं चब्हाण साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की धाराओं के अनुसार अगर कोई भी सत्र 6 महीने के बाद बुलाकर 5 मिनट के अन्दर समाप्त कर दिया जाय और फिर 6 महीने के अन्दर दोबारा बुलाकर 5 मिनट के बाद उसको स्थगित कर दिया जाय तो वह संविधान के लैंटर के अनुसार शब्दों के अनुसार तो हम उस की धाराओं का पालन करेंगे लेकिन क्या उसके पीछे जो भावना है, उसके पीछे जो स्प्रिट है, उस का पालन करेंगे। जब हरियाणा विधान सभा के अन्दर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन था, स्वयं वहाँ के अध्यक्ष महोदय ने दोनों दलों की सहमति के साथ उसको न केवल स्वीकार किया था, बल्कि उसके विचार के लिए 3 मार्च की तारीख तय कर दी थी। तब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह अध्यक्ष का कर्तव्य नहीं था या या राज्यपाल का कर्तव्य नहीं था कि वे इस बात को देखते...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Point of order, Sir. Can he cast aspersion on the conduct of the Speaker of the Haryana Assembly ?

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : मुझीम कोट्ट ने यह कहा है कि रुलिंग को चेलेंज किया जा सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी भी सदन के अध्यक्ष का या किसी भी राज्यपाल का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि वह यह देखे कि संविधान की धाराओं के ऊपर ही नहीं, बल्कि उसकी भावनाओं के ऊपर भी पूरी तरह से अमल किया जाता है। आखिर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने का क्या उद्देश्य होता है, किस प्रकार की हितिके लिए इस नियम को बनाया गया है? जब विरोधी दल इस बात को चुनौती देता है कि जो राज्य करने वाला

दल है वह अपना बहुमत गवां बैठा है-भूल जाते हैं मेरे दोस्त चौधरी रणधीर सिंह कि हरियाणा विधान सभा में चौधरी रणधीर सिंह जो पहले इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं, उन्होंने यह कहा कि मैं इस दल से अपना नाता तोड़ रहा हूँ, उन के साथ उनके अनेकों साथी नाता तोड़ रहे थे, रुलिंग पार्टी के 12 सदस्य उस समय रुलिंग पार्टी को छोड़ कर विरोधी दल में शामिल हो रहे थे—क्या यह बिलकुल साफ़ दिखाई नहीं देता था कि जो राज्य करने वाला दल है, वह अपना बहुमत गवां बैठा है...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He is still in the Congress. He is still in our party.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : जब उन्होंने यह चुनौती दी, तो यह दलील नहीं दी जा सकती कि उन्होंने पहले अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के अधिकार को वापस ले लिया था। वापस लेने का उन को अधिकार था, वह वापस ले सकते थे और सदन की मर्जी से उन्होंने वापस लिया था। यह भी सत्य है कि अनेकों इस प्रकार के प्रसंग आये होंगे जिन पर शक्ति परीक्षण हो सकता था, लेकिन स्थिति हर मिनट और हर क्षण बदलती रहती है। उस समय यह स्थिति बन गई थी जब कि राज करनेवाला दल अपने बहुमत को गवां बैठा था और उस समय वे दोबारा अपने अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को लाये। क्या यह अध्यक्ष या राज्यपाल का कर्तव्य नहीं था कि जब वह प्रस्ताव विचार के लिए आता है और उस पर निर्णय होता है—मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह प्रस्ताव पास होता या फेल होता, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार तो वह निश्चित रूप से पास होता, फिर भी इस बात को छोड़ दीजिये, प्रश्न यह है कि जब एक अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आता है इस बात की चुनौती देने के लिए कि वहाँ पर राज्य करने वाला दल अपना बहुमत गवां बैठा है तो कोई कारण नहीं था कि उस को न लिया जाता। आज हम यह आसारा लें कि गवर्नर के लिये कोई चारा नहीं बचा था, चब्हाण साहब इस बात को न भूलें कि उन के अपने दूसरे राज्यपालों ने—बंगाल के

राज्यपाल ने जब वहां के अध्यक्ष श्री बनर्जी ने वहां के सदन को स्थगित कर दिया और उसी प्रकार जब पंजाब में जोगिन्द्र सिंह मान ने जब वहां के सदन को स्थगित कर दिया-उस के बाद वहां गवर्नरों ने विधीत कायंवाहियों की, उन दोनों सरकारों को डिस्मिस किया। तब भी उन्होंने यही कहा था कि गवर्नर के लिए और क्या चारा बचा था।

आखिर में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दो तराजूं या दो बाट समय-समय १२ चीजों के नाप के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं की जा सकती। आज समय आ गया है कि जब हमें अपने राज्यपालों की भिन्न भिन्न स्थितियों के अन्दर कायंवाहियों पर विचार करना होगा। आज दुर्भाग्य से वह स्थिति आ गई है कि जो हमारे राज्यपाल हैं, उन के क्या अधिकार हैं, उन का क्या स्थान है, उनकी बांह कितनी लम्बी है, उन की डिक्टीज़नी पावर की व्याख्या का समय आ गया है।

आपने देखा कि अभी हाल में राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में राज्यपालों ने जो भाषण दिये, उन में से तीन राज्यपालों ने-पंजाब के राज्यपाल ने, मैसूर के राज्यपाल ने और मद्रास के राज्यपाल ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की कड़ी आलोचनायें की हैं। आज हम यह कहते हैं कि वे केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधि हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधि हो कर वे केन्द्रीय सरकार की कायंवाहियों की आलोचना करें, इस चीज़ के बारे में हम को तय करना होगा कि वे केन्द्र के प्रतिनिधि हैं या जिस राज्य के राज्यपाल हैं केवल उन्होंने के प्रति उनकी जिम्मेदारी है। आपको याद होगा, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब के राज्यपाल ने यह कहा है कि भारत सरकार ने चण्डीगढ़ का निरांय देने में देर तक लटका कर पंजाब के साथ ज्यादती की हुई है। इसी प्रकार मैसूर के राज्यपाल ने यह कहा है कि महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के विवाद को इतनी देर तक लटकाये रखने में उन के साथ ज्यादती की गई है। इसी तरह से मद्रास के राज्यपाल

ने यह कहा है कि उन को उचित वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है, भारत सरकार उन के साथ भेद-भाव की नीति रखती है। इस लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन के जो अधिकार हैं, आज उन को नियमबद्ध करना होगा। जब तक हम उनकी पावर को डेफीनीशन नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। आज बहुत से प्रदेशों में दूसरे दलों की भी सरकारें हैं जो केन्द्र की सरकार से मिन्न हैं, इस लिए उन की शिकायतें भी उचित हो सकती हैं।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर राज्यपाल महोदय ने गलती की है, सत्रावसान किया है तो अपनी गलती का सुधार करें, वहां की असेम्बली के सेशन को दोबारा बुलाकर अविद्वास के प्रस्ताव पर बहस करायें। इस के साथ साथ मैं एक और सुभाव देना चाहता हूं- हमारे संविधान के अनुसार जो ६ महीने का समय है, एक सत्र और दूसरे सत्र के बीच में ६ महीने का समय रह सकता है, इसके सम्बन्ध में श्री मधु लिमये का संविधान में संशोधन करने का विल इस सदन में आया हुआ है, मैंने भी इसी आशय का एक विल दिया हुआ है कि यह ६ महीने का समय घटाकर २ महीने ५.२ दिया जाय ताकि अल्पमत की सरकारें भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में बहुत अधिक समय तक न टिक सकें और संविधान की धाराओं का दुरुपयोग न कर सकें। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे संविधान के अन्दर दो संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है- एक तो ६ महीने का समय कम करके दो महीने का समय बनाने की आवश्यकता है और दूसरे राज्यपालों के अधिकारों की व्याख्या करने और उनको नियमबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता है। और इसके साथ साथ में समझता हूं वहां पर गवर्नर को तुरन्त सत्र बुलाकर अविद्वास के प्रस्ताव पर बहस का मोका देकर विरोधी दलों की जो शिकायत है उसको दूर करना चाहिए वरना हमारे चबहारा साहब के ऊपर यह इलजाम लगेगा कि वे संविधान की रक्षा नहीं कर रहे हैं, संविधान की हत्या कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramamurti.

AN HON. MEMBER : This side also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The government side has exhausted its time and the Home Minister would reply on their behalf.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : (Kaliabor): The time may extended, in which case our quota will also increase.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall see.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): While moving his Motion, Shri Nath Pai talked of the spirit of the Constitution. I would also agree with the spirit of his Motion I do not think there will be two opinions in this country that the action of the Chief Minister of Haryana and ultimately of the ruling Congress party there in getting the Assembly prorogued is something very very reprehensible. I do not think the ruling party here itself can justify that action in any way at all. It goes against all conscience that when a no-confidence motion is pending, the House should be prorogued.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It lapsed; it was not pending.

SHRI PRAMAMURTI: The Speaker had abnitted it and had also fixed a date for discussion, on the 3rd March. If the motion had lapsed, the question would have been entirely different. Fortunately, the Speaker had fixed a date also, March 3, for discussing it. So it was extremely wrong and reprehensible-my vocabulary does not give me a stronger word-for them to get the House prorogued. That is one thing.

But the question with which we are now concerned is not the action of the Chief Minister which we cannot question here because it falls within the confines of the Legislative Assembly; the people there are sovereign in this matter; if they get rid of the Chief Minister that is entirely a different matter. It is not for us in Parliament to do anything about it.

Shri Nath Pai had recourse to interpretations of various provisions of the Constit-

ution. He talked of the spirit of the Constitution, fraud on the Constitution. He said he was not questioning the conduct of the Chief Minister, but that of the Governor. I am glad the Home Minister has taken up the position that the Governer of that State acted on the advice of the Chief Minister, and so long as the avice of the Chief Minister is within the confines of the letter of the Constitution, he has no other option.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr): He did not add that rider ; his statement was absolute.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : That is what it means. So long as the Chief Minister was tendering advice within the letter of the Constitution, the Governor had no option but to accept and act on it. I agree with that position. I only wish the Home Minister had taken the same position when it came to the question of West Bengal where the Chief Minister had tendered advice that the Assembly should be called on a particular day-I believe on the 9th November-but the Governor said, 'No, if you do not call the Assembly on a date before that date, then I will dismiss you, I wish he had taken up the position which he now takes then also. Anyway, he has now become wiser by events.

The other question is that we have been seeing so many interpretations of the Constitution by various friends. Shri Nath Pai was going into panegyrics on the various provisions of the Constitution, on the spirit of the Constitution and all that. Unfortunately, I am not in a position to go into panegyrics over this Constitution. After all, let us remember that it is this very Constitution that is the cause of all this confusion. On the one side there is a provision that there should not be an interval of more than six months between two sessions of an Assembly. Another provision is that the Governor has to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Did not the framers of the Constitution know that this Constitution can be used as an instrument of convenience ? I dare say that the framers were very wise people They were not unintelligent people. Extraordinarily intelligent people were there. I say they deliberately framed this Constitution, knowing that

these things would happen. After all, we must remember what the Constituent Assembly was. It was not elected by a sovereign people. It was a Constituent Assembly accepted by the British Government, elected not on the basis of adult suffrage, but on the basis of indirect election by the Assemblies, which themselves were elected on the basis of property rights and literacy qualification. We know also how they were biased, what exactly their class attitude was, all these things we know. That is why I am not able to go into panegyrics over this Constitution as Mr. Nath Pai has done.

After all, we are concerned with the prorogation of the House. The prorogation of the House is not the act of the Governor alone. The Constitution says that the Governor has got to prorogue the House on the advice of the Chief Minister. Therefore, it is not a unilateral action of the Governor himself. How are you going to separate these two things and express concern only over the action of the Governor when he had to act on the advice of the Chief Minister ? I do say that the Chief Minister did not act properly, he did not act democratically, all that is true, but I do not think that it is possible for us to separate these two aspects. That is why I say that the proper forum is the Assembly itself. If that forum is not immediately available to the people, the proper forum is the people of Haryana. Let them go to the people of Haryana and let them agitate against this action of the Speaker.

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : There is section 144.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Even where there is section 144 we are conducting movements in spite of that, in spite of police raj, in spite of military raj and all that. Therefore, they should bring such pressure over the Chief Minister to revoke this order or mend his ways, otherwise the avalanche of the people's anger will fall upon him and drown him. That is the proper forum. Why should this Parliament be brought into this question ? Therefore, while I am all for condemning the Chief Minister, I will choose the forum of the Haryana people and not the forum of Parliament.

Previously when questions of Bengal and other things were discussed here, we

agreed to it lest it should be said that we were shirking a debate, but even at that time we were of the opinion that these are questions which could not be discussed on the floor of this House. That has been my consistent position. Therefore, I am not prepared to support this motion.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Nath Pai in his opening remarks said that it was a fraud on the Constitution and that the Governor went against the spirit of the Constitution and the acceptance of the advice undermined people's faith in democracy. I should like to quote from Hindustan Times today :

"The attempt to over throw the Bansilal Ministry last week had all the elements of a thriller-knocks on the door, shades in the night, cries, confession, promises and concessions."

It is in this context that we are discussing the whole issue. The candid statement of the Haryana Speaker which has been quoted by Mr. Nath Pai ought to have set at rest all controversies about the legality or the constitutionality or otherwise of what the Speaker did. He admitted a motion of no confidence ; he also admitted an adjournment motion. Mr. Nath Pai usually quotes from May's Parliamentary Practice ; I had never had any occasion to quote from that book till now. I take this opportunity to do so. It says on page 35, Sixteenth Edition :

"Adjournment is solely in the power of each House respectively ; though the pleasure of the Crown has occasionally been signified in person, by message, commission or proclamation that both the Houses should adjourn ; and in some cases such adjournments have scarcely differed from prorogations. But although no instance has occurred in which either House has refused to adjourn, the communication might be disregarded."

The effect of prorogation is to suspend all business until Parliament shall be summoned again. I do not think that this includes anything except impeachment. So, it suspends the business before the House including the no confidence motion. In fact Mr.

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

Nath Pai is aware of this fact and that is why he has taken shelter under the powers of the Governor, the President or the authority of Parliament.

The point that I should like to stress is this. The Governor of a State is a symbol and an agent of the Central Government. Under article 163 he is to function on the advice of the Chief Minister and the article also speaks about the exercise of discretion by the Governor. My respected colleague Mr. Bhandare says that he has powers similar to the British king and he says that it is also a quotation from Dr. Ambedkar. (Interruptions.) I do not know. Can the Governor require the Chief Minister to do certain things ? I do not find any mention of it in the Constitution. The State Assembly is not a local body ; it is also part of the sovereignty of the people of India. Anything done in the state legislatures must not be debated here. That point had been stressed by many Members. The role of the Central Government has been criticised for the action of the Governor or the absence of action as in this case. Any action or absence of action by the Governor is bound to be criticised by one party or the other; no action can be neutral. Such actions affected us also. Our party in U. P. requested the Governor to ask Mr. C. B. Gupta to face the Assembly at an early date but Mr. Gupta insisted that it would be on the 11th February. The Governor's decision was against my party, at that time. My party did not come here and shout, and it did not do all the type of things that some Members on the other side have done. But it has happened in any case. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is very little time left.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : So, the only position is, when the adjournment motion was passed by the Assembly, by implication it means that there was the majority ; it was an expression of confidence in the Government ; it was the leader of the House who proposed it, and I do think that if there is a possibility of misuse of authority, certainly we will lay down rules by which we can restrict this power for

proposing an adjournment. But once something has been recommended and the Chief Minister has proposed it and it was carried out in the House, I do not see how the head of the State, the Governor, can compel the Chief Minister to refuse it. In any case, it was not the decision of the Chief Minister. It was a decision of the House. It was a decision of the Haryana Assembly that the House be adjourned. It was passed by a majority vote. How can a Governor go against the Assembly and say that this adjournment was not in order and ask them to continue with the House ? It would be creating a first-rate constitutional crisis. So, I think that this motion is not in order.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, the motion moved by Shri Nath Pai raised a very pertinent and urgent constitutional question on the role of the Governor and the powers vested in him. Often times, we have found that the office of Governor has been misused and abused. That is an advantage of the ruling party here. On many occasions, persons who have been shunted out of politics, who should be in a retired stage, who were to be sent to the sanatorium, came to occupy gubernatorial positions in various States.

Coming to the constitutional position, Prof. Ranga began his speech by saying that as a founding father of the Constitution, he felt very sorry of the powers given to the Governors. He said that at that time they were not aware of the powers that they had given to the Governor. At that time, Dr. B. G. Kher, speaking in the Constituent Assembly on the 30th May, 1949, sounded a note of warning and said :

"I want to submit to the House that a Governor can do a great deal of good if he is a good Governor and he can do a great deal of harm if he is a bad Governor in spite of the very limited powers given to him under the Constitution we are now framing. The powers that we propose to give him and the functions that we assign to him are very few, such as summoning and dissolving the Assembly, to give consent to the Bills, to act as representative of the State, to nominate the Premier after the general election..."

The powers that were given were those of summoning and dissolving the Assembly, nominating the Premier, that is, the Chief Minister, and so on were thought to be few then. Those powers are very large and very huge nowadays. It is one thing to say that a thing is unconstitutional, and it is another thing to say that it is undemocratic. Most of the verdicts given by the Governors are constitutional, but they are undemocratic. Where does the mistake lie? It lies in the very Constitution itself, because the Constitution provides so much power which is arbitrary, powers which are not being defined. The functions and the guidelines for the Governors have not been defined so far. Therefore, there is discretion left to the Governor on these points. This is the position we have consistently held; that is, the Governor should not be allowed to use his arbitrary powers, whether it is constitutional or otherwise. That is the safeguard for Indian democracy.

Even at the time when the West Bengal situation came to be discussed in this House, my party and I took the very strong position that we should not discuss what had happened inside the Assembly of a State, otherwise, the Assembly may also take up the discussion of what is happening here in this House.

Now, Mr. Chavan said that the Governor has got the power to dismiss the Chief Minister if he is satisfied that he does not command the majority. Even then, I raised the question, who is to test whether the Chief Minister has lost the majority? Is it the legislature or the Governor in his Raj Bhavan? Any number of signatures by legislators also does not help. It is the properly constituted legislature alone that can decide it. Since we are forbidden to discuss Haryana Assembly, I will take a hypothetical case where a Chief Minister is about to lose his majority or is conscious that he has lost the majority. Or, during the intersession period, he feels that he has lost the majority but refuses to summon the Assembly. This is a great lacuna in the Constitution which only says that after the end of one session and the commencement of another, more than six months should not elapse. We should plug this loophole.

18 hrs.

The Assembly functions under two things: its own rules of procedure and the Constitution. As long as they act under these two things, we cannot question any decision of the legislature even if it is bad. It is for the legislature to undo the mistake they have done. The rules of procedure should be amended and the Constitution also should be amended.

Mr. Nath Pai quoted what happened at the Speaker's Conference. There, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy said:

"The Constitution gives a right to a Chief Minister to recommend to the Governor the date on which the House should be summoned. This right of the Chief Minister or the Cabinet is absolute. I understand that in some States, as in Lok Sabha, the Chief Minister fixes the date after consulting the Speaker. I should like this convention to be extended to other States where it does not exist at present.

The Governor may suggest an alternative date but it should be left to the Chief Minister or the Cabinet to revise their decision or not. It may be argued that a Ministry which has lost its majority in the Assembly may try to avoid the summoning of the Assembly for the maximum period of six months allowed to it under the Constitution and both the Governor and the Assembly may find themselves powerless to intervene in the matter. To overcome such a contingency, as arose in West Bengal, I feel that a convention should be adopted that in case a majority of Members make a request in writing that the Assembly should be summoned on a particular date, the Chief Minister shall advise the Governor accordingly."

But I do not believe in the strength of conventions. It should be made a statutory obligation. Whenever a majority or even 30 or 40 per cent of the legislators want the Assembly to be convened, it should be convened within a week. I do not accept the plea that the Governor should act against the advice of the Chief

[**Shri Sezhiyan**]

Minister. In this case it may be all right, but it will not be right in very many other cases, because otherwise the Governor may act against the wishes of the elected representatives of the people. Therefore, the rules of procedure and the Constitution should be amended to remove these lacunae. We should make a constitutional reappraisal of the functions and powers of Governors and define constitutionally those functions and powers precisely. The Constitution should also be amended to the effect that whenever the requisite number of legislators want it, the Assembly should be convened within a specified short interval. We should also have definite provisions about prorogation, dismissal, etc. It should not be left to the whims and fancies of the Governor. As Dr. B. G. Kher said in the Constituent Assembly, a Governor can do a great deal of good if he is a good Governor and he can do a great deal of mischief if he is a bad Governor. As long as this arbitrary nature of the Governor's powers continues, this question is bound to arise again and again. On the first day of this session we discussed the role of the Governors of UP and Bihar. Today on the tenth day of the session, we are discussing it again. Therefore, again and again this question is going to come before the House. Unless we constitutionally define the functions and powers of the Governor, there will be no end to these things and they will come up again and again, because the welfare of the State, the decision of the Assembly or, for the matter of that, of the Chief Minister, cannot be left to be decided at the discretion of the Governor.

Coming to the particular problem of Haryana, I do not know what the Governor should have done. If he had not accepted the advice of the Chief Minister, then also there would have been complaints. Whether the Chief Minister commands the majority or not is another question. That can be tested and decided only by the legislature. If the Chief Minister tries to postpone the decision by adjourning the House, it is very undemocratic and it is against the spirit of the Constitution.

Unless we amend the Constitution suitably and also the rules, the arbitrary

nature of the powers of the Governor will be an open question and these difficulties will continue. Meanwhile, we should not over-step into the domain of the State legislature. While I am very much concerned of the constitutional position, I am more concerned with the sovereignty of the States and their legislatures.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade):

If the office of Governor is under fire the hon. Home Minister has to bear a part of the blame. In fact, a major part of the blame for the present state of affairs will lie at the door of the Home Minister. It is a fact which cannot be denied that at the time of the crisis in West Bengal the Central Government definitely tried to make use of the institution of Governor for its partisan ends.

Now my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, is trying to give a definition to the role of the Governors. We politicians, would like the Governors to act in a way which will suit us. Whenever there is a political crisis we want the Governor to act in a way which will help our respective parties. We have, unfortunately, come to that pass.

My hon. friend, Shri Barua, referred to the crisis in UP. For nearly two months, my friends on my right went on paying compliments to the Governor of UP for helping Shri C. B. Gupta to continue in office. I would say that the Governor of UP was well-advised at that time to accept the advice of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in spite of criticism from various political circles. Because, the position of my party is that the Governor is only a figurehead. The Governor should not take up any other role to himself. Under the Constitution he is not expected to do that. Whenever he was expected to do that, from whatever quarters he was expected to do that, he ran into trouble. When the government tried to make him do that, the government ran into trouble. When the other political parties wanted to make use of him, they were liable to criticism.

I hope my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, did not want the Governor of Haryana to play a political game. After all, in Haryana a political game is going on. Everybody knows that. It is all part of the political

game and it is as clear as day light. But if Shri Nath Pai wanted the Governor also to play that game, we cannot agree with him. I agree with my friend, Shri Ramamurti, that what the Chief Minister of Haryana did was politically a very shabby thing. The image of the ruling party in Haryana has suffered tremendously because of that. No ruling party should resort to such mean tricks. There is no doubt about that ...*(Interruption)*. But, at the same time, I should tell Shri Sheo Narain's party and others on the right that there is no use blaming the poor Governor there.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : We will never appoint such men as Governors.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Because their difficulty was that they did not have sufficient numbers by the 27th they wanted to gain time till the 3rd. They thought, they would be in sufficient numbers by the third. That was their difficulty.

SHRI RANGA : The Speaker had fixed the date.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I am not speaking about the Speaker at all. He fixed the date but, at the same time, the Speaker made another offer, namely, that he would take up the no-confidence motion on the 27th itself. That could not be discussed as, there was no use discussing it because the numbers were not there. That is quite obvious. Naturally, some people are being disappointed. For the time being Shri Bansilal may have a little relief. The game will go on. Political chess is being played by everyone. The result will be out after some days. But as long as the Chief Minister, as long as there is no resignation of MLAs from the ruling party—at least in West Bengal there was such a report in the newspapers; in the case of Haryana we have not even seen such press reports*(Interruption)*.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : There was.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : That is for others to say.

As long as that is not there, that Governor, according to our way of thinking, had no business to meddle into it. Of course, in between the Governor and the Chief Minister, privately they can discuss; the Governor can advise and he should, of course, advise; he should use his wisdom and good sense and all that to persuade the Chief Minister to do the correct thing. But more than that the Governor should not proceed. That is very clear. A Governor has no business to discard the advice of a Chief Minister in any State in India. The Government of India, whether it is a Congress government of the ruling party or a Congress government of the Opposition or any other government of any shape, at least let us make it sure that the Governor should only accept the advice of the Chief Minister who is in control of the situation. If that proposition is accepted, I think, there will not be any trouble and the Governors will be safe from all kinds of abuses that are hurled at them today.

SHRI RANGA : It will apply to their successors also.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : As far as this motion is concerned, my only difficulty is that, although my hon. friend has framed it as carefully as possible, in spite of that, if the House adopts such a motion, it will set a bad precedent because the spirit of that decision—again the spirit comes in—will be an encroachment on an entirely State sphere and a reflection on what happened in the Legislature of Haryana. We do not want to be a party to that kind of an encroachment on the work of any Legislature in India and we should not award any kind of reflection on the work or decisions of the Legislature. As Shri Ramamurti has said, the people of Haryana have to agitate against this. The people of UP had to agitate against the decision of the UP Government or the Governor of UP when the Assembly was convened after two months or something like that. It is entirely a matter left to the people of the State and their MLAs and their Assembly. This is not the forum to settle their scores. So, this is not a fortunate precedent that we will be setting up if we are going to take a decision on a matter like this.

**SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are now discussing in this House certain important matters relating to the situation in Haryana. Two points are involved here. Firstly, the Speaker's decision to adjourn the House *sine die* without allowing the no-Confidence motion to be taken up in the House for discussion; secondly the Governor's improper action in agreeing to the prorogation of the Assembly.

Now, when we are discussing these matters, I would like to state that for the last 20 years the Central Government have not been following the provisions of the Constitution in letter and spirit. This has created an adverse effect on the people inasmuch as the common people are losing faith in the democratic set-up.

I am reminded in this connection of the ex-Speaker's observation that it was the paramount duty of the Speaker, whatever be the subject matter under discussion, to place the entire issue before the House for its decision rather than himself taking an arbitrary decision in the matter. He made this observation in the context of happenings in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal Assemblies in 1967. At that time Shri Chavan interpreted the provisions of the Constitution to suit his convenience and held that the Governor or the Chief Minister was all powerful in these matters.

I would like to quote, in this connection, Article 163 (1) of the Constitution which reads as follows :-

"There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion."

I would like to ask why the Governor of Haryana had not used his discretion in strict conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. It is for the reason that Mr. Chavan wanted Mr. Bansilal's Ministry to continue ? It is not only the Judiciary or

the Legislature which has to uphold the Constitution, but the Executive also has the paramount and sacred duty to act strictly in accordance with the provision of the Constitution. There have been in the recent past, many occasions when the Executive violated the Constitution. This is abundantly clear from many judgements of the Supreme Court.

I do not say that the Constitution is absolutely perfect in all respects. There are many shortcomings in it. But whatever the case may be, it is our duty to act within the ambit of the Constitution for the good of the common man. If we do not do so we should be taken to ask for the infringement. At present, what actually happens is that if a powerful man commits a wrong, he claims protection under the Constitution; but on the other hand, a weak man even if he speaks the truth does not get justice. This is due to certain drawbacks in the Constitution itself.

In Haryana the Governor had not done the right thing in not exercising his discretionary power. The Speaker was also equally wrong in adjourning the House *sine die* thereby shutting out the discussion of the No-Confidence motion in order to save Mr. Bansil Lal's Government.

I would therefore suggest that the office of Governor should be abolished. Secondly another Constituent Assembly should be convened for the purpose of revising the Constitution with a view to removing its shortcomings. With these words I support the motion moved by Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Sir, we are discussing a grave situation that has arisen in Haryana because of the conduct of the Governor there. Before he prorogued the House, the position was that by a resolution of the Assembly, the Assembly was adjourned *sine die*. It does not mean that the business before the House was disposed of. There must be some Government business and the Government must be interested in disposing it of. But, as far as the no confidence motion was concerned, it was admitted by the Speaker under the Rules of the House and

** The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

it was fixed for 3rd March for discussion. Therefore, the result of the prorogation was that all this business which was before the House has been disposed of by the order of prorogation and in doing this, it is patent that the Governor has impinged upon the right of the Assembly to discuss the matters that were supposed to be there. In case, if the Governor had not prorogued the Assembly and the Assembly adjourned only *sine die*, then it should have been called for some other day to discuss the remaining business before the House. That was not done. We must consider as to what was the result of the conduct of the Governor in proroguing the House. Has he upheld the oath which he has taken that he will protect the constitution and that he will stand by the Constitution? He has not done that. Taking for granted what my hon. friend, Shri Viswanathan, said that we have no remedy, we are not asking for remedy as such. We are trying to indicate what our feelings are in this matter. If it is a serious matter, the House ought to express its opinion about the conduct of the Governor because the Governor is appointed by the President on the advice of the Government here. Therefore, the conduct of the Governor is a concern for this House itself. Shri Bhandarkar tried to say something. He referred to Art. 167 and Art. 167 (2) (b) under which, he said, the Governor can ask for information. If he has not asked for information, there again it is very clear that the Governor has not acted as he ought to have done. Under these circumstances, to say that we are discussing something that has happened in a State legislature is not correct. We are discussing exactly how the Constitution is being worked. Very recently when we were discussing the President's Address, some friends pleaded for amendment of the Constitution. We find that there are many a lacuna in the Constitution which lead to these things. It is not merely a lacuna in the Constitution. The point is really whether the Governor has acted in a manner he ought to have acted. His first duty is, when he takes the oath of office, to uphold the Constitution. His duty is very clearly to abide by the very letter and spirit of the Constitution, but he has not done that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had 2 minutes for your party. Kindly conclude.

SHRI NATH PAI : He may be given some time. He is also ex-Speaker of a great Assembly.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : This is an important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know, but we can drag on ..

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I am not dragging on, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But then we have a limit to time...

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : When the Governor takes his oath, his oath is that he has to abide by the constitution, to stand by the constitution, to protect the constitution in spite of whatever may be the advice of the Chief Minister. That is his first duty. Therefore, while discharging that duty, if he comes to the conclusion that Chief Minister's advice is something against the Constitution, the Governor has to humbly tell the Chief Minister: "I am placed in a very anomalous position I am supposed under the Constitution to abide by your advice, no doubt; but my duty under the Constitution requires that I must stand by the Constitution and therefore I cannot accept your advice." He could as well have created a constitutional deadlock. He could have referred the matter to the President for his advice saying, the Chief Minister is giving me this advice, this is against the Constitution; what should I do? Instead of that, what does he do? He humbly submits to the advice of the Chief Minister. In humbly submitting to the advice of the Chief Minister, he has given a go-by to the constitution and this is a thing which we, sitting in this Parliament, cannot possibly tolerate and this has got to be taken note of. Even the Home Minister when he said something about West Bengal said, the Governor has the authority in case the Chief Minister has lost majority. Well, Whether the Chief Minister has lost his majority, on that point, the Presiding Officer's Conference has given a very clear ruling that whether the Chief Minister has got a majority or

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

not has got to be decided on the floor of the House and not elsewhere. As far as I see this has not been challenged by anyone. And whether the Chief Minister had the majority or not was exactly going to be decided by the no-confidence motion. Therefore, if the argument of Mr. Chavan about the authority of the Governor and not the unlimited aspect of it which he wants to point out is accepted the Governor should have taken that position; but by proroging the Assembly he has done disservice to the democratic right of the people of the State.

18.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, Sir, this House has the authority to express its grave concern about it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अगर भारत का यह मन्त्री होता तो एक मिनट यह वेकायदगी न चलने देता। पहले चैंबेंज कबूल किया। चैंबेंज कबूल करने के बाद मेंदान छोड़कर भाग गए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के आने से पहले कुछ गाढ़ लाइन्स तय हुई हैं, उन पर ही चलना है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो कुछ भी है, इस बत्त अगर वाकई वहां रूलिंग पार्टी की, चब्हागा साहब की पार्टी की मेजारिटी है तो उन को इस बत्त दोबारा असेम्बली कान करने के लिए गवर्नर को कहना चाहिए और अगर उन की मेजारिटी है तो उन्हें कोई खतरा नहीं है। अगर उन का बहुमत वहां नहीं है तो वेकायदगी से थोड़े दिन के लिए सरकार को इस तरह से चलाने से गांधी जी के नाम पर कलंक आता है और भारत के कांस्टीट्यूशन पर कलंक आता है। कौन इस बात को मान लेगा? अध्यक्षता आप भी यहां करते हैं। आप जिस बत्त मोशन कबूल करते हैं, मोशन कबूल करने के बाद आप

अपोजीशन को मौका देते हैं। वहां स्पीहर साहब यह कहते हैं कि दो घंटे में कर लीजिएगा। दो घंटे के माने क्या होते हैं? आप यहां तीन तीन चार चार दिन का टाइम देते हैं। मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से यह आश्रह करना चाहता हूं कि फौरन इस बात का इलाज करें और हरयाना असेम्बली दोबारा बुलाई जाय। अगर उन की वहां मेजारिटी है तो उन्हें कोई खतरा नहीं है और अगर मेजारिटी नहीं है तो एक अनेतिकता के साथ सरकार को थोगा देना भारत की जनता का अपमान करना है।

श्री राम किशन गुप्त (हिंसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिरक आप के जरिए होम मिनिस्टर की नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि जिस रोज़ यह तमाम चीज़ हुई उस रोज़ एक डेपुटेशन भी इस बात के लिए गवर्नर से मिला। (विवरण) ... मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि जो आप ने निमिट मुकारं की है उस से बाहर नहीं जाऊँगा। वह डेपुटेशन गवर्नर से मिला और गवर्नर को वह सारी बातें बतलाई गई और उन से यह रिक्वेस्ट की गई कि इस कार्यवाही के अन्दर आपको दखल देना चाहिये। मैं इस जगह यह तो बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के अन्दर प्रोरोगेशन के बारे में जो रेलवेंट आर्टिकल है उस में वह “मे” यूज़ किया गया है। “मे” का मतलब है कि गवर्नर की डिक्षा है चाहे वह प्रोरोग करे या न करे। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नर ने जो अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल एक्ट किया है, होम मिनिस्टर को उस में दखल देना चाहिये और एक हफ्ते के अन्दर हरियाणा असेम्बली को बुलाना चाहिये। मेरी इस बात की तादूद टाइम्ज़ आफ इन्डिया ने भी थी है—उन्होंने कहा है—

“Mr. Bansi Lal has forfeited his moral right to stay on as Haryana Chief Minister”.

इस लिये मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि जब तक दोबारा असेम्बली नहीं बुलाई जायगी वह मौरली हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं।

इस लिये जल्दी ही हरिधारा का सेशन बुलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I will confine myself to the relevant issues raised in the debate. As you have very rightly pointed out, whatever happened in the Assembly should not be criticised. But what happened in the Assembly provides some background to what the Governor did or the Chief Minister advised.

There are certain things which the Speaker has done. I am not criticising it. There are certain decisions he took. Then there are certain things which the Opposition and the party in power did. Ultimately there is something that the House did. After that, the Chief Minister gave a certain advice to the Governor, and the Governor ultimately acted on it. This seems to be the sequence of events.

In this whole set of things we are not supposed to discuss what happened in the Assembly. We are not supposed to criticise or judge what the Speaker did. I do not think what the Chief Minister did is a relevant issue for discussion here. It may be discussed I do not say that it cannot be. Therefore, the only question that is very rightly raised by Shri Nath Pai is whether what the Governor did is constitutionally correct. I will confine myself to that constitutional position.

When Shri Kunte spoke, he made some general observations with which I entirely agree. It is the duty of the Governor to act according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. If he does not do that, he has failed in his duty. I accept it. But what is his constitutional duty, what is the letter and spirit of the Constitution that really speaking, has to be gone into. For that, one has to be completely objective. Let us all forget we belong to any particular party (*Interruptions*) I want to forget it.

AN HON. MEMBER : No he does not.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is because he thinks as a party man and does not forget his own party.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : He first took up another position.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have taken this position for the last three years. I am consistent in my position about the role, status and functions of the Governor.

I am glad Shri Nath Pai reminded me of what I had said in 1967. I have got here what I had said. Shri Nath Pai said he would quote me.

SHRI NATII PAI : I have to reply.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am going to read what I had then said.

SHRI NATH PAI : Meanwhile, would he persuade Tulsidasji that he can look after himself?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I hope Shri Nath Pai will help him to do that.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : यह बात नहीं हो सकती। जब एक सभागद पालियामेंट में कहते हैं कि मैंने ऐसी बात नहीं कही, तो जो आर बार उस पर टिकेट लाते हैं, तो हर एक मेम्बर का फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह देखे कि कोई मेम्बर किसी पर गलत इलजाम न लगाये मेरे पास बोल्यूम है, मैं प्राप्तको साबित कर सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We should be clear as to what the role of the Governor in the whole set up of the Constitution is.

I entirely agree with the point made by Shri Nath Pai in the beginning that the Constitution will have to be interpreted as a whole. You cannot take an article out of context and try to interpret it. When we are trying to understand the role of the Governor, we will have to understand the role of the Governor in a federal type of Constitution. Such as we have, the role of the State Legislature, the role of the Chief Minister and how all these things are related to the president and the Centre. These are some of the things that we have to take into account.

I would like to state what I stated in 1967 that the Governor is the Head of

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

the state and he functions as the Head of the State except in three matters. In these three matters which are referred to by very eminent commentator on the Constitution, Mr. Seervai, Advocate General of Maharashtra, in his famous volume, the Governor acts as the agent of the President. Firstly, under article 239 (2) when he is also appointed the Administrator of a Union Territory, he acts on his own. Then, under article 200 he can withhold his assent to a Bill which is likely to derogate the powers of the High Court. And thirdly, when he makes a report under article 356 he acts on his own. These are the three articles under which he acts as an agent of the Centre if I may say so. But in other matters he functions as the Head of the State. If we accept this position then let us not take into consideration the manipulations of A, B or C party. Because when a person becomes the Head of the State, his relations with the Chief Minister are very important. I would say they are very sacred relations, if we want the federal structure to work properly. If we think that the Governor can be dictated to by anybody from here in the name of the Constitution it will be the end of the federal structure of this country.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : It has been done.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is exactly what you are trying to do. I am claiming that it is not done. Merely allegations do not become the truth.

Let us come back to the stand that the Governor has taken in Haryana. A point was made that prorogation is something different from adjournment. I quite agree that they are two different things. But what is the effect of this adjournment *sine die* in the Haryana Assembly ? Whether one likes it or not, it is a fact of life that the Haryana Assembly adjourned the House. Are we taking any objection to that position ? Let us see what is the effect of this adjournment. The effect of the adjournment is practically as good or as bad as that of prorogation.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Expansion of Ministry.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In the case of the Lok Sabha for example, the Speaker has the authority to adjourn the House even *sine die*. It is your pleasure, under the rules of Lok Sabha you can adjourn the House *sine die*, but what is the position in Haryana ? I would like to read rule 16 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Haryana Assembly. Here it is stated :

"Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and these rules, the Assembly may be adjourned from time to time by its own order."

It can be adjourned only by itself. That means the majority of the House decides whether the House should be adjourned or not. After the House is adjourned, in the case of Lok Sabha, it is your privilege to call the House again. You can certainly call it, as you called the other day in an emergency, even before the time indicated while adjourning the House. But not so in Haryana. The Haryana rule further says :

"Provided further that the Speaker may if it is represented to him by the Minister that the public interest requires that the Assembly should meet on an earlier date..."

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Minister or Chief Minister ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That means Council of Ministers, that means the Chief Minister again. Therefore, once the House is adjourned on the motion of the Assembly, the speaker cannot re-summon it. That has the same effect as prorogation. Mr. Naik Pai says that the Governor should have refused to prorogue because by not proroguing he would have given an opportunity to the Assembly to consider the no confidence motion. I should like to ask him how ? Even if he had not prorogued the Assembly, unless the Council of Ministers were to request the Speaker to call the House, the House could not be called. (An Hon Member: Six months rule) That rule is applicable even now, even after prorogation. How can you hold the Governor responsible and that he refused to give the House an opportunity to express its confidence or no

confidence in the Ministry. What is the essence of any no confidence motion ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : After the prorogation the motion of no-confidence will lapse.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not yielding. What happened to the no-confidence motion is the responsibility of the House and the Speaker and we are not supposed to discuss that. The Governor has to see whether the Chief Minister commands the majority in the House or not. Here was an opportunity. As far as we know the Speaker also asked the Members to discuss the no-confidence motion that very day. I do not know why they refused it. If they had the majority with them and if they had the courage, they should have shown that they had the majority with them.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, you are permitting the Home Minister to go into matters which I never did. I am constrained to say this. You laid down a standard and you applied it, rightly to me, but you are not applying it to the Home Minister. He is going into what was happening in the House. I did not say even one word about it. I began with prorogation and he admitted that I began with prorogation.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I also began with prorogation.

SHRI NATH PAI : You are going beyond it.

MR. SPEAKER : You too had sometime to make a reference to it.

SHRI NATH PAI : I referred to the published statement, and not to what happened in the House.

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN: I am not referring to any statement in the House. I am merely speaking of a fact. When the Governor was applying his mind to the prorogation, he had to see certain things. I am only mentioning that the Governor did not act in a vacuum, but in the light of certain things that took place. One of those things was that by a majority the Chief Minister had demonstrated that the House was with him. Was he supposed to

neglect this fact ? That is the main point. Was it not the duty of the Governor to satisfy himself whether what the Chief Minister claimed was proved by a demonstration that he commanded majority in the House. The question is whether the Governor has failed to act in his duty or not.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has failed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no doubt that the Governor did apply his mind to this question when he saw that even by not allowing prorogation there was no remedy open unless the Chief Minister agreed to recall the session. At the same time he had seen that the Chief Minister had demonstrated that the majority of the House was with him, when he adjourned the House. Was it within the power of the Governor to refuse prorogation when that was the advice given by the Chief Minister. In those circumstances it was his duty to accept the advice of the Chief Minister. The matter is very simple; unfortunately it has been made more complicated than it deserved. Whether the Chief Minister should have advised the Governor to prorogue the House, or whether the Chief Minister should have insisted on putting that motion for *sine die* adjournment or not are all matters of opinion. I do not want to hold any brief for anybody. (*Interruptions*). Probably Mr. Vasudevan Nair would have taken another position if he were in that place. If some other Member from this side would have been there he would have taken a different position; if I had been there possibly I would have taken a different position, I do not deny that. But once the Chief Minister taken up the position, our main duty is to see how the Governor reacted to it. I personally feel that the Governor had no other alternative in this particular case than to accept the advice of the Chief Minister, and from that point of view, I am personally convinced that the Governor was within his rights. I think it was his constitutional duty to accept the advice of the Chief Minister. Some hon. Members, for political or subjective reasons, think that he should have refused and as he has not refused they say that even the Central Government has made a mistake in not directing him to refuse that prorogation. If they expect us to take such a position they

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

are asking the Central Government to subvert the Constitution, I would very humbly submit that it is my duty which I owe to this hon. House to say that we cannot accept such a proposition.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker. Sir, I shall be very brief in my reply. We had a fairly long and exhaustive debate and I am constrained to say that the basic issue remains somehow unanswered. It is seen that Mr. Chavan has conceded many points, but on the main issue of the debate I am afraid he did not try to agree or to see the strength behind it.

What was the main point ? All kinds of things have been said about the rights of the House : I respect them; about the sanctity of the office of the Speaker of the State Assembly : I am second to none in upholding it. My friend Mr. Vasudevan Nair was saying that we should not be a party to the encroachment on the rights of the State. I fully endorse that plea. But what was the issue in the debate all the time ? One was, how should the Governor function within the framework of the Constitution of India: what is the role, what is the duty, what is the discretion allowed to him, Mr. Chavan said. "I have not changed the position." He made three pieces of reference. He quoted from my reply to Shri Dandekar quoting from Seervai. It is in the book; there is nothing a wrong about it. That is what I said. Earlier on, he had taken pains to pay a compliment to Mr. Dandekar by saying, "I fully agree with Mr. Dandekar." What was Mr. Dandekar's position ? "I completely agree with Mr. Nath Pai that the discretion of the Governor is limited." That was Mr. Dandekar's position. I do not want to go on with that aspect.

Here, the basic issue remains undecided. The Speaker gave a direction. and I entirely uphold the suggestion, the direction given by you. We do not want to go against it, but the position remains. There was a major thing which the House is concerned with : that is the no confidence motion. There is now a vital difference between the adjournment of the House and its prorogation. Had the House been adjourned,

the business before the House does not become dissolved; but had the House been prorogued, even the motion of no-confidence lapses. This is a very vital difference. What was the main, elementary, basic, fundamental, powerful thing ? (Interruption) I do not want to repeat them.

I have been accused. Mr. Bhandare spoke; I think that he is a scholar; at least I still remain under that illusion, perhaps. He said I would agree with Mr. Nath Pai, but Mr. Nath Pai condemned it." Where is the word "condemn" used ? I expressed only grave concern. I am not passing any judgment. We do not condemn anybody. I am raising this issue which is of great importance and that was my plea. During the time of my submission, he nodded and said that "you are right." Later on, he thought that perhaps he cannot concede. What is the issue ?

I am sorry to say-even at the risk of slight repetition-that it is not correctly quoted by my friend from the DMK party. He quoted the speech of Speaker Sanjeeva. Reddy I am quoting the resolution of that conference. That was the speech of an individual, though he held an exalted position. What was the resolution ? The resolution is the essence of my submission today : that the Assembly shall not be prevented, when there is a no-confidence motion, by bringing in an adjournment motion. It is trying to nullify the very existence, and on this point perhaps we disagree. I think even now-I want to conclude with this submission-Mr. Chavan says let us not subvert the Constitution. With his tremendous skill in oratory, yesterday Mr. Chavan won applause by saying subtly, "I am not going to be a party to the breaking of the Constitution." Consciously he will not be, but Constitutions have been known to be eroded. One can go on nibbling at the Constitution and weakening it. When the spirit of the Constitution, the sovereign will of the people which alone is the sanction and justification for the so-called responsible Government, is violated, then there is subversion of the Constitution. One does not have to commit subversion by proclaiming, "Today I hereby subvert the Constitution". You can go on swearing by the Constitution and still subvert it by den-

ouncing the spirit of the Constitution. This is the only point before the House.

Sir, I make an appeal to you. Suppose there is a motion in this House expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers of the Union Government. You have admitted it and the date has also been fixed for its discussion. I know you have a right under rule 15 to adjourn the House and call the House. I know that rule 16 of the Haryana Assembly Rules is different. But is it conceivable that because you have the right to adjourn the House, a situation can arise that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha having duly admitted a motion for no confidence against the Council of Ministers under the rules and have also fixed a day for its discussion, you will adjourn the House *sine die* because you have the right to do so under rule 15? If you adjourn it, what will be the duty of the President of India? He knows his duty. This is the issue now. On the 28th February night, you called us and we came. I raised the issue then, "Will you call us back at 5.30 morning because under rule 15 you have that right?" We know you will not use that power indiscriminately. It is this subtle discretion that the Governor should have exercised.

Sir, I fully agree that we do not want a meddlesome Governor. Mr. Vasudevan Nair's colleague, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, in a brilliant oration, on the 15th November 1967 upheld every point on the same issue when I disapproved of the use of the office of the Governor not as an instrument of the Constitution but as an agent. But this time it did not happen.

Mr. Speaker, this generation is called upon to take a very close view of this Constitution. There are some lacunae and weaknesses in it. But by and large we should not tamper with it, particularly so far as its basic, guiding inspiration is concerned. It is that which is in danger in Haryana now.

Can anything be done now? Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham, with all his sobriety and sagacity, raised the issue and said, "Mr. Nath Pai, what you say did happen. Assuming it is wrong, what can we do here?" In the first place, if a wrong is committed anywhere, to say it is wrong is an achievement in itself. To take note of a wrong is to

see that that it is not repeated and a check is put on those who are likely to commit it again. There is no higher authority than Parliament which can do it. To say this is not to encroach on anybody's basic rights but to exercise our elementary right. We shall not be a party to any encroachment on the States' rights, but shall we sit idly when there is encroachment on the spirit of the Constitution of India? This then is the question which you, Sir myself and Mr Chavan should answer.

Yesterday for the benefit of Mr. Tulsi-das Jadhav, Mr. Chavan said, "Opinions on Constitutions can differ. Mr. Nath Pai has given one opinion and I have given another opinion. We can disagree." Yes, I submit we humble politicians can disagree on it when even Judges disagree. But can we disagree on this thing? I do hope that you have a remedy, if, you want, if there is a will, if there is a conviction if there is a feeling that whatever other things we may be doing, so far as our guiding principle of upholding the sanctity and authority of the Constitution, which is the will of the people is concerned, whatever may be the party to which we may belong, if our oath is true, then we shall see to it that our Constitution is preserved. That is why I point out to you article 356 of the Constitution under which the President can act if he is satisfied that there is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, for which he does not need a report. If he is satisfied, he can act and it is Shri Chavan's job to satisfy him and it is our job to satisfy Shri Chavan. Then, what the Governor has declined to do, the President of India can do.

I want to make a plea that even today it is not late, the President of India should be persuaded that the Governor of Haryana should be directed that the people of Haryana, through their chosen representatives, exercise their basic right to decide whether that government enjoys the confidence of the majority. I appeal to Shri Chavan that we have to see that the spirit of the Constitution shall prevail and not merely its letter. All along he did not emphasise the spirit of the Constitution so much as its letter.

I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House because I feel that Parliament is called upon, not to violate any-

[Shri Nath Pai]

body's rights but to uphold the healthy conventions and to give guidance to the rest of the country. It is with this end in view that we listened to the speech of the Home Minister and after hearing it I am unable to withdraw my resolution. I plead with the Members to be guided not by their loyalty to their parties but their loyalty to the Constitution and support my Motion.

19 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

" That this House views with grave concern the prorogation of the Haryana Legislative Assembly, when a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers having been admitted was pending before the House, as a flagrant violation of the spirit of the Constitution likely to undermine our people's faith in the democratic process."

*The Lok Sabha divided :*Division No. 12] **AYES** [19.01 hrs.

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N. N.

Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranjeet Singh, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Awadchand Chandra Singh, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Patimal
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.

Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadikar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Marandi, Shri
 Melkote, Dr.
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nanda, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagan Nath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan

Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is Ayes: 35; Noes: 124.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very much satisfied that there was such a brilliant discussion on this subject. This has removed many misunderstandings, both constitutional and otherwise. Before admitting this there was something in my mind on which I was very hesitant. Therefor I had to lay the guidelines. But from this discussion I have learnt as much as I could not learn during the last ten years. I can say that the Governor and the Speaker should always be alert and very vigilant. That is the lesson I have learnt from you.

As decided earlier, there would be no half-an-hour discussion today. It has been postponed to Monday.

19.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 5, 1970/ Phalguna 14, 1891 (Saka).

*Shri G. C. Dixit also voted for NOES.