

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 25, 1970/Phalguna 6,
1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri K.T.M. Ahmed Ibrahim who passed away at Tirunelveli petai in Tamil Nadu on the 30th January, 1970, at the age of 72.

Shri Ahmed Ibrahim was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1946-1950.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family, particularly his brother Shri M. Muhammed Ismail who is a Member of this House, and to whom I personally convey my condolences and deep sense of sorrow.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ranks of those who participated in the labours of Constitution making are steadily thinning out. Shri Ahmed Ibrahim's passing away is yet another painful reminder of this. When we think of the framers of the Constitution, it is natural that the most famous names should come to our mind. But the less known have also contributed to its framing. Shri Ahmed Ibrahim was a Member of the Constituent Assembly throughout its term.

I did not know Shri Ahmed Ibrahim personally. But I am told he was active in the Muslim League and also in the Madras Legislature. He was also prominently

associated with a large number of educational and cultural organisations in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I request you to convey the grief of this House to the bereaved family.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were shocked to hear about the death of Shri Ahmed Ibrahim who was one of the Constitution makers. You know the contribution made by all the Members of the Constituent Assembly who framed the Constitution. The Constitution is the main edifice of our nation and all the programmes revolve around it. In that way, he served the country most and he was also a great social worker.

I take this opportunity to convey on behalf of the Opposition our deep sense of sorrow and grief not only to his family but also to his brother, Shri M. Muhammed Ismail, who is here with us. This has been a very talented family. Shri Ahmed Ibrahim was in the Constituent Assembly and his brother is present here with us.

Sir, I request you to convey on behalf of the Opposition our condolences and deep sense of sorrow to his brother and to the other members of his family.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I join the hon. Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in expressing our profound sorrow and grief on the sad demise of Janab K.T.M. Ahmed Ibrahim Sahib who passed away on the 30th of last Month at Tirunelveli in his native place.

Janab K.T.M. Ahmed Ibrahim was a person of exceptional abilities and had been serving the country and the community for the last 50 years. I had the privilege of knowing him for quite a long time and I can say that right from the student days, he had taken active part in the freedom struggle and the Khilafat movement and he was spreading the message of Gandhi throughout the country. He was a firm believer in the

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

cause of Hindu-Muslim unity and he worked hard for the freedom of the country.

He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during 1946-1950 and also a Member of the Madras Legislative Council during 1946-52. As a Member of the Constituent Assembly, he took a leading and active part in shaping the Constitution, particularly on portions relating to the Fundamental Rights, the freedom of judiciary and the rights and privileges for the minorities and backward communities. Later on, he served also in the Capacity of the General Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Muslim League for 40 years. This shows what a great and popular man he was and, in addition to this, in educational and social fields also his services are memorable. As a member of the Annamalai University Senate and also as a member of the Madras State Text Book Committee, he served to keep up the highest standards in education in Tamil Nadu. Such are the great qualities and services of Ahmed Ibrahim Sahib. I request you, Sir, to convey our condolences and Sympathy on behalf of the Muslim League to all the members of the bereaved family, particularly to his brother, Mr. Muhammed Ismail who is the leader of the Parliamentary Party of the Muslim League in this House. Sir, may his soul rest in peace.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : I had known Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim for a number of years in Madras. He was an extremely amiable gentleman who is interested in social welfare. Apart from politics, he was very much interested in social welfare and wherever people were found in distress, I have seen him running up there and trying to do his best to alleviate the distress of the people. Therefore, it is a personal loss to me and I associate our Party in sending our condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I, on behalf of the P.S.P., mourn the sad demise of Ahmed Ibrahim Sahib and we join you, the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and other leaders also in conveying our condolences to the members of the bereaved family. I hope you will convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : I, on behalf of the D.M.K., join in the senti-

ments expressed and I request you to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family, particularly, our colleague, Mr. Muhammad Ismail.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I also join you in mourning this untimely death of Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सदन की नेत्री श्रीर विरोधी दल के नेता ने जनाब इब्नाहिम के देहान्त पर जो भावनाएँ व्यक्त की हैं मैं अपने को श्रीर अपने दल को भी उस भावना के साथ जोड़ता हूँ। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप हमारा सन्देश उनके शोक सन्तप्त परिवार तक पहुँचा देंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पहले न बोलने का कारण यह था कि जब डा० राम सुभग सिंह बोले तब हम समझते थे कि वह बूँक अयोजन की तरफ से विरोधी दल के नेता है, पहले विरोधी दलों का कोई नेता नहीं था इस लिए लोग अलग अलग बोलते थे, इस लिए उन्होंने सब की ओर से शोक संवेदना प्रकट की है। लेकिन जब अलग अलग दल इस अवसर पर अपनी भावनाएँ व्यक्त कर रहे हैं, तब मैं भी अपनी ओर से श्रीर अपने दल की ओर से श्री इब्नाहिम महोदय के निधन पर गहरा शोक प्रकट करता हूँ।

संविधान निर्मात् परिषद के सदस्य के रूप में उन का योगदान स्मरणीय रहेगा। उनके एक भाई सदन के सदस्य हैं, जिन के दुःख में सहभागी होना हमारे लिए स्वाभाविक है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारी संवेदनयें उन के शोक सन्तप्त परिवार तक पहुँचा दें।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री इब्नाहिम जैसे वयोवृद्ध महानुभाव के निधन पर अपनी पार्टी की ओर से शोक संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ। मैं उन के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और आझा

करता हूँ कि आप उनके परिवार तक हमारी शोक संवेदनाओं पहुँचा देंगे।

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

The Members then stood in silence for a shortwhile.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up questions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reported Libellous Attack on India in a North Vietnam Publication

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- *61. SHRI K.M. Koushik :
SHRI D. Amat :
SHRI R.V. NAIK :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a publication brought out by the North Vietnam Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi containing libellous attack on India, a report of which was published in several papers in India on the 8th January, 1970; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

(a) The Government have seen the pamphlet alleged to have been published by the North Vietnamese Foreign Languages Publishing House.

(b) The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have stated that the publication is a complete fabrication and that they have nothing to do with it. The Government of India have no reason not to accept this explanation.

SHRI NAMBIAR : All C.I.A. publications, Sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY : C.I.A. publications from North Viet-Nam ? He has got up from the wrong side of the bed, Sir.

SHRI K.M. Koushik : In view of

the reply given by the hon. Minister, I want to know one thing. North Vietnam is interested in denying this. The allegations extend to 10 pages of vituperative matter concerning India. So, therefore it is very natural that they have denied I want to know in this connection whether the hon. Minister has any other material to show that really the authorship of the publication is not with North Vietnam or whether he simply believed in the ipse dixit statement of the Consul General of Hanoi in Delhi ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am not called upon to establish whether the pamphlet belongs to North Vietnam or not belongs to North Vietnam. The hon. Members have asked me about the pamphlet, whether it was brought out by the North Vietnamese authorities. We checked up with the Vietnamese authorities. We even tried to obtain a copy of it from the publishing house in Hanoi. They said that they had not published it, that they did not have any copy and Government have denied that. What more can we say in this matter ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Care for India's reputation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Minister has stated that North Vietnam Government have stated that they are not responsible for the publication. In view of this I want to know whether any further question arises out of it or not.

SHRI K.M. Koushik : In view of the fact that the Consul General of Hanoi in the first instance denied the publication itself and later having come to know that the External Affairs Ministry of ours had a copy of it, rescinded from his previous statement of theirs and denied the authorship of the publication and placed it at the doors of the U.S. Will it not militate against our commonsense to accept this explanation that they are not the authors and more so, to accept that U.S. was responsible for this in view of the fact that 25 pages of it contains vituperative matter against the U. S. A. itself ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The Ministry

of External Affairs is not in possession of this pamphlet. A copy of this was very kindly lent to us by the Swatantra party and we had an opportunity of examining it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That shows your ignorance.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We did try to find out about it and I have already given the information that has come to our knowledge.

SHRI D. AMAT : May I know whether it is a fact that the Government has extended an official invitation to Madam Binh, Chief spokesman of N.L.F. at Paris Peace Talks to visit our country and whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reaction of the South Vietnamese Government in this regard ?

AN HON. MEMBER : It does not arise out of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : This cannot arise out of this printed matter. I am sorry. This is not relevant.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If I may say so, the hon. Member would care to see that there is an unstarred question which has been answered on this subject, today. If you read that you will know.

SHRI R.V. NAIK : Since the Chinese invasion of our country the attitude of the Hanoi Government from 1962 to 1970 has consistently and blatantly been hostile and anti-India. They have branded us as aggressors against Pakistan and China and they have accused us of harbouring expansionist ambitions against both the countries. They say that we are stooges of the U. S. imperialists and modern revisionists. They say that we are war mongers by our not agreeing to come some settlement with Pakistan. Again, they say that we are reactionaries interested in suppressing the aspirations and the economic freedom of our people. Contrary to this, our relations with South Viet-Nam have been very friendly, and we have very good trade relations, and there are about 400 Indian people in South Vietnam, some of whom had fled from North Vietnam. In view of all these facts, I would ask the Government to re-

consider its perverse and masochistic policy of licking the boot that kicks it and biting the fingers that feed it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member has not put any question. Some suggestions only have been made by him.

SHRI PILOO MODY : For action, I hope.

SHRI RANGA : Will Government reconsider the position in the light of the points raised by the hon. Member ?

MR. SPEAKER : How can Shri Ranga give a different shape to the question ? Only suggestions were made by him.

SHRI RANGA : It is for the hon. Minister to say whether Government are going to reconsider or not.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the hon. Member should have asked a direct question instead of giving a suggestion.

SHRI RANGA : He had put the question that way. I am only helping him. It is for Government to say 'Yes' or 'No'.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : It is well known that our present Government is now leaning more and more towards the communists, and the fact that the hon. Minister of External Affairs visited Viet Cong at the time of the funeral of the President of Viet Cong.....

MR. SPEAKER : How does that arise out of the main question ?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : It is background material. The hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs denies that the pamphlet which is scurrilous and uncomplimentary to India is fabricated ; has he made any attempt to test its veracity through our own Consul-General in Viet Cong.....

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : There is no country called 'Viet Cong'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : He means North Viet Nam.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Has he made any attempt to find out how this pamphlet originated ? Now, it is very convenient for them to deny it. Secondly, is it not a fact, as already pointed out, that underground Nagas are being sent by China to North Viet Nam...

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of the main question ? The hon. Member has gone to Nagaland now. It is a far-fetched thing.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : They are recruited and sent there and they undergo training in guerilla warfare there and then they come back and create trouble here. All these are factors which are attended with danger. Can the hon. Minister deny all this ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I had already replied to it when I had answered an earlier supplementary question and said that we had requested our Consul-General to ascertain facts and try to find out from the publishing house in Hanoi whether such a publication had been printed and whether it was available, and they denied having printed it, and said that naturally it was not available with them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी विदेश मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि जिस प्रकाशन के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो रही है, उसके बारे में उत्तर वियतनाम का कहना है कि उसने उसको प्रकाशित नहीं किया। प्रश्न यह है कि यदि उत्तर वियतनाम ने उसको प्रकाशित नहीं किया, तो किसने किया, वह देश में कैसे वितरित किया जा रहा है, कौन से ऐसे तत्व हैं, जो जो इस प्रकार का प्रकाशन करके विदेशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं। प्रश्न उत्तर वियतनाम और हमारा नहीं है; प्रश्न इससे व्यापक है। क्या सरकार देश में ऐसे प्रकाशनों पर दृष्टि रखती है, जो गलत नाम से, अन्य देशों के नाम से, देश में वितरित किये जाते हैं, विदेशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बिगाड़ सकते हैं ? क्या विदेश मन्त्री जी ने यह

मन्त्रालय से कहा है कि वह सारे मामले की जांच करे ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : इस सिलसिले में हमें जो खबर मिली है, उस के हिसाब से ऐसा नहीं लगा है कि देश में इस पैमफ्लेट का कोई विस्तार हुआ है। हम ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि अगर कहीं इसका विस्तार किया गया है, तो वह हमको भी मिले, लेकिन हम इसमें बहुत सफल नहीं रहे हैं। मालूम होता है कि शायद थोड़े से पैमफ्लेट कुछ लोगों के पास आये हों। जो पैमफ्लेट हमारे पास आया था-स्वतन्त्र पार्टी ने उसको हमें थोड़ी देर के लिए दिया था-, हमने उससे पता लगाने की कोशिश की। हमें जो पता लगा, वह हमने सदन को बना दिया है। हमें ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि इसका कोई विस्तार देश में हुआ है। (स्व-ध्यान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इस उत्तर से संतुष्ट हैं। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि यह पैमफ्लेट किसने छापा, कहां से आया, उसका लेखक और प्रकाशक कौन है।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Though Government have accepted the version of the Consul-General of North Viet Nam, may I know whether they have tried to verify the statement made in the pamphlet that the Naga people have benefited from the training.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. The main question relates only to the publication, but the hon. Member is going to matters relating to Nagaland. That does not arise out of the main question.....

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Have Government tried to verify this fact that the Naga hostiles are trained in North Viet Nam ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is a pertinent question.

MR. SPEAKER : The question may be asked by giving separate notice. How can we take up all those questions now ? So many questions may arise out of this, but we cannot take them all up now.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It becomes reprehensible because of this fact.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Even if only a few copies were circulated privately, will the Ministry of External Affairs make efforts, if necessary, through the Home Ministry to find out who has published these things and circulated them ?

MR. SPEAKER : That question had already been asked.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But he did not reply to the question.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI : The hon. Minister has said that to his knowledge this was not circulated widely. Even if it was a restricted circulation, will he find out who printed and published it ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : If we are going into these questions, then we shall go to the root of the CIA agency working in India, and we must get into the working of that agency (*Interruptions*.)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any further questions on this now. We have already spent about 25 minutes on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Let me make a submission. I have been standing up to catch your eye from the very beginning and I have stood up for no less than ten times. If you do not want us to ask any supplementary question or participate in anything in the House, you can tell us so. This is not fair.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed a number of supplementary questions. We have spent about 25 minutes already on this question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It does not help me. I have been standing from the very beginning.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Did you rule out my question ?

MR. SPEAKER : I said that that question had already been answered.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have nothing to add to my reply.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The hon. Minister has admitted that he got a copy of this pamphlet from the Swantra Party. The pamphlet must contain the names of the printers and publishers. Did he try to identify them from the pamphlet ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member makes the question sound so simple as if the publisher has put his name there and it was readily available. It is in regard to this that I had said that the pamphlet purported to give the appearance that it was brought out by the Publishing House in Hanoi. We checked with them and they said they had not brought it out.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि श्री राममूर्ति का सीधा सवाल था कि क्या यह मंत्रालय या सी० बी० आई० के जरिये इस बारे में पता लाया गया है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। मंत्री महोदय बाद में इस प्रश्न का जवाब दें।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : In answer to Shri Vajpayee's question, the Minister had said that to his knowledge this pamphlet was not circulated on a wide scale. Therefore, I asked this question : even if it is not on a wide scale and even if its circulation was on a restricted scale, will the Minister make inquiries and ascertain the source of the pamphlet ? This is a relevant question.

श्री रवि राय : मंत्री महोदय बाद में इस बारे में जानकारी दे दें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We are convinced that this is an attempt to create disaffection between Afro-Asian countries by interested parties like the USA. Did the leaflet bear a serial number which is given

to each and every publication of that publishing House in North Vietnam ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : He should know.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We did not find a serial number on this pamphlet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Then it is a fraud.

Request to National Aeronautics and Space Agency of U. S. A. for Carrying Indian made Equipment in Apollo Mission

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*43. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL
KAPOOR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a representation to the U. S. National Aeronautic and Space Agency for taking Indian made equipment for performing certain important experiments and be left on the Moon in one of the Apollo Missions ;

(b) if so, whether Government had any talks in this regard with the Atomic Energy Commissioner of U. S. A. during his recent visit to India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (c). Government has made no representation as suggested by the Hon'ble Member. However, in response to an invitation from the National Aeronautics and Space Agency of USA a proposal for "A Study of Cosmic Rays on Lunar Surface" has been forwarded to that Agency. The equipment to be used in this study will be brought back and not left on the Moon. The reactions of the U. S. Space Agency are awaited.

(b) No, Sir.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे उपकरण क्या हैं और उनका प्रयोग किस काम में लाया जाने वाला है ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This concerns the manufacture of small equipment which will be placed there under the shadow of the module for the study of cosmic rays.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Is he a moon expert ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : One Professor in the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Shri Biswas, in response to a request has forwarded this suggestion and it is under consideration.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, said in Trivandrum on December 29 that Indian Scientific Groups had proposed to NASA that Indian-made equipment for performing important experiments be left on the moon during the Apollo Mission.

This shows that not only one person, but groups of scientists have approached the NASA. I would like to know from the Government whether they have sent these proposals in consultation with the Government of India. Secondly, the Minister said that some equipment was to be taken there and brought back but no less a person than Dr. Vikram Sarabhai says that this equipment will be left on the moon. Which is correct I would like to know.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : As my colleague has just said, we were asked by the NASA whether we would participate in this experiment in the lunar space mission. It is as a result of this that we invited suggestions, and Prof. Biswas's suggestion was sent by us to NASA. The objective of the experiment is to study the low energy cosmic ray nuclei of elements carbon to nickel, in the interval 4 to 50 Mev/nucleon. The intensity, energy spectrum, charge and composition and the spatial distribution of these nuclei will be measured using the lunar surface as a unique platform in space. In this experiment it is proposed to use thin stacks of nuclear emulsions and plastic sheets as detectors of low energy cosmic ray nuclei.

The equipment has not yet been assembly-

led, and it will only be done after the acceptance of the proposal. The latest information is that we can get the equipment back from the moon.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think the Prime Minister should say this in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER : I am so happy that the House has started taking interest in the moon.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE : The Prime Minister should make some arrangement so that a lecture is engaged to enable the Members to understand the answer.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो उपकरण यहां से भेजे जाएंगे और चन्द्रलोक में ले जाकर छोड़े जाएंगे वहां से वापस लाने के लिए उसी दौरान में लाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार कर रही है या उसको वहीं छोड़ कर आएंगे और दूसरा प्रपोलो जब जायेगा तब उसको वापस लायेंगे।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : After six hours in the shade, the experiments will be complete, and on the return flight the equipment will be brought back for further analysis.

Air crash During Republic Day Flypast Rehearsal (1970)

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*64. **SHRIMATI ILA**

PALCHOUDHURI :

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH

KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the causes of the reported failure of the engine of an Indian Air Force Plane, said to be a Mig 21, which was taking part in the Republic Day flypast rehearsal on the afternoon of the 23rd January, 1970 ;

(b) the approximate cost of the plane ;

(c) the condition of the Pilot ;

(d) whether it was due to this crash that the fly-past by the Indian Air Force

planes was cancelled on the 26th January, 1970 ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) A Court of Inquiry is investigating the accident and its report is awaited.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(c) The pilot sustained multiple minor injuries.

(d) No, Sir. The fly-past was not cancelled for helicopters, and Hunter aircraft emitting national colours, but in respect of of the remaining aircraft due to bad weather along their routes.

(e) Necessary remedial measures will be taken, as called for, in the light of the report of the Court of Inquiry.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Has Ft. Lt. Singh been given some recognition for his extraordinary valour in saving the various populated areas of Delhi by diverting his plane to the Buddha Jayanti Park ? Secondly, it has been said that there are carcasses and picnic remains in the Buddha Jayanti Park which attract birds, and this accident occurred because a bird was sucked into the jet hold. So, is the area going to be cleared up before any such rehearsal takes place in future ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The enquiry has just now been completed and it is under the examination of the Command. It is too early for us to decide anything about giving recognition to the pilot. The third question is about clearing that place. All the parts which were lying in the park have already been collected and only on the basis of these things an enquiry is being conducted.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Surely it is not too early to give him some recognition ; it is considered to be valourous.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : All these things will be decided only after the completion of the scrutiny of the report.

श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री : इस विमान दुर्घटना में क्या कुछ घड्यंत्रों का भी पता लगा है या आपने किसी प्रकार की जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि इस दुर्घटना के पीछे कोई घड्यंत्र तो नहीं था? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मिग विमानों की टेकनीक है हमारे विमान विशेषज्ञों ने क्या उसका अध्ययन किया है कि कहीं यह दोषपूर्ण तो नहीं है क्योंकि कि इससे पहले भी एक स्थान पर इस प्रकार की विमान दुर्घटना हो चुकी है?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I do not think that there was anything to suspect sabotage in regard to this plane. All the 40 planes had been taken out after full examination had been made and I do not think there was any outside hand in the accident.

श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह था कि यह जो मिग विमान हैं जिस की दुर्घटना हुई है इसकी टेकनीक तो कुछ इस प्रकार से दोषपूर्ण नहीं है क्योंकि इससे पहले भी एक दो विमान दुर्घटना इस प्रकार की हुई है?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : We have been using it for sometime and all our pilots have been tried on those planes. Even the pilot who used this particular type of plane had put in 91 hours of solo flying on these planes. Therefore, I do not think there was any reason to suspect that something was wrong technically in the construction of these planes.

श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाहा : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो जवाब में बताया गया है शासन द्वारा कि इन विमानों की कीमत क्या है या कितना नुकसान इससे हुआ है वह बताना जन सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यह प्रश्न जन सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बाधक बनता है क्योंकि सदन को यह जानने का अधिकार है कि हमारे देश का किस घटना में कितना नुकसान हुआ है, दूसरे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या

यह विमान हन्टर से महंगा पड़ता है या सस्ता पड़ता है? तीसरी बात.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक क्वेश्चन में आप तीन-चार कितने प्रश्न कर रहे हैं ?

श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाहा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि खराब बेदर में मिग-21 उड़ नहीं सकता तो टेकनीक की दृष्टि से इसकी जांच वह कराएंगे और ऐसे सुधार उसमें किये जाएंगे कि खराब बेदर में भी वह हन्टर की तरह से उड़ सके जैसा कि गणतंत्र के दिन प्रकट हुआ है?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : When defence equipments are purchased, they are done not in a day or two ; they are purchased after prolonged examination and after getting expert advice from the users. When the Air Force is satisfied about an equipment or aircraft, I think we shall have to allow them to get the plane which they would like to use.

SHRI RANGA : The question was whether he would get it examined or not. He gives some general answer. Is there no other Minister who could answer it ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I am prepared to answer any specific question which the hon. Mr. Ranga puts to me. About the plane which met with this accident, I explained that an enquiry was going on and it was being conducted by technically competent people in the Air Force.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : I should congratulate the Minister on his effort to camouflage a hyper-Brobdigan untruth in this way. He says that the fly-past was cancelled owing to bad weather. Is it not a fact that MIG 21s are all-weather fighter-interceptors and they can fly in any weather and at night also ? Is it also not a fact that on the very day that the fly-past was cancelled which, he said, was due to bad weather, the planes from the same squadrons were flight-tested for any defect that might be lying with them and so, actually, the fly-past was cancelled because it was suspected that all the MIGs were not fit and they were grounded ? Is this not a fact ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN): I would like to clarify the position. It is true that the MIGs can fly even in indifferent weather. But to organise a fly-past, it should be visible, and if the clouds are such that they cannot fly below the cloud level, obviously there is no point in arranging a fly-past.

The second thing which I would like to say is...

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : The Hunters could fly but the MIGs could not.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The second important point is that the clouds that day were very low, particularly at the ridge. Therefore, it was not safe to arrange the fly-past. The third point is, it is true that some helicopters and some Hunters did take part partially in the fly-past. The reasons for this was that the helicopters took off from the Safdarjang airport itself where the weather was comparatively better. The Hunters also took off from a surrounding aircraft where the weather was much better...(Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : Airport.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I meant airport. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a slip of the tongue.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Hunter aircraft took off from an airport where the weather was better and therefore they could come and take part in the fly-past, in the colour show. The MIGs were at a certain airport where the weather was so bad that it was dangerous to arrange that fly-past. They should accept what I say. There was no other defect. It is wrong to create a doubt about the effectiveness or the technique of our aircraft which are known to be very good aircraft.

Closure of Indian Business in Kenya

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*65. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh notices

have been served on Indian traders in Kenya stating that their trading licences would not be renewed ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have been given six months time to close their business ;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken up their cause with the Kenyan Government ; and

(d) the reaction of the Kenyan Government thereto ?

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

(b) Those who have been served with quit notices have been given 2 to 8 months time to wind up their establishments.

(c) and (d). Full details about the persons likely to be affected by these measures is not available so far. Usually, such persons are holders of British passports and hence the responsibility of the British Government. Our High Commission in Kenya is in touch with our nationals and necessary steps to safeguard their interests will be taken as far as possible.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is an utter disgrace that Indian nationals, whether in Kenya or in any other foreign country, are treated very badly, and time and again, we have brought to the notice of this Government the need to change our attitude and to see that our embassies work in a better way and a proper way to come to the aid and help of the Indian nationals there. Here is a case where the Indian nationals are facing two problems in Kenya. Those who have taken the citizenship of that country, that is, Kenya, are also not treated well, and people who are holding cards and licences for trade and other things temporarily are also not treated well.

I would like to point out that recently, Jomo Kenyatta, the President of Kenya, has made a statement that the Indian nationals will be treated well and all that. After sometime, The Mboya, the ex-Prime Minister of Kenya, said openly in a statement that the Indians are not adjusting themselves with the Kenyans and there is a lot of harassment by Indians, and in that statement, he has pointed out the worst situation that has developed in Kenya. May

I know whether the Government of India has appraised the situation and brought it to the notice of our Indian High Commission working there, and what steps have this Government taken to see that bilateral talks are held between these two countries for the smooth functioning of our Indian nationals there, whether they are traders or are following any other profession ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The difficulties of the people of Indian origin in East Africa have been discussed on the floor of the House on many occasions and Government have stated the position. It is true that people of Indian origin in East Africa and Kenya are facing difficulties. Certain policies are being pursued by those Governments, as a result of which they are faced with many difficulties and sometimes they are forced to leave those countries. The fact is that the policy pursued by Kenya is not discriminatory in character, inasmuch as these measures are not taken only against people of Asian region, but against all aliens and non-citizens. In that sense Indians alone are not the targets. In regard to those people who are Indian citizens, we own full responsibility and our High Commission there is giving them fullest protection. But a large majority of them are British passport-holders, who technically and legally come under the control of the British Government. It is the British Government who are not fulfilling their responsibility properly. All the same, on humanitarian grounds, we do everything possible to have their difficulties removed. We intercede on their behalf and we take up their cause with the local government as far as possible. We cannot do very much more than that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The latter part of my question was not properly answered. I am glad that of late Government have realised their responsibility and they sent recently a goodwill mission to those countries. May I know whether the goodwill mission have reported to the Government and what steps have been taken by the Government to help the Indian nationals in those countries who are facing a lot of problems ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : No report has come to us from the members of the Indian delegation. If and when it

does come to our notice, we will certainly study it and do whatever we can.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether during her last visit to Kenya, the Indian citizens there represented to her that in spite of the fact that 40,000 Indian citizens have acquired Kenyan citizenship, the Kenyan Government is still discriminating against them in matters of trade, commerce and Government service ? Did the Prime Minister assure them that after her talk with Mr. Kenyatta this sort of discrimination would not arise and is it a fact that later on it was found that still this policy of discrimination was being pursued ? Secondly, though the Government of India have opened a Consulate in Kenya, the Government of Kenya has not reciprocated it so far. What is the reason ? What steps are the Government of India taking to see that they open a Consulate here ? Thirdly, is it a fact that though the Indian mission consisting of some Members of Parliament which was sent to Africa wanted to visit Kenya, the Kenya Government refused to receive them and therefore, they did not visit Kenya ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : The hon. member referred to the visit by the Prime Minister to Kenya. The last time the Prime Minister visited it was during the independence of Kenya. It was not a question of discrimination at that time, because Kenyan citizenship was just coming into being at that time. Therefore, this question that the hon. Member has put is not quite correct. At that time there was a feeling that if they took up the Kenyan citizenship then there might be some kind of discrimination. This is really a matter to be sorted out by the people in a particular country within the sovereign rights of that particular country which deals with its citizens. Therefore, in this matter we should not give the impression that the citizens of Kenya are really looking to us for any kind of protection. This will make their position more difficult in their country. Would we wish Indian citizens to look to any other country for their protection ? They have to look to their own country. The suggestion given in the question is a wrong one. It will create great difficulties for those people if

there is a feeling that they are looking to some other country for protection.

So far as the question of the people who are non-citizens are concerned, it is a question for the country of which they are nationals to see on their behalf. This could be viewed only on humanitarian grounds. Though Professor Ranga has championed their cause several times he has not offered even one suggestion as to what we can do.

So far as the last part of the question is concerned, it is not quite correct to say that they had refused to receive the Indian delegation. In fact, they had indicated that they would very much like to receive the delegation. But the dates suggested by us were not suitable to them because some other foreign leaders were visiting Kenya at that time.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Is it not a fact that people of Indian origin in Kenya have assisted in bringing up the Kenyan nation? Is it also not a fact that people of Indian origin have helped Kenya in the political field and helped them to come to power? If both these are facts, is it proper for the President of Kenya to say that Indians are like flies and that they should be thrown out? May I know from the hon. Minister what he proposes to do in the matter...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, on a point of order. No derogatory remarks about the President of a foreign country is to be allowed in this House. Now the hon. Member has made some specific remarks about the President of Kenya. They should be expunged (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : It is a fact that Mr. Jomo Kenyatta has made those remarks. I can prove it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of proving a fact. It would be much better if you avoid reference to the name of the President because it is not admissible under our rules. You can refer generally to the leaders of Kenya or the Kenyan Government rather than bringing the name of the Head of the State of Kenya.

SHRI RANGA : The hon. Member has not said anything derogatory about the

President of Kenya. He simply asked whether it is proper for the President of a country to refer to Indians as flies. That is all what he has asked. It is for the Kenyan President, or anybody else in Kenya to say that he has never said that. He has not made any allegation or charge.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you always come to defend such questions? I have said that the Head of another State cannot be brought in and that he can say either the leaders of Kenya or the Government of Kenya.

SHRI RANGA : The question is whether it is true that he has made those remarks.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you come to his rescue? I do not like it.

SHRI RANGA : Every member has the right to defend another member, especially when he is on strong grounds.

MR. SPEAKER : You are questioning my ruling.

SHRI RANGA : I have every right to make a statement here that what the hon. Member has said is not wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : He is always coming up with wrong causes. No, that is not proper.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I did not mean any insult to Mr. Jomo Kenyatta. In fact, he has done a lot of service to his country. My point is that facts are misrepresented. When Indians have helped Kenya build as a nation, when Indians have helped Kenya politically to achieve its independence, certainly we have every right...

MR. SPEAKER : You are an old parliamentarian and you know what a question hour is. Why do you not ask a straight question instead of referring to other matters?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : When Shri Bhagat went to Kenya, he was not able to meet the President. In view of that, may I know whether any other Minister would be sent to discuss these matters amicably so that people of Indian origin in

Kenya can have a better treatment from the Government of Kenya ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have had occasion to answer many questions on this subject and have had full discussions on this House. I do not think the hon. Member has said anything new in this matter. The role played by Indians in the development of Kenya and other countries in East Africa is well known. It has been stated in this House and it has been recorded elsewhere too. It would not be right to call them any names, as the hon. Member has said. All these questions have been specifically answered so far as I recollect. Therefore in this question about Shri Bhagat's visit and what followed that, I do not think there is anything new that the hon. Member is asking me. We are not proposing to send any other Minister just now to discuss these things.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : We cannot find fault with the African countries for the policy of Africanisation. In their own right they are doing that. But we are there to protect our people, the Indian nationals, there. It is not a legal question; it is just a human question. I think, this distinction as to whether they are Kenyan citizens or Indian citizens or British passport holders, should not be there. May I know from the hon. Minister whether these people, who are refused trade licences and will be coming to India as they are Indian citizens, will be given certain facilities as they are facing lots of troubles here? For example, they are finding difficulty about getting ships and steamers. Only one ship a month is there. The difficulty is not only in Kenya; by the end of February from Uganda 40,000 repatriates will be coming to India. I want to know whether you will try to get more ships for them. Secondly, they are facing lots of troubles with Customs even though they come with their bag and baggage leaving their property there. I want to know whether there will be some human approach and a lenient policy towards them. Thirdly, will the Government solve their problem of property on the lines of the British who have taken over the responsibility and paid the Britishers there who have gone safely from there? Then, the British do not issue vouchers and that is why they are held up. Will the Government of India take up the

question with the British Government so that they are issued vouchers and can go there?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I think, at this stage it would perhaps be appropriate for us to see what is our right and position and what are the rights of other countries. When we talk of sovereignty and non-interference, it equally applies to other countries. The hon. Member has said that we should look at these people as Indian nationals. Then he says that, whether they are citizens of Kenya or whether they are British citizens, it does not matter. How could we do it? After all, we function within certain international norms.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : What about those who are Indian citizens?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : They are of Indian origin.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have got to see what is the possibility and what is it that can be done. If the hon. Member would kindly put this in this manner, he will perhaps be able to find an answer himself. He has talked about our interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : He has not done that.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : When we refer to people of Indian origin who have acquired the nationality of another country, we have to remember that they are the nationals of that country.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : I was talking about Indian citizens coming to India.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : There is no difficulty about Indian citizens coming to India.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There are difficulties.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agreement with U. S. S. R. for Purchase of MIGS

*62. **SHRI J. H. PATEL :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered

into an agreement with the Government of U. S. S. R. for the purchase of MIGS ;

(b) if so, the total number and the cost per MIG ; and

(c) the time by which these aircraft will be supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). We have in the past obtained MIG aircraft from USSR in the flyaway condition. As the House is aware we have regular programme of manufacture of these planes in our country. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details

Taking over Rupor, Harike and Ferozepur Dams by Bhakra Control Board

*66. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4799 on the 22nd December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether formal decisions for taking over Rupor, Harike and Ferozepur Dams from the Punjab Government and handing them over to Bhakra Control Board have been taken ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). Under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, the control of Rupor, Harike and Ferozepur headworks has to be with the Bhakra Management Board but the Punjab Government has been representing that the control of these headworks be allowed to remain with them. The matter is under consideration of the Central Government.

Indo-Nepal Talks

*67. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKER :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

SHRI RANJEET SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Nepal

talks held in New Delhi on January, 1970 had failed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether both the Governments have agreed for further talks ; and

(d) if not, whether Government have taken any initiative to continue the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Treaty of Trade and Transit 1960 defines the relations between India and Nepal in matters of trade and transit. In the memorandum of Understanding which supplements some of the procedures envisaged in the Treaty, it is provided that an Inter-Governmental Joint Committee consisting of officials of India and Nepal will meet periodically to ensure that difficulties in regard to matters of trade and transit are resolved expeditiously and satisfactorily for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

The Inter-Governmental Joint Committee met in New Delhi from the 8th to 16th January, 1970. The talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were inconclusive and will be resumed when the Committee meets next.

The talks related mainly to the deflection of trade, imports into India of Nepalese products not based principally on Nepalese raw materials and duty free entry of certain Nepalese products based on Nepalese raw materials. No date has yet been fixed for the next meeting of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee.

Finalisation of Fourth Five Year Plan

*68. SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, in what details it differs from the draft Plan presented last year ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) as revised will be considered by the National Development Council shortly and will thereafter be placed before Parliament.

Recommendation of Review Committee of State Trading Corporation

*69. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Review Committee of the State Trading Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) The following decisions have been taken on the important recommendations of the committee :—

- (i) The recommendation for strengthening the Board of Directors has been accepted. The post of Financial Adviser has been upgraded to that of Financial Director.
- (ii) The question of creation of a post of Vice-Chairman to attend to day-to-day matters and to coordinate the work of the Board will be examined later in the light of the growth of the Corporation's activities.
- (iii) The pattern of a holding company working through its subsidiaries has been accepted in principle. Specific action in this regard will be taken as and when it is seen that a well-defined sector or a particular Division in which the nature, volume and range of work

justifies its organisation into a subsidiary.

(iv) The recommendation that the MMTC should now or at a later stage become the subsidiary of the newly proposed holding company has not been accepted as the nature and volume of work of the MMTC are such that it cannot be efficiently managed as a subsidiary of another holding company.

(v) The recommendations for a regional set up for the Corporation's foreign offices and for starting new foreign offices have been noted. Decisions on individual offices will be taken on receipt of specific proposals from the Corporation.

(iv) The recommendation regarding the conversion of some of the show-rooms abroad into effective centres for sales promotion has been accepted in principle.

Study of the Production and Marketing Techniques of other Countries

*70. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to study the production and marketing techniques of different countries participating in Expo'70 to be organised in Japan ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Expo '70 is not a trade fair. Its central theme is "Progress and Harmony for Mankind". The Pavilions of the participating countries will project their cultural heritage and economic progress. Production and marketing techniques as such are not to be displayed in the National Pavilions. However the Government would take advantage of this opportunity to study the technological and scientific progress as represented in the various Pavilions.

Kalagarh Dam Project on Ramganga

*71. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had taken measures to speed up the work of the Kalagarh Dam Project on Ramganga ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in that direction ?

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

(b) The following steps have been taken to expedite the project :

(1) The outlay on the project in 1969-70 which had been earlier proposed as Rs. 10 crores has been raised to Rs. 14 crores.

(2) The design of the section of the Earth Dam for the current year's work has been suitably modified to facilitate use of river bed material. This would provide ready means to bring up the height of the Earth Dam to a safe level. For the construction of the Earth Dam to the originally designed section, it would have been necessary to employ more equipment than was available in serviceable condition on the project. The revised section would provide means to adhere to the production target for the current year.

(3) Arrangements have been made to transfer tyres for Bottom Dumpers from the Beas Project to the Ramganga Project to enable the machines to be put to optimum utilisation and to give the maximum desired production.

(4) The I. S. M., Washington, has made special arrangements for shipment of critical parts for the equipment working on the project so that the maximum number of machines are available for work during the year.

(5) Arrangements have been made to import additional equipment for

the project to meet the requirements of construction work in the following two years 1971 and 1972 so that the project can be completed as planned by June, 1973.

रूस को रेल के माल डिब्बे बेचने का करार

*72. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

श्री एस० आर० वामानी :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और रूस के बीच हुए रेलवे माल-डिब्बों की बिक्री के करार को रूस ने ठुकरा दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा करने के लिए रूस ने क्या कारण बताये हैं ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० मगत) : (क) और (ख). भारत तथा सोवियत संघ के बीच रेलवे माल डिब्बों का सोदा अभी तक तय नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि मूल्यों के प्रश्न पर कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका है ।

Manufacture of an Atom Bomb

*73. SHRI NITIRAJ SING
CHAUDHARY :
SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR :
SHRI DEVAN SEN :
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in view of Pakistan's and China's speeding up their nuclear power development, India will revise her atomic policy and manufacture an atom bomb ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Government fully appreciates the

anxiety expressed by hon'ble Members in their question, however, Government believe that the present policy of developing our scientific and technological capability in expanding our programme for the peaceful uses of atomic energy is in the best overall interest of the nation. In this matter, as in others, Government keep their policy under constant review taking into account the needs of our national defence and security.

पाकिस्तान को रूस द्वारा शस्त्रों का सम्भरण

*74. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवार :

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रूस ने पाकिस्तान को शस्त्र सप्लाई किये हैं अथवा करने का वायदा किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार के हथियार सप्लाई किये गये हैं अथवा करने का वायदा किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने रूस सरकार को इस मामले पर अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले पर उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जो हाँ।

(ख) हमारी सूचना के अनुसार सोवियत संघ ने टैंक, 130 एम० एम० गनों तथा गोली-बारूद, रडार सैट, हेलिकाप्टर, टैंकों के लिए फाल्तू पुर्जों और अन्य सैनिक सामान सप्लाई किये हैं। इस संबंध में कोई पुष्टीकरण नहीं कि सोवियत संघ ने किन किस्मों का और सैनिक साजसामान सप्लाई करना स्वीकार किया होगा।

(ग) और (घ). इन सप्लाईयों के संबंध में हमने अपनी चिन्ता सोवियत प्राधिकरणों को स्पष्ट कर दी है। उन्हें कहा गया है कि

पाकिस्तान की सशस्त्र शक्ति में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये भारी संकट का कारण होगी, और पाकिस्तान को आयुधों की सप्लाई उपद्वीप में तनाव बढ़ायेगी ही। हमें आशा है कि सोवियत सरकार और अन्य सरकारें इस बात का पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखेंगी।

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

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

(a) whether there are differences in the approach of India and the Super Powers to the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons ;

(b) what is Government's evaluation of the nuclear doctrines revealed at the SALT talks in Helsinki and elsewhere ; and

(c) whether Government is satisfied with the existing balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between India and the Nuclear Powers ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Yes, Sir. Government's views on this matter are well known.

(b) The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks held between the officials of the Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union in Helsinki in November/December, 1969 are bilateral and secret. The objective of the talks is to explore possibilities of limiting the nuclear first-strike capacity of the super-powers, the motive being to stabilise the existing balance of the nuclear armoury between the two powers which, it is hoped, would be a preventive measure against nuclear war. Government is not aware of the details of the discussions held at Helsinki.

(c) No, Sir. Government have been in favour of a simultaneous horizontal as well as vertical non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the ultimate objective being general and complete disarmament. The present stock-piling of nuclear weapons by the nuclear weapon states nurtures the arms race which constitutes a threat to world peace.

**Purchase of Heavy Machines by
U. S. S. R.**

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

(a) whether U. S. S. R. propose to buy heavy machines from India ; and

(b) if so, the prospects of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are prospects of exporting machinery and equipment manufactured at industrial enterprises set up in India with Soviet Assistance such as cranes, excavators etc. to U. S. S. R. from 1970-71 onwards.

**Opposition for Creation of Surpluses for
Export through Restraints on Domestic
Consumption**

*77. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry opposed the creation of surpluses for export through restraints on domestic consumption ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) At the Board of Trade meeting held on 15th December, 1969 the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry suggested that long term export planning should be based on production increases rather than mere tightening of the belt.

(b) Government do recognise that increased production is the key to increased exports but in the short run, due to shortages, it may sometimes be necessary to re-strain domestic consumption to the extent possible to maintain exports and earn foreign exchange.

**Development of Backward Areas in
various States**

*78. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain areas

in each State have remained backward despite the Four Five Year Plans ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Centre is accusing the States and *vice-versa* for neglecting these areas ;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government propose to appoint a high-powered commission to fix the responsibility for the backwardness and to decide the priorities for bringing these areas at par with other developed areas ; and

(d) if so, when such a commission will be appointed, if no commission is to be appointed, in what way Government are contemplating to ameliorate the condition of these backward areas either in cooperation with the State Governments or at their own ?

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

(a) To some extent, differences in the levels of development between different areas are due to variations in their physio-geographical conditions and resource endowments. But lack of adequate infra-structure facilities is also one of the main causes of the backwardness of certain pockets and it is one of the important objectives of the Plan to remove the imbalances in development of infra-structure facilities.

(b) The relationship between the Central and State Governments in promoting economic development is one of joint partnership which is based on a continuing studies evaluation and frank exchange of views.

These are not to be mistaken for accusations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In the Draft Fourth Plan, States have been requested to pay special attention to backward pockets by adopting development schemes specifically suited to local needs, potentialities and priorities. In this connection, attention is invited to pages 17 to 19 of the Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74—Draft, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House in April, 1969. They have also been asked to identify the most backward districts which would qualify for financial concessions and incentives in terms of the Reports of the Pande and Wanchoo Working Groups and the decisions taken a

a meeting of Chief Minister's held by the Planning Commission.

Separate Fleets for Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal

*79. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI J. AHMED :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to have separate fleets for Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal ;

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present ;

(c) whether Government propose to strengthen the Navy with the purchase of small submarines to patrol the coastal water, manufactured by commercial firms for private sale ; and

(d) if not, the arrangements being made to procure the small submarines ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Navy is divided into three Commands under Operational Control Authorities, who are responsible for all Naval operations in their respective areas of sea jurisdiction. The principal units of the Navy are, however, organised as one Indian Fleet.

(c) and (d). Various steps are being taken to modernise and build up the Navy to fulfil its role in both in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

Adulterated Milk Supplied to Jawans by a Contractor

*80. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation it was found in the last week of January, 1970 that milk used to be supplied to our Jawans by a contractor was found to be adulterated ;

(b) since how long such a practice was going on undetected in that area ;

(c) if so, what is the punishment awarded to this contractor for this criminal act ; and

(d) whether similar investigations have

been made in other military camps and establishments and if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. It is however correct that on the 13th January 1970, the C. B. I. took samples of milk from the Military Farm Depot at Calcutta. The test reports thereof are still awaited from the C. B. I.

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

(d) A case of alleged supply of sub-standard milk at Samba on 13th June 1967 was reported by the SPE Ambala. The case was investigated and finally dropped on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission.

Another case of alleged acceptance of sub-standard milk at Jamnagar was investigated in 1969 and the allegation was found to be incorrect.

Tariff for Inter-State Supply and Sale of Power

*81. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has directed the State Governments and State Electricity Boards to abide by the accepted recommendations of the Committee set up in 1966 to fix up tariff for inter-State supply and sale of power ; and

(b) whether some States have refused to cooperate in this matter and it has stood in the way of rural electrification ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for formulating guidelines for fixation of tariffs for inter-State supplies of power were considered by representatives of State Governments and State Electricity Boards at various regional meetings and eventually at the Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held at Nainital in May, 1969. The accepted guidelines are briefly as follows :

- (1) The cost of inter-State supply should be based on the pooled cost of generation (including the cost of power purchased, if any) and the appropriate cost of transmission of

the Grid from which the selling Board supplies power.

- (2) Tariffs for categories indicated below should be based on the cost of supply and should include profit element as follows :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (a) Long-term supply for a period of three years and more | ...3% |
| (b) Temporary power supply for purposes below 3 years : | |
| (i) Up to one year | ...1% |
| (ii) Up to two years | ...2% |
| (iii) Up to three years | ...3% |
| (c) Seasonal supply | ...½% |
| (d) Exchange of power between inter-connected systems leading to integrated operation of Regional Systems | ...½% |
| (e) Distress power supply | No profit element. |

In respect of restricted power supply during peak or off-peak hours, the tariffs should be negotiated between the purchasing and selling Boards.

- (3) A two-part tariff may be adopted in the case of categories (a) and (b) and energy charges only in respect of the other categories.
- (4) No duty or tax should be levied on inter-State sales of power.
- (5) Disputes arising out of different interpretations and calculations may be referred to the Central Electricity Authority whose decision shall be acceptable to both the parties.

The accepted guidelines have been communicated to all State Governments and State Electricity Boards by Resolution dated 27th November, 1969 notified in the gazette of India and objection has been received so far from any of the State Governments/State Electricity Boards.

Power Shortage in Delhi

*82. SHRI CHANDER SHEKHAR SINGH :

SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 24th December, 1969 wherein it has been stated that there was great shortage of power in the Capital during December, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of electricity in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The Press Report referred to a likely power shortage in Delhi as a result of the shut-down of Unit No. 2 (62.5 MW) of the Indraprastha Power Station of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking on 21st December, 1969 for repairs of the boiler and also referred to measures taken by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking authorities to increase the local power supply in the near future viz ; repairs of unit No. 3 and installation of an additional unit of 55 MW at the Indraprastha Power Station.

Unit No. 2 was put back into commission after repairs on 25th December, 1969. It was again shut down on 27th January, 1970 due to failure of hydraulic oil pressure and after repairs and trial tests it was re-commissioned from 21st February, 1970. During the period it was shut-down, the full demand of Delhi was met by power supply from the other generating units of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and from the Bhakra Nangal System. There was no load shedding in Delhi during the periods of shut down of Unit No. 2.

The repairs of Unit No. 3 of 62.5 MW which was shut down for major repairs on 24th July, 1969, are expected to be completed by May-June, 1970. In respect of the erection of the additional unit of 55 MW in the Indraprastha Power Station, there has been substantial progress and the unit is expected to be commissioned by September, 1970.

Invitation to Foreign Minister of Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam

*83. SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report stating that the Foreign Minister has invited the Foreign Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam to visit India as a State guest ; and

(c) if so, whether it is in consonance with the policy of non-alignment ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Foreign Minister has already stated in Parliament that he had mentioned to Madame Binh when he had met her in Hanoi that she would be most welcome to come to India so that we would have an opportunity to discuss further with her the situation in Vietnam.

(b) In view of India's position as Chairman of the International Control Commission it is desirable for India to have close contacts with all parties in Vietnam. This is in consonance with the Government of India's policy of non-alignment.

Setting up of an Agency to Undertake Import of Cotton

***84. DR. RANEN SEN :**
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps to set up in the public sector an agency to undertake import of cotton from the year 1970-71 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Official Committee which was set up to work out details of the Public Sector Agency has now submitted its report and action to establish the public sector agency is being processed.

Deputation of Departmental Officers to Expo. 70

***85. SHRI RAM CHARAN :** Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE** be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3467 on the 10th December, 1969 and state :

(a) the total number of departmental officers selected and likely to be deputed to Expo. 70 Osaka, Japan ; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officials out of them selected to be deputed to Japan ?

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

(b) Three.

Nagas Captured on Return from China

***86. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :**
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 300 Nagas were captured, some of them with Chinese arms and instruction books, on return from China and held in custody under the Preventive Detention Act and 200 of them were released before the Prevention Detention Act lapsed on the 31st December, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to have a common judiciary of Nagaland and Assam for the trial of Naga rebels ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). 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 were rearrested. Since the State Government had some difficulty in proceeding against these persons in Nagaland, on an application from the State Government, the High Court of Assam and Nagaland have passed interim orders transferring the accused persons to the jurisdiction of the District Magistrate, Nowgong.

Presence of Foreign Navy in Indian Ocean

*87. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign Navy are still present in the Indian Waters and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). We control the entry of foreign warships in our territorial waters. They are received at Indian ports with the approval of Government. However, the presence of foreign naval vessels in the Indian Ocean area beyond our territorial waters has been noticed. As indicated earlier on the floor of the House, Government would like the Indian Ocean area to remain free of tensions and a zone free of nuclear weapons.

विजयंत टैंक के लिये फालतू पुर्जों का आयात

*88. श्री आर्य दास :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कारखानों में बनने वाले टैंकों में प्रयुक्त होने वाले अधिकांश पुर्जों का अभी भी विदेशों से आयात किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि "विजयंत" टैंक में प्रयुक्त आधे से अधिक पुर्जों का विदेशों से आयात किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो देश में ही सभी पुर्जों का निर्माण करने में क्या कठिनाई अनुभव की जा रही है और यदि इस दिशा में कोई प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं तो यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) में (ग). जी नहीं। लागत की परिभाषा में, विजयंत टैंक के संघटकों का 55 प्रतिशत से अधिक का उत्पादन देश में ही किया जा रहा है। राजकीय तथा निजी क्षेत्र में नये देशीय साधनों का विकास करके, तथा वर्तमान क्षमता में वृद्धि करके आयात अंश की प्रगतिशीलता से कम किया जा रहा है। कम राशियों में आवश्यक कुछ मदों को छोड़कर, कि जिनके लिये देशीय क्षमता स्थापित करना आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकर नहीं है, विजयंत टैंक के सभी संघटक भारत में ही उत्पादित किये जाने प्रत्याशित हैं।

Inquiry into cost Structure of Nuclear Weapons

*89. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have instituted an enquiry into the cost structure of nuclear weapons ;

(b) whether this study has been undertaken at the instance of the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission ; and

(c) if so, the reasons advanced by the Chairman to institute this study ?

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

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

Loktak Project

*90. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in the work of Loktak Project ;

(b) when the work of the Project will be taken up ;

(c) the total amount sanctioned for this Project ; and

(d) the proposed period to be taken in completing the project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Detailed investigation have been completed. Arrangements for the construction of approach roads, colony buildings and provision for construction power etc. have been finalised. Detailed design of the project is in progress.

(b) The actual construction of the project will be taken up immediately.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1090.19 lakhs has been provided for the project under the Fourth Plan.

(d) The project is expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Gross National Product and Per Capita Income

401. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the Gross National Product and *per capita* income in India, year-wise from 1966-67 to 1968-69 at constant prices ;

(b) the India's position among developed, other developing countries and countries with so-called centrally planned economies ;

(c) the compound rate of growth in Gross National Product and *per capita* income in each of the above categories of countries between 1966-67 and 1968-69 ;

(d) the compound rates of growth in (i) cereal, (ii) agricultural and the (iii) industrial production in each of the above categories of countries including India between 1966-67 and 1968-69 ; and

(e) the share of (i) agriculture (ii) organised industry and mining (iii) small scale industry and (iv) service in the total national income in each of the above categories of countries including India, year-wise, from 1966-67 to 1968-69 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The figures of total and *per capita* gross national product (GNP) in India for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given below :

Year	Total GNP (Rs. crores)	Per Capita GNP (Rs.)
1966-67	16,233	323.5
1967-68	17,622	342.6

Similar figures for 1968-69 are not yet available. The corresponding figures of total and *per capita net* national income at 1960-61 prices for the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 are, however, given below :

Year	Total net national income (in Rs. crores)	Per Capita net national income (in Rs.)
1966-67	15,173	302.4
1967-68	16,525	321.3
1968-69	16,830	319.3

(b) India's position among developed countries and other developing countries in terms of *per capita* national income during 1963-64 for which comparatively fuller statistics are available is given below :

	average <i>per capita</i> national income (in US \$)
Developed countries	1366
Developing countries	128
of which India	78

Comparable estimates in respect of countries with centrally planned economies are not available.

(c) to (e). The required figures by the given categories of countries are not available. The corresponding figures in respect of India are given below to the extent they are available :

	Compound rate of growth between 1966-67 and 1968-69
Net National Income	5.3%
Per capita net national income	2.8%
Cereal production	13.1%
Agricultural production	9.8%
Industrial production (between calendar years 1966 and 68)	2.8%

Sectors	Percentage share in total net national income	
	1966-67	1967-68
Agriculture	47.8	51.9
Organised industry and mining	9.6	8.4
Small scale industry	5.6	5.2
Service	30.9	29.0
Other sectors	6.1	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये सिंचाई परियोजनायें

402. गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कितनी परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृत दी गई और प्रत्येक परियोजना की लागत कितनी है;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं की पूर्णता के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी; और

(ग) उस राज्य में इस समय बड़ी और मध्यम आकार की परियोजनाओं से वस्तुतः कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) 1968-69 के अन्त तक, मध्य प्रदेश में बृहत् तथा मध्यम स्कीमों से 16.88 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की गयी थी।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश में 1-1-67 से लेकर आज तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण।

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपयों में	अन्तिम लाभ लाख एकड़ों में	अभ्युक्ति
1.	हसदेव दक्षिण तट नहर	497.21	1.17	
2.	दुधवा (संशोधित अनुमान)	311.34	●	● प्रत्यक्ष लाभ कोई नहीं। लाभ 'महानदी नहर प्रणाली का पुनरुपेण' के अन्तर्गत है।
3.	महानदी नहर प्रणाली का पुनरुपेण	282.69	1.40	
4.	बाघ दक्षिण तट नहर	371.98	0.528	
5.	कुंवर पुर ताल	85.64	0.105	
6.	बारगूर नाला ताल	70.14	0.06	

Value of Exports and Imports

403. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of export, traditional and non-traditional items separately, to U.S.S.R., Poland, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania and Yugoslavia in Europe, Cuba in Latin America and Peoples' Republic of China, North Korea, North Vietnam and Mongolia in Asia during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(b) the value of principal items exported during the above period, yearwise ; and

(c) the value of imports from each of the above countries during the above period ?

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. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2588/70]

Complaint Against Messrs. Diamond Drum and Bucket Factory, Bombay

405. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against misuse of advance export quota by Messrs. Diamond Drum and Bucket Factory, 168, Bapty Road, Two Tanks, Bombay ;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The nature of the allegations made in the complaints were :

(i) misuse of import licences ;

(ii) misuse of advance quota of GP sheets ; and

(iii) non-fulfilment of the export of the export obligation on the basis of which the firm had obtained the advance quota.

(c) appropriate action will be taken on completion of the enquiries which are in progress.

Indians in Ceylon

407. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the main points discussed with the leaders of Ceylon and others in Ceylon by our Minister in-waiting who accompanied the President during January, 1970 regarding the Indians in Ceylon ; and

(b) whether the Kachhativu issue was also discussed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The further strengthening of Indo-Ceylon relations was the principal focus of discussion.

(b) No, Sir.

Scientific Journals Brought Out by Defence Research and Development Organisation

408. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the scientific journals brought out by the Defence Research and Development Organisation ;

(b) whether these publications are useful for students ;

(c) if so, whether these publications are popular among the Universities and Colleges ; and

(d) if not, the steps which are being taken to popularise these publications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre, Delhi, brings out the following scientific journals on behalf of the Defence R and D Organisation :

(i) Defence Science Journal.

(ii) R and D Digest.

(iii) Popular Science and Technology (Ad-hoc) publication.

(i) Defence Science Journal.—publishes original research papers in basic and applied sciences and covers almost all branches of science

and technology related to the problems of defence.

- (ii) *R and D Digest*.—narrates the unclassified work and achievements of R and D Labs/Establishments and their application to the problems of defence.

- (iii) *Popular Science and Technology (PST)*.—was started to popularise and stimulate interest in science and technology particularly on topics of interest to defence. It endeavours to convey information in simple language and is illustrated to bring out clearly the scientific ideas. This is a priced publication.

(b) These publications are brought out with a specific aim of helping R and D workers in carrying on their defence oriented research projects and to bring to the notice of the Service Officers, in simple language, the attainment of modern science and technology. School and College students may also read these journals with advantage.

(c) As stated above these publications are not meant for Universities and Colleges but some copies are made available to them when specially requested.

- (d) (i) On the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament, steps have been taken to popularise the PST Journal by displaying them in the railway bookstalls and with other recognised book sellers.

- (ii) Though primarily meant for Services and R and D Personnel, some copies of the R and D Digest are distributed to the Universities, National Laboratories, Research Institutes and National Cadet Corps, who are interested in the type of work being done in Defence R and D Estts./Labs.

Publications Brought Out by Directorate of Military Regulations and Forms

409. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of the publications

brought out by the Directorate of Military Regulations and Forms ;

(b) the number of each publication printed annually during the last three years ;

(c) the number of each publication sold annually during the last three years ;

(d) the percentage of each of the unsold publications ; and

(e) the reasons for the high percentage of unsold publications and the measures taken to remedy this ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2589/70].

Irrigational Facilities in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas by Bihar Government

410. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Praganas areas are getting step-motely treatment by the Government of Bihar so far as irrigational facilities are concerned ; and

(b) if so the total irrigated area out of the total cultivable area in this region and the total irrigated area out of the total cultivable area of the rest of Bihar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Water resources and technologically favourable sites for their exploitation are not uniformly distributed and the possibilities of Irrigation development would thus vary from region to region. Further, "Irrigation" being State subject, the outlays on irrigation projects have to be accommodated within the overall ceilings and the sectoral outlays of State Plans. Subject to these limitations, irrigation projects in the States are geared to securing a balanced development of the regions within the States, meeting the requirements of food production and in particular, catering to the special needs of backward and drought affected areas.

The cultivable area and the irrigation

potential at present from major and medium irrigation projects in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas, and the rest of Bihar are as follows :—

(Lakh Acres)

	Cultivable area	Irrigation potential from major and medium projects
Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas	55	3.21
Rest of Bihar	188	20.79

Alleged Disparities in States Plan Outlays

411. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn by the Planning Commission to the large disparities in the (i) State-wise *per capita* income, (ii) State-wise *per capita* Plan outlay, (iii) State-wise *per capita* Central assistance, and (iv) Centre's own Plan outlay State-wise *per capita* in the last 18-19 years ;

(b) if so, the details of these outlays and disparities ; and

(c) the fiscal, economic and other measures proposed to reduce this inequality ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Outlays on State Plan are not determined on *per capita* considerations. Disparity in *per capita* incomes, however, has been taken into account while distributing part of the Central assistance to those States whose *per capita* incomes are below the National level.

The outlays in the Central Plan are for the development of a basic socio-economic framework for the country as a whole and as such are not divisible Statewise.

A statement showing the *per capita* income Statewise as worked out by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2590/70]

(c) Measures proposed to be undertaken to deal with the regional disparities have

been spelt out in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 Pages 17-19, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House in April, 1962.

Taking Over of Sick Mills of Kanpur

413. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
DR. RENEN SEN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the sick mills of Kanpur and to solve the problem of industry and employees; and

(b) if, so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) An Authorised Controller has already been appointed for the New Victoria Mills, Kanpur. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Central Government for taking over the management of other mills at Kanpur.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Foreign Plantations

414. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made by the foreign plantation owners in tea and rubber plantations in India ;

(b) what was their net profit from these plantations for the last three years ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to nationalise these foreign owned plantations ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in that direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Foreign Investment in

Plantations industry amounted to Rs. 1.8.7 crores at the end of March, 1967, the latest year for which complete data is available with the Reserve Bank of India. This amount represents investment by Branches of Sterling Companies amounting to Rs. 113.7 crores.

(b) The total net earnings of profits accruing to non-residents from the plantations industry amounted to Rs. 6.2 crores, Rs. 3.7 crores and Rs. 6.7 crores during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Tractors by Bharat Earth Movers

415. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to entrust the work regarding the manufacture of tractors for the development of intensive agriculture to the Bharat Earth Movers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). One of the three models of Crawler Tractors taken up for manufacture by Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. under the Technical Collaboration of M/S Komatsu Manufacturing Co. of Japan, i.e. D50-A-15 Crawler Tractor, is *inter-alia* intended to meet the requirements of intensive development of agriculture also. This is a 90 Horse Power Crawler Tractor suited for land reclamation, ploughing, harrowing, etc., with the help of different attachments. During 1969-70, Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. are likely to produce 125 Nos. of this model but their manufacturing programme envisages an ultimate annual production rate of 300 Nos. of D50 Crawler Tractors.

Textile Mills taken over by Government

416. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how many textile mills have been taken over by Government due to failure

of the obligation of such mill proprietors ; and

(b) the names along with dates, when each factory was taken over ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The management of 21 cotton textile mills has been taken over by Government under Section 18A of the Industries (Dev. and Reg.) Act., 1951.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2591/70*]

Reopening of taken over Textile Mills

417. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) when Government propose to reopen the taken-over textile mills ;

(b) if so, whether any compensation was given to the employees of these mills ; and

(c) if so, how much to each mill employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Out of the 21 cotton textile mills, the management of which has been taken over by Government under section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to date, 19 have already reopened. The remaining 2 mills are expected to re-open shortly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of 'Instant Tea' Industry

418. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have granted permission for the establishment of 'Instant Tea' Industry and if so, the location where it is proposed to be set up ;

(b) whether the firm which has been granted permission has no experience in tea business ;

(c) whether the products will be only exported ;

(d) whether Government propose to allow some other industries also to establish such units as would only export their products and if so, what are those industries ; and

(e) what are generally the considerations on which such permission is granted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. An instant tea plant has been set up at Munnar in Kerala State and another at Cholady in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Both the firms concerned have experience in tea or instant tea business. So far as this country is concerned, it is a new product and the Technical know-how has been obtained by them from their foreign collaborators.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Apart from the two firms which are engaged in the manufacture of instant tea, the proposal of another firm of M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi to set up a factory at Annamalai, Tamil Nadu, for the manufacture of "beverage base and concentrate from green tea leaves" has been approved. One of the conditions stipulated is that their entire production will be exported.

(e) Apart from the question of reputation of the firms and the foreign exchange involvement, the main considerations, are the availability of technical know-how for the manufacture of the product and the demand for the product in the overseas markets.

Production of Wool from Human Hair

519. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the experiment at the Defence Laboratory to regenerate wool out of the human hair has been successful ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a plant to produce wool from human hair has already been undertaken ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

search Laboratory (Materials) at Kanpur has been able to produce a kind of fine wool from human hair.

(b) and (c). At present only Laboratory scale technique has been developed and the stage has not yet been reached for commercial scale production.

Improvement in Handloom Industry of Manipur

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

(a) the measures so far adopted by Government towards improving the handloom industry of Manipur in the year 1969-70 and the market so far maintained for the sale of the Manipur handloom products ; and

(b) whether Government are selling the handloom products at State Emporia in a number of cities in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

The following measures have been adopted by Manipur Government :

(1) In order to standardise Handloom products the Schemes for (i) quality control and (ii) evolving new designs based on traditional designs have been introduced.

(2) Following financial assistance was provided :

(i) Rs. 60,000 for working capital requirement to 20 weavers' societies ;

(ii) Rs. 15,000 for opening sales depots to 11 societies ;

(iii) Rs. 20,000 for purchase of improved type of equipments to 26 societies ;

(iv) Rs. 1,000 to one Apex Society as transport subsidy on yarn ;

(v) Rs. 50,000 as rebate on sales of handloom cloth to 30 societies.

- (vi) Rs. 16,200 as managerial subsidy to 12 weavers societies.
- (3) 24 skilled weavers of Tribal Areas have been given financial assistance for improving their small handloom industries.
- (4) Handloom products are procured by the State Handloom Apex Society for sale through affiliated bodies of the All India Handloom Board.
- (5) 11 weavers' societies have opened sales depots for selling handloom products inside Manipur.
- (6) 120 unskilled weavers are under training in 8 weaving training centres.

Opening of Manipur Handloom Emporium at New Delhi

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

(a) the progress so far made in the opening of the Manipur Handloom Emporium at New Delhi ; and

(b) when the said Emporium will be opened and what is its location ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The building for the Manipur Emporium at Irwin Road, New Delhi is now under construction and it is likely to be opened in March-April, 1971.

Crisis in Textile Industry in Tamil Nadu

422. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the textile industry in Tamil Nadu is facing a serious crisis ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Government has requested for a

special allotment of staple fibre to the sick mills as a measure of assistance to revive the textile industry in Tamil Nadu ;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(e) if not the reasons, therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Textile Industry in Tamil Nadu is not facing a serious crisis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). There being no control on sale or distribution of staple fibre, the State Government's request was not found feasible. However, Government have since decided to import a specific quantity of staple fibre to supplement supply of cotton and this will be allotted to the mills in the country.

Setting up of a Raw Material's Bank

423. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a raw materials bank for supplying industrial raw materials to export industries at international prices ;

(b) if so, whether any decision in this connection has been taken ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

चावल का तस्करी व्यापार

424. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में भारत नेपाल सीमा पर स्थित जयनगर में मदन मुरारका, धनुषा, हनुमान और बुढा चावल मिलों की शाखाएँ नेपाल से लाहून, इकराही, सिरहा, जनकपुर और कई अन्य स्थानों पर हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इन मिलों के मालिक जयनगर में घान खरीदकर उससे चावल निकालते हैं और फिर इसे नेपाल में अपने उपरोक्त केन्द्रों में भेज देते हैं, और उसके बाद नेपाल सरकार से परमिट प्राप्त कर के इस चावल को गलगलिया नामक स्थान से बाहर भेज दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बंबेईश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में डायमन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जहाँ तक ज्ञात है, प्रश्न में पूछे गये मिलों की छात्तायें लाहून, इकराही, सिरहा तथा जनक पुर में नहीं हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Unauthorised Combing Units

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

(a) the total combing capacity in the units at present for converting wool, nylon and staple fibre into tops, item-wise and unit-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are unauthorised combing units in the country and if so, what is their number ; and

(c) the estimated combing capacity for the Fourth Plan and to whom the combing capacities are to be given during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) According to the repliminary information received from the Excise authorities 17 combing units are alleged to be unauthorised and some of them claim to have come into existence prior to imposition of control on installation of combing machinery. These cases are under scrutiny.

(c) The matter is under review,

Statement

Name of the combor	Installed capacity (in million lbs.)
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A. Wool Combers

1. Wool Combers of India Ltd., Calcutta.	13.0
2. Modella Wollens, Chandigarh.	4.5
3. R.K. Wool Combers, Ludhiana.	3.7
4. Pearl Woollen Mills, Ludhiana.	3.0
5. Dhruva Woollen Mills, Bombay.	1.5
6. Foreign Import Export Association, Kotah.	1.5
7. Doon Valley Combers, Dehradun.	3.0
8. All India Wool Combers Coop. Societv, Ludhiana.	1.2
9. Asian Combing Mills, Ludhiana.	0.8
10. Panipat Wollen and General Mills, Kharar.	0.8

Total : 33.0

B. Synthetic top Makers :

1. Wellman India, Bombay.	1.56
2. Commonwealth Synthetics, Ludhiana.	1.00
3. R. K. Synthetics, Bombay.	1.00

Total : 3.56

Alleged Training of Hostile Nagas by North Vietnam

426. SHRI K. M. Koushik :
 SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
 SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
 SHRI SARDHAKAR SUPAKAR :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI D. AMAT :
 SHRI R. V. NAIK :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI HEM RAJ :
 SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
 SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
 SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
 SHRIMATI SHARDA
 MUKHERJEE :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
 SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
 SHRI RAM SWARUP
 VIDARTHI :
 SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report which appeared in several papers on the 8th January, 1970 stating that the North Vietnam extended training facilities to the hostile Nagas ; and

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

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

(b) The matter was taken up with the DRVN Government who have categorically denied this. Government of India accept this position.

**Provisional Revolutionary Government
 of South Vietnam's Delegation's
 Visit to India**

427. SHRI K. M. Koushik :
 SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA :
 SHRI D. N. DEB :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
 SHRI D. AMAT :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 SHRIMATI SHARDA
 MUKERJEE :
 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam visited India during December, 1969 and January, 1970 ;

(b) whether, during the course of their stay in New Delhi, they called on the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and several officials of the External Affairs Ministry ; and

(c) if so, the details of discussions held with the delegation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A group of six persons sponsored by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam visited India from December 13, 1969 to January 9, 1970 at the invitation of two private Indian organisations.

(b) Mr. Van Tien was received in his personal capacity by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister and some officials of the External Affairs Ministry.

(c) It is customary not to divulge the details of such discussions.

**Visit to India by Wives of American
 Servicemen Missing in Vietnam**

428. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
 SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
 SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI K. HALDER :
 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wives of four American Servicemen missing in Vietnam visited India during the second week of January, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whom they met and the result of the meeting ;

(c) whether their visit was sponsored by the American Government ; and

(d) whether the application for the visa by these four women was sponsored by the American Government ?

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

(b) They met the Prime Minister and the

Foreign Secretary. They were informed that such assistance as was possible would be given to them on humanitarian grounds.

(c) The Government of India have no information regarding US Government sponsorship.

(d) No, Sir.

**Ban on Display of Pictures of Netaji
Subhash Chandra Bose in Defence
Establishments**

429. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that immediately after the dawn of Independence Government had issued an order banning the display of pictures of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in Units, Formations and Training Establishments of the Armed Forces and Auxiliary Arms ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said order has so far neither been withdrawn nor rescinded inspite of requests made by some organisations and individuals ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government propose to consider the question of withdrawing or rescinding the order in question ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. With the exception of Mahatma Gandhi, no photograph of any other non-official person, is permitted to be displayed in Units, Formations and Training Establishments.

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

Withdrawal of Indian Wireless Operations

430. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI :

SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indian Wireless Oper-

rators posted on the Sino-Nepalese border have been sent back to India and replaced by the Nepalese personnel ;

(b) if so, when they came back to India and what was their number ; and

(c) how many more Indian Wireless Operators are on the Sino-Nepalese border and when they are also likely to be relieved and return to India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Under the agreement arrived at between the Government of India and Nepal, Indian personnel whose services had been loaned to Nepal for manning wireless communications in the check-posts on the Sino-Nepalese border are being replaced by Nepalese personnel gradually.

(b) and (c). The replacement commenced in December, 1969 and so far Indian personnel from eight check-posts have been withdrawn. The process is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Strengthening of Indo-African Ties

431. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for strengthening Indo-African ties, economic relations, collaboration in trade and commerce, extension of credit facilities and technical know-how etc., is under the consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised and become effective ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The question of strengthening India's relations in the commercial, economic and technical fields with african and other countries is under Government's constant review and all such steps as are feasible are taken in consultation with India's representatives abroad. It would be difficult to spell out the details of the various proposed measures.

Expert Panels to Assist Foreign Ministry

432. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to set up Panels of experts to assist his Ministry is under consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons which necessitated the setting up of Panels ;

(c) when the proposal is likely to be finalised ; and

(d) the details in regard to (i) the number of Panels to be set up ; (ii) their constitutions and functions separately ; and (iii) the sources from which members of the Panels will be drawn ?

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

(a) The Ministry has been considering the question of enabling the Policy Planning Division to have the benefit of the views of outside scholars and experts in the field of foreign relations. This is in keeping with the recommendations of the Pillai Committee Report which was placed before Parliament on 23-11-1966.

(c) The panels will be finalised very soon.

(d) These panels are intended to be informal groups of experts who would give their views to the Ministry on various international questions. The members will be drawn from academic and other specialised institutions in the country and from among retired officials with expert knowledge of international relations. To start with, a few panels on subjects of special interest to India are being set up.

Machinery and Parts of Equipment Stolen from Farakka Project

433. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI ATAM DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several lakhs of worth machinery and parts belonging to the equipment of the Farakka Project has been stolen recently ;

(b) if so, the actual loss of the property ;

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the property ;

(d) whether this loss of vital parts of the machinery had any adverse effect on the project ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Some vital parts have been found missing during the last few months from certain equipment, rendering it immobile.

(b) The actual loss is being assessed.

(c) The matter has been reported to the Police Department of the West Bengal Government for necessary investigations. The Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister, West Bengal have also been apprised of this position.

(d) The progress of the construction of Farakka Barrage has been slowed down.

(e) The details are being worked out.

Ordnance Production Board

434. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 419 on the 19th November, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have examined the question of establishing an Ordnance Production Board ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) Final decision about it would be taken shortly.

Expenditure on "Sun House" in London

435. **SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :**
Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount was spent on sun-house in London belonging to Government without proper sanction ;

(b) if so, the amount spent and reasons for not taking sanction ; and

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has raised any objection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The work on essential repairs of "Sun House" estimated to cost £4300 was undertaken with the concurrence of the Financial Adviser in London. The expenditure involved was subsequently regularised by Government.

(b) The actual expenditure incurred amounted to £6225. As no repairs were undertaken after 1957-58 and as the official surveyors advised carrying out of essential repairs without delay before the onset of winter, it became imperative to take the work in hand.

(c) Yes, Sir. This appeared as a para in the Audit Report (Civil) 1969, which was considered by the Public Accounts Committee in their meeting held on 31st October, 1969.

Nationalisation of Foreign Trade

436. **SHRI MAYAVAN :**
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI RAM SINGH
AYARWAL :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have worked out a programme for taking over import and export trade :

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken ; and

(c) the main features of the programme chalked out by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). It is the policy of the Government to extend progressively the scope of activities of the State Trading Agencies in the import and export trade. In accordance with this policy, import and export of a number of commodities has been canalised through STC and MMTC. Such canalisation is proposed to be extended in future to such new items as are found suitable for State Trading.

A statement showing items whose import or export is canalised through the STC and MMTC is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2592/70.]

Power Plant for N. E. F. A.

437. **SHRI MAYAVAN :**
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a power plant in NEFA ;

(b) if so, whether the project report has been prepared ;

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken ; and

(d) the cost of expenditure involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A hydro-electric project in the Kameng District of NEFA is under detailed investigation at present. The project report will be prepared after the detailed investigations are completed.

(c) and (d). Details of cost etc. will be known after the project report is prepared. Final decision regarding the implementation of the Project will then be taken after considering the project report.

Libellous Assertions about certain Parts of India

438. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has examined letters written by some M.P.'s containing extracts from a "Purported Pamphlets" published in 1967 containing certain fairly tendentious, false and slanted assertions about certain parts of India ;

(b) if so, the details of the examination ; and

(c) the action which has been taken against the persons held responsible ?

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

(b) The Government of DRVN have denied having published any such pamphlet. Enquiries made by our Consulate General in Hanoi have not established any evidence of such a pamphlet having been published in Hanoi.

(c) Does not arise.

Exchange of Letters among Prime Ministers of India, U. S. S. R. and Pakistan President

439. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. S. S. R. Prime Minister had written a letter to the Indian Prime Minister on the occasion of the Fourth Anniversary of the Tashkent Declaration ;

(b) if so, the contents thereof ;

(c) whether the Prime Minister of India also wrote to the U. S. S. R. Prime Minister and President of Pakistan ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether any reply was received from President of Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The text of the letter is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2593/70]

(c) to (e). The texts of the messages from the Prime Minister to Chairman Kosygin and President Yahya Khan and of the latter's reply are also placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2593/70]

Criteria for Selection of Industrially Backward Districts

440. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has laid down the criteria to be adopted for the selection of industrially backward Districts in consultation with the financial institutions and the States ;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission had already addressed to the State Governments in the matter ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Planning Commission, in consultation with the financial institutions, has

evolved criteria which are to be adopted by the State Governments as guidelines for selection of industrially backward districts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Replies from a number of States and Union Territories are still awaited.

Asian Common Market

441. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal has suggested to India a Common Market consisting of India, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Burma and Ceylon on the lines of European Common market ;

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

(c) whether the proposal has been accepted by all the concerned countries ; and

(d) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There has been a press report about a statement said to have been made by the Nepalese Ambassador about a common market between India, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Burma and Ceylon on the lines of the European Common Market. No such proposal has, however, been received from the Government of Nepal.

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

Lifting of U. S. Embargo on Arms Supply to Pakistan

442. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH

SHASTRI :

SHRI ATAM DAS :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

SHRI HEM RAJ :

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that U. S. Government has decided to withdraw its embargo on arms supplies to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether this move will help Pakistan to prepare fully against India as all the countries, U. S. S. R., China and now U. S. A. will resume the arms supply to Pakistan ;

(c) is so, the manner in which India will face the challenge created by the decision of U. S. A ; and

(d) whether in view of this, U. S. S. R. has been asked to stop the arms supply to Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) As far as the Government of India are aware, the policy of the U. S. government regarding the existing embargo on arms supplies to Pakistan is still under review.

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

Shift in Foreign Policy

443. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is considering some shifts in India's foreign policy during the

1970, while keeping the two factors in view Peking's approach to Sino-Indian relations and the non-aligned preparatory conference in Dur-es-Salemm in April ;

(b) if so, whether there has been some shifts in Peking's approach towards U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. for betterment ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken towards them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of India take fully into account in the conduct of her foreign policy all changes and developments in the international situation. However, neither in regard to Peking's approach to Sino-Indian relations nor in connection with the proposed preparatory conference of non-aligned nations have any developments taken place which would necessitate a shift in India's foreign policy.

(b) and (c). Government have noticed that talks have been taking place between China and U. S. A., and China and the U. S. S. R. These developments are under careful observation and their implications for our country and the world generally under study. India has always stood in favour of the solution of problems between countries through peaceful discussion and negotiation.

Labour Problem in Farakka Barrage Project

444. SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :
SHRI M. H. GOWDA :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether there is serious setback in the progress of the construction of Farakka Barrage on account of labour troubles ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve the labour problem in the Farakka barrage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) On account of labour trouble and so slow tactics by the staff the progress of the construction of Farakka Barrage has been slowed down.

(b) The workers have put in a list of demands. These have been considered and accepted as far as possible. However, conditions are still not conducive to efficient execution of works.

U. N. World Youth Assembly

445. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. N. is convening a World Youth Assembly in connection with its 25th anniversary celebrations this year ;

(b) whether Government propose to send a representative youth delegation from India to attend the Assembly ; and

(c) if so, what would be the criteria for the selection of representatives ?

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

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

Diplomatic Recognition to German Democratic Republic

446. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to grant diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic soon ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have on several occasions stated that relations between India and the German Democratic Republic are developing satisfactorily and that it is their desire to continue to strengthen them.

Recommendations of Barooah Committee on Tea Industry

447. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations of the Barooah Committee on Tea Industry ; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Barooah Committee on the tea industry are still under examination.

Release of Dr. T. Mascarenhas from the Portuguese Jail

448. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further attempt has been made by Government to secure the release of the Goan patriot, Dr. T. Mascarenhas, who is languishing in the Lisbon Jail ; and

(b) if so, what is the present position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government of India continue to make every effort to secure the release of Dr. Talo Mascarenhas through the intermediary of friendly countries and other agencies. It would not be advisable to disclose the details of the channels being utilized. Government, however, are hopeful that their efforts to secure Dr. Mascarenhas' release will meet with success.

उत्तर भारत में अशु क्षति केन्द्र

449. श्री अशु न सिंह भवौरिया :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री एन० शिवप्पा :
श्री सीताराम केसरी :
श्री प्रेम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर भारत में एक अशु क्षति केन्द्र स्थापित करने का अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी प्रदेश में बुलन्दशहर जिले में नरौरा में उपर्युक्त केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय किया है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अशु क्षति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (बीजती इन्दिरा गाँधी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) ऐसा अनुरोध नवम्बर, 1966 में किया गया था ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Officers Retiring after Completing Age of Fifty Years

450. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officers of Armed Forces

who were to retire till the 31st December, 1968 and retiring after the 1st January, 1970 were/are allowed to serve till they complete fifty years ; and

(b) if so, why officers who retired in 1969 were not allowed to serve till the completion of fifty years of age ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question evidently refers to the recent revision of the minimum age of retirement in respect of Army officers of and above the rank of Lt.-Col. (other than those who are appointed as Lt.-Col. by time scale) belonging to the Armoured Corps, Infantry, Artillery, Engineers and Signals. In accordance with the orders effective from 1-1-1970, these officers are eligible to serve upto a minimum age of 50 years. Such orders are not normally given retrospective effect.

The policy in regard to the minimum age of retirement of officers in the Navy and the Air Force remains unchanged.

Prime Minister's Meeting with Journalists

451. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI R. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to a report in the *March of the Nation* Weekly of the 10th January, 1970 stating that some of the top journalists were invited by the Prime Minister who took exception to some of their writings ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the report referred to in *March of the Nation*. It is wrong to say that the Prime Minister took exception to some of the writings of the journalists whom she met in Bombay on December 29, 1969.

ताशकन्द करार के बाद पाकिस्तान द्वारा भूमि, वायु तथा क्षेत्रीय जल सीमा का उल्लंघन

452. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सिद्दनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ताशकन्द करार के बाद पाकिस्तान ने भारत की भूमि सीमाओं, क्षेत्रीय जल सीमा तथा वायु सीमा का कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया है ;

(ख) सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को कितने विरोध पत्र भेजे हैं, और उनसे कितने उत्तर प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस प्रकार के उल्लंघनों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) 11 जनवरी 1966 से 31 जनवरी, 1970 तक पाकिस्तान ने 248 स्थल उल्लंघन किये और 103 अन्तरिक्ष उल्लंघन। पाकिस्तान नौसैनिक पोतों द्वारा उक्त अवधि में हमारे जलीय क्षेत्र का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा 106 मामलों में विरोध पत्र भेजे गये थे, और पाकिस्तान सरकार से 81 उत्तर प्राप्त हुए थे। जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में युद्धविराम रेखा के सम्बन्ध में अन्तराष्ट्रीय संघ के प्रेक्षकों तथा स्थानीय स्तर पर पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों को भी विरोध पत्र भेजे गये थे। सीमा पर हमारी सेनाओं की सतर्कता जारी है। अपने सुरक्षा उपायों की मजद के लिए जहाँ आवश्यक हुआ उपयुक्त कार्यवाही भी की गयी है।

ताशकन्द करार का उल्लंघन

453. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बड़े-बड़े अधिकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

वर्ष 1965 में किये गये ताशकन्द करार का पाकिस्तान ने कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : 26 नवम्बर, 1969 को लोक सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 221 के उत्तर को कृपया देखें। तब से स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

पाकिस्तान के साथ मित्रता के सम्बन्ध बनाने के लिए भारत द्वारा खर्च किया गया धन

454. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः
श्री हेम राजः

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 'जर्नल आफ इन्सटीट्यूट आफ डिफेंस स्टडीज' में 'टाक्स विद पाकिस्तान' (पाकिस्तान से वार्ता) नामक शीर्षक

के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित एक लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें लिखा है कि सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध बनाने के लिये गत 22 वर्षों में 1500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पाकिस्तान को समय-समय पर दी गयी धनराशि का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) विभिन्न मदों पर खर्च की गई धन-राशि का व्यौरा क्या ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जी-नियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां, उसमें व्यक्त किये गये विचार लेखक के अपने हैं। यह पत्रिका में ही स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है। यह सच नहीं कि भारत सरकार ने अब तक पाकिस्तान सरकार को लगभग 1600 करोड़ रुपये दिये थे।

(ख) तथा (ग). अब तक भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को निम्न अदायगियां की हैं :

वर्ष	राशि	उद्देश्य
1947	20 करोड़ रुपये)	यह अदायगियां अविभाजित केन्द्रीय सरकार के नकद
1948	50 करोड़ रुपये)	क्षेप के पाकिस्तान के हिस्से के रूप में विभाजन प्रबन्धों के अंतर्गत की गई थीं।
1948	2.47 करोड़ रुपये	विभाजन प्रबन्धों के हिस्से के रूप में आर्डनेंस फैक्ट-रियों और कई अन्य संस्थाओं के हिसाब में।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त नवम्बर 1960 से 1969 तक सिन्धु जल करारनाम के अन्तर्गत सिन्धु घाटी विकास निधि को भारत के अन्शदान के रूप में पुनर्निर्माण और विकास के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैंक को की गई अदायगियां 6,20,60,000 पौंड हुईं।

चीन और पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्रशिक्षित विद्रोही नागा

455. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में चीन और पाकि-

स्तान द्वारा कितने विद्रोही नागाओं को सैनिक प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ;

(ख) सैनिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद कितने विद्रोही नागा भारत में चोरी छिपे दाखिल हो सके हैं ;

(ग) प्रतिरक्षा सेना द्वारा विद्रोही नागाओं के कितने अड़्डे नष्ट कर दिये गये थे ; और

(घ) कितने विद्रोही नागा गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और इस समय चीन और पाकिस्तान में कितने विद्रोही नागा इस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षण और इस्पेस तथा सारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्री (जो स्वयं सिद्ध) : (क) और (ख) गत 3 वर्ष में अनुमानतः लगभग 1650 नागा सैनिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए चीन गए हैं और उनमें से 700 नागालैंड में लोट जाने में समर्थ हुए थे। इसी अवधि में लगभग 250 नागा पाकिस्तान जाने में सफल हो पाए थे, यद्यपि उनकी वापसी की पुष्टि नहीं हो पाई।

(ग) सुरक्षा सेनाओं ने भूमिगत नागाओं द्वारा प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले 90 शिविर विध्वस्त किए।

(घ) चीन से लोटते वाले 75 भूमिगत नागाओं को पकड़ लिया गया है। हो सकता है कुछ भूमिगत नागा अभी चीन और पाकिस्तान में प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हों, परन्तु उनकी ठीक-ठीक संख्या की अभी पुष्टि करना आवश्यक है।

Production of Nuclear Weapons

456. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARATHI :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article by Professor S. Swamy in 'SHAKTI' July/September 1969 issue according to which the options before India are either to produce nuclear weapons or to accept second class status implied in superpowers concept of equilibrium ;

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

(c) whether Government accept the superpowers' concept of equilibrium ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) to (c). The views of the Government

of India on the subject have been made clear in the House from time to time.

Trade Relations with Nepal

458. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any serious difficulties have arisen in foreign trade relations of India with Nepal ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the difficulties and restore mutual confidence in view of the close ties between the two countries ; and

(c) the reasons for the failure of talks which India had recently with Nepal regarding transit facilities and trade matters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Treaty of Trade and Transit 1960 defines the relation between India and Nepal in matters of trade and transit. In the Memorandum of Understanding which supplements some of the procedures envisaged in the Treaty, it is provided that all Inter-Governmental Joint Committee consisting of officials of India and Nepal will meet periodically to ensure that difficulties in regard to matters of trade and transit are resolved expeditiously and satisfactorily for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

The Inter-Governmental Joint Committee met in New Delhi from the 8th to 16th of January, 1970. The talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were inconclusive and will be resumed when the Committee meets next.

The talks related mainly to the deflection of trade, imports into India of Nepalese products not based principally on Nepalese raw materials and duty free entry of certain Nepalese products based on Nepalese raw materials. No date has yet been fixed for the next meeting of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee.

Thumba Rocket Base

459. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the Thumba Rocket Base was started ;

(b) the progress so far made in rocketery by the country ; and

(c) the details of the programme chalked out in this regard, if any ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Thumba Rocket Launching Base became operational on November 21, 1963.

(b) The Range has been active in conducting firings of indigenously developed rockets as well as in collaborative scientific programmes. Rockets fired from the Range have reached an altitude of 300 km.

(c) Details of the programme are contained in the Annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy available in the Parliament Library. A four-stage satellite launch vehicle is being developed at the Space Science and Technology Centre ; and a new range is being established on the east-coast at Sriharikota in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Non-Aligned Meet at Dar-Es-Salaam

460. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-aligned preparatory conference will be held in Dar-Es-Salaam in April, 1970 ;

(b) whether Indian delegation to the said Conference has been chosen ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the line proposed to be taken by India at the said Conference ?

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

(b) Not as yet, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This will depend on the matters coming up for discussion at the Conference.

Decrease in India's Foreign Trade

461. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(.) whether it is a fact that India's share in world trade has been decreasing throughout the sixties and its place has come down considerably during these years ; and

(b) whether Government are considering of making available increased finance to small exporters and give them proper incentives for rapid export promotion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. India's share in world exports has been declining since 1961 and her rank according to the value of exports has fallen from 16 in 1961 to 22 in 1968.

(b) The Committee constituted by the Small Scale Industries Board have made some recommendations, which are being examined by the Ministry of Industrial Development.

Traffic Agreement with Yugoslavia

462. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Yugoslavia have signed a new trade agreement ;

(b) the items to be exported by each country and whether some new items have also been added to the last list ; and

(c) what is our balance of trade with that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A Trade Protocol was signed in Belgrade on 31st December, 1969 extending the validity of the existing Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Yugoslavia. Copies of the Protocol have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) In 1969 our actual exports upto September was Rs. 217.32 million against actual imports from Yugoslavia for the same period of Rs. 53.84 million, resulting in a favourable balance of trade of Rs. 163.48 million.

Import of 7 O'Clock Blades

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sole agency for import of 7 O'Clock Blades has been given to the son of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, former Finance Minister ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent for the import of this blade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Safety razor blades are not licensable for import by any category of importers since July, 1957. Government have no information whether the sole agency for import of 7 O'Clock Blades has been given to the son of Shri T.T. Krishnamachari, former Finance Minister.

Survey of Ganga-Cauvery Link Project

464. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to begin the technical survey of the Ganga-Cauvery Link Project during the next financial year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Only office studies are proposed to be carried out during 1970-71 and in the immediate future.

Raising Status of Indian Mission in Hanoi

465. SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRIMATI SHARDA
MUKERJEE :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the leading article in the *Saigon Post* of the 27th November, 1969 about the likely repurcussion on Saigon Indians in the event of India raising the status of its Mission in Hanoi ; and

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

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

(b) The Government are unable to accept the insinuation in the article that our efforts to improve and strengthen our relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam will adversely effect the interests or the security of the Indian Community in Saigon.

नागालैंड में युद्ध विराम

466. श्री राम चरण : क्या बंदेसिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागालैंड में शांति बनाये रखने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने युद्धविराम अवधि को बढ़ा दिया है ;

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

(ग) क्या युद्धविराम के बारे में छिपे नागाओं से कोई बातचीत की गई थी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

बंदेसिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इसे 'युद्ध विराम' कहना ठीक नहीं है। इसके लिए ठीक शब्द है-कारंवाई बन्द रखने से सम्बद्ध सम-झौता' अवधि संक्षेप में 'ऐम्सोप'। इस समय इस 'ऐम्सोप' की जो अवधि ६६ महीने के लिए

बढ़ाई हुई है, वह 28 फरवरी, 1970 को पूरी हो जाएगी—जैसा कि पहले भी विस्तार से बताया जा चुका है। इस बारे में निर्णय नागालैंड के राज्यपाल विद्यमान स्थिति का आकलन करके स्वयं करते हैं कि इसकी अवधि बढ़ाई जाए या न बढ़ाई जाए और अगर बढ़ाई जाए तो कितने समय के लिए। छिपे नागाओं द्वारा हिंसा की कुछ घटनाओं के बावजूद नागालैंड में स्थिति निरन्तर सुधरी है और जब तक इस 'ऐम्सोप' से राज्य में शान्ति बनाए रखने में सहायता मिलती है तब तक इसे बनाए रखने की जरूरत है।

(ग) 'ऐम्सोप' का उद्देश्य यह है कि नागालैंड के लोग सुख-चैन से रह सकें, क्योंकि उनके हितों की चिन्ता करना सरकार का प्रथम दायित्व है। इस मामले में छिपे नागाओं से बातचीत करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। अगर वे कोई उल्लंघन करते हैं अथवा गैर-कानूनी कार्यवाही करते हैं, जैसे कि करते ही रहे हैं, तो सरकार उस स्थिति का हड़तापूर्वक मुकाबला करेगी।

हथकरघा वस्तुओं का निर्यात

467. श्री राम चरण : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत छः मास में हथकरघा वस्तुओं का निर्यात कम हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Carrying of Soviet Machinery and Heavy Equipment to Pakistan over Land Route

468. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the carrying of Soviet machinery and heavy equipments to Pakistan

through new Pak-Soviet over-land route via Khandhar ;

(b) whether Government has expressed her concern over the matter to USSR ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of U. S. S. R. in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to reports, some Soviet textile machinery meant for Pakistan was transported overland from the Soviet-Afghan border into Pakistan via Kandhar.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Indian Photographers Beaten up in Nepal

469. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indian Photographers were badly beaten up at Patan, a Southern Suburb of Kathmandu, when they tried to take photographs of a demonstration in protest against the U. S. Vice-President ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reactions of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). We have seen a report in the Statesman of 6th January regarding an alleged assault on two photographers during an anti-US demonstration in Patan (Nepal) at the time of the visit of US Vice-President Agnew.

(According to our information, the photographers were commissioned by UPI, an American News Agency, to film the Vice-President's visit and were manhandled during the demonstration. The demonstrators are also reported to have taken away their cameras which were, however, later restored to them).

(c) As the local police had taken action, no further intervention was considered necessary.

Russian Bid to Equate India with Pakistan

470. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received a message from the Soviet Premier, Mr. Kosygin, equating India with Pakistan in the Soviet Union's policies towards the sub-Continent ;

(b) if so, the details of the communication received from the Soviet Premier ; and

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn in this regard to report in the Statesman of the 21st January, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government received a message from the Soviet Premier, Mr. Kosygin, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Tashkent Declaration. A copy of this message is placed on the Table of the House. The Government have also seen in this regard a report in the Statesman of 21 January 1970. The Soviet Government are fully aware of the many initiatives taken by the Government of India to implement the Tashkent Declaration in contrast to the unresponsive attitude of Pakistan.

Statement

MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN A. KOSYGIN TO THE INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

"On the occasion of the Fourth Anniversary of the signing of the Tashkent Declaration I send friendly greetings to you, to the Government and people of India on behalf of the Soviet people, the Government of USSR and on my personal behalf.

Events of the past four years have confirmed the correctness and far-sightedness of the decisions taken in Tashkent by the leaders of India and Pakistan. The Tashkent Declaration showed the only possible way of the settling controversial issues between states, i. e., refusal to the use of force and

the solution of these issues at the negotiations table.

The practical measures already taken in the direction of realization of the provisions of the Tashkent Declaration are highly valued in the Soviet Union. Further steps in the normalization of the Indo-Pakistan relations will be welcomed by the Soviet people as well as by the peoples of other peace-loving countries.

We understand that it will be necessary to overcome a lot of difficulties on this way including the artificial ones created by those who are not interested in the preservation of peace and stability in this region.

I express the confidence that the Governments of India and Pakistan which are friendly to the Soviet Union will in future also be guided by the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration in the interest of the peoples of their countries and for the consolidation of the universal peace."

Use of Kaveri Basia Water

471. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :

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

(a) the outcome of the talks between the Governments of Mysore and Tamil Nadu on the direction given by him with regard to the use of Kaveri Basin water ;

(b) whether Government propose to give the technical clearance to the construction of the project at Garur in view of no-objection by the Government of Tamil Nadu ; and

(c) if so, when the technical clearance is likely to be given to the Hemawati Irrigation Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) to (c). In the light of the discussions, certain proposals on the further action to be taken in regard to new projects in the Cauvery basin have been forwarded to the State Governments for their consideration. The clearance of any individual new projects in the basin will be considered only on the

receipt of the reactions of all the State Governments in these proposals.

Trade Agreement with Poland

472. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been made with the Government of Poland for the supply of Indian Iron ore and railway wagons to that country ;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement ; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). During the year 1969-70 the M.M.T.C. concluded a contract for supply of 3.5 lakh tons of Iron ore valued at approximately Rs. 2.40 crores. Negotiations for the supply of Iron ore to Poland during the year 1970-71 are in progress.

STC have entered into a contract with Kolmex of Poland for supplying 500 railway wagons to Poland valued at Rs. 2.6 crores. Prototypes will be supplied in 1970. Bulk supplies will be made in 1971.

Exodus of Indians from Uganda

473. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the Press report in the Hindustan Times of the 23rd January 1970 wherein it has been stated that Uganda had decided to expel Asians from their country ;

(b) if so, the number of Indians who are residing there ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to give help to those Indians who want to come to India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDR PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government have come across press reports to the effect that a large number of Asians who are not citizens of Uganda may have to leave that country in terms of its Trade Licensing and Immigration Acts. According to our information the total number of people of Indian origin in Uganda is 8,500. Out of these 1600 are Indian nationals. Most of the persons likely to be affected by these measures are holders of British passports. Government of India are extending liberal customs and other concessions to the Indian from East Africa who are compelled to leave the countries of their domicile and wish to come to India for permanent settlement.

Talks with General Ne Win

474. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI ATAM DAS :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma visited India during January 1970 ;

(b) if so, the object of his visit ;

(c) the nature of discussions held with the Indian leaders ; and

(d) the decisions arrived at ?

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

(b) This was a goodwill visit.

(c) The discussions were friendly and informal and of a general nature.

(d) A copy of the Joint Statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

On the invitation the President of India,

Sri V. V. Giri, His Excellency General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, accompanied by Madame Ne Win, paid a friendly and informal visit to India from 15th and 22nd January, 1970. During their stay they also visited Agra and Gaya.

2. The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma and the Prime Minister of India availed themselves of the opportunity to discuss matters of common interest to the two countries. The Chairman also received and held discussions with the Ministers of External Affairs and Foreign Trade and supply of the Government of India.

3. The discussion covered international issues which revealed a close identity of views as the policies of the two countries are governed by common objectives. One subject discussed was regional economic co-operation. The Chairman and the Prime Minister reiterated the interest of the two countries in each other's well-being, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

4. Bilateral relations between Burma and India in the fields of trade, industrial collaboration and cultural exchange were also discussed. It was noted that there had been further progress in regard to the settlement of various problems concerning persons of Indian origin in Burma. The discussions revealed a keen desire to co-operate with each other in economic development and to foster and strengthen the cordial and friendly relations existing between the two countries.

5. The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma expressed his gratitude for the warm and affectionate welcome accorded to him and Madame Ne Win during their visit.

Extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja and Smt. Teja

475. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the progress so far made by Govern-

ment in obtaining extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja and his wife to India ; and

(b) when they will be brought in this country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). There has been no further progress in the case of the extradition of Dr. Teja and his wife. The position was explained in the Lok Sabha in answer to an unstarred question No. 2418 on the 3rd December, 1969.

तारापुर ग्रन्थ बिजलीघर का कार्यक्रम

476. श्री ध्यात्म दास :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तारापुर ग्रन्थ बिजलीघर चालू हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बिजली घर के चालू होने से गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र दोनों राज्यों को लाभ होगा ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बिजलीघर द्वारा कितने वाट्स बिजली पैदा किये जाने की संभावना है और इस बिजली से कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएँ चालू की जायेंगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, ग्रन्थ शक्ति मंत्री, तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हाँ। बिजलीघर में व्यावसायिक स्तर पर बिजली का उत्पादन 3 अक्टूबर, 1969 से लगातार हो रहा है।

(ग) बिजलीघर की शुद्ध उत्पादन क्षमता 380 मेगावाट है। यह महाराष्ट्र तथा गुजरात राज्यों को बिजली सप्लाई कर रहा है। बिजली का वास्तविक वितरण तथा उपयोग का उत्तर-दायित्व इन दोनों राज्यों का है।

**Mao Badge Presented to Minister of
Defence by Naga Youth Leader**

478. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he was presented with Mao badge by two Naga Youth leaders accompanying Nagaland Republic Day contingent ;

(b) if so, whether he accepted these badges ; and

(c) whether these badges are preserved as a souvenir ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No Mao badge was presented to the Minister of Defence by any Naga Youth leader of the Nagaland contingent which visited Delhi in connection with Republic Day celebrations 1970.

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

Inspection of Bhandardara Dam

479. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI J. AHMED :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have inspected the Bhandardara Dam in Maharashtra during the last week of December, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons of this surprise visit ; and

(c) the details of investigations in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power inspected the dam in the last week of December, 1969.

(b) Sprouts were noticed downstream of the Bhandardara Dam in September, 1969. A velocity jet was seen coming through the drain hole in the downstream face of the dam connecting to the plumb bob well. Vertical cracks were also noticed in mortar

joints extending to a maximum of about 40 ft. on the downstream face of the dam in the deep gorge section. As the profuse leakage and the condition of the dam were causing concern, the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power inspected the dam and held discussions with officers of the Central and State Governments.

(c) Investigations are being carried out by the Government of Maharashtra to locate the path of leakage of water and also to drain and reduce uplift pressures. These investigations comprise drilling holes, observing water loss and grouting to seal the passage around the drill hole.

An experts Committee have been meeting frequently, once to twice a month since November, 1969 to review the latest results of investigations and of test remedial measures.

The services of two Experts from the United States Bureau of Reclamation were also arranged for. For exchange of Rs. 14,25,200 has been released to Government of Maharashtra for the procurement of special drilling and grouting equipment.

**Improvement in Press and Information
wing of Prime Minister's Secretariat**

480. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to improve the working of the Press and Information office in the Prime Minister's Secretariate in consultation with the Press Information Bureau ;

(b) the grounds of deterioration in working of the Prime Minister's Press Office since the exit of Mr. Verghese ; and

(c) whether the Press Correspondents have complained to the Prime Minister of discrimination by the officials of her own Secretariate ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal before the Government to change the working of the Information Cell in the Prime Minister's Secretariat. The office of the Director (Information) in Prime Minister's Secretariat works in close and constant touch with the Press Information Bureau and other media

units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Prime Minister's Secretariat has not received any complaints and there is no reason to think that there is any discrimination in dealings with the Press, or any deterioration in work.

Allegations against Management of S. T. C.

481. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the weekly Century of the 20th December, 1969 published a report criticising the new management of the State Trading Corporation ;

(b) whether Government have studied the allegations made in this review ;

(c) whether the new State Trading Corporation Chairman and his Lever team and trying to wreck the public undertaking from within ; and

(d) whether the Ministry is getting enough co-operation from the Chairman regarding the management of personnel etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The weekly "Century" in its issue dated the 20th December, 1969, published an article containing certain allegations against the State Trading Corporation regarding responsibilities, decision making, changes in signations, recruitment, promotions etc. However, in its issue dated the 3rd January, 1970, this weekly published a note that the article referred to had appeared through inadvertance and that the journal had no knowledge of the points alleged in the article.

(b) Government do not agree that the Chairman of the S. T. C. and his officers are trying to wreck the Corporation. On the other hand, certain modern management practices have been introduced in the Corporation which are intended to improve the efficiency of its working.

(d) The S. T. C. is an autonomous Corporation and the management of personnel is a matter which is under the Corporation's own purview. As far as broad policies are concerned, there is no

lack of cooperation from the management of the S. T. C.

Demarcation of Indo-Burma Boundary

482. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the boundary demarcation between India and Burma is being revised in the Manipur Sector ;

(b) whether it is a fact that boundary posts are getting planted much inside the Ukhrul Sub-division even near Shiroy ;

(c) whether the Government have made any enquiry ; and

(d) if so, the position in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

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

Improvement of Power Supply in Manipur

483. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to improve the power supply in Manipur in the immediate future ;

(b) whether the adequate increase in supply can be made during the 1970 ; and

(c) if not, when the said increase will come ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Four diesel generating sets aggregating 2.630 kw are being purchased from Assam State Electricity Board for installation in Manipur. These are expected to be commissioned during 1970-71.

Adequate supply of power to the extent of 15 MW will be available to Manipur on completion of the scheme for Bulk Power Supply from Assam to Manipur by 1973-74. Besides, the Loktak Hydro-electric Scheme in Manipur which has been taken up in the Central Sector for implementation is also expected to be completed by 1973-74 when additional supply of 25 MW would be available to Manipur.

**Prime Minister's visit to Madras in
an I. A. F. Plane**

484. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament had pointed out that the Prime Minister had gone to Madras on a Secret Mission in an I. A. F. plane on the 5th November, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the concerned member had given reference to an official file as a testimony of her claim :

(c) whether it is further a fact that the impugned file has become 'Untraceable' and if so, whether any fuller enquiry has been made to find out the circumstances leading to the sudden disappearance of the file ; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). Some Members of Parliament had stated that the Prime Minister had gone to Madras in an I. A. F. plane on 1st November, 1969 and had quoted the number of some official file in that connection. However, the fact is that the Prime Minister did not visit Madras at all during November, 1969. The question of using an Indian Air Force or some other plane for the purpose does not, therefore, arise. Nor is there any question of the existence of a file on the subject, or an enquiry being held into its alleged disappearance.

**Pakistan Entry into Non-Aligned Summit
at Dar-Es-Salaam**

485. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI JANESWAR MISRA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is being sponsored by some countries for inclusion in the non-aligned Summit Conference to be held in Dar-es-Salaam in April, 1970 ;

(b) whether Government have been consulted by the organisers of the summit with regard to Pakistan's admission to the non-aligned summit ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) As far as Government are aware, Pakistan has not been invited to the Preparatory Conference to be held in Dar-es-Salaam.

(b) and (c). Government would be happy to welcome Pakistan and other countries to the Non-Aligned Conference so long as they qualify in terms of the agreed criteria for participation in such Conference.

Fall in Exports

486. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep fall in the rate of increase in exports during the first eight months of the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the extent of fall recorded during the above period as compared to the corresponding period during the earlier year ; and

(c) the causes for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The rate of growth of exports in 1969-70 over the corresponding periods of 1968-69 steadily decelerated to 0.9% upto April-November, 1969 from 13.5% for 1968-69 as a whole. However, in December, 1969, there was an improvement as a result of which the total exports during the first nine months of 1969-70 showed an increase of 1.56% over the same period of 1968-69. A statement showing the monthly trends in exports is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2594/70.]

(c) The main causes of the decline in the rate of growth of exports are :

(i) a sharp decline both in the quantum and unit value of tea exports owing to world trading conditions as well as abatement of the buoyancy which had characterised the exports of developing countries in 1968-69 ;

- (ii) Shortfalls in the production of certain agricultural products such as oil-seeds ;
- (iii) losses in production and export due to industrial unrest ;
- (iv) Greater domestic absorption of industrial as well as agricultural products in consequence of the economic recovery ;
- (v) rise in domestic costs and prices ; and
- (vi) shortages of certain article raw materials such as steel.

Pak President to discuss Kashmir with Soviet Leaders during His Tour to U. S. S. R.

487. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI RAMCHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact the Pak. President is reported to have stated that he would discuss the Kashmir issue with the Soviet Leaders during his visit there and try to find out a solution of the problem.

(b) if so, whether Government being a signatory of the Tashkent Agreement have ascertained from the U. S. S. R. Government whether Pakistan has put forward any specific proposal in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the details therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to the effect that President Yahya Khan stated on January 3, 1970, that he would take every opportunity to raise every issue of interest to Pakistan, including Kashmir, during his forthcoming visit to the U.S.S.R.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The visit has not yet taken place. Moreover, Government's stand in regard to Kashmir is very clear. The only issue to be settled in Kashmir is the situation arising out of Pakistan's illegal occupation of a part of the State, which can best be settled peacefully and bilaterally.

सिंचाई सुविधा रहित कृषि क्षेत्र का विकास

488. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंचाई सुविधा रहित कृषि क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई योजना शामिल की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई विदेशी सहायता भी प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना में कुछ पिछड़े राज्यों को प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय किया गया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) चौथी योजना के मसौदे में वृहत और मध्यम सिंचाई संस्तर के लिये 857 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय परिकल्पित था जिस में 97.4 करोड़ रुपये नई स्कीमों के लिये थे ।

(ख) विश्व बैंक ने गुजरात की माही कदाना परियोजना और इसके प्रानुषंगिक घायाकट विकास कार्यों के लिये 350 लाख डालर की सहायता मंजूर की है । वे कुछ और परियोजनाओं की सहायता के प्रस्तावों पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) सिंचाई और बिजला परियोजनाएं राज्य की योजनाओं का भाग हैं । राज्यों में कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता का वितरण 60% जनसंख्या के आधार पर, 10% प्रतिव्यक्ति आय के आधार पर, 10% प्रतिव्यक्ति आय के संबंध में प्रतिव्यक्ति करों के आधार पर, 10% पूर्व योजनाओं से चली आ रही बृहत् सिंचाई और बिजली स्कीमों के आधार पर और 10% राज्यों की विशेष समस्याओं के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

विदेशी व्यापार के लक्ष्य

489. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष के लिये वैदेशिक व्यापार के लक्ष्य गत वर्ष में हुई प्रगति को हृष्टिगत करते हुए निर्धारित किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या कुछ नये व्यापार सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने और व्यापार का प्रसार करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्यालय कुछ अन्य देशों में खोलने का भी विचार है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) वर्ष 1970-71 के लिये निर्यात लक्ष्यों को, जो 1969-70 की निर्यात प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रख कर सूचित किए गए हैं, अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए योजना आयोग से परामर्श किया जा रहा है।

(ख) तथा (ग). जी हां।

चीन-अमरीका वार्ता

40. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को चीन और अमरीका के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच वार्ता में हुई बातचीत के परिणामों की जानकारी है ;

(ख) क्या दोनों देशों के सम्बन्धों के बीच कुछ और सुधार हुए हैं ; और

(ग) विश्व राजनीति में इसके क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). अतएव, सरकार यह बताने में असमर्थ है कि दोनों देशों के बीच के सम्बन्धों में सुधार होने की सम्भावना है या इसका विश्व राजनीति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बांधों के नवीकरण के लिये निधियों की मांग

492. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व सिचाई मन्त्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में बांध के नवीकरण के लिये 3 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की मांग की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार बलिया बोरिया बांध, जो कि कटता रहा है, की मरम्मत के लिये अपेक्षित 1.50 करोड़ रुपये देने के लिये सहमत हो गई है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ग). सितम्बर 1969 में, उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व उप-मुख्य मन्त्री ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य के लिए और उत्तर प्रदेश में बलिया बोरिया बांध समेत महत्वपूर्ण बांधों की मरम्मत के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता के लिए प्रार्थना की थी।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों को राज्य की योजना में सम्मिलित स्कीमों के एक भाग के रूप में हाथ में लेकर कार्यान्वित किया जाना है। योजना में सम्मिलित स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है। बाढ़ सहायता कार्यों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को चालू वर्ष में 2.9 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता की सीमा निर्धारित की गई है जिसमें सिचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों की मरम्मत के लिए 40 लाख रुपये का प्रबंध शामिल है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन के बारे में प्रधान मन्त्री का बक्तव्य

493. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मन्त्री ने जनवरी, 1970

के दूसरे सप्ताह में उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के दौरे के समय मिर्जापुर में यह घोषणा की थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश के, विशेषकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के, पिछड़ेपन को दूर किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि देश के अनेक भाग जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का मिर्जापुर शामिल है तथा अन्य बहुत से क्षेत्र अभी तक पिछड़े हुए हैं। उन्होंने यह आशा व्यक्त की कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों का पश्चिमी जिलों के बराबर आना और उत्तर प्रदेश का देश के कुछ अधिक विकसित राज्यों के समकक्ष आना कुछ समय में सम्भव हो सकेगा। परन्तु इसके लिए गहनतम (हाथनमिक) एवं उद्देश्यपूर्ण प्रशासन तथा आर्थिक विकास के कार्यक्रमों में जनता की अधिक प्रत्युत्तरदायिता (रेसपोन्सिबेन्स) एवं भाग लेने की आवश्यकता होगी।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम प्रतिव्यक्ति आय वाले राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता के वितरण में पहले ही 10 प्रतिशत का वजन (वेटेज) दिया जा चुका है। खण्डों में ऋण एवं अनुदान (ब्लॉक लॉन्स एंड ग्राण्ट्स) की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के तेजी के साथ विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार करना और उनकी योजनाओं में से ही इस प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यक नियतन करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है।

भारतीयों को बर्मा की नागरिकता

494. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और बर्मा सरकार के बीच एक करार हुआ है जिसके

अन्तर्गत बर्मा सरकार भारत मूलक लोगों को नागरिकता प्रदान करेगी ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बर्मा सरकार भारतीय व्यापारियों को उसके द्वारा किये गये राष्ट्रीयकरण के कारण हुई हानि का मुआवजा देगी ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) अभी तक सरकार ने बर्मा के ऐसे गैर-राष्ट्रिकों को नागरिकता प्रदान करने की इच्छा प्रकट की है, जो इसके योग्य हैं।

(ख) उन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की सम्पत्तियों की क्षति-पूर्ति का प्रश्न जो बर्मा से लोट भाये हैं, दोनों देशों की सरकारों के विचाराधीन है।

Death of Workers of Border Roads Organisation due to Land Slide at Pedong

496. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thirty workers of the Border Roads Organisation died due to land-slide at Pedong on the 24th January, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have paid adequate compensation to the families of the deceased ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes. Thirty personnel (including one officer) died due to the land-slide near Rishi Bridge while working on the Pedong-Rishi Road.

(b) Instructions have been issued for immediate finalisation of claims to compensation admissible to the families of personnel under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Meanwhile, the next of kin of the deceased subordinates have been paid out of the regimental fund, at the rate of Rs. 600 per family. The next of kin of the deceased officer is being paid Rs. 1,000/-.

विदेशों में प्रदर्शन कक्ष (शोल्म)

स्थापित करना

497. श्री जगेद्वर यादव : क्या वीदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि भारत ने मध्य एशिया के अनेक बड़े शहरों में कुछ दुकानें स्थापित की हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त शहरों में से प्रत्येक शहर में भारत में निमित्त माल के विक्रय के लिये एक कार्यालय स्थापित किया गया है और जिन अधिकारियों को वहां नियुक्त किया गया है वे या तो सरकारी सेवा से सेवानिवृत्त प्राप्त हैं अथवा उन्होंने वाणिज्य तथा व्यापार विभागों में कभी भी काम नहीं किया है;

(ग) क्या उनमें से अधिकांश अधिकारी प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि 10 वर्ष पहले वहां भेजे गये माल की कोई भी मद अब तक नहीं बेची जा चुकी है, और यदि हां, तो दुकानों की स्थापित करने में सरकार को कुल कितना धन खर्च करना पड़ा; और

(ङ) भारत निमित्त रुपये के हांगकांग में न बिकने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि दूसरे देशों के कपड़े की वहां पर माँग है?

वीदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (घ). दृश्य प्रचार तथा व्यापार जानकारी के माध्यम से विदेश में हमारे उत्पादों में रुचि पैदा करने के उद्देश्य से भारतीय माल के यथोचित प्रदर्शन के लिए भारत सरकार ने काबुल, बेरूत तथा तेहरान में 3 प्रदर्शन कक्ष स्थापित किये थे। इन प्रदर्शन कक्षों के माध्यम से कोई फुटकर बिक्री नहीं की जाती। इस समय काबुल स्थित प्रदर्शन कक्ष एक सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में चलाया जा रहा है और इसका प्रबन्ध एक आई० एफ० एस० अधिकारी के अधीन है। बेरूत तथा तेहरान स्थित प्रदर्शन कक्षों का 1967 में

राज्य व्यापार निगम को अन्तरगत कर दिया गया था। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने तब से उन में अपने कर्मचारी लगाकर उन्हें अपने विदेशी कार्यालय के रूप में बदल दिया है। इन प्रदर्शन कक्षों में किसी में भी कोई प्रतिरक्षा कामिक कार्य नहीं कर रहा।

(ङ) हांगकांग में चीन, जापान तथा फार-मोसा, जो प्रमुख संभरक हैं, से आयातित वस्त्रों के मुकाबले भारतीय वस्त्रों के मूल्य प्रतियोगी नहीं हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिचाई के साधन

498. श्री जगेद्वर यादव : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रथम तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कौन से सिचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये गये;

(ख) उक्त योजनाओं में सम्पूर्ण देश की तुलना में उत्तर प्रदेश को कितने प्रतिशत सिचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये गये;

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बुन्देलखण्ड और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में सिचाई के साधन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या योजनाये हैं;

(घ) उठाऊ सिचाई योजनाओं किस सीमा तक सफल सिद्ध हुई है और उन नवियों तथा स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इन योजनाओं को प्रारम्भ किया गया है;

(ङ) क्या राय-बरेली और उन्नाव जिलों की सीमाओं पर स्थित क्रमशः अचौड़ा और खानपुर के बीच साई नदी पर उठाऊ सिचाई योजना प्रारम्भ करने का कोई विचार है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना कब तक प्रारम्भ की जायेगी?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विठ्ठेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में 4 बृहत् और 52 मध्यम सिचाई

परियोजनायें हाथ में ली गयीं। इन परियोजनाओं से 22.5 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई शक्यता उत्पन्न हुई जो कि इस अवधि में देश की बृहत् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से उत्पन्न कुल शक्यता का लगभग 13 प्रतिशत था।

(ग) प्रगति कर रहे कार्यों को चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान पूर्ण करने के प्रांतिरिक्त उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार बृहद् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई सेक्टर में निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करने का विचार कर रही है :—

किशनपुर पम्प नहर;

भितौरा पम्प नहर;

रेन पम्प नहर; और
अदवा बांध।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में :—

ओरा पम्प नहर ;

सहारापुर पम्प नहर ;

भोगासी पम्प नहर ; और

बुंदेलखंड में केन नहर का पुनरुपण।

(घ) डलमऊ (राय बरेली जिले में), भौपाली (वाराणसी जिले में), जमानिया तहसील (गाजीपुर जिला) के तेमपुर में और नारायणपुर (मिर्जापुर जिला) में गंगा नदी पर और गौरा (इलाहाबाद जिला) में टांस नदी पर 1968 से बृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई सेक्टर में तैरते पम्प केंद्रों पर कार्य हाथ में ले लिया गया था।

डलमऊ पंप केन्द्र ने 1969 में गंगा की अधिकतम बाढ़ का संतोषजनक रूप से मुकाबला किया। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस प्रकार के केंद्रों की कार्यक्षमता का मूल्यांकन लगभग 3 साल तक उन्हें चलाने के बाद किया जायेगा।

(ङ) और (च). राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि साय नदी की इस पहुंच में कोई उठाऊ सिंचाई स्कीम प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

डलमऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में गंगा नदी पर उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना

499. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के राय-बरेली जिले में डलमऊ में गंगा नदी पर उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना को पूरा करने में कितना समय लग जाने की सम्भावना है जिसे सिंचाई का खीत कहा जाता है और उस योजना की अनुमानित लागत क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना का अब तक कितना कार्य किया जा चुका है; और उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है; और

(ग) उक्त योजना से कितनी एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होने की सम्भावना है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). पम्पिंग केन्द्र और फीडर नाली जैसे सभी बृहद् कार्य पूर्ण हो गये हैं और डलमऊ पम्पिंग केन्द्र अक्टूबर, 1969 से अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता पर चल रहा है। इस परियोजना के चरण-1 की अनुमानित लागत 164 लाख रुपये है। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इन कार्यों पर दिसम्बर, 1969 के अन्त तक 105 लाख रुपये व्यय हुए।

(ग) 60,000 एकड़.

उत्तर प्रदेश की बिजली की सप्लाई

500. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान योजनावार उत्तर प्रदेश की कितनी बिजली सप्लाई की गयी;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के किन किन पूर्वी जिलों तथा बुन्देलखण्ड के किन किन क्षेत्रों को चतुर्थ

योजनावधि के दौरान बिजली सप्लाई किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये अधिक बिजली देने और बिजली की दरों में कमी करने का है?

सिखाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उपभोक्ताओं की सप्लाई की गयी बिजली की मात्राएं निम्नलिखित हैं :

प्रथम योजना	24320 लाख यूनिट
द्वितीय योजना	40120 लाख यूनिट
तृतीय योजना	3840 लाख यूनिट
1956-67 से	101020 लाख यूनिट
1968-69	

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश की चतुर्थ योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

उत्तर वियतनाम द्वारा पाकिस्तानी कर्मचारियों का सैनिक प्रशिक्षण

501. श्री बृज मुखरण लाल:

श्री राम सिंह धरवाल:

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी:

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह:

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त:

(क) क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर वियतनाम के कुछ अधिकारियों ने पाकिस्तान को सैनिक प्रशिक्षण देने का समर्थन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर वियतनाम के प्रति अपनी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन करने का है?

बंदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्राल सिंह) : (क) सरकार को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Winding up of International Control Commission in Cambodia

502. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has accepted Cambodia's suggestion to wind up the International Control Commission in Cambodia ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia of which India is Chairman unanimously passed a resolution on the 31st December, 1969 to adjourn sine die. The Commission was compelled to take this action in accordance with the wishes of the Royal Cambodian Government after ascertaining the views of the Co-Chairman, and having in mind that no satisfactory solution had been found for its financial problems.

Manufacture of Cyclone Warning Radars by Bharat Electronics Ltd.

503. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. propose to have manufactured cyclone warning radars ;

(b) if so, the cost of a radar and its annual production ;

(c) the places where the radars will be/ have been set up and when ; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange involved each radar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir, Proposals are in hands for the manufacture of Cyclone Warning Radars in Bharat Electronics Ltd.

(b) The project is still at the development stage and the cost estimates and production programme for the Cyclone Warning Radars have yet to be finalised.

(c) Radars to be manufactured by BEL are proposed to be installed at the following places :

- (1) Calcutta,
- (2) Bhubaneshwar,
- (3) Masulipatam,
- (4) Madras,
- (5) Nagapattinam,
- (6) Goa, and
- (7) Bombay.

(d) A precise estimate of the foreign exchange requirement will be available only after the cost estimates are finalised. However, on a rough assessment, the foreign exchange requirement per radar is expected to be of the order of Rs. 6 lakhs.

Manufacture of Artificial Eyelashes

504. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has started manufacture of artificial eyelashes ;

(b) if so, the cost of a pair of eyelashes as compared to an imported pair ;

(c) the total amount spent on the import of eyelashes during 1969 ; and

(d) the names of the concerns which are manufacturing eyelashes in India ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Import of artificial eyelashes is not recorded separately and information required is, therefore, not available.

(d) Nil.

All India Released Emergency Commissioned Officers' Association

505. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Released Emergency Commissioned Officers' Association has demanded rehabilitation of nearly 3,000 young army officers ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Association has made various suggestions for rehabilitation of Emergency Commissioned Officers, which are under consideration.

Civilians in Defence forces

506. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of civilians who joined the Defence Forces in emergency of 1965 as Junior Commissioned Officers and whose lien was kept in the Civil Services ;

(b) the number of such Officers who have been released and number of such Officers who have not been released and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the chances of such unreleased Officers for promotion and gradation are being spoiled due to their non-release ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enhanced Rate of Pension for Officers Retiring before March, 1968

507. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Military officers who retired on the 1st March, 1968 and thereafter have been given enhanced rates of pensions ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those officers who retired before the 1st March, 1968 have been deprived of these pensionary benefits ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend these benefits from the 1st March, 1962 ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, Government have sanctioned service pension at higher rates to service personnel (below the rank of officers) who retired on or after the 1st March, 1968.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise in the case of officers. In respect of Service personnel (other than officers), the higher rates of pension have not been given to those who retired before 1.3.68 because retired personnel are governed by the rules and orders in force at the time of retirement. This is the rule and practice both on Defence and civil sides.

Rehabilitation of Oustees of Beas Dam

508. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families who have been displaced from their land the construction of the Beas Dam till the end of January, 1970 ;

(b) how many of them have been rehabilitated upto January, 1970 ;

(c) the number of families that will be displaced upto July, 1971, July, 1972 and end of 1973 and the extent of land that will be acquired in these years ; and

(d) the arrangements which will be made to rehabilitate these families in Rajasthan in the years from 1970 to 1973 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) 1097 families have been displaced till the end of December, 1969.

(b) 203 families have since been allotted land in the Rajasthan Canal Project area.

(c)	By June, 1971	Between June, 1971 and June, 1973
Approximate number of families that will be displaced from Pong Dam,	12,000	8,500
Extent of land that will be acquired from the Reservoir area.	39,000 acres	27,000 acres

(d) The Oustee families shall be rehabilitated in Rajasthan Canal Area where land for agriculture (except to artisans, landless tenants and labourers) and Abadies will be allotted to them. Besides rehabilitation grants, oustees will be given transportation

charges in respect of themselves, their families and live stock. Drinking water diggies and subsidised shelter accommodations are being constructed for them in their new place of settlement. About 2500 houses and requisite number of diggies are likely to be completed by March/April, 1970. Temporary transit camps and certain other facilities regarding schooling, medical, grant of loans improved seeds and fertilizers have also been agreed to be provided to the oustees who settle in Rajasthan Canal Area.

Import into India of third country products through Nepal

509. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any progress has been made in Indo-Nepalese discussion about curbing the import into India of third country products through Nepal or Nepalese "Products" made mainly out of third country raw materials ;

(b) the details of the understanding in respect of alleged violations of November 1968 agreement by Nepal in regard to stainless steel products and synthetic fabrics and yarns ; and

(c) whether before finalising the details of the new treaty/agreement which must replace the old one, Parliament will be taken into confidence or it will be faced with an accomplished fact ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Treaty of Trade and Transit 1960 defines the relations between India and Nepal in matters of trade and transit. In the Memorandum of Understanding which supplements some of the procedures envisaged in the Treaty, it is provided that an Inter-Governmental Joint Committee consisting of officials of India and Nepal will meet periodically to ensure that difficulties in regard to matters of trade and transit are resolved expeditiously and satisfactorily for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

The Inter-Governmental Joint Committee met in New Delhi from the 8th to 16th of January, 1970. The talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were inconclusive and will be resumed when the Committee meets next.

The talks related mainly to the deflection of trade, imports into India of Nepalese Products not based principally on Nepalese raw materials and duty free entry of certain Nepalese products based on Nepalese raw materials.

It might be mentioned that H.M.G. of Nepal amended their Gift Parcels Scheme in November 1969, reducing the number and value of parcels which could be imported by an individual. It is learnt that under the new procedure only Nepalese citizens can receive gift parcels and these will be limited to Nepali Rupees 200 for each parcel. Only "manufactured consumer goods" can be received and the number of parcels will be limited to two per year.

In respect of synthetic fabrics and stainless manufactures—which are manufactured in Nepal from imported raw materials, it had been agreed in November, 1968, to regulate their exports to India with a view to limit them to the level of 1967-68. In the absence of agreement on actual quantities forming the level of 1967-68, there have been no imports either of synthetic fabrics or of stainless steel manufactures since July 1969.

No date has yet been fixed for the next meeting of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee.

(c) In accordance with normal Parliamentary practice, honourable members have many opportunities, formal and informal, to discuss matters of trade between India and Nepal.

Civillian Defence Employees facing Charges in Connection with 19th September, 1968 Strike

510. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in Defence Establishments facing charges in connection with the 19th September, 1968 strike in different courts in the country ;

(b) the number of civilian defence employees who have not been reinstated so far or against whom suspension orders have not been revoked ;

(c) the number of employees in whose case there has been break in service, withholding of promotion or increments or any other disciplinary action ;

(d) the names of the defence union whose recognition has not been restored ; and

(e) whether Government propose to cancel these proceedings, withdraw the court cases and completely restore the *status quo ante* ; and if not, the reasons for continuing this policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) 113.

(d) Nil.

(e) There is no proposal to cancel any Departmental proceedings, withdraw the court cases and completely restore the *status quo ante*. The action taken against the concerned employees was due to their own irresponsible conduct in participating in an illegal strike. Nevertheless, as a measure of leniency, Government have already announced, from time to time, various relaxations in the action initially taken against the employees.

Rise in the Prices of Nylon Yarn

511. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received communications drawing their attention to the steep rise in the prices of nylon yarn ;

(b) whether it is a fact that excise duty was reduced by Government on these yarns in the last budget so that the benefit could be passed on to the consumers ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that instead of passing on the benefit of reduced excise duty to the consumers, the nylon spinners, specially the four big monopoly spinners, pushed the prices up putting the consumers, especially the small consumers, to great difficulty ;

(d) whether Government propose to impose any price control on prices of indigenous yarn and issue directions in regard to distribution arrangement for the benefit of small consumers ;

(e) whether Government, as a beginning, propose to take over half the production of the four monopoly spinners and distribute it to the consumers at reasonable prices on its own ; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not taking these measures ?

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

(c) Since the presentation of the last Budget, there have been fluctuations in the prices of nylon yarn. These fluctuations show that the spinners did not pass on in full to the consumers the benefits of reduction in excise duty in the last Budget.

(d) to (f). The question of fair prices to be charged for man-made fibre/yarn including nylon yarn is already under reference to the Tariff Commission. The necessity and feasibility of statutory control

on production prices and distribution of nylon yarn can be considered on receipt of the Commission's report.

Foreign Tours of Foreign Trade Minister

513. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he recently visited the United States and other foreign countries ;

(b) if so, when and the purpose of his visit ; and

(c) the specific achievements, if any from his foreign tour from the foreign trade point of view ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Minister of Foreign Trade visited Yugoslavla and U. S. A. recently. Particulars of these visits are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Country visited	Dates of visit	Purpose of visit	Specific Achievements
Yugoslavia	29.12.1969 to 3.1.1970	To participate in the Ministerial level Joint Meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Trade and Economic Commission.	The existing payment arrangements between the two countries have been extended for a further period of two years and the target for trade exchange during 1970 has been raised by 25% over last year's level.
U. S. A.	20.1.70 to 2.2.70	To hold comprehensive trade talks with the U. S. authorities and U. S. businessmen.	Talks were held at Ministerial level on trade development as well as on larger issues of International Trade such as the General Scheme of Preferences. Discussions were also held with leading businessmen in different centres. As a result of these talks, it is hoped that co-operation between India and United States would be strengthened to enable us to increase our exports to that country substantially during the Fourth Plan period and also our exports to third countries.

Work Permits for Indians in Malaysia

514. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 25,000 Indians working in Malaysia have been given renewed working permits in that country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that to the end of 30th January, 1970, 26,437 work permits issued to non-citizens have been renewed by the Malaysian Government. No figures relating to persons of Indian origin are separately available.

(c) Government have taken note that the Malaysian Government are taking effective measures to solve the problem.

Statement of Shri K. G. Bose regarding Farakka Project Employees

515. SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press statement by Shri K. G. Bose, President of the Central Government Employees Coordination Committee, issued on the 14th January, 1970 in Calcutta alleging that the Farakka Project authorities have started a systematic campaign to malign the workers and employees of the Project to disrupt their legitimate struggle for job security ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) The allegation that the Farakka Barrage Project authorities have started a systematic campaign to malign the workers

and employees of the Project to disrupt their legitimate struggle for job security is entirely incorrect. The workers have put in a list of demands. These have been considered and accepted as far as possible.

The Government have under consideration various steps to assist alternative employment to the employees and workers on the Project who might be rendered surplus on completion of the Project which will be after some time. The workers of the project have been informed from time to time of the actions being taken in this regard.

Use of Imported Cars by Ministers

516. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of the demands for austerity in Government expenditure made at the Bombay Session of the A. I. C. C., Government have taken any decision for reducing expenditure on amenities for Ministers and high officials of Government including replacement of foreign made cars by Indian made cars ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the number of foreign made cars in use by the Central Government Ministers, Officers and Departments including independent offices and how they are proposed to be replaced by Indian made cars.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned Ministries and will be laid on the Table of the House.

संघ लोक सेवा प्रायोग के माध्यम से कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों की सूची

517. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सेना में

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से प्रति वर्ष कमीशन-प्राप्त अधिकारियों की भर्ती की जा रही है जब कि आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों को सेवा-मुक्त किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सेवा-मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों को नियमित कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों जैसा गहन प्रशिक्षण देने के बाद नियमित कमीशन देने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और आपात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। कुछ उम्मीदवारों को यू० पी० एस० सी० द्वारा आयोजित लिखित परीक्षा और सेवा चयन बोर्ड द्वारा आयोजित इंटरव्यू के आधार पर स्थायी कमीशन प्रदान की जाता है।

(ख) उन आपाती कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को कि जिन्होंने स्थायी तौर पर सेना में खपाये जाने के लिये चयन किया था, और सभी पहलुओं से योग्य थे स्थायी कमीशन दी जा रही है। केवल उन ई० सी० ओ० को सेवा से नियुक्त किया जा रही है कि जिन्होंने इस प्रकार खपाये जाने का चयन नहीं किया था, या उन्हें कि जिन्होंने की ऐसा चयन तो किया था, परन्तु खपाए जाने के योग्य न थे। ई० सी० ओ० को स्थायी कमीशन देने के लिये विचारने के उद्देश्य से उन्हें वृद्ध प्रशिक्षण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

कौसी सैनिक उपकरणों के लिये भुगतान का आधार

514. श्री राम स्वरूप बिछार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान जुलाई, 1968 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि साम्यवादी देश रुपये में भुगतान के आधार पर सैनिक

उपकरण नहीं देंगे और केवल डालर अथवा स्टलिंग में भुगतान के आधार पर देंगे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह पाकिस्तान की राजनैतिक चाल के कारण है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार विदेशों में पाकिस्तान की राजनैतिक चाल का मुकाबला करने में असफल रही है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का पाकिस्तान को एक शत्रु सरकार समझ कर उसके साथ राजनैतिक तरीके से बर्ताव करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने अखबारी खबर देखी है, जो तथ्यात्मक रूप से सही नहीं है।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

मन्त्रियों द्वारा संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर

519. श्री राम स्वरूप बिछार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1968 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4984 उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मंत्रियों तथा अनेक मंत्रालयों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर देने के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को जारी किये गये निदेशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखेगी ;

(ख) मन्त्रियों द्वारा संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर बिना विलम्ब दिये जाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या उनको इस बात की जानकारी है कि सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के प्रशासन-अनुभाग संसद-सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर जानबूझ कर देरी से देते हैं ताकि उन व्यक्तियों को जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायत की गई है, मावधान किया जा सके ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). उक्त विषय पर वर्तमान अनुदेशों के संगत उद्धरण संलग्न हैं। वर्तमान अनुदेशों का उद्देश्य यह है कि उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर जिन पत्रों का उत्तर सीधे दिया जा सके उनका उत्तर शीघ्र बना चाहिए। अन्य मामलों में अन्तरिम (अन्तःकालीन) उत्तर देना चाहिए।

(ग) यदि माननीय सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर देने में अनुचित रूप से विलम्ब हुआ हो तो विशिष्ट दृष्टांत देने पर आवश्यक पूछ-ताछ की जा सकती है।

बिवरण

कार्यालय-क्रिया-विधि सम्बन्धी नियम-पुस्तक

41. प्राप्ति-सूचना अथवा अन्तरिम उत्तर :

(i) प्राप्ति-सूचना—(क) संसद सदस्यों, मान्यता प्राप्त संगठनों, सार्वजनिक निकायों तथा जनता के जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त समस्त पत्रों का यदि शीघ्र उत्तर न दिया जा सके तो साधारणतया उचित रूप से प्राप्ति की सूचना देनी चाहिए।

(ख) जब कोई पत्र भूल से किसी मंत्रालय को भेज दिया जाता है तो पत्र को प्राप्त करने वाले मंत्रालय को चाहिए कि उक्त पत्र को सम्बद्ध मंत्रालय को स्थानान्तरित करते समय इस बात का संकेत करे कि इसके प्राप्ति की सूचना दे दी गई है कि नहीं। जब पहले मंत्रालय द्वारा पत्र के प्राप्ति की सूचना दे दी गई हो तो भेजने वाले को भी यह सूचना मिलनी चाहिये कि पत्र स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

(ii) अन्तरिम उत्तर—(क) यदि अन्तिम उत्तर भेजने में विलम्ब की आशंका हो तो सम्बद्ध व्यक्ति (पत्र) को अन्तरिम उत्तर भेज दिया जाये।

(ख) जिन अर्ध-सरकारी पत्रों का शीघ्र उत्तर नहीं दिया जा सकता उन समस्त पत्रों का उचित अन्तरिम उत्तर तत्काल दे देना चाहिए।

(ग) जब कोई अर्ध-सरकारी पत्र किसी मंत्री के नाम से कार्यालय में भेजा गया हो और सन्दर्भ-गत मामले को तत्काल निपटाया न जा सके तो अन्तरिम उत्तर का प्रारूप (मसौदा) तुरन्त तैयार कर देना चाहिए।

42. संसद सदस्यों के साथ पत्र व्यवहार :

संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों को उच्च प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार के पत्रों के उत्तर साधारणतया सम्बद्ध सचिव या संयुक्त सचिव के अनुमोदन से भेजना चाहिए।

विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम करना

520. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाई तथा धन की कमी को देखते हुए मितव्ययता करने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार विदेशस्थ भारतीय मिशनों में विशेषतः इंग्लैंड तथा अमेरिका जैसे बड़े देशों में काम कर रहे अधिकाधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या में कमी करने का है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें दिये जा रहे विभिन्न भत्तों में भी कमी करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशस्थ भारतीय

मिशनो में काम करने वाले भारतीय कर्मचारी जब भारत लौटते हैं, तो वे अपने साथ भारी मात्रा में विभिन्न किस्म की विदेशी वस्तुएं लाते हैं और लोगों को उन्हें ऊँचे दामों पर बेचते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भारत में इस प्रकार चीजों के लाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) कार्यकुशलता की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप, हमारे मिशनो में कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उनके खर्च की हमेशा पुनरीक्षा की जाती है । जहाँ संभव हो सकता है, मितव्ययता बरती जाती है । लंदन स्थित हमारे उच्चायोग में, 1958-59 में कर्मचारियों की जो संख्या 1340 थी, उसे काफी घटाकर 749 के स्तर तक आज़ ले आया गया है, जिससे खर्च में कमी हुई है । संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका स्थित हमारे मिशनो में खर्च कम करने की सम्भावना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) चूँकि रहने का खर्च, मकान का किराया आदि सारे संसार में बढ़ रहा है, अतः भत्ते को कम करना सम्भव नहीं है, किन्तु जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, अन्य तरीकों से, जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सकता है, बचत की जाती है । यदि ये उपाय नहीं किये जाते तो सब जगह खर्च और अधिक होता ।

(ग) हमारे मिशनो के भारत आस्थानी कर्मचारियों को, जो भारत लौटते हैं, (1) यात्री (गैर-पर्यटक) असबाब नियम और (2) आवास स्थानांतरण नियम के अन्तर्गत, वही सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं, जो भारत लौटने वाले अन्य भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को मिलती है । विदेशों में 2 से 3 वर्ष के कार्यकाल को पूरा करने के पूर्व, मुख्यालय में जहाँ सार्वजनिक हित में हमारे कर्मचारियों का स्थानांतरण किया जाता है,

उन्हें ये सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं । वे जो निम्नी सामान अपने साथ लाते हैं, उनके परिमाण और मूल्य भी, निर्धारित सीमाओं और प्रतिबन्धों के अधीन हैं, जिनमें उनके विक्रय सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध भी शामिल हैं ।

(घ) असबाब और आवास स्थानांतरण सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के मामले में, समय समय पर भारत सरकार द्वारा जो सामान्य नियम बनाये जाते हैं, उनका पालन इस मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारी करते हैं । अतः इस संबंध में इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा अलग से कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये विकास योजनाएं

521. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्याधी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए शामिल की गई विकास योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ पूरी हो गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त योजनाएं निर्धारित समय के भीतर पूरी की गई थी ;

(घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने तथा उसे विकास कार्यों के मामले में देश के अन्य प्रगतिशील राज्यों के स्तर पर लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार चौध पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस राज्य में प्रतिरिक्त योजनाएँ चालू करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, ग्रहण शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). योजना आयोग क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रमों के परिषद का अनुमोदन करता है, जिसके दायरे में राज्य सरकारों की

स्कीमों तैयार करती है। (तीन योजनाओं में क्षेत्रीय परिषद तथा वास्तविक खर्च का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नांक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-7595/70]

(घ) चौथी योजना में शामिल की जाने वाली स्कीमों राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार की जानी है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Assistance provided by Centre to Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for Power and Irrigation Purposes

522. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARATHI :

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

(a) the amount of annual assistance provided by the Centre to Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu separately for the supply of power for irrigation purposes to farmers at cheap rates ;

(b) the per capita ratio thereof in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu ;

(c) whether Government propose to provide the assistance to both the States on per capita basis ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the assistance under this head is provided on political considerations and not on the basis of actual requirements ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Government and their autonomous bodies such as Life Insurance Corporation are not advancing adequate loans under this head to Uttar Pradesh ; and

(f) if not, the amount of loans advanced under this head to Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu by the Centre and their various autonomous bodies separately during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The subsidy scheme of the Government of India which was in force up to 31st March, 1969, envisaged the subsidising of rates of electricity for agricultural purposes which were in

excess of 12 paise per unit, the subsidy being shared equally between the Centre and the State Governments concerned. The scheme was availed of by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1968-69 when an amount of Rs. 2,22,500 was sanctioned as the share of the Central Government. In respect of Tamil Nadu, the scheme was not applicable as the electricity rates for agricultural purposes were below 12 paise per unit in that State.

Earmarked Central loan assistance within the State Plan ceilings was provided up to 1968-69 for rural electrification schemes. The total assistance in this regard amounted to Rs. 4508.26 lakhs for Tamil Nadu and Rs. 4313.56 lakhs for Uttar Pradesh, the per capita assistance being Rs. 8.25 and Rs. 6.71 respectively

(c) From the beginning of the Fourth Plan, no earmarked Central assistance is being provided for rural electrification schemes and outlays in this regard in the State Plans are made from the Plan resources of the State Governments inclusive of overall assistance to them.

(d) Does not arise in view of what has been stated.

(e) and (f). The Life Insurance Corporation provided loans for supplementing the resources of State Electricity Boards for power development plans including rural electrification schemes as a whole, against mortgage of the properties of the State Electricity Boards. The amounts of loans advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation to the State Electricity Boards of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are given below :

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	(Rupees in crores)		
Tamil Nadu	2.00	5.25	6.60
Uttar Pradesh	1.50	3.00	3.00

अन्नक का निर्यात

523. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्षों में अन्नक के निर्यात में कमी हो गई है जिसके फलस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग घट गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उक्त आय में कमी संबंधी वर्षवार व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसका एक कारण बिहार में बड़े पैमाने पर अभ्रक की तस्करी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने अभ्रक के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई परियोजना तैयार की है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख). वर्ष 1967-68 में अभ्रक के निर्यातों में वर्ष 1967-68 में हुए निर्यातों की तुलना में लगभग 4 प्र. श. की मामूली गिरावट रही। अभ्रक के निर्यातों में आई गिरावट अंशतः अमरीकी भंडार से अभ्रक की निकासी तथा अंशतः पूर्ति के नये स्रोतों के आविर्भाव के कारण हुई। कुत्रिम अभ्रक और अभ्रक के प्रतिस्थानी माल ने भी कुछ हद तक प्राकृतिक अभ्रक की मांग को कम कर दिया है। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें विगत तीन वर्षों में हुए अभ्रक के निर्यात दिये गये हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ). बिहार से विपुल परिमाण में अभ्रक की कोई तस्करी नहीं हुई है। फिर भी, नेपाल को अभ्रक के अप्राधिकृत निर्यात को रोकने के लिए निर्यात नियंत्रण आदेश के अंतर्गत अभ्रक तथा अभ्रक उत्पादनों के नेपाल को होने वाले निर्यातों का विनियमन और भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर पड़ताल चौकियों का घमला बढ़ाने जैसी कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गयी है।

(ङ) तथा (च). अभ्रक का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :

(1) अभ्रक के महत्वपूर्ण तथा अभिज्ञान-योग्य ग्रेशों, जिन ग्रेशों से घटिया अभ्रक के निर्यात की अनुमति नहीं है,

के लिये न्यूनतम आघार मूल्यों का निर्धारण ;

(2) पारेषण लेख पर अभ्रक के निर्यात पर रोक ; अब निर्यातों की अनुमति केवल शतप्रतिशत ग्रैटल साख-पत्र के आधार पर दी जाती है ;

(3) भारतीय अभ्रक में विदेशी खरीदारों में पुनः भरोसा पैदा करने के लिए अभ्रक का पोतलदान-पूर्व निरीक्षण लागू करना ; और

(4) परिष्कृत अभ्रक के निर्यात पर अधिकाधिक बल।

लोक-भा में 25-2-1970 को पूछे जाने वाले प्रतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 523 के भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट विवरण।

वर्ष	मूल्य (लाख रु०) अबमूल्यन पश्चात्
1966-67	1594.63
1967-68	1618.00
1968-69	1549.51
1969-70	1202.70

(अप्रल-नवम्बर, 1969)

लद्दाख में बिजली की लागत

524. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लद्दाख में बिजली प्रजनन की लागत बहुत अधिक है और डीजल तथा पट बिजली की लागत भी बहुत ज्यादा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो लद्दाख को अखिल भारतीय विद्युत ग्रिड से बाहर रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). लद्दाख में डीजल द्वारा उत्पादित बिजली की

लागत (75 पैसे और 15 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के बीच) और लघु पनबिजली केन्द्रों द्वारा उत्पादित बिजली की लागत (20 से 25 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के बीच) अधिक है जिसके मुख्य कारण ये हैं—अधिक ऊँचाई, कठोर तापमान स्थितियाँ, पानी को न जमने देने के लिए अहतिदायी पथों पर व्यय, तथा ईंधन और उपकरण ढोने की उच्च लागत। जब इस क्षेत्र में भार-मांग काफी बढ़ जायेगी, तो इसको सहवर्ती ग्रिडों के साथ और अन्ततः अखिल भारतीय ग्रिड के तैयार हो जाने पर उसके साथ जोड़ना मितव्ययी तौर पर संभव हो जायेगा।

ट्राम्बे में जीरो एनर्जी फास्ट रिएक्टर स्टेशन का निर्माण

525. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्राम्बे में जीरो एनर्जी फास्ट रिएक्टर स्टेशन के निर्माण के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस स्टेशन के परीक्षण तथा अनुसंधान हेतु कब चालू किये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी) : (क) आशा की जाती है कि रिएक्टर की स्थापना के लिये निर्माणधीन भवन जून, 1970 तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा। यह भी आशा की जाती है कि रिएक्टर-पद्धति, रिएक्टर के हिस्से तथा ईंधन सितम्बर, 1970 तक निर्मित किये जा चुकेंगे।

(ख) आशा की जाती है कि नियंत्रण-पद्धति का जांच-कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर रिएक्टर दिसम्बर, 1970 में क्रांतिकता प्राप्त कर लेगा तथा उसके बाद वह अनुसंधानात्मक परीक्षणों के लिये उपलब्ध हो जायेगा।

रियेक्टर क्लपकम में अनुसंधान केन्द्र का निर्माण

526. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तमिलनाडु के कलपक्कम में रिएक्टर अनुसंधान केन्द्र के निर्माण कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) यह केन्द्र फास्ट ब्रिडर रिएक्टर तकनीक का अनुसंधान करने में समर्थ हो जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी) : (क) तथा (ख). केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए स्थान की जांच-पड़ताल करने का काम पूरा किया जा चुका है तथा केन्द्र के नक्शों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है। इंजीनियरी-भवनों तथा सहायक सुविधाओं का निर्माण जारी है।

आशा की जाती है कि इंजीनियरी हालों का उपयोग दिसम्बर, 1970 में किया जाने लगेगा। फास्ट ब्रिडर रिएक्टर का निर्माण लगभग 12 महीने में शुरू किये जाने की आशा है।

8th Guards Indian Army

527. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a copy of a statement made by Shri K. Envey, former Development Minister of Manipur, on the atrocities committed by the officers and men of the 8th Guards Indian Army ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The statement contained allegations

that army personnel had inflicted inhuman torture on civilians in a village in Ukhrul. A combined team of senior officials of the Manipur administration and local army officers who enquired into the incident reported that the allegations did not have any basis.

Defects Noticed in Tarapore Atomic Plant Switch-Yard

528. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any defects have been noticed in the Switch Yard of the Tarapore Atomic Plant ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to set the defects right ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some defects developed in the 220 KV isolator as also in the insulators of the switch yard adjacent to the Tarapore Station, which is owned, operated and maintained by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

(c) The Maharashtra State Electricity Board have undertaken the necessary programme of repairs.

Death of Test Pilot of Hindustan Aeronautics in an Aircrash

529. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a test pilot of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., was killed in a crash of an HF 24 Jet Aircraft while on a routine flight recently ;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the causes of the crash ; and

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

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

(b) An Investigating Board has been constituted to investigate and determine the circumstances and causes of accident and other allied matters.

(c) The findings of the Board are awaited.

Production of Anti-Tank 'Cobra' Missiles by Pakistan in Collaboration with West Germany

530. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has begun production of anti-tank "cobra" missiles in collaboration with a West German Firm ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this collaboration is in contravention of Bonn's declared policy since 1961 not to inject military hardware in tension areas ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The production is in fulfilment of a contract for the purpose signed in 1963. Government have seen Press reports to the effect that the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany had recently explained that the licence enabling Pakistan to manufacture these missiles had been granted before the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany decided "as a matter of principle" in 1965 not to supply any weapons to areas of tension or issue licences for weapons supply by German firms.

Setting up of 200 MW Power Stations

531. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether Government propose to set 200 MW power stations in the country ;

(b) if so, the States in which such power stations are proposed to be set up ;

(c) the period likely to be taken in the execution of the project ; and

(d) the extent to which power shortage is likely to be met in the areas as a result thereof ?

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

(b) Tentatively, it has been proposed to instal four thermal generating units of capacity 200 MW each as follows :

Badarpur (Delhi) 1×200 MW

Obra (Uttar Pradesh) 2×200 MW

Kothagudam

(Andhra Pradesh) 1×200 MW

(c) Depending on the availability of funds and the progress of manufacture, the period of execution is expected to be 4-5 years.

(d) If the proposal is approved for implementation, power shortage in the Northern Region would be reduced by about 550 MW and in the Southern Region by about 180 MW.

Denial by Prime Minister of Charges by Ex-Chief Minister of U. P.

532. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ex-Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has denied the charges of the Prime Minister that he failed to submit a priority list to Centre and the Planning Commission ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh has suffered because of the negligence of the Uttar Pradesh Government ; and

(c) if so, in what manner ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). It is not quite clear what precisely the Hon'ble Member has in mind. Presumably, he is referring to the identification of backward districts, in terms of the reports of the Pande and Wanchoo Com-

mittees. In their circular letter of the 10th December, the Planning Commission requested all State Governments to identify the most backward districts which would qualify for financial concessions and Central subsidy, and to send their recommendations by the 15th January, 1970. The recommendations of the Government of Uttar Pradesh were received in the Planning Commission on the 10th February, 1970.

Shortage of Work in Ordnance/Clothing Factories

533. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is still shortage of work in Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shah-jahanpur, Parachute Factory, Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur and Clothing Factory, Avadi ;

(b) if so, number of workers who are still on idle time ;

(c) whether this is due to giving work to private sector ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to solve the present crisis in these factories ?

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

(b) 2,982 as on 1-2-1970.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Action has been taken to diversify production in the Clothing Factories by undertaking manufacture of items like tents, durries, etc. for the Services. Efforts have been made with some success to obtain orders from other Central Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings for garments/stitched items and further efforts are continuing in this direction. Efforts are also being made to undertake manufacture of ready-made garments for sale inside the country and for export.

Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur

534. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the special alloy steel plant at Kanpur has been established ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ;

(c) the amount likely to be spent on this plant ; and

(d) its utility and employment potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Not yet.

(b) It is only recently that the Government have accepted the necessity for setting up this plant at Kanpur. The project report is under preparation.

(c) The amount likely to be spent on this plant would be known only after the finalisation of the Project Report.

(d) The plant will cater for the requirements of special and alloy steel required by ordnance factories.

Its employment potential will be known after the finalisation of the Project Report.

Demand of Indian Engineering Goods in European Countries

535. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that demands in European countries for buying Indian engineering goods are increasing ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have placed orders ; and

(c) the terms of contracts for the supply of Engineering goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement showing exports of engineering goods to major European Countries during the last few years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2596/70.*] India's exports are moving to almost all the European Countries.

(c) There are no standard terms for contracts for supply of engineering goods. The terms are individually specified and agreed to between the buyer and the seller on contract to contract basis.

Indus-Water Treaty

536. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indus-water Treaty between India and Pakistan is not going to be renewed as Pakistan has not asked for it ; and

(d) if so, how much water will be saved to be used in India.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 between India and Pakistan, which is a perpetual Treaty, provides, *inter alia* for supply of water to Pakistan from the Eastern Rivers (the Sutlej, the Beas and the Ravi) of the Indus system, during a Transition period of 10 years ending on 31st March, 1970. The Treaty also provides for the extension of the Transition period by one, two or three years at Pakistan's request, which was to be made by 31st October, 1969, at the latest. No such request was received from the Government of Pakistan and there is, consequently, no question of the extension of the Transition Period beyond 31st March, 1970. With this Annexure H of the Treaty, which deals with the distribution of water, will come to an end.

(b) At the end of the Transition Period, all the waters of the Eastern Rivers of the Indus system would become available for unrestricted use of India and we are not required to give any water to Pakistan from these rivers after 31st March, 1970. However, some water will continue to go down during the flood months of July, August and September, till the storages on the rivers Ravi and Beas, the Beas-Sutlej Link and the Rajasthan Canal Project, which will progressively utilise these waters, are ready. During the last year (1968-69), about 9 MAF of waters of the Eastern Rivers had flowed down to Pakistan, mostly in the flood months of July, August and September, the corresponding figure this year is expected to be about 9.5 MAF, due to higher river supplies.

Sale of Weapons and Ammunition to other Countries

537. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country have now come to a position for entering the world market for the sale of weapons and ammunition as

observed by the Director-General of Armament Inspection recently ; and

(b) the basis on which such an observation was made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISRA) : (a) and (b). Self sufficiency to a large extent has been achieved in respect of Small Arms, Light Artillery and Mortars and connected type of ammunition. The country is, therefore, in a position to supply these types of weapons and ammunition to friendly countries.

Opening of Office of S. T. C. in Rangoon

538. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Burma have agreed to the opening of the Office of State Trading Corporation in Rangoon ;

(b) whether Government are making efforts to expand the trade between India and Burma ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make efforts for export of coal to Burma ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is no decision yet on opening an office in Rangoon.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Coal is being exported to Burma since 1964.

Stockpile of Muriate of Potash and Urea with S. T. C.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has accumulated a huge stockpile of muriate of potash and urea ;

(b) if so, the actual quantity of the stockpile and its value ; and

(c) the reasons for this accumulation and for the slackness of the demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The State

Trading Corporation do not have any stock of urea. The stock of muriate of potash was 1,28,482 tonnes valued at Rs. 4.54 crores as on 31-1-1970.

(c) The inventories have relatively increased recently because the demand has not been of the expected level. The State Trading Corporation anticipates the stocks to be liquidated by end of July, 1970.

Lawlessness and Indiscipline Amongst Workers of Ganga Barrage Project

540. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri D. Mookerjee, General Manager, Ganga Barrage project of Farakka, who has been six years in the post, now wants to be relieved of this particular assignment as soon as possible because of lawlessness and indiscipline amongst the project workers ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb lawlessness and protect officials ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the slow tactics adopted by workers will delay the scheduled deadline of June, 1970 for the completion of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The General Manager, Farakka Barrage Project, had requested for his reversion some months ago.

(b) The recent deteriorating law and order situation at Farakka has been brought to the notice of the Chief Minister, the Deputy Chief Minister and the Minister of Irrigation and Waterways, West Bengal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

सीमा चौकियों पर आदमी तैनात करने के बारे में भारत-नेपाल करार

541. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बहेशिर्कार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष जून, 1969 में भारत तथा नेपाल के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार 8 नेपाली सीमा चौकियों पर लगभग 25

भारतीयों के स्थान पर नेपाली नियुक्त किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस करार की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) अगस्त-सितम्बर, 1969 में भारत और नेपाल के बीच हुए समझौते के अनुसार, चीन-नेपाल सीमा की घाठ सीमा चौकियों पर कुछ नेपालियों द्वारा भारतीय बायरलेस कर्मचारी प्रतिस्थापित किये जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि समझौता गोपनीय प्रलेख है । अतः सरकार इसे सदन की मेज पर रखना नहीं चाहती ।

भारतीय सैनिक, नौसैनिक और वायुसैनिक बोर्ड

542. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 26 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1591 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सैनिक, नौसैनिक और वायुसैनिक बोर्ड ने 1951 से लेकर अब तक की अपनी बैठकों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों, काम कर रहे सैनिकों तथा मृत सैनिकों के परिवारों के कल्याण के बारे में क्या निर्णय किये हैं ; और

(ख) सैनिकों के प्रत्येक वर्ग के लिये क्रियान्वित की गई कल्याणकारी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और यथासमय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिन्दी कार्यान्वयन समिति

543. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय, सांख्यिकी विभाग के सचिव की अध्यक्षता में दिसम्बर, 1969 में हिन्दी कार्यान्वयन समिति नियुक्त की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति के निर्देश-पद क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अख्य शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां । यह समिति सांख्यिकी विभाग के लिए गठित की गई है ।

(ख) यह समिति सरकारी कार्यों के लिये हिन्दी के क्रमिक प्रयोग सम्बन्धी भारत सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये गये आदेशों को सांख्यिकी विभाग में प्रभावशाली ढंग से कार्यान्वित करेगी ।

आय का वितरण तथा रहन-सहन का स्तर सम्बन्धी समिति के प्रतिवेदन

544. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 24 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5211 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आय का वितरण तथा रहन-सहन का स्तर सम्बन्धी समिति ने सरकार को अब तक कितने प्रतिवेदन दिये हैं और ये प्रतिवेदन किस भाषा में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रतिवेदन में क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं और उन पर विचार करने के बाद सरकार ने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अख्य शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) योजना आयोग द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1960 में

नियुक्त की गई आय-वितरण और जीवन-स्तर सम्बन्धी समिति की रिपोर्ट दो भागों में प्रस्तुत की गई है। ये दोनों भाग मसौजे में मुद्रित और प्रकाशित किये जा चुके हैं। तथापि रिपोर्ट के अन्तिम भाग का हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इस रिपोर्ट के दोनों भाग सभा पटल पर पहले ही रखे जा चुके हैं। रिपोर्ट के दूसरे भाग में की गई सिफारिशों की जांच और छानबीन की जा रही है।

Trade with Pakistan

545. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prospects for resuming trade with Pakistan have been explored in recent months ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard during the last three months ;

(c) the latest prospects of resuming trade with Pakistan and whether ban on trade is likely to go by October, 1970 ; and

(d) the likely extent of trade to be exchanged with that country during 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have on a number of occasion taken up the question of resumption of trade between the two countries, but without success. Ban on trade with Pakistan was unilaterally lifted by India in May, 1966 but the Government of Pakistan have not reciprocated this gesture so far. Resumption of trade between the two countries is thus entirely dependent on the attitude of the Government of Pakistan. It is not possible to say whether the Government of Pakistan would lift the ban on trade with India by October, 1970.

(d) This will arise only if trade with Pakistan were resumed.

Talks with Pakistan on Farakka and Eastern Rivers

546. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
CHAUDHURI :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUDHURI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks were recently held with Pakistan about the Farakka Barrage and the use of the Eastern rivers ;

(b) if so, at what level ; and

(c) the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The third Secretary-level talks on the Farakka Barrage and other projects on the Eastern rivers were held in July, 1969 in Delhi. The Minister for Irrigation and Power had laid a statement regarding these talks on the Table of the house on July 28th 1969. The fourth Secretary-level talks are taking place at present in Islamabad. The results of these talks can only be known after they are concluded.

मध्य प्रदेश सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिये धन

548. श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिवार : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीर मध्यम तथा बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं के धलावा नई सिंचाई के लिए मध्य प्रदेश ने कितना धन मांगा है ;

(ख) जो धन मांगा गया है उसके लिए योजनावार कितना धन नियत किया गया है ; और

(ग) उम राज्य को ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में कितना धन दिये जाने की संभावना है ; और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). मध्य

प्रदेश सरकार ने अन्तिम चौथी योजना में सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए 83.06 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया है। उन्होंने स्कीम-वार पृथक-पृथक आंकड़े प्रस्तुत नहीं किये हैं।

(ग) राज्यों की चौथी योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता ग्लाक अनुदानों/ऋणों के रूप में दी जायेगी और भलग भलग स्कीमों के लिये नहीं दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई योजनाएँ

540. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में मध्य प्रदेश में नई सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई सुविधायें समूचे देश से कम हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन का मुख्य कारण सिंचाई सुविधाओं का अभाव है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में विचाराधीन नई सिंचाई और विद्युत परि-योजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त धन देगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में कुल 355.96 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव था जिसमें से नई स्कीमों के लिए 3.44 करोड़ रुपये समेत वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों के लिए 61 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय प्रबन्धित था।

पांचवें वित्त आयोग के पंचाट के पश्चात योजना आयोग राज्य की योजना का पुनः मूल्यांकन कर रहा है और यह आशा की जाती

है कि नई स्कीमों के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त धन उपलब्ध हो जायेगा।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). सिंचाई और बिजली परियोजनाएँ राज्य की योजना का एक भाग है। राज्यों में कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता का वितरण इस आधार पर किया जाता है--80% जन संख्या के आधार पर, 40% प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर, 10% प्रति व्यक्ति आय के संबंध में प्रति व्यक्ति करों के आधार पर, 10% पहली योजनाओं से चली आ रही वृहद सिंचाई और बिजली स्कीमों के लिए और 10% राज्यों की विशेष समस्याओं के लिए।

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के लिए धनराशि

550. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के लिए सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ;

(ख) उसका राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा कितनी धनराशि की मांग की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). 1969-70 से पूर्व राज्य सरकारों को पृथक-रक्षित केन्द्रीय सहायता ग्राम विद्युत स्कीमों के लिए राज्य की योजना के लिए निर्धारित राशियों में से दी जाती थी। 1969-70 से इस प्रकार की पृथक-रक्षित सहायता के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती और इसके सम्बन्ध में परिव्यय की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों के योजना से सम्बन्धित संसाधनों में से की जाती है जिसमें उनको दी गई सम्पूर्ण केन्द्रीय सहायता भी शामिल है। राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तावित परिव्यय

और वे परिषद जिसका समायोजन राज्य की योजना के लिए निर्धारित राशियों में 1969-70 के लिए किया गया है, निम्नलिखित हैं :—

राज्य	राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तावित परिस्य	राज्य की योजना के लिए निर्धारित राशियों में प्रबंधित परिस्य
(करोड़ रु० में)		
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	8.00	4.00
2. असम	2.10	0.75
3. बिहार	8.00	2.90
4. गुजरात	1.00	1.00
5. हरियाणा	4.05	1.25
6. जम्मू और काश्मीर	0.18	0.15
7. केरल	—	0.10
8. मध्य प्रदेश	4.30	2.50
9. महाराष्ट्र	4.50	4.50
10. मेसूर	4.60	4.00
11. नागालैंड	0.04	0.04
12. उड़ीसा	1.80	1.25
13. पंजाब	13.33	2.40
14. राजस्थान	1.25	1.00
15. तमिलनाडु	8.75	6.00
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	19.00	8.50
17. पश्चिम बंगाल	2.00	2.00

Price of Natural Rubber

551. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission regarding price of natural rubber ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ; and
(c) when a decision will be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The recommendations made by the Tariff Commission in their report on revision of minimum prices of raw rubber are under consideration. The Government decision will be announced when taken.

Money drawn by 18 Panjab Regiment for Payment to Porters

552. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 18 Panjab Regiment drew any money to be paid to the porters when the Unit was in Mizo Hills from October, 1966 to April, 1967 ;

(b) if so, how much amount was drawn and who were the paying officers and when this money was paid ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the muster rolls were forged by getting thumb impression/signatures of the Unit Jawans and the amount was not actually disbursed to the porters except for a part payment of approximately Rs. 3,000/- ;

(d) if so, whether the muster rolls will be sent for technical examination to establish the authenticity of the documents and the defaulters punished properly ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raising of Battalion Fund of 18 Panjab Regiment

553. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of Battalion fund of 18 Panjab Regiment from 15th January, 1963 to 17th May, 1964, 18th May, 1964 to 30th June, 1965 and from July, 1965 to December, 1967 ;

(b) the source of raising the battalion fund for the said periods ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that there had been an abnormal rise in the assets/funds of the said battalion from 18th May, 1964 to 30th June, 1965 ;

(d) if so, the action which has been taken/is likely to be taken to ascertain whether the means employed for raising such assets/funds were not irregular ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Recruitment of S. C. and S T. Candidates as Supervisors Grade II

554. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Supervisors Grade II were recruited in the Directorate of Technical Development and Production (Air) in 1967 from the candidates of general communities and no experience was required from the intending candidates ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same Directorate has now got advertised some reserved vacancies of the same grade through their unit in December, 1969 and a condition of one year's experience has been made essential for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates ;

(c) whether Government propose to lay copies of both the said advertisements and the reasons why the condition of experience has been imposed upon Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates only ; and

(d) the persons responsible for this discrimination against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and the action proposed to be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No LT—2597/70]

Increase in Export of Handicrafts

555. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export

of Indian Handicrafts has increased enormously ;

(b) if so, the actual export (in terms of Rupee) of all the handicrafts during 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(c) the details of promotional measures to be taken to further boost the export of handicrafts ;

(d) the items which are most popular in the foreign countries ; and

(e) whether Indian handicraft is capable of meeting the increased demands of such items in the foreign countries ?

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

(b) The actual exports of all the handicrafts during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are as under :

(i) 1968-69	Rs. 7647.38 lakhs
(ii) 1969-70	Rs. 5581.01
(upto 31.10.69)	

(c) The promotional measures taken by the Government for boosting up the exports of Indian handicrafts are as under :

- (1) Provision has been made for grant of import replenishment licences to Registered Exporters ;
- (2) Design Centres have been set up under All India Handicrafts Board at a number of places in the country to develop new export oriented designs in handicrafts and impart training to young craftsmen ;
- (3) A scheme for supply of tools and equipment to craftsmen is in force ;
- (4) Credit facilities to artisans are given for raw materials through emporia ;
- (5) Exhibitions for publicity and promotion of handicrafts are held in India and abroad ;
- (6) Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions held abroad is organised ;
- (7) Showrooms and shops in foreign countries have been opened ;
- (8) Trade enquiries from Indian exporters and foreign importers are

attended to and necessary information is provided to them ;

- (9) Credit facilities have been extended by banks to craftsmen ; and
- (10) Indian exporters are given assistance in obtaining export credit.

In addition to the above mentioned steps, the following steps are also proposed to be taken in the near future in order to capture more markets for Indian handicrafts :

- (a) Conducting of market surveys for handicrafts in European Common Market countries ;
 - (b) Production and display of colour documentary films on handicrafts for foreign publicity ;
 - (c) Sending craftsmen for training in costume jewellery ;
 - (d) Bringing out of a directory of handicrafts exporters and importers by the All India Handicrafts Board in the near future to help establish trade contacts ; and
 - (e) Sending abroad of study-cum-sales terms.
- (d) The following Indian handicrafts are most popular in foreign countries :
- (i) Handmade woollen carpets ;
 - (ii) Art metalwares ;
 - (iii) Woodwares ;
 - (iv) Imitation jewellery ;
 - (v) Handprinted textiles ;
 - (vi) Shawls and scarves ;
 - (vii) Ivory products ;
 - (viii) Jari items ; and
 - (ix) Embroidered goods.
- (e) Yes, Sir.

Training centre Being ran by Chinese Military Experts in East Pakistan

556. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that in East Pakistan, some Chinese Military experts are running a training centre some 75 miles from Assam-East Pakistan border ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) the approximate number of Indian

hostiles being trained at that centre for guerilla warfare and whether the rebel underground Naga leader Phizo is also actively engaged at the centre in anti-Indian activities ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government are aware of the existence of a main training centre in East Pakistan which is run with the assistance of Chinese Instructors where training is imparted to insurgent elements from India. Government are also aware of the approximate number of persons undergoing training in this centre. According to Government's information Phizo is not at this centre.

Allotment of funds for Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

557. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently allotted funds as aid to Kerala for some irrigation project work which were held up for want of funds ;
- (b) whether Government are also studying a proposal for financing similar projects in Madhya Pradesh ; and
- (c) if so, the details of the aid to be allotted to that State ; and
- (d) whether some project is going to be undertaken for generation of power in Madhya Pradesh with the help of Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The question of accelerating the work during 1969-70 on selected major projects which are in an advanced stage of construction so that the benefits from these could be obtained earlier was considered by the Government of India, keeping in view the additional resources available to the State Governments as a result of the Finance Commission's award etc. It has been agreed to assist the Government of Kerala in increasing the outlay on Pamba and Kuttiadi irrigation projects in 1969-70 by Rs. 75 lakhs each, by way of relief in the repayment of Central loans during the current year.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration as it was observed during the annual plan discussions held in November, 1969 with the representatives of Government of Madhya Pradesh that the anticipated expenditure on major irrigation projects in 1969-70 would be less than the budget provision.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Central assistance is being given to State Governments as block loans/grants each year for implementation of their annual plans.

Schemes Re-Inland Water Transport for Movement of Defence Requirements in Assam

558. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had, at any time, considered the vital role of Inland Water Transport in the movement of defence requirements in Assam State ;

(b) whether Government drew up a number of water transport schemes, specially for the movement of heavy defence material ;

(c) whether the Government had a particular scheme to launch the Jogigopa (Assam) Ferry Service for the purpose ; and

(d) if so, the progress, if any, made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND

STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The entire requirement of Inland Water Transport for meeting defence needs in the State of Assam is reviewed from time to time and the potential thereof is continuously integrated in the logistic planning. It would not be desirable in public interest to give the details of the schemes drawn up for the defence purposes.

Decline in Production of Cotton Textiles

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of cotton textiles has declined during the first half of the current year ;

(b) if so, the production figures and how they compare with the production of the last three years ; and

(c) the reasons for the decline and whether exports have also declined and if so, the steps taken to correct the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There has been a decrease of about 5 per cent in the production of cotton textiles during the first half of 1969 as compared to the corresponding period of 1968.

(b) The production figures of cotton cloth for first half of 1969 and those of the last three years are as follows :

	Jan.—June of				Percentage increase/ decrease of 1969 figures over 1968
	1966	1967	1968	1969	
Production of cotton cloth in Ml. metres in Mill sector	2069	1957	2195	2083	(—) 5.10

(c) The decline in production is due to closure of some mills during this period and to a certain extent less utilisation of the installed capacity. However, exports of cotton textiles including yarn, ready-made garments etc. during the first half of 1969 were higher than the exports during the corresponding period of 1968.

Report of Official Group on Merger of Weaker Textile Mills with Stronger Mills

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

(a) whether the official group set up to

go into the question of merger of weaker textile mills with stronger ones, has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details and the recommendations made by it ; and

(c) if not, when they will complete the work and submit the report ?

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

(b) The recommendations made by the Working Group are being examined and it would not be in the public interest to disclose them.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey Re-Technical and Financial Working of Marginal and Weak Textile Mills

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

(a) whether a survey has been made of the technical and financial working of marginal and weak textile mills in the country.

(b) whether this is done with a view to avoid closures by offering immediate financial and other assistance in terms of the recommendations made by the Kogekar Committee ;

(c) if so, the facts revealed by the survey ;

(d) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to help such mills ; and

(e) if so, its details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

(d) and (e). No scheme as such has been drawn up by the Government. However, the National Textile Corporation will undertake modernisation of the cotton textile mills for which Authorised Controllers have been appointed after these mills are handed over to the Corporation on completion of action under the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967. In

cases of mills which are managed in a manner highly detrimental to the textile industry or to public interest, the management can be taken over by Government provided the mills can be run as viable units after reasonable investments. Some other measures like the provision of incentive to encourage the merger of weak cotton textiles mills with strong ones and provision of funds for purposes of modernisation of textile machinery are also being considered by Government.

First Year of Fourth Plan

562. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether 1969-70 is counted as the first year of the Fourth Plan or the Plan will commence from the start of the next financial year ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) came in effect on April 1, 1969. The Annual Plan for 1969-70 was for the initial year of the Fourth Plan.

Decline in Production of Tea

563. **SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a fall in tea out-put in December, 1969 ;

(b) if so, how it compares with the corresponding out-put in December, 1968 ;

(c) the difference in total out-put of tea between the years 1968 and 1969 ;

(d) whether it is likely that the fall in out-put of tea will affect the foreign market ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to resist the fall ?

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

(In million kgs.)

(b) Production in December,	
1968	13.41
Production in December,	
1969	13.33

(In million kgs)

(c) Production in 1968	400.87
Production in 1969 (Estimated)	393.55

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The fall in production in 1969 as compared to 1968 is mostly attributable to the reduced production in West Bengal on account of a prolonged strike of tea garden workers in August last year, during the peak season for the manufacture of teas.

The following schemes are already in operation for increasing overall production, reducing costs and improving quality :

- (i) Replantation Subsidy Scheme.
- (ii) Tea Plantation Finance Scheme.
- (iii) Tea Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme.

Import of Cotton

564. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of cotton imported into India during the year ending on the 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand from the importers for importing more cotton during the current year ;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) whether there is any scheme to supplement the import in future by indigenous production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) 7.25 lakh bales.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Cotton requirements during the cotton year 1969-70 are in excess of the availability of indigenous and imported cotton and Government have allowed import of additional quantity of cotton and staple fibre to meet the situation.

(d) As a long term measure steps have been taken to enlarge and intensify the programme for development of cotton production in the country.

Pak. War-Postures Against India on Eastern Wing

565. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
CHAUDHURI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have urged Pakistan to withdraw its forces from along the Punarbhaba river and demolish the bunkers and trenches ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistan over it ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan is making war preparations against India ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation ?

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

(b) to (d). Measures to establish peace in this area have been agreed to by both sides and as a result tension has subsided. Government have nevertheless taken steps to meet any situation should that be necessary.

Alleged British Connivance at Invasion of Kashmir by Pakistan

566. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have seen the news items which appeared in the *Indian Express* on the 5th January, 1970 regarding the British connivance at invasion of Kashmir ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have seen certain comments relating to the role of some British officers in the Kashmir operations, in the book "Slender was the Thread", written by Lt. Gen L. P. Sen, D.S.O. (Retired).

(b) Government have no comments to

offer on the personal views expressed by the author.

Curbs on East Africa Indians to enter England

567. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain has displayed little enthusiasm about India's plea for the relaxation of British Immigration curbs to allow more Indians from East Africa to settle in this country ;

(b) if so, the steps which Government proposes to take in the matter ; and

(c) whether he discussed the matter personally with the U.K. Ministers and if so, the result of the discussion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of India are in close touch with the British Government regarding the problem of persons of Indian origin in East Africa holding British passports. This matter was discussed during the Indo-British bilateral talks at the official level held in London in January, 1970, and has again been taken up with the British Government.

Import of rough diamonds

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

(a) whether Government propose to canalise the import of rough diamonds ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor : and

(c) its likely effect on the export of gems and on the industry as a whole ?

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

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

Indo-British Talks

569. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI ATAM DAS :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the bilateral talks between the representatives of the Governments of U.K. and India were held sometime during January, 1970 ;

(b) the details of discussions held at the meeting and the decisions arrived at ; and

(c) whether Government propose to have bilateral talks with the Governments to other countries also and if so, the names of such countries ?

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

(b) During the talks there was an exchange of views on both bilateral relations and matters of common interest in international affairs.

(c) The Government of India has arrangements to hold periodic bilateral talks with Australia, Ceylon, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Malaysia, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

तेलंगाना और रायलसीमा के विकास के लिए विशेष सहायता

570. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 10 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3409 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में तेलंगाना और रायल सीमा के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अर्थ शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : भारत सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि तेलंगाना के विकास के लिए 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक 45 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष व्यवस्था की जायेगी। इस अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था की पूर्ति के लिये राज्य सरकार को समुचित ऋण सहायता दी जायेगी।

रायल सीमा क्षेत्र के विकास की आवश्यक-

कताओं को ग्राम्य प्रदेश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना से पूरा लाभ किया जायेगा ।

रामगंगा और गंडक नहर परियोजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

571. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री 8 दिसम्बर, 1969 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 474 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रामगंगा और गंडक नहर परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव पर अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में उक्त परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). यह फैसला किया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को चालू वर्ष में गण्डक परियोजना पर व्यय के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये का विशेष ऋण दिया जाए जो कि इस शर्त पर हो कि राज्य सरकार रामगंगा परियोजना के लिए अपने संसाधनों में से 2 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिरिक्त परिब्यय की व्यवस्था करे ; इसी प्रकार बिहार सरकार को गण्डक परियोजना के लिये 2 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष ऋण सहायता देनी इस शर्त पर स्वीकार कर ली गई है कि वे भी अपने संसाधनों में से गण्डक परियोजना के लिये 3 करोड़ रुपये और अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिये 1 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिरिक्त परिब्यय की व्यवस्था करेंगे । 2 करोड़ रुपये की इस सहायता में से राज्य सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का गण्डक परियोजना के साम्ने कार्यों की लागत के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये की राशि देगी । इन बावटनों के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश में गण्डक परियोजना का परिब्यय चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में 7.5 करोड़ रुपये हो जायेगा ।

Introduction of new ideas in Training System for Officers and Jawans

572. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI VISHWANATHA
MENON :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are introducing new ideas in the training system and other programmes for the officers and jawans ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has been constant endeavour of Government to introduce improvements in training techniques and allied programmes both for jawans and officers. Special training courses have been introduced for operating on difficult terrain and under hard conditions. As a result of research, a new set of physical proficiency and battle efficiency tests have been evolved for all ranks and age groups and at high altitudes. The lessons learnt during training exercises have been utilised for future training programmes to improve battle worthiness of formations and troops.

Ban on export of rosewood and figured laurel wood

573. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Cochin has prohibited the exports of Rose-wood and figured Laurel wood from Cochin during January-February and March 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this ban order is affecting the entire export trade in rosewood from Kerala ; and

(d) whether Government propose to lift the ban ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI (RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). The export

of Rosewood is allowed within an annual ceiling on an all India basis. The ceiling for the current financial year was exhausted in December, 1969 and further release has been made as a special case in order to avoid any dislocation in the exports during the quarter January-March, 1970. However, no quantity of 'Figured Laurel Wood' has been released for export, as this is in acute short supply in the country and the existing position is likely to continue for sometime.

Delay in import of Mercury

574. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss suffered on the import of mercury in 1966-67 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that when mercury was needed to meet urgent requirements in the country, its import was delayed as the funds could not be released in time ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The State Trading Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 28.73 lakhs on import of mercury in 1966-67 ;

(b) and (c). In view of acute shortage of foreign exchange it was decided to generate foreign exchange for import of mercury from exports made under barter deals and it took the Corporation some time before it could effect import of mercury.

Wig trade and its exports

575. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wig trade and its export performance was nowhere near the estimates ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the

distribution agents in USA and Canada went into liquidation ; and

(d) if so, whether it is also a fact that the proper assessment of the firm, financial standing and capacity to handle the business was not made before the agreement was signed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The export trade in wigs fell short of the expectations of the State Trading Corporation as the firm which had been appointed as sole selling agents in the U. S. A. and Canada by the Corporation went into liquidation.

(d) No, Sir.

Rise in prices of Cotton

576. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficult situation facing the cloth and yarn mills due to the rise in the prices of cotton ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to have the mills from the closures ?

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

(b) Action has been taken on the following lines to increase supply of cotton or its substitute (Staple Fibre) and to regulate the marketing and distribution of available supplies of cotton :

- (i) Arrangements for import of 1.25 lakhs bales of PL-480 cotton have been made.
- (ii) Arrangements for additional quantities of U. A. R. cotton have been negotiated and are likely to be finalised shortly.
- (iii) Arrangement have been made for the import of 1 lakh bales of staple fibre.
- (iv) Limits upto which cotton stocks can be held by mills have been reduced by 1 month.

- (v) Credit limits in respect of cotton have been suitably adjusted.

Co-ordination of Export Trade

577. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up special Cabinet Committee to co-ordinate exporting trade ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do no arise.

Representation of Co-operative Societies on Coir Board

578. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of Co-operative Societies have been over-looked in the newly constituted Coir Board ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have given the assurance in the last Budget Session that the representation of Co-operative Factory Societies on Coir Board would be considered at the time of reconstitution of the previous Board ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the violation of assurance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Though there is no provision in the Coir Industry Act for a separate representation of co-operative

societies, in the light of the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3652 on 19th March, 1969, care has been taken to give due representation to the co-operative sector in the reconstituted Coir Board, though not specifically to the Co-operative Factory Societies.

Decline in Exports of Coir and Coir Goods

579. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of exports of coir and coir goods during 1967, 1968 and 1969 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the total exports of coir and coir goods decreased in 1969 as compared to 1968 ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to increase the export of Coir and Coir goods ?

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

Year	Quantity	Value
	(In tonnes)	(Rs. in crores)
1967	59,707	13.47
1968	64,309	15.00
1969	53,952	13.21

(b) Yes, Sir ; to the extent of about 12% in value and 16% in quantity. The decline is primarily in respect of coir yarn, coir fibre and ropes.

(c) The decline is due to the advent of synthetics and the consumer preference for synthetic products. Another contributory factor is the steep rise in the price of husks.

(d) Various steps are being taken to sustain our exports of coir products.

**Extension of Chinese Base in
Chumbi Valley**

580. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :
SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chinese have extended
their base at Phari Dzong in Chumbi Valley
that cuts Sikkim from Bhutan North of
India-Tibet border to receive logistic sup-
port ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND
STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b).
While Chinese troops continue their activi-
ties in various military stations across the
border, including Phari Dzong, there is no
indication of any significant augmentation in
their strength or build-up. Our security
forces continue to be vigilant on the
border.

Import through STC

581. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided
to import some more items through the State
Trading Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The import of the following items
has recently been canalised through the
State Trading Corporation :

Titanium dioxide.

Ammonium nitrate—technical grade.

Cresylic acid.

Hops.

**Bilateral Trade Arrangements with
African Countries**

582. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the possibility of more bi-

lateral trade arrangement was discussed by
Indian envoys from African countries in
New Delhi in December, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
decisions arrived at in the meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Heads of
Indian Missions in Africa, at their meeting
at New Delhi in December, 1969, discussed
various measures to promote Indian exports
to Africa. Among other things, it was
agreed that our Missions could investigate
the possibility of new bilateral trade agree-
ments, provided these were such as could
create the right climate for increasing our
trade.

**Exhibition Organised by Japan External
Trade Organisation**

583. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether India participated in an
exhibition of the primary products of deve-
loping countries organised by the Japan
External Trade Organisation ;

(b) the names of the countries which
participated in that exhibition ;

(c) the details of the goods exhibited in
that exhibition by India ; and

(d) whether any orders were booked for
the exhibited goods and if so, to what
extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It
was an exclusively Indian exhibition.

(c) The goods exhibited included indus-
trial raw materials, semi-finished products,
mineral ores, light engineering goods, auto-
mobile components, a wide range of agri-
cultural products, coir and jute goods, handi-
crafts, handlooms, carpets etc.

(d) Trial orders worth \$12,000 were
booked. This however does not reflect the
totality of export prospects generated. The
results in terms of specific orders booked
following our participation can be fully
gauged over a period of time.

Construction of Western Kosi Canals Scheme

584. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether concurrence of the Government of Nepal with regard to the immediate construction of the Western Kosi Canals Scheme has been secure ;

(b) if not, the causes for delay and Governments reaction thereon ;

(c) whether it is being proposed to make provision for the entire cost of Rs. 20 crores in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the completion of the Western Kosi Canals Scheme or an alternative Pilot Boring Scheme for its command area ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Approval of His Majesty's Government of Nepal is still awaited. The matter is being pursued at the highest level.

(c) and (d). The details of the final Fourth Plan for Bihar have not yet been finalised.

Extension of Kamala Embankments Beyond Jai Nagar (Bihar)

585. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for extending the Kamala Embankments beyond Jai Nagar (Bihar) upto Sisapani in Nepal is pending approval of the Central Water and Power Commission since long ;

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

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Project Report is yet to be finalised by the State Government.

Elevating Indian Mission in Democratic Republic of Vietnam

586. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to elevate its relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to full ambassadorial level ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ;

(c) whether any decision has been or is being taken to recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government are still considering how best expression can be given to the desire in the two countries to strengthen their relations.

(c) and (d). 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 the recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

Border Roads Development Board

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Border Roads Development Board had taken some decisions to step up its construction programmes in certain strategic areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the approximate cost involved in the construction work, area-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The programme of construction and priorities are reviewed periodically and decisions are taken keeping in view the strategic plans and needs of development. A review of the programme is in progress. The results of this review cannot be anticipated at this stage.

**Address by Shri Tata at Golden Jubilee
Conference of Associated Chambers
of Commerce and Industry**

589. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether addressing the Golden
Jubilee Conference of the Associated
Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Shri
Tata urged for specific plan for creation of
welfare State ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC
ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLAN-
NING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Constitution of India enjoins
that the State shall strive to promote the
welfare of the people. It is in pursuance
of this Directive that Plans of socio-economic
development of the country are being
formulated and executed. The central
objective of planning in India is to raise
the living standards and open out to the
people new opportunities for a richer and
more varied life through a process of
development.

**Foreign Tours of the Minister of
Foreign Trade**

590. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times he visited
foreign countries and the names of countries
he visited in 1967-69 and 1969-70 ; and

(b) the total expenditure involved
thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Ministry
of Foreign Trade was constituted in
February, 1969 and the trips undertaken by
the Minister of Foreign Trade since then
are as follows :

Year	No. of Times	Countries visited	Expenditure incurred
			Rs.
1969-70	1	Syria	5,284

1	Czecho- slovakia Switzer- land and Belgium	21,500
1	Yugoslavia	8,921
1	U.S.A.	25,600
	Total	61,305

Note. These are estimated figures and
also include the air fare to and fro.

**Pakistan Refusal to Brahmo Samaj
Pilgrims to Visit Bagura District
of East Pakistan**

591. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan
has refused permission to a group of Brahmo
Samaj Pilgrims from India to visit Brahmo
temple in Bagura in East Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether Government have
taken up this matter with Pakistan at
diplomatic level ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Special Training Programme in Export
Promotion and Trade Expansion**

592. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will
the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Institute of
Foreign Trade has organised a special train-
ing programme in export promotion and
trade expansion for developing countries in
Asia and Africa :

(b) if so, the response by the developing
countries to this training ; and

(c) whether this training will ease our
present problems of adjustments and balance
payments ?

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

(b) The names of the countries which sponsored the candidates are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2598/70.]

(c) The programme was not designed for purposes of easing our present problems of adjustments and balance payments. It was primarily a training programme, which also provided an opportunity for the nominees of a large number of countries to meet and exchange experiences on matters relating to trade policy and export promotion, and also to see during the study tours in the country India's ability to export a large number of goods, turnkey projects, consultancy services, etc.

Joint Committee on Coir Industry

593. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European Common Market (European Economic Community) and India have set up a Joint Committee for solving the problems facing the Coir Industry ;

(b) whether this Joint Committee has met ; and

(c) if so, the main deliberation of the Committee ?

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

(b) and (c). The Committee is expected to meet soon. Preparatory work has been undertaken by both the parties (E. E. C. and India) to the Agreement.

Trade Conference in Nepal

594. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level meeting is scheduled sometime in March at Kathmandu between India, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan on matters of trade ; and

(b) if so, the details of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Chinese Nuclear Installation in Tibet

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

(a) whether it is a fact that China has developed a part of her nuclear installation in Tibet ;

(b) whether she is making elaborate preparation for using nuclear weapons for offensive purposes from the bases built-up in Tibet region ; and

(c) if so, the likely impact on defence complex of India in the Himalayan region ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). We have no information that China has developed any nuclear installation in Tibet though it is known that China is engaged on the development of inter-continental ballistic missiles. Government's assessment of the Chinese nuclear strength as well as policy regarding nuclear weapons has been conveyed to the house on a number of occasions. Our plans to meet the threat are kept under constant review.

Use of Nuclear Engineering Technology for Peaceful Purposes

596. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether nuclear engineering technology can be used for peaceful purposes ;

(b) whether for such nuclear engineering technology require experimental knowledge in fission and fusion blast technology ;

(c) if so, why so far AEC have been denied the scope for acquiring experimental knowledge developing nuclear blast technology ;

(d) whether with a view to the nuclear blast power for peaceful engineering purposes the AEC will be allowed to conduct practical experiments in blasting of nuclear devices ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Knowledge of fission and fusion blast technology is necessary for peaceful uses of nuclear explosions.

(c) to (e). The Atomic Energy Commission keeps itself fully abreast of all developments in this field. However the peaceful uses of Nuclear Explosions are in early stage of development and have still to be proved.

Development of Handloom Industries

597. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to use a part of the funds of the nationalised banks to develop and finance the handloom industry in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Under the schemes of assistance to small scale industries, small artisans and self-employed groups introduced by the nationalised banks, the handloom industry is eligible for financial assistance.

Purchase of Land by U.S.S.R. Embassy in Trivandrum

598. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date when the deal regarding the purchase of a large plot of land by the U. S. S. R. Embassy in Trivandrum was finalised and the particulars thereof ;

(b) the price actually paid by the U. S. S. R. Embassy for this land ; and

(c) whether prior permission from the Ministry had been obtained by the Embassy for the purchase of the land and if not, the steps taken against the Embassy for the deliberate breach of diplomatic norms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to information available to Government, the sale deed was executed on 11th August, 1969, and presented for registration before the Sub-registrar, Trivandrum, on 23rd September, 1969.

(b) Rs. 3,80,000.00.

(c) No prior permission from the Government of India had been obtained by the Soviet Embassy. On being informed by the Ministry of External Affairs that the construction of a Cultural Centre could not be done without Government's permission the Soviet Embassy stopped further construction of the building and agreed to fully abide by Government's decision in the matter.

आनन्द भवन के गृह कर का निर्धारण

599. श्री अश्विनी सिंह बबौरिया :

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद में प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान, आनन्द भवन के गृह कर का नये सिरे से निर्धारण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने इलाहाबाद नगर पालिका के प्रशासक से कहा है कि आनन्द भवन के गृह कर को न बढ़ाया जाये ; और

(घ) क्या प्रधान मंत्री का यह वक्तव्य कि उन्होंने आनन्द भवन को नेहरू स्मारक को दे दिया है, गलत है, और वह भवन अब भी उनके कब्जे में है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अश्विनी मिश्र मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश नगर महापालिका अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गृह कर का निर्धारण हर 5 साल में होता है। पिछली बार यह निर्धारण 1968 में हुआ था। इस साल नये

सिरे से निर्धारण किया जाना है। म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन, इलाहाबाद ने यह कार्य प्रारम्भ किया था, लेकिन इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट ने इस कार्रवाई पर रोक लगा दी है। हाई कोर्ट द्वारा इस मामले के निबटाये जाने के बाद ही, कारपोरेशन के प्राधिकारी इस काम को पूरा करने के लिये आगे की कार्रवाई करेंगे।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) आनन्द भवन जवाहर लाल नेहरू स्मारक निधि को दे दिया गया है। आवश्यक कानूनी कार्रवाइयों के पूरा हो जाने के बाद वास्तविक हस्तांतरण किया जायेगा। इसके लिए कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है।

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER
TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1542
DATED 26TH NOVEMBER, 1969 RE :
CANTEEN STORES DEPARTMENT
(INDIA)

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I take this opportunity to clarify the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1542 on 26th November, 1969. The question related to retired employees of CSD (I) accepting services with certain manufacturing firms supplying goods to the Canteen Stores Department (India). I would like to amplify the reply given to part (c) of the question as under so as to avoid a misunderstanding.

“(c) According to the existing orders, service officers of the rank of Colonel and above are debarred from taking up commercial employment within 2 years of the date of retirement without prior Government permission, and these restrictions are considered adequate. Since there are at present no civilians in the Department equivalent to the rank of Colonel and above, and also since the present civilian employees are not all necessarily pensionable, the question of extending similar restrictions to the civilian officers of the Department does not arise.”

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation in Laos

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

The situation in Laos resulting from North Vietnamese offensive in the Plain of Jars and its implications for the security and stability of South East Asian region adjoining India.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Government have noted recent developments in Laos with grave concern. As a party to the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos, and as Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control set up under that Agreement, India is committed to the maintenance of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and neutrality of Laos. The present situation is the result of non-observance of the letter and spirit of the Geneva Agreement by various parties. Another important factor in the unfortunate situation has been the spilling over of the Vietnamese conflict in Laos. Prospects for a peaceful solution lie in a strict observance of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962, and the ending of all foreign interference. This in its turn will also be beneficial to peace and stability in South East Asia. India, both in her individual capacity and as Chairman of the Commission, has been working towards such a solution. It is, however, necessary that all concerned parties should co-operate rather than resort to fighting.

We urge all parties concerned to put an end to the hostilities and take concrete steps to abide by the Geneva Agreements.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Not a word against North Vietnam.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, I am really surprised at the statement made by the External Affairs Minister. He has tried

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

to evade the entire issue. He talks of the Geneva Agreement of 1954 and of 1962.

The question is: What is happening today? Laos is an independent country, a friendly country and a neutral country, a country which occupies the key place in South-East Asian region in which we have a special stake. These borders meet not only Vietnam but also Cambodia, Burma and Thailand. North Vietnam has been putting pressure on it for many years. But so long as Vietnam war was being fought, the bombing was going on there, the Vietnamese pressure on Laos had lessened. Now that the bombing has stopped there, the pressure has increased on Laos, a small country which is not in a position to defend itself. The Americans too are disinterested now. Therefore, the Vietnamese armies are pushing forth in a very quick manner.

The Plain of Jars is the most important part of the country which was overrun by the North Vietnamese some years earlier too and thousands of civilians were massacred there. We hear so much of My Lai massacre. But about the massacre which the Vietnamese committed in the Plain of Jars, nobody talks of it. Nobody knows it. That massacre was committed there. Later on, the Laotian Government was able to get that area back.

Now, the aggression has started not only in the Plain of Jars but they are pushing towards Vientiane on the bank of Mekong. And Mekong is a border of Thailand and Laos. Therefore, it is not only a threat to the integrity, security and sovereignty of Laos but it is going to be a threat to the integrity, security and sovereignty of Thailand and Burma also and, later on, it may impinge on us. It is not something about which India can take a disinterested attitude. It is something which concerns us directly.

The petty Arab States always kick us and we lick them. Here are the States which have such close cultural relations with us, who look to us and who are friendly to us. But we do not take any interest in them as if their interest is quite separate from our interest. My submission is that, in this matter, the Government of India must completely re-think. Our future lies with South-East Asia and not with West Asia. We must take more enlightened interest in the safety, security and integrity of the

countries in the South-East Asian region in which Laos is a living example.

In this background, I would like to put a few questions and I want the hon. Minister to give specific answers. My first question is this. The king of Laos was here yesterday. May I know what assessment he gave of the situation and what suggestions he made as to what the Government of India can do not only as the Chairman of the I.C.C. but also as a major Asian power to safeguard the security of that country? It is no use indulging in only wishful thinking. Something concrete has to be done. I want to know what suggestions did the King of Laos make in this regard.

Secondly, will the Government of India convene a conference of the countries of South East Asia which are directly concerned with the security of the region against the expansionism of Communist China and North Vietnam and particularly against this method of war by proxy which has been started by them and take concerted steps to safeguard the security of the entire region in which India's interests also are directly involved?

Thirdly, will the Government of India take steps to approach the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference and bring them together, preferably in Delhi, instead of in Paris and also take steps in UN to see that some pressure can be built upon North Vietnam so that it can be stopped before it takes over the whole of Laos?

Lastly, I would like to know whether the Government of India will stop hobnobbing with North Vietnam. To-day we have developed a new love for North Vietnam which has been abusing us all the time and which has been taking the side of Pakistan on Kashmir and which has been taking the side of China on every matter. May I know whether the Government of India is prepared to clearly declare that North Vietnam is committing an aggression in Laos, that we condemn that aggression and we express our displeasure to North Vietnam for what it is doing in Laos? Finally, will the Government of India on its own account do something to offer help to Laos in whatever way, diplomatic or medical supplies and other things?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The hon.

Member has drawn my attention to the importance of Laos and the importance of South East Asia to India, and there can be no two opinions about it. South East Asia is undoubtedly extremely important to us and I would only like to slightly amend the statement by saying, 'So is West Asia'. Because we are situated in South Asia, both the Western and the Eastern flanks are of very great importance to us. (*Interruptions*)

So far as the question of taking interest in this region is concerned, the hon Member knows that on a number of occasions we have discussed this matter in the Consultative Committee and also in the House here. The efforts that the Government is making to get closer identity with the countries of South East Asia are known to the House. Of course, these methods may differ. The hon Member may have one idea about our getting close to the South East Asian countries and we may have another. Our feeling is that close collaboration can be established only by making important moves in the commercial and in the economic fields and in creating close identity between these countries by merging their interests and by bringing in them common interests.

AN HON MEMBER : Bania mentality.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Despite what some hon Members may say about a particular community in this country which has been trading, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the international community and even in the national context trade still forms a very important aspect of getting peoples' interests tied up together.

So far as the question of our talks with the King of Laos is concerned, I had an opportunity of talking this morning with the Minister who is in charge of Foreign Affairs in Laos. We went over the situation there and I am afraid I am not in a position to give the details of the discussions we have had, but the main point which Laos has been seeking is that we should reconsider this matter in a Geneva type of Conference. Now the Geneva Conference can be summoned by the Co-Chairmen which are the United Kingdom and Soviet Union. If they wish to reconvene the Geneva Conference and discuss these matters, we shall be very happy to associate ourselves with it. The Government of Laos has made moves

with them and it is for them to decide whether they would wish to convene the Geneva Conference.

One point I would like to say. The hon Member referred to my statement. I would wish that he bears in mind that we have a special responsibility in Laos as Chairman of the Control Commission. Therefore, the statements that we make have to be guarded and can only be those statements which the Commission as such approve because when we make a statement that so and so is doing such and such a thing in Laos, then it must be in conformity with our position in the Commission in Laos.

Therefore, when hon. Members raise all these matters, it is not possible to say anything unless they have been established by the Commission. Then, so far as the question of convening a conference of the south-east Asian countries is concerned, this is really a suggestion for action ; but since the hon. Member has mentioned. I would like to say that we would have no objection to their convening a conference on taking part in such a conference, but it has to be seen as to what would be the appropriate occasion and what would be the impact of this.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : After Laos is swallowed up.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It is not a question of swallowed up. It is a question of what is going to be the impact. If the hon. Member can say that convening a conference will stop the hostilities. I am prepared to convene a conference.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I am not the Government ; you are the Government.

SHRI DINESH SIDGH : We should not say things in such a way which will not solve the problem. We are trying to solve the problem and so far as the question of help to Laos is concerned we have rendered assistance to Laos and there has been a military hospital and we are rendering assistance to the limits of our capacity.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You had a medical mission ; but you have withdrawn that.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Upto the limit of our capacity we shall consider helping Laos. It is dependent on our capacity and based on the request from them of assistance. So far as hobnobbing with North Viet-nam is concerned, of course, it is for the hon. Member to choose his words, but then, I think, it would be in our interest to maintain close relations with North Vietnam which is a democratic republic of Vietnam.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Spell it out. What is the interest ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : नार्थ वियतनाम की सेनाओं ने लाओस पर आक्रमण जो किया वह एक नेकिड एग्जेशन है और जिस तरह से अमरीका का जो रवैया है, जो उसने नार्थ वियतनाम और वियतकांग के साथ अपनाया है, उसको आप कठम करते हैं, उसी तरह से आपको इसको भी नेकिड एग्जेशन कहना चाहिए। मैं सवाल करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि स्पेसिफिक जवाब दिया जाए। जो कुछ नार्थ वियतनाम की आर्मीज ने लाओस में किया है, वह क्या नेकिड एग्जेशन है या नहीं और अगर है तो सरकार इसको स्पष्ट शब्दों में डिस्प्रूव क्यों नहीं करती है ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है। आपने एक बात कही है :

Both in her individual capacity and as Chairman of the Commission has been working towards such a solution.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कौन से स्पेसिफिक स्टेप उठाये हैं इस मामले में ताकि कोई न कोई हल निकल आए ? आपने कहा है कि जो को—चेयरमैन हैं, उनके बारे में आओस अगर बात करेगा तो हमें एतराज नहीं होगा। आप चेयरमैन हैं और चेयरमैन होने की हैसियत से आपने क्या कोई इनिशिएटिव लिया है या लेंगे उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए और अगर नहीं लेंगे तो क्यों नहीं लेंगे ? कौन से स्पेसिफिक स्टेप्स गवर्नमेंट उठा रही है ताकि भगड़ा शान्त हो।

नार्थ वियतनाम का और कम्युनिट चीन का इस क्षेत्र में प्रभाव बढ़ रहा है। उसको रोकने के लिए अभी प्रधान मन्त्री ने पिछले दिनों कहा था कि हम इस देश के लोगों के साथ बातचीत करेंगे और प्रभाव अधिक न बढ़े और हमारे देश को ज्यादा खतरा पैदा न हो, उसका उपाय करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके लिए सरकार क्या आस-पास के देशों से बातचीत करेगी ? साथ ही जब तक नार्थ वियतनाम अपनी सेनाएं लाओस से वापस नहीं बुला लेता तब तक जो आपका यह आइडिया है कि डिप्लोमैटिक रिलेशंस उनके साथ पूरे तौर से करने हैं, उसको आप स्थगित रखेंगे ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है कि हमने क्या ठोस कदम उठाये हैं वहाँ के मसलों को तय करने के लिए, उसकी तो एक लम्बी कहानी है। किस तरह से हमने इस मामले को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अलग-अलग और अलग अलग कमिशनो में हमने क्या कहा और किस तरह से जो हम चेयरमैन हैं उसके नाते हमारे सामने जो सवाल आए उनको किस तरह से हल करने की कोशिश की और किस तरह से कोशिश की कि शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से आओस की समस्या का हल निकले, यह सब बयान किया जाए तो यह एक लम्बी कहानी होगी। लेकिन एक बात माननीय सदस्य अगर खयाल में रखें तो अच्छा होगा। ये सब मसले ऐसे नहीं हैं कि इनमें हम कोई चीज करते तो मामला सुलझ जाता और चूँकि हम उसको नहीं कर रहे हैं इसलिए मामला सुलझ नहीं रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि कोई चीज हमको करनी चाहिए और हमने नहीं की और उस कारण से मामले उलझे हुए हैं। यह तो एक अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय उलझन का नमूना है। जिस तरह से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति में कोई सुधार होगा और दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के हालात में सुधार होगा तो इनके भी हालात सुधरेंगे। इसके लिए हमको कोशिश करते रहना चाहिए और कोशिश

करते रहना चाहिए कि हालात और बिगड़े नहीं। इसकी कोशिश में हम लगे रहते हैं।

जहां तक बातचीत और देशों से बात करने की बात का सम्बन्ध है, प्रो० मधोक के सवाल में मैंने इसका उत्तर दे दिया था। इस देश में अन्य जो समस्याएँ हैं उनसे बात करने की कोई बात माननीय सदस्य ने प्रधान मन्त्री से की होगी तो मुझे उसका पता नहीं है। उसका पता लगाया जा सकता है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरे एक सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। नार्थ वियतनाम ने जो आक्रमण किया है क्या वह एग्जेशन नहीं है। अगर है तो आप उसको डिसएप्रूव क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

मैंने दूसरा सवाल किया था कि आप क्या स्पेसिफिक स्टेट्स उठा रहे हैं या उठाये हैं ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह एक लम्बी कहानी है। लम्बी कहानी है तो एक दो मिनट में तो वह बता ही सकते हैं।

इस क्षेत्र में चीन और कम्युनिस्टों का जो असर बढ़ रहा है उसके बारे में आप दूसरों से बात करेंगे ? किसी भी मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : जहां तक आक्रमण का सवाल है वह यह है कि एक देश के बाहर से कोई इस वक्त लाओस में आक्रमण नहीं हुआ है..

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : It is not that Laos forces. It is North Viet Nam forces.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is North Viet Nam forces. This Government should be ashamed.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : I would like him to revise his statement. He is creating difficulty by this kind of statement.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। अभी

विदेश मन्त्री ने कहा है कि भारत चेयरमैन है और इसलिए हम ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कह सकते हैं जो चेयरमैन के नाते हमें नहीं करनी चाहिए। अगर वह इसी बात पर कायम रहें तो मैं समझ सकता था। लेकिन वह ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं जो उनके पहले वाले वक्तव्य के विरुद्ध जाती है और जो लाओस की स्थिति को और खराब करेगी। आप इससे इनकार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि नार्थ वियतनाम की फौजें बढ़ा गई हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : It should be left to the people of Laos.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It should be left to the people of Laos.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It should be left to the people of Laos. They are strongly fighting for their own rights.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : He has made a wrong statement. It should be expunged.

SHRI RANGA : Srinagar is in Kashmir But was there not an invasion by Pakistan ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने उनके पहले वाले स्टेटमेंट को एक्सप्ट नहीं किया और सवाल दुबारा उठाया। अगर आप चाहते थे कि ऐसे न हो तो दुबारा सवाल नहीं आना चाहिए था।

SHRI PILOO MODY : It was only when the *dubaara saaval* was put that we found out how his mind was thinking.

श्री बिनेश सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य अपने शब्दों को फिर से सुन सकें और मेरे शब्दों पर फिर से विचार करें तो मैं नहीं समझता कि उत्तेजित होने की कोई बात है। माननीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि वहां पर फारेन फोर्स हैं या नहीं। मैंने फारेन फोर्स हैं या नहीं, इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया। आपने यह कहा कि लाओस

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

पर नया आक्रमण हुआ है। मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि यह लड़ाई लाओस देश जो है उसके बीच में हो रही है, कोई उसकी सीमा पर आक्रमण हुआ है, यह बात आज की स्थिति में नहीं है...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : May I give him a map of Laos ? It is a serious matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह सीरियस मैटर है तो थोड़ा सीरियस रहिये, इतनी जल्दी तेजी में आ जाते हैं।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : There is an upheaval in Laos. The people of Laos are acting. We cannot dictate from here how the people there should act or that they should act in a particular manner.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : If the Chinese come and act in this country, will he say that the people of India are acting ? Why should he say that the people are acting ? There are no people there. Infiltrators are acting.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Let the hon. Minister clear the misunderstanding that his reply has created.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों को पूरा जवाब सुनना चाहिए। वे उसका थोड़ा सा हिस्सा सुन कर ही गर्म हो जाते हैं।
... (व्यवधान) ...

SHYI PILOO MODY : If you give him a third chance, he will be changing a little more. So, let us ask the question for a third time.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा कि लाओस पर एक नया आक्रमण हुआ है, मैं उसके बारे में अर्ज कर रहा था। माननीय सदस्य, श्री सौधी, अभी एक नक्शा दिखा रहे थे और वह मुझे देना चाहते हैं। वह उस नक्शे से देखें कि प्लेन आफ जार्ज कहाँ है। अगर वह नक्शे में प्लेन आफ जार्ज को देखने की तकलीफ फरमायेंगे, तो उनको

विदित होगा कि वह देश के बीच में है, देश की सीमा पर नहीं। लिहाजा लड़ाई इस वक्त देश के बीच में हो रही है। वहाँ पर किन देशों की फौजें हैं या बाहर की फौजें हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is a continuing aggression.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं तो माननीय सदस्य को केवल यह समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा था कि वहाँ पर जो झगड़ा है, वह बढ़ा है। उसको एक नये आक्रमण का रूप देने का सवाल नहीं है। झगड़ा बढ़ा है, जो कि एक बुरी बात है। वहाँ पर बाहर की सेनायें हैं या नहीं जब कभी भी इस सम्बन्ध में कमीशन के सामने मसला उठा है, तब कमीशन ने अपना फैसला दिया है कि वहाँ पर बाहर की सेनाओं के लोग हैं या नहीं। अगर उस मसले के बारे में कमीशन के सामने सवाल उठेगा, तो कमीशन अपना फैसला देगा कि बाहर की सेनाओं के लोग वहाँ मौजूद हैं या नहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ प्रश्नकारों में छपा है, वह सब माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है। मैं उसके बारे में हाँ या ना कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let us ask him for the fourth time. Then the answer might still further improve.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरफ बड़ा एग्जिस्टिब सेक्शन बैठा है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have come to the conclusion that only aggressors can stave off aggression.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He has a huge figure and he leads the aggression.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : It is rather surprising that the statement of the External Affairs Minister is like the Sermon on the Mount and it proves more than ever before that this Government's effort is always to play the

blind man's buff. I cannot understand why the Government cannot call a spade a spade here. In all the foreign papers, the background of it has come out. We know, for instance what the B-52s of the USA have been doing there. The USA is just as much responsible as the Chinese in creating a crisis there. If India is the chairman of the ICC, I want to know one thing; India should give up that position, because even in the London papers and on the BBC it has come out definitely as to what has been happening there; the US planes which were supposed to drop foodstuffs there have been dropping arms and ammunition. Why can the Government of India not admit this on the floor of the House, if they occupy the position of the chairman of the ICC. Secondly, I want to know whether Government are even aware of what the background of this is or whether they come here to the House unprepared.

AN HON. MEMBER : As usual.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Everybody knows about these things after reading the newspapers. Why can the Government of India not admit this? My specific question is this. In regard to the situation which is developing on our frontiers and in our eastern sector where the Naga hostiles are getting aid from China and are being trained, it has come out in the press some time ago that Mr. Phizo has said in London that he had a thousand people trained in China. If that is true and if the Government are prepared to identify its enemy, which I think at this time is China, will they either give up their position as chairman of the ICC or will they at least take a definite position in South-East Asia in regard to the relationship with the South-East Asian countries? How can they run with the hare and hunt with the hounds? How can you have friendly relations with the Chinese and also try to protect the Americans because you get aid from America? Why do not Government make up their mind and take a definite stand? How can we have co-operation with South-East Asian countries in this fluctuating condition? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I strongly disapprove of this shouting. After all, we are an

august House. I do not want to see it in future.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What can you do if you accept Communists in this House?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The situation in Laos is really a very grave situation, and I am sorry that we have allowed such interjections to come in which have detracted from the consideration of this matter in view of the gravity that really exists in Vietnam.

I am glad the hon. lady member has come prepared and has called a spade a spade. But has it helped the situation? So far as I am concerned, I have said in my statement that the situation has been deteriorating because of the non-fulfilment of the Geneva Agreements by the parties concerned. It does not help if the hon. member has mentioned certain countries. We can all mention the names of these countries. But that is not going to help a solution in that sense.

The hon. lady member went on to say that we should give up the chairmanship of the Commission. Would that help in the situation?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Yes, if they make up their mind and take a definite stand.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have the opportunity here, according to the hon. lady member, to sit her and call a spade a spade. But we should get away from our international obligations, where we have an opportunity to help.....

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : What is the alternative.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : In the absence of alternative from the hon. member, he wants to find out an alternative from me. I shall be glad to give him the alternative. The alternative is to have a little patience and try to work in the international field...

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : And lose everything.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : ...instead of bull-dozing our views or, of criticising, other countries (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : If you refer to our previous debates, you will find that during the time of Shri Nehru's conduct of our foreign affairs, the name of Prince Souvanna Phouma was a very respected name in this country. He stood for the principles of non-alignment, neutralism and independence in foreign policy. What do we find here now? The statement made by the Minister is, I think, an effort not to really go to the root of the problem. I would crave your indulgence to mention that we have an ambassador in Vientiane. Not only are we Chairman of the ICC but we have a full-fledged ambassador there. Certain instructions could be issued by the Minister.

I would crave the indulgence of my friends to my left and say that the present situation there is as a matter of fact aggravated by the presence of nearly half a lakh of North Vietnamese soldiers

SHRI NAMBIAR : No, no.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : That is why I said I crave his indulgence.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The hon. member should not be disturbed like this.

SHRI NAMBIAR : They are fighting their battle.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : North Vietnamese prisoners of war who were interviewed by the world press have confessed that they were fighting alone and not with the Pathet Laos—these particular units. There is a historical reason also. Laos has very hostile neighbours and the majority of the Laotian people actually reside outside because their territory has been eaten away for centuries. Now there is an opportunity to know whether Laos can exist as a nation or will be swept away from the map of the world.

May I know from the Minister whether India has specifically asked the signatories of the Geneva Agreement to act in accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement to ensure neutrality of Laos? May I know if India will announce immediately some specific action? For example, the Minister can here and now announce that he is going

to despatch a medical team to Laos. There are 5,00,000 refugees there. We have been known to help refugees everywhere and in our own country. Can we not help them?

I was in Vietnam last week. I met Prince Souvanna Phouma, and I quote him who was a person respected by the Communists, by the neutralists and by the non-aligned people at one time, and there is no reason why that should change. I quote his words. He said :

"We would be happy if India could help us in maintaining and defending our independence and neutrality as laid down in the Geneva Agreement. The war which we are facing here is not a civil war, it is a case of invasion by a neighbouring country which is also a signatory of the Geneva Agreement."

I have the right to inform this House, to inform the Minister...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : If they go on behaving like this, I give a warning that we will not allow them to speak. This is not the way. When our speaker speaks, they should not interrupt him like this. It is not proper.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : I will not say anything which I cannot substantiate.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request Mr. Nambiar to remember that this is Parliament where everything goes by discussions. He should listen to other's views, and when his turn comes, he can give his own views. Do not try to obstruct him.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The rule is for all, not only for Mr. Nambiar. Let them practise, that, and Nambiar will do the same.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want me to withdraw and leave it to both of you.

SHRI NAMBIAR : If they misbehave, they must be told.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : By "both" you mean Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu and Mr. Nambiar.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The proceedings will show whether I was misbehaving or

others. The past proceedings will show that.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no doubt. Please sit down.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : In 1964 Prince Souvanna Phouma went to Hanoi and met Gen. Giap and he tried to find out the solution for this question of the Plain of Jars. It is a matter of great regret that Gen. Giap actually told him that he would not tolerate the presence of any other troops in the plain of Jars, and naturally Prince Souvanna Phouma thought that it was very shocking to hear such a statement from the General of the North Vietnamese Army. There was nothing which Laos had done to violate the Geneva Agreement. Prince Souvanna Phouma said, and it is an record, that Laos is a free country, and it is not a lacquey of the USA or of any other country, but he would like the Plain of Jars to be neutralised. Has the Government of India made its position clear that we want the neutralisation of the Plain of Jars ?

Is it known to the Minister that Prince Souvanna Phouma himself was located at Khan Khay in the Plain of Jars ? That is what I meant when I asked him to see the map of the territory. Of course, we can recognise that beyond it there are other problems. For example, there is this Gen. Wong Pu who is operating and causing concern to China and others. But as far as India is concerned, the problem is that of the 5,00,000 refugees. What are you going to do about them ? Are you going to send a medical team immediately or not ?

Secondly, regarding the non-observance of the Geneva Agreement, will you make it clear that you feel that these interested parties have failed in the observance of the Geneva Agreement ? If India, says that, it makes all the difference.

Thirdly, will our Ambassador—I am not referring to the Chairman of the ICC—be instructed that in the spillover of the Vietnam conflict, India wants all the respect the neutrality of Laos, and specifically the neutrality of the Plain of Jars, because it is at the time of spillover that neutrality must be guaranteed ? Otherwise what is the meaning of neutrality ? It only operates when there is spillover.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member referred to the respect that Prince Souvanna Phouma enjoys in this country, in the past tense. I should like to assure him that so far as we are concerned, it is very much in the future tense. Prince Souvanna Phouma enjoys respect in this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Since we are talking about tenses, what about the present tense ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I was talking in the present tense. If the hon. Member would take out the plug in his ears, he would hear me speaking in English ... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY : Everything about you needs amplifications.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : About sending a hospital team, if we receive a request from the Royal Government of Laos that they would wish us to have a hospital team in Laos, we shall certainly consider the matter. So far as the question of consultation is concerned, I mentioned even earlier in reply to a question by Mr. Madhok that we would be ready to consult with the Geneva Conference Powers or the other countries to find a peaceful solution on Laos. We are not afraid of consultations, in fact when you rule out the use of forces as a solution for any difference of dispute, consultations become inevitable and that is the only way in which you can resolve the differences. The hon. Member said that we should make it clear that the Geneva Agreement is not being fully implemented by all concerned. I said so in the body of my statement and if the hon. Member feels I should repeat it. I am willing to read it out again.

The hon. Member gave me some historical background on the neutralisation of the Plain of Jars. I am grateful to him ; perhaps I could add to that if he so desires, something about the location of the neutralised head-quarters in the Plain of Jars and how they were thrown out not by the leftists but by the rightists, from there and how Prince Souvanna Phouma was there in various capitals trying to preserve its neutrality, etc. All these things are there and they could be repeated if the hon. Member so feels. It would not be right

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

for me to say that only the Plain of Jars should be neutralised; in fact the whole hostilities should cease and not only the Plain of Jars but the whole area should be neutralised... (*Interruptions*).

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): On behalf of Shri Sawarn Singh I lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 271 in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1969, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2193/69*].

Notifications under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, Annual Report of Export Inspection Council and Agencies, and Textiles Committee (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:

- (i) The Export of Dried Shark Fins and Dried Fish Maws (Inspection) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 5055 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1969.

- (ii) The Export of Fish and Fish Products (Inspection) Amendment rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 5058

in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1969.

- (iii) The Export of New Jute woolpack (Inspection) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 51 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2585/70*].

- (2) A copy of the Textiles Committee (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2172 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1970, under the sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2586-70*].

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2587/70*].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-seventh Report

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Member's Bill and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Fifty-Second and Fifty-Fourth

SHRI M. B. RANGA (Breach): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

- (1) Fifty-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixth Report on contracts entered into by Rourkela Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd. with M/s. B. Patnaik (P) Ltd. and others for the supply of iron ore and manganese ore.

- (2) Fifty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-first Report on State Trading Corporation of India, New Delhi.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Fifth Report

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment, Directorate General of Employment and Training-Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : I have a submission to make before the discussion starts. The President's Address is to be discussed not only in this House but in the other House.

MR. SPEAKER : It has not started yet.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : For four days it is to continue. It is not possible for the Prime Minister to be present here and also in the other House at the same time. Is it fair to this House ?

12.40 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to move :

"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.'

Sir, the President's Address this year is a unique one. The circumstances. ..

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हनुमतायी जी इस समय कौन से भाषण पर मोशन मूव कर रहे हैं—जो संकेटरी साहब ने पढ़ा था, उस पर कह रहे हैं या जो प्रेसीडेन्ट महोदय ने स्वयं पढ़ा था, उस पर मूव कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस भाषण पर जो इस हाउस में रखा गया है। वहाँ पर क्या हुआ मुझे नहीं मालूम, जो भाषण इस हाउस में रखा गया है, उस पर मूव कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु सिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैंने उस दिन व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था, आपने बताया था कि इसके बारे में सही परिस्थिति क्या है, उसका पता लगायेंगे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सही परिस्थिति यह है कि वह ज्वाइंट सेशन था, उसको न मैं प्रिसाइड करता हूँ और न पाठक साहब करते हैं...

श्री मधु सिमये : यही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ। आपने मेरे ज्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर उस दिन निर्णय नहीं दिया और आज भी नहीं दे रहे हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I think that out of the two speeches that were delivered, the person reading the English speech looked like the President.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. You are sometimes too much .. (Interruption)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा शुरू हो रही है, इस चर्चा का उत्तर कौन देगा, प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और सभी हैं ।

श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सभी उत्तर देंगे ?

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या निर्णय हुआ ? आप यहां इस सभा के मालिक हैं । उस दिन नहीं थे मैं इस बात को मानता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER : That point was disposed of. No please.

श्री मधु सिमये : यह मामला अभी क्या उठाया गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to entertain this point. This was disposed of. The speech was placed on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु सिमये : उस दिन आपने कहा था कि मैं वहां प्रिसाइड नहीं कर रहा था, लेकिन यहां तो आप प्रिसाइड कर रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Do not go into hairsplitting arguments, please.

श्री रवि राय : ये सचिव के भाषण पर बोल रहे हैं, प्रेसिडेन्ट के भाषण पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं ।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : When the President's Address is discussed, where is the Prime Minister ? She must be present here.

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is, when he is going to speak, every Minister is not bound to be present here. Now, I received this letter from the Prime Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now ?

MR. SPEAKER : No ; a little earlier. I did not want that it should be read in the House. She says :

"Immediately after the question Hour, at 12.15 today, I have to leave the House for Rashtrapati Bhavan for lunch

in honour of the King and Queen of Laos." *Interruption.*

डा० राम सुमन सिंह (बक्सर) : लंच तो एक बजे होता है ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Lunch is earlier. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Should the King and Queen sit without the Prime Minister ?

श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब आपने जो जवाब दिया है, हम सन्तुष्ट हैं ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why was not the Foreign Minister invited ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The Address by the President this year is a unique one. *(Interruption)*

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the Speaker ? *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : If the Prime Minister goes, if the Speaker is also invited, then God knows ! Mr. Hanumanthaiya, please go ahead at once.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : (Bangalore) : This year the President's Address is a unique one not merely in its contents, but in its approach to problems. The highlight of the Address is the fact that it contains many measures in order to bring into existence a truly socialistic society. I perused the headlines and editorials of all the leading newspapers in India and I found there was a general welcome. The headlines have been flashed so as to bring into prominence the picture of the society this Government proposes to shape.

For the First time, I feel the preamble of the Constitution has been taken seriously—the preamble which charges us that justice, social, economic and political and equality of status and opportunity should be the guidelines in all our workings, legislative or administrative. For the last 20 years we

knew the preamble but the tempo with which we were implementing it was rather slow. It was to general. For the first time, we have made up our mind to increase the tempo of implementation of these fundamental concepts. If there is any difference between the previous Addresses and this year's Address, it is the pace, the speed, of implementation of these ideas. For example bank nationalisation has been fortunately welcomed by every section of this House except probably one party. I say it not to take political advantage of it, but to it project the picture of the enormous amount of public opinion behind this move. Though the SSP and Jan Sangh differ in many matters they are earnest and unanimous in the matter of even going further; they want the Government to nationalise not merely these 14 banks but also all foreign banks, foreign tea estates and foreign oil companies. Therefore, it is an admitted fact that this Government is going in the right direction, even though it may not be possible immediately here and now to implement it all to the full extent. The President says that these important and far-reaching measures cannot be adopted by Parliament at one sitting, not even in one year, maybe because of the question of heavy compensation. Therefore, the President has said that they are building this new society based on justice and equality brick, by brick i.e. gradually. This has made even the conservative elements happy that we are not rushing pell-mell but progressing methodically. Even from the point of view of implementation, this has brought satisfaction not only to the progressive elements but also to the conservative elements.

Then comes the question of the privy purse in the context of implementing the principle of social justice as well as equality. In case of Bank Nationalisation I have to say that the Supreme Court has done its duty. I do not want to make any adverse comments on its functioning. I myself belong to the legal profession. I know the tenets of interpretation. The primary and the only function of a court is to interpret law and not to make laws.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What about judge-made laws ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : It is outside the jurisdiction of courts to alter

the content of the Constitution or the intention of the Constitution-makers. It is outside the jurisdiction of the court to distort the law so as to defeat the intention of the legislature. I had been a member of the Constituent Assembly; so also many of my colleagues sitting here. One of the cardinal principles of interpretation is that the intention of the framers of the law must be taken into consideration.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : No, it is wrong.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : He knows more philosophy than law. He should keep quiet.

SHRI RANGA : You should know the philosophy of law also.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : In the Constituent Assembly it was nobody's case not even the case of my hon. friend, Shri Kripalani, who murmurs now, that there has to be another Constituent Assembly to amend the Constituent. I had been there throughout and I want to ask any hon. Member to show me one sentence in the whole proceedings of the Constituent Assembly which sponsored the idea that this Constitution cannot be amended by Parliament, and that it has to be amended by another Constituent Assembly. Everyone of us took it for granted that the article concerned with the amendment of the Constitution conferred that power exclusively and fully on Parliament. For the Supreme Court to go beyond this known intention and declare that another Constituent Assembly should meet in order to amend the Constitution is something which is not in consonance with or in harmony with the principles of interpretation.

SHRI RANGA : Question.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I wish the respected Professor Ranga to show me any of his speeches where he has taken the stand, which he is now taking, with reference to the Constitution-amending power of Parliament.

SHRI RANGA : This has reference only to the Chapter on Fundamental Rights; not the entire Constitution.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Therefore, whether it is the bank nationalisation or the the privy purse, it is my earnest prayer to my hon. friends who differ from me, not to take a partisan view, not to take political advantage of the present position but to see whether the provisions of the Constitution are being rightly implemented by this Government. If that generous and patriotic view and the preamble of the Constitution are taken into consideration, the inevitable conclusion that we reach is that this House has got the power to amend the Constitution.

The Supreme Court decisions themselves are inconsistent. In its earlier decisions it has taken the view which I am holding. Subsequently, the judgment of Mr. Justice Subha Rao brought in a new or different view of the matter. After all, it is a judgment by a majority of one. I have sometimes felt that this judgment has not taken into consideration the true spirit of the previous judgment of the same court.

Therefore, even though I will not blame the court for what it has done, when the case law goes beyond the intention of the Constitution and the enactments of Parliament, it is time that Parliament should sit up and mend matters. Unless this is done the just and humane society which the President speaks of cannot be brought about, the egalitarian order of things that every one of us has in view cannot be implemented and the disparities in income which many members of the House have referred to cannot be mended. I do not exactly know how to deal with this, but what I say is when the administration required reform a Commission was appointed.

Agriculture requires looking into and a commission is proposed to be appointed. Likewise necessity has arisen for a commission to sit to recommend judicial reform in this country. It is everybody's case.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi) : I would like to ask the hon. Member as to when the various recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission will be implemented by the Government and whether any reference has been made to that in the President's Address.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes, Sir ; the Government has made a declaration on

the floor of the House that 87 per cent of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission have been accepted. Therefore, I have no quarrel with the Government or with my friend's earnestness in seeing to their proper implementation.

Apart from this constitutional issue, as you know, the law's delay and expense are things that are corroding our society. I need not explain it ; there is no difference of opinion regarding the havoc caused by the delay and expense of legal procedures. This needs to be looked into in order to see that justice is done speedily and without much expense. The Supreme Court, in proportion to its dignity and authority, has become the most expensive mode of seeking and obtaining justice.

Therefore, to look into all aspects of the matter, I want the House to see the reasonableness of a Commission being appointed. In the interest of the country and of shaping a new society that we have in view, a judicial reforms Commission ought to be appointed. The only condition I think of is, that there must be no judges on the commission because the repercussions of the judicial system have a bearing on the people in general, specially the clientele. The Members of Parliament are the best judges to see whether these legal procedures have profited society or whether they have worked havoc in some respects. Any judge can lead evidence before the commission. Any judge can make proposals. But the ultimate authority that shapes judicial procedure and system must be Members chosen by Parliament. The personnel of the commission can be agreed upon by the leaders of the Opposition and the Prime Minister. What I want to emphasize is that people, who are interested in the maintenance of *status quo*, are not the proper judges to give correct decision in the matter.

SHRI RANGA : He wants to get rid of the Supreme Court with the help of Parliament. We cannot co-operate with you.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I want to make another suggestion. Sir, you rightly remarked that I should straightaway start the speech. That has a bearing of its own because interruptions are rather too many. The President has also made an appeal to

Members of Parliament in the last paragraph of his Address when he said :

"May you truly reflect their urges and aspirations, and may your deliberations and wisdom bring them nearer fulfilment."

The Parliamentary procedure formulated and being worked is almost a century or two old. Here we are paying attention to small controversial matters—somebody's son is like this, somebody is arrested there, somebody is detained here. These take most of the time whereas we have not got one hour of time to discuss public undertakings whose investment is Rs. 3,400 crores.

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue after Lunch. Now we adjourn for Lunch and re-assemble at 2 O'clock.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—(contd.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I was making a case for reform of Parliamentary procedure. Much of our time is now being taken away on minor matters, sometimes frivolous matters, and issues—big and far-reaching—are not being discussed thoroughly and in all their depth and consequences. For instance, we have invested Rs. 3,400 crores in our public undertakings. I have not seen for the last one decade this House taking up this big issue for discussion at any length of time. There is no method. May be we make some casual remarks about their working now and then. I want Parliament to have purposeful and effective control over

their administration. It is with that view that I am proposing this reform.

This idea of the Upper House being a Chamber of revision is no longer relevant. It might have been so in England in the 19th century. But here Party High Commands and Legislature Parties process and formulate measures before they come up before Parliament. Therefore.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, I do not want to interrupt Mr. Hanumanthaiya, but I want to draw your attention to the fact that there is not a single Cabinet Minister present while we are discussing the President's Address. Is this the way to treat the House.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (Khargone) : Here is a Deputy Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am told that Cabinet Ministers will be coming.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Let Mr. Raghu Ramaiah be promoted as Cabinet Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then he will also be absent.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : You should direct the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey to the Cabinet Ministers the displeasure of the House in their being absent in this fashion in spite of this matter having been raised in this House so many times.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I can understand the Prime Minister having lunch with the King, but what about other Cabinet Ministers ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : This is the point I want to deal with. If Ministers are not present in full strength, one of the reasons is the duplication of work in both Houses. That is the pattern of procedure in the other House and this House. You will agree that wherever there is duplication, it results in waste of effort and waste of money. Therefore, we have to rationalise the functioning of these two Houses so as to remove duplication of work as far as possible.

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Secondly, this House has to be more effective in the matter of controlling the administration not only in the matter of policy but also in the day to day working. We must project the wisdom and the ability of the House over matters more serious than the minor and frivolous ones we are accustomed to. This procedure which was laid almost two centuries ago in England is *in toto* adopted and it does not fit into the picture. In the old days it was mere administration. It was not a question of building a new society. It was not a question of managing public undertakings. Now the vast area of public undertakings is the task of the administration. So, Sir, this House has to remove duplication of efforts, and make the functioning of this House more purposeful. If this is to be done, the present set of rules has to be amended or changed. Of course, this cannot be done by Government. Parliament is the authority here. It is the question of the Leader of the House and the Leaders of the Opposition putting their heads together and appointing a committee with the unanimous consent of the House, so that the Rules of Procedure of the Houses may be in tune with the times and the new responsibilities we have undertaken.

So far as food production is concerned the President in his Address gave us a happy note. Agricultural production has made a break-through. The other day the Minister of Food and Agriculture made a statement that in an year or so not only will we be self-sufficient but we may be in a position to export. Agricultural production, by our scientific approach to the problem has improved. Nobody can deny this proposition. The Agricultural production, in my view, is most important. The first and foremost thing for a human being is food. We have spent during the last 20 years more than Rs. 2,000 crores in importing foodstuffs. This vast drain of our resources has not only affected our economy but also our foreign exchange resources. And the PL-480 has also had its own repercussions on our internal finances and prices. Therefore, if we are able to dispense with food imports, it is a blessing equal to any blessings that we can think of Government. I am happy to say, Sir, has arrived at this point of making the country confident about its food production.

Only one suggestion I want to make in

this connection. The latest scientific discoveries show that use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides is not an unmixed blessing. Many a time the food gets poisoned we have so far invested Rs. 731 crores in chemical fertilizer production and the production in this field is only about fifty per cent of our requirements. The sewerage and wastage, of our cities and towns, are not only polluting the air and water, but are polluting the whole environment. In the United States of America and in Europe, everybody knows, they are now spending billions and billions of pounds and of dollars to prevent this air and water pollution. It is time that we do not commit the same mistake. I therefore propose that besides chemical manures, we have to pay particular attention to the manufacture of natural manure. It is the law of nature that wastage ultimately becomes manure and manure ultimately gets converted into food through plants. In big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore and Hyderabad, for instance, the sewage water is polluting the air and is going waste. If at least Rs. 100 crores are invested to convert sewage and other waste into manure it will be a blessing. It will prevent the air pollution, as well as the other dangerous consequences.

Along with the production of chemical fertilizer being allowed to go ahead, we should see that the wastage and sewerage in this country are converted into manure. We have enough public enterprises and private enterprises which can easily manufacture this machinery to convert sewerage into manure and waste into manure. This will not require any foreign exchange or foreign know-how. Government has to see that considerable portion of investment is made to manufacture of composts and conversion of sewerage and waste into manure.

I was very happy to know only two days ago the Mysore Government making an announcement that the Mysore State had become self-sufficient in food. That is one of the happiest news that I have ever read. If the whole country becomes self-sufficient in food, we shall have made much progress. We shall have removed many factors which give rise to irritation and dissatisfaction. That will also bring down prices.

Agriculture is still the most important sector. In our anxiety to promote big

industries, we have forgotten this primary sector. In the Fourth Plan and in the various other plans that we are formulating, agriculture has to receive much more attention and much more investment than it has received so far.

In the industrial field, the picture is equally bright. Recession has receded. Exports are increasing. Imports are becoming less. The position has been well explained in the President's Address. The rate of growth may cross 7 per cent. In the current year the growth rate may still go up. So, in the industrial field also, it is a hopeful picture that we have been presented with. If these two sectors, namely agriculture and industries prosper and produce, then most of our problems are solved. We shall have the satisfaction of seeing that the people are properly fed, properly nourished, properly clothed and provided with the good things of life.

As the Economic Survey has pointed out, one of the reasons why industry is suffering is labour trouble, particularly inter-union trouble. All the time, the labour unions are insisting upon their rights to get more. I have never come across a trade union which says something about production, something about efficiency and something about increasing the national wealth. All the time, all of us sitting here are so anxious to secure votes that we have gone on promising people everything that can be promised. We have egged them on along the lines of insistence upon their rights, side-tracking their duties. I make bold to make a new proposal. Of course many of my friends may not agree with me. If we want a socialist society, then we must work for it in its correct way. Trade unions cannot have it both ways. They cannot have the capitalist way of agitation and strikes and at the same time increase production and bring about social justice. One of the Cabinet Ministers told me that he was having some conference with the Rumanian Ministers, and they were surprised to know that there were strikes in our public undertakings. Nothing of the kind could happen in those socialist countries. Strike way come into the picture and it ought to come into the picture where the motive is private profit.

SHRI RABI RAY : If the bureaucrats replace the capitalists, there should be no strike ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : They are certainly entitled to bargain, because the capitalist wants to make as much profit as possible for himself and his family. But where the means of production is owned by the State, as in the case of our public undertakings, labour has to realise that the socialist principle...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipur) : The management also has to realise that.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : ...requires that there should be no strike. The only right is to produce...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Daimand Harbour) : What about five lakhs of casual labour on the railways ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : After production, there will be sufficient time for equal distribution of the wealth produced. After all, this Parliament as it is constituted today is not in favour of the capitalist system or of unrestricted growth of private enterprise and wealth. Ultimately, all disputes between labour and management should be adjudged by tribunals. Let there be tribunals. Let there be a supreme authority, and let that be a committee of Parliament to arbitrate. But to go on encouraging inter-union rivalries and agitations will mean the ruin of our enterprises. In the Hindustan Steel enterprises, the labourers some of them, went and even ruined the machinery. They could not be punished or taken to task. This is the most ruinous way of pampering labour...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Like Shri Atulya Ghosh going to Durgapur.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Labour must be paid properly but they must be made to produce. Without production, there can be neither a capitalist nor a socialist society.

Under some misapprehension and some miscalculation, we do not bring a sense of responsibility and sense of duty to the labour sector to produce. However much we may speak, however high our policy formulation may be, we shall never be able to achieve a socialist society without production. Therefore, labour policy has to be

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so oriented as to fit into the socialistic society. The present policy and the present law has been more or less attuned to the capitalistic system of society. We are afraid to say these things because we are afraid that the popular vote in this sector may not be available to us. But I would submit that it is not a question of votes, but it is a question of prosperity of the whole nation. Any Member who has only his election prospects in view and not the prospects of prosperity of the country will not be serving this House or Parliament or the country effectively.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : We all agree, except his new colleagues.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Government have now become acclimatised to taking quick and proper decisions. The other day, we had a decision on Chandigarh, which was pending for years and years. Whatever may be the formula, this Government had the determination and the impartial approach to the problem. They have given the decision.

SHRI RABI RAY : Ask Shri Randhir Singh. He is unhappy.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Let me state the proposition clearly. Here also, we are somewhat weak with reference to our own people. It has become one of our weapons to incite linguistic and regional fanaticism to maintain our hold. It is not the fault of one party. All of us more or less have worked ourselves into such a pitch that it has become almost impossible to retrace our steps. No reasonable discussion can take place when State boundaries are concerned or when the language issue crops up. Each one of us is so much concerned with our own constituents, whether right or wrong, that the atmosphere has been vitiated. It has even erased party distinctions.

This House, being the sovereign authority in the land, consisting of the representatives of the nation has to rise higher, so that we may take decisions in consonance with the interests of the nation, in keeping with the unity of the country and in harmony with the culture and tradition that thousands of

years have bestowed on us. It is in this spirit that I say that the Prime Minister has given decision on Chandigarh. So far as the other linguistic and border disputes are concerned, I believe the Prime Minister is capable of taking equally impartial and determined decisions. It may not be satisfactory to all. But the Prime Minister's decision must be accepted. Even if my very good friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh becomes the Prime Minister tomorrow, I shall have to accept his decision, whatever it is, because there is no other means of settling it.

Therefore, in our anxiety to decry one another in the anxiety of one party to denigrate another, let us not mix up the issue and fail to see what is right and in the interest of the country. Border disputes have to be decided ultimately by Parliament. Parliament should not be pressurised by any section or group. It so happens that each State may be interested in a particular manner of solution of a problem. But when Parliament as a whole approves a decision, I am sure it will be in the interest of the nation. If you lose faith in Parliament, if you lose faith in the Leader of the House, there is no other method of solving such questions. I hope the Prime Minister will proceed along the lines she is doing and see that every controversy is set at rest.

SHRI RANGA : The Prime Minister is better than the Chief Justice !

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Where do we start ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Mysore-Maharashtra.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute is capable of solution. If you leave it to the Maharashtra people, they want to make the whole of India their Maharashtra ; if you leave it to Mysore, they are permanently fixed to the proposition of the Mahajan Commission Report.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : What does he say about the Shah Commission Report ? Let him not take a contradictory stand.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I do not want to go into details. There will be occasions for us to discuss details here. I assure you that in spite of my being from Mysore, I will refuse to take a partisan and fanatic view of the matter. The very first imprisonment I suffered was when I hoisted the national flag. In those days, it was treason to hoist any other flag except that of the Maharaja in Mysore. Then I stated, almost 35 years ago, that I am an Indian first and everything else next.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Indianisation !

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I can give him an effective rejoinder, but my point is not to win a point but to win his heart. I do not want to throw some remark or joke and hurt feelings because here we are coordinating our views and feelings to evolve acceptable solutions. If I have begun with that principle and suffered imprisonment, I have no cause whatever to change it now, and I will abide by the decision of the Prime Minister. I am sure that being neither a Mysori nor a Maharashtrian and being the first citizen in the sense of responsibility, she will take a just and honourable decision which will be good to both the States.

Hon. Members have given notice of as many as 600 amendments

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : That Shows widespread resentment.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Widespread interest in the administration.

SHRI RABI RAY : Interest and resentment, both.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : If you have as your profession resentment all the time, your life will be full of resentment and you will end with resentment. Therefore, resentment is not an honourable occupation. In fact, you yourself say in many of your public statements that after the 1972 elections there may be a coalition Government. Prepare your mind, resenting mind into a co-operating mind.

Many hon. Members have taken notice of the law and order situation in Kerala and West Bengal amendments have been

tabled by the leaders of opposition parties. The Government answer is already there. I am not advocating either the cause of the Congress Party or the Communist Party who are in power in these States. Far from it. If you look into the report of the administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State relationship ..

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I want you to be made a Cabinet Minister in charge of administrative reforms.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Thank you very much for your good wishes. At any rate, there is a certainty that I will be in the Cabinet when you are in power.

In the Centre-States relationship report I have advocated the rights of the States, autonomy for the States, much more than anybody has done up till now. It is not because that I want to make the Centre weak. Delegation of authority, as they say, makes for administrative efficiency and economy. Concentration of power thousands of miles away will not make for efficiency and economy. It is on this high principle of administrative efficiency that I have based all my recommendations. You will see that law and order being a State subject, Parliament and the Government of India cannot lightly interfere. Mahatma Gandhi said we want democracy and we must have the right even to err. Please do not take it literally. If the electorate, if the people of West Bengal and Kerala have made an error in electing the Communist Parties to power, let them realise it. If they feel that the present state of law and order is conducive to their interests, to the national development, I have no quarrel, let them elect them for another term or any number of terms. But if they feel that the position is bad it is for them to revise their opinion. Therefore, on the basis of provincial autonomy and true democratic principle if the Government of India does not interfere in the day-to-day working of the law and order situation in Kerala and West Bengal, it is not that the Government of India is weak. It is that the Government of India is constitutional, correct, in its approach to problems on the basis of autonomy and democratic principles. If some of my hon. friends feel aggrieved that the law and order position is bad, let us go and appeal to the people there. I am

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happy that some of the leaders of the opposition do go and they beard the lion in its own den. Instead of doing what is effective, if you merely come and express resentment in this House, it will not solve the situation.

DR. KARANI SINGH (Bikaner) : Did you appeal to the people before you imposed President's rule in Rajasthan ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : His Highness is quite correct in the question he has posed. But I should like to remind him that before the President's rule is imposed according to the Constitution, there is no question of referendum and taking the people's will. The Governor is confined to a limited question, whether a stable Ministry could be formed or not. He exercises his discretion. The question of taking people's opinion does not arise in these cases. But even this situation I have met in my report on Centre-State relationship. Many members have tabled amendments to the same effect. We found on enquiry and after taking evidence that one Governor acted in a particular way in a particular situation and another Governor in some other way. This should not be done. Under rule of law, there must be a certain uniformity of action. It is, therefore, that we recommended formulation of guidelines for the Governor. Instead of seeing that guidelines are framed, if you merely raise a discussion and ventilate your feelings against the Government, it is of very little use, because this Government is very strong and very stable... (Interruptions). For what I know of the Prime Minister she is not going to change her attitude, policies or methods merely because there is some resentment or some personal attack or some motive attributed... (Interruptions). In order to solve the controversial questions about Governors, we have to formulate guidelines for the Governors. As many of our Opposition leaders suggested there should be an Inter-State Council as contemplated under the Constitution to sort out the differences. The zonal councils do not deal with constitutional matters; they deal with minor administrative matters.

Though it is a minor matter, I am happy at one decision that the Government has

taken. Many years ago the President of the Theosophical Society at Madras who is also the President of the International Society of Theosophists told me that the P form was a big irritant and served no useful purpose. It so happened that a year later I joined Administrative Reforms Commission under the leadership of my esteemed colleague Mr. Morarji Desai. We examined this aspect and by the time we could take a decision, he had left the Commission.

AN HON. MEMBER : He got his P Form.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : When we got it thoroughly examined, it was proved by facts and figures, not merely by sentiments, that the P form had failed to fulfil the intention with which it was introduced. It did not save foreign exchange.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : After how many years did you realise it ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : We are a slow set of people and do things progressively, and not by revolution.

When this P form was found to be so useless, and at the same time causing so much annoyance and irritation, we thought it was right to recommend to the Government that it should be abolished. Recently, the Cabinet has taken the decision and abolishing the restriction almost 80 per cent. I would appeal to them to abolish it altogether. No harm will be done. This P form is an indication of the tempo and psychology of bureaucracy. Whenever they get something in their hands, they will never release it. And then the question arises, what to do with the staff who are engaged in the P form work. We are so accustomed to be humane that we do not want anybody to be retrenched. At the same time, we are so public spirited that we want efficiency and economy to be introduced in Government. This is a contradiction that is haunting the House and all of us. It has to be resolved. Merely because we have to maintain a few officers or merely because it is easier to maintain the *status quo* so far as the administrative structure is concerned, we

cannot afford to continue to annoy and irritate people. It is not right.

This Government's hallmark, as they say, is new method, new drive. Wherever there is harassment and annoyance, it is our primary duty to see that they are completely removed. After all, in a democracy we have to be responsive to the people, (*Interruption*) This P form having been done away with to this extent, the Government can as well go the full length and earn the appreciation of the people.

The most important question that faces us today, as the President has said, is unemployment. Many of the leaders of the parties have given amendments stating this problem. This unemployment question has also to be tackled in an altogether new way, as I enunciated the new policy for labour. This unemployment is a characteristic feature of the capitalistic society. Even in the most prosperous country, the United States of America, there is always unemployment of about five lakh people. All schemes which we are formulating and the policies that we pursue, all the new enterprises that we start, increase employment; there is no doubt about it. But it does not abolish unemployment. Here also, if you are very serious about socialist ways, we must adopt socialist methods in the matter of solving unemployment. I am thinking over the matter and I hope many of my friends who are confirmed socialists, who think that socialism is the ideal that will solve all these problems, will assist me in formulating new proposals.

The first and foremost source of unemployment is the educational system which continuously supplies unemployed people. The people who get educated become fit only for office work. In the rest of the areas they become unemployable. Therefore, the educational system has to be changed. In spite of several Commissions we have not been able to effectively change this educational system.

Secondly, we cannot afford to give the employment that each one asks for. Every graduate may ask that he should be an IAS officer. It is impossible to make all the graduates IAS officers though they may deserve it. So, I formulated the idea of National Service Corps twenty years ago in my report, when the Mysore Government appointed a Commission on educational

reforms. All the educated youth must be harnessed to this corps. There must be a rule that the Public Service Commissions should not entertain any application unless there is a certificate attached that he has served in this new organisation for about a year. Thus, the whole educated class of people can be made to come into this organisation. As soon as somebody gets a degree, by memory tests or by intellectual ability, he may be able to get some employment. The salary figures are so high there is a rush towards employment in offices. Hereafter, we have to so frame our policy that service should be the motive and not salary. In the Administrative Reforms Commission's work, we have found that every sector of Government servants wants more in terms of money. I am yet to see a person who is inspired by the incentive of service and devotion to duty. Over all these years, the whole psychology has been made selfish and everybody thinks in terms of money. Even the ICS officers, who get Rs. 4,000/-, say that they will get Rs. 10,000/- if they go to the private sector. The High Court Judges who get Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 4,000/- say that the lawyers are getting more money. Though the scheduled rate is 5 per cent, the lawyers take 10 to 15 times that figure as a matter of contract. If a shop-keeper sells an item at 10 paise more than the listed price, he is called a blackmarketeer. But the honourable profession of law knows no blackmarket. On the bases of the blackmarket fees of the lawyers, the Judges develop the argument that they must be paid more.

The whole area has to be re-examined with the purpose of bringing about, as the President says, a just and humane society based upon equality and justice. I hope the House this time will relegate minor and frivolous matters to the background and formulate policies of a fundamental nature on the basis of service and not salary.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (घाबला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं श्रद्धेय राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर रखे गये धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का, जिसको श्री हनुमन्तया जी ने बड़ी कुशलता, दक्षता और बड़े जोश के साथ इस आदरणीय सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, अनुमोदन करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूँ।

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

राष्ट्रपति महोदय का यह अभिभाषण इस देश के करोड़ों नगर-नारियों की इच्छाओं, आशाओं, अकांक्षाओं और अभिलाषाओं का प्रतीक है। हम राष्ट्रपति महोदय और उन की सरकार के बड़े अभारी हैं कि उम्मीद इस देश के करोड़ों मजदूरों करोड़ों किसानों, इस देश के विद्यार्थियों, इस देश के पिछड़े वर्गों, इस देश के दबे हुए वर्गों की कराह, उनकी बोखल-हट का पहली बार ग्रहसास किया है। इस अभिभाषण के अन्दर मुझे एक दृढ़ता पहली दफ़ा नज़र आ रही है, इसके अन्दर एक कुशलता है, इसके अन्दर एक इरादा है, इसके अन्दर एक विश्वास है। और मैं जानती हूँ कि इसका क्या कारण है। इसका कारण यही है कि 6-7 महीने पहले इस देश के अन्दर एक वानावरण फैला, लोगों के अन्दर एक चेतना जागृत हुई, लोगों को यह ग्रहसम्भ हुआ कि इस जनतांत्रिक सरकार में हमारे भी कुछ अधिकार हैं, इस देश की बढ़ी हुई एकोनामी में और जो अन्य परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हुई उसका हम लाभ नहीं उठा सके हैं, केवल कुछ लोग ही उसके भागीदार और हिस्सेदार बने हैं। इस देश की प्रधान मन्त्री बघाई की श्राप हैं कि उन्होंने देश के कोने कोने में जाकर लोगों के कष्टों और दुःख दर्दों का ग्रहसास किया और अब राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इस बात का परिचय दिया कि सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है उसका करने का कुछ इरादा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आज देश के कोने कोने में, जहाँ कहीं भी आप देखें, लोगों के अन्दर एक भूख है, किसानों के अन्दर एक भूख है। किसान चाहते हैं कि उनको पानी मिले, फट्टि-लाइजर मिले, बीज मिले और दूसरी सहाूलियतें मिलें। विद्यार्थी चाहते हैं कि उनको शिक्षा में सहाूलियतें मिलें। छोटे-मोटे उद्योगपति चाहते हैं कि उनको भी सहाूलियतें मिलें। यह भूख क्यों है? इसलिए कि उन्होंने इसका ग्रहसास किया। पढ़ लिख कर उन्होंने समझा कि हमारे भी कुछ अधिकार हैं, हमको भी जीवन की आवश्यकतायें

उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए। जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है, मैं उससे पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ और प्रत्यक्ष में भी हम इस बात को देखते हैं कि हमारे उद्योगों में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। हमने खाद्यान्न पदार्थों में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल की है। हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है, हमारा इम्पोर्ट सम्स्ट्रीट्यूशन हुआ है। और जो हमारे कल-कारखाने पब्लिक सेक्टर, सरकारी क्षेत्र में थे उनमें भी गतिशीलता आई है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि जो भिलाई का कारखाना है उसने काफी दिनों के बाद अपनी गति को पकड़ा है। उसका पास अबसे आने वाले एक साल के लिए रेल के बैगन्स के आर्डर्स हैं। इसी तरह से एच० एम० टी० की बात है हालाँकि कल मैंने प्रश्नों के उत्तर में देखा कि उसमें 34 लाख का नुकसान है लेकिन फिर भी मैं देखती हूँ कि इस नुकसान के दूसरे और कारण हो सकते हैं परन्तु उसका टन ओवर बढ़ा है। यह एक शुभ लक्षण है। यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि जो चेतना जनता ने पैदा की है उसी के अनुरूप सरकार ने भी अपने आप को राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के द्वारा जन जीवन से मिला दिया है। पहली बार हमने इस बात को देखा है।

15 साल हुए इसी सदन में हमने इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि यह देश एक समाजवादी देश होगा, इसकी धर्म-व्यवस्था समाजवादी होगी। इसके लिए प्रयास भी किए गए। बढ़ोत्तरी भी हुई, देश की इनकम भी बढ़ी, सभी कुछ हुआ लेकिन साथ ही साथ भिन्नतायें बेरोजगारी कराहट, कल और अन्याय भी लोगों में उत्पन्न होता रहा और यही कारण है कि जगह जगह पर सारे देश में इम्बैलेंस की पाकेट्स हो गई, लोगों में बेचनी हो गयी। लोगों की जब हिस्सा नहीं मिला तो उनमें परेशानी बढ़ गयी। इन सारी चीजों को हम यह कह कर नजरन्दाज नहीं कर सकते कि यह कम्युनिस्टों की स्ट्रेटजी है या नक्सलवादी तरीका

है। यह लोगों की कराहट है, लोगों का दर्द है, यही बात प्रदर्शित होनी है। समाजवाद गरीबी का बटवारा बिल्कुल नहीं है लेकिन बढ़ते हुए लाभ, नया वातावरण और परिस्थिति जो उत्पन्न होती है सरकारों के सहयोग से और जनता के सहयोग से, उसका बटावारा अवश्य है। परन्तु इन प्रगतिशील ताकतों को सदैव ही प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों से संघर्ष करना पड़ा है। प्रगतिशील ताकतों के रास्ते में सदैव रुकावटें आई हैं और उन रुकावटों को हटाना पड़ा है। इस सम्बन्ध में आप दुनिया के इतिहास को देखें कि जब भी कभी लड़ना पड़ा है तो उसमें सदैव प्रगतिशील ताकतों की विजय हुई है और उससे देश के अन्दर ताकत आई है। उन देशों ने विकास किया है और उनकी राष्ट्रीयता बढ़ी है। इस समय यही हमारे देश की परिस्थिति है।

देश के हित में जनता की इच्छा से और जनता के सहयोग से, जनता के उत्साह से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। उसका उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है। उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हर कीमत पर होनी चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कुछ कानूनी और कुछ सांविधानिक पहलुओं को उठाकर उसको रद्द कर दिया। हमारी जुडीशियरी पर इस देश की जनता की विश्वास है। हमारी जुडीशियरी जनता के अधिकारों की कस्टोडियन और गार्जियन है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ जुडीशियरी के जो ओब्जेक्शन्स हैं उसमें हमें यह जरूर देखना होगा कि पार्लियामेंट जनता की सावरेन बाडी है, जिस पार्लियामेंट इस बिल आफ दिप्लोम। उसका कहां तक इससे सम्बन्ध हो सकता है। हम बर्खास्त देते हैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट को कि उन्होंने हमें फिर इस बात का अवसर प्रदान किया कि इस बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन बिल को काम्प्रि-हेंसिबल और स्पेसिफिक तरीके पर ला सकें। साथ ही हमें इस बात का भी अवसर दिया — शब्द डिस्क्रिमिनेशन लिख करके जो दूसरी बैंकों में हो जाता है, कि हम देश की सारी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। अब सरकार को

इस प्रकार का बिल लाना चाहिए जो कि बिल्कुल ठोस और स्पेसिफिक हो ताकि हमारे रास्ते में कोई भी रुकावटें न रह जायें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के अन्दर जितने भी कानून बनते हैं या जितनी भी संविधान की धारारें हैं उन का मुख्य उद्देश्य एक ही है कि देश की भलाई हो, जनता की भलाई हो, जनता के साथ सामाजिक और अधिक न्याय हो। मिसाल के तौर पर अगर किसी भी हमारी संविधान की धारा से, किसी भी कानून से भिन्नता पैदा होती है, भेदभाव पैदा होता है या डिस्क्रिमिनेशन पैदा होता है, तो हमें अवश्य उसे दूर करना चाहिए। हमारे संविधान में फंडामेंटल राइट्स में राइट आफ प्रापर्टी दिया हुआ है। हमारे देश के योग्य व्यक्तियों के द्वारा बनाया हुआ यह अधिकार है। लेकिन देश के प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर, देश की बदली हुई फिजा के अन्दर, जनता की आकांक्षाओं के अन्दर यदि वे उसूल या धारारें फिट नहीं बैठती हैं तो हमें उनको बदल देना चाहिए और ऐसा करने में हमें कोई संकोच नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री पटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या बदलना चाहिए ?

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : राइट आफ प्रापर्टी।

श्री पटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : सत्य कर दिया जाये ?

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : जी हां। इस देश की अधिकांश जनता जोकि पढ़ी लिखी नहीं थी, वह इस बात को नहीं समझती थी। 80 फीसदी जनता जो कि गांवों में रहती है उसके पास लैंड है जिस पर वह खेती करती है। जब सारी राज्य सरकारें अगने यहां उस जमीन पर सीलिंग लगा सकती है, उसकी जमीन को कम कर सकती हैं तो फिर शहरों में रहने वाले लोग अपनी प्रापर्टी को मनमाने

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

डंग से बढ़ा सकें, यह कहाँ का न्याय है ? यह सामाजिक न्याय नहीं है। आर्थिक न्याय नहीं है। इसलिए हमें इस अधिकार को बुनियादी अधिकारों से निकालना होगा। संविधान की धाराओं की शरण ले कर [13 (2)], फंशमेंटल राइट्स, बुनियादी अधिकारों के ऊपर पार्लमेंट जो कानून नहीं बना सकती है, मैं नहीं समझती कि यह कोई न्यायोचित बात है। पार्लमेंट को मैं सुप्रीम बाड़ी मानती हूँ। इस बाड़ी को अगर यह अधिकार नहीं है तो फिर मैं नहीं समझती कि कौन सी और बड़ी बाड़ी है या कौन सी बड़ी पंचायत है कि जोकि इस प्रकार के अधिकारों को सुरक्षित रख सकती है और जनता के जीवन में परिवर्तन ला सकती है ? अगर मान लीजिये कि उसके बाद फिर भी संविधान में परिवर्तन करना पड़े, संविधान की धारा 358 के अन्दर परिवर्तन करने का जो प्रोसीजर दिया हुआ है, उसकी भी अगर सहायता ली जाय, और निर्भीकतापूर्वक ली जाये तो मैं समझती हूँ कि सब प्रगतिशील पार्टियों और प्रगतिशील व्यक्तियों का समर्थन मिलेगा। देश की जनता का समर्थन मिलेगा और जो लोग अपने आप को समाजवादी मानते हैं, चाहे वह एस० एस० पी० के हों या पी० एस० पी० के हों, उन का भी समर्थन मिलेगा, क्योंकि जो जनता भी भांग है उस के सामने, जो उस की इच्छा है उसके सामने अगर श्री मसानी, दलराज मधोक या श्री वाजपेयी की सरकार भी आ जाये तो उस को भी वही कार्य करना पड़ेगा जो हम करना चाहते हैं।

15.00 hrs.

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में बड़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। कम्यूनल राइट्स के ऊपर, और वास्तव में यह चिन्ता का विषय है। जब बेगुनाह व्यक्तियों का संहार होता है तब इतना दुःख होता है, इतना

कष्ट होता है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। बेगुनाहों की जिन्दगी जानी है, बेगुनाहों की जायदादें लूटी जाती हैं, उन के घर बार लूटे जाते हैं। जितनी भी एन्क्वायरी कमेटियाँ या कमिशन बैठते हैं उन में एक दूसरे पर जिम्मेदारी थोप दी जाती है। यह निश्चय किया जाता है कि किस ने पहले गाय के डंडा मारा, किस ने पहले रंग डाला होली के दिन। लेकिन कुछ दिन के बाद हम सब कुछ भूल जाते हैं और उस का दोहराव या पुनरावृत्ति फिर होती है।

जो नेशनल इंटरप्रेशन कौंसिल की कांफ्रेंस हुई उस में इस बात का निश्चय किया गया था और प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था कि सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ इस में सहयोग देंगी कि देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण उपस्थित किया जाय जिस से कम्यूनल हारमोनी स्थापित हो, आपस में कोई झगडा न हो। अभी हम ने देखा कि जन संघ के नेता श्री मधोक ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में एक शब्द का प्रयोग किया है जिस को 'इंडियनाइजेशन' कहते हैं। उस पर टीका टिप्पणी भी हुई। उन्होंने उस की सफाई भी दी। मैं नहीं जानती कि इस के क्या माने हो सकते हैं। इसका मतलब तो वही जानते होंगे कि इंडियनाइजेशन का क्या अभिप्राय है और उसके ऊपर यह अफ्लाई होने वाला है। लेकिन मेरे जैसा बिना पढ़ा लिखा व्यक्ति इस के साफ साफ माने यही समझता है कि जन संघ को इस देश के मुसलमानों में विश्वास नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गलत बात है।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मैं यही समझ रही हूँ, मेरी फीलिंग यही है। लेकिन यह मेकुलर स्टेट है, इस देश के अन्दर जितनी भी माइनारिटीज हैं सब को इस देश में रहने का पूरा पूरा अधिकार है, चाहे वह माइनारिटी के आदमी हों चाहे मैजोरिटी के हों। जब जब

इस देश के सामने राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न आये और आवश्यकता पड़ी तब तब चाहे यहां के रहने हिन्दू हों चाहे मुसलमान हों सब ने अपनी राष्ट्रीयता और देश भक्ति का परिचय दिया है। जब तक किसी की अराष्ट्रीयता या अभारतीयता साबित न कर दी जाये तब तक मैं नहीं समझती कि किसी को भी अभारतीय कहा जा सकता है। सब से पहले स्वयम् के भारतीय होने का दावा करना चाहिये और उस को राष्ट्रभक्त होना चाहिये। यह सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यही हमारा कहना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री मधोक का भारतीयकरण होना चाहिये।

श्रीमती सावित्री इयाम : इसको कहने की जरूरत ही क्यों पड़े ?

हमारी सारी प्रगति की जो सूची राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में दी गई है उस सब का मकसद एक ही है। वह मकसद यह है कि जो दबे हुए हैं वह ऊपर उठे उन के साथ सामाजिक और राजनीतिक न्याय हो। चाहे लैंड रिफार्म हो, चाहे इम्बैलेसेज दूर करने की बात हो, चाहे प्राइसेज दूर करने की बात हो, उस सब का मकसद एक ही है, और उसी मकसद को ले कर हमें चलना चाहिये।

लैंड रिफार्म की कुछ बात हुई। नवम्बर में मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक कांफरेस हुई और उस में यह निश्चय होने की बात थी कि भूमि की क्या कीमतें हों। बटवारे की भूमि को लोगों में किन हालात में लिया जा सकता है, मिडल मैन किस प्रकार खत्म किया जा सकता है। इस पर हमारे मंत्रियों के भी भाषण हुए, प्रधान मंत्री ने भी अपना एक भाषण दिया, और उन्होंने इस बात की चेतावनी दी, जो सामान्यरूप से चेतावनी थी कि कागजों से लैंड रिफार्म होने वाला नहीं है, कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे। मुख्य मंत्रियों ने यह निश्चय तो

किया कि सन् 1970 के अन्त तक केवल विचौलिये को खत्म कर देना चाहिये, उस जगह से भी जो संस्थानों में भूमि थी, लेकिन इस का कोई निश्चय नहीं हुआ कि जो जमीन बटवारे पर दी जाये उस की कीमत क्या होगी और बटवारे वाले किन हालातों में अलग अलग हो सकते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जमींदारी एवालिशन ऐक्ट में, जो भूमि सुधार में एक बड़ा घोषण-पत्र है, देखने को मिलता है कि 10 फीसदी लोगों के पास गांवों में 50 फीसदी भूमि है। मैं नहीं समझती कि ऐसे लैंड रिफार्म से कोई लाभ होगा वाला है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है और इस को राज्य सरकारों और इधर उधर के नेताओं से मिल कर सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि लैंड रिफार्म किस प्रकार हो सकता है और कहां तक उस को सफलीभूत बनाया जा सकता है।

कीमतों के बारे में भी मैं एक शब्द कहना चाहती हूँ इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि पिछले दो वर्षों की बनिस्वत हमारी कीमतें घटी हैं। 1965 में कीमतों में 11 से 16 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ोतरी हुई थी मगर पिछले साल कीमतों में 6 प्रतिशत ही बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इन कीमतों के बढ़ने का एक परिणाम यह है कि हमारे यहां लोगों में बचन की कैंपेसिटी घटी है। जो लोग फिंगर्स रखते हैं वह इस बात को अच्छो तरह जानते हैं। कि वचन ही इस देश को ऊंचा उठा सकती है और इस देश के लिये एक बुनियाद बन सकती है। बा. री कर्ज या बाहरी सहायता पर कोई देश बहुत ज्यादा दिनों तक जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता। इसलिये बचन ही एक-मात्र उपाय है जो देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा कर सकता है। कीमतें बढ़ने से बचन की शक्ति घटती है और बचन की शक्ति हमारे देश में पिछले वर्ष की बनिस्वत—मैं बहुत दिनों की बात नहीं कर रही हूँ—1.5 प्रतिशत घटी है। इस का कारण है कीमतों का बढ़ना। कीमतों का बढ़ना बहुत चीजों पर निर्भर है।

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

पिछले वर्ष जब श्री मोगराजी देसाई ने इस सदन में वजट उपस्थित किया था तो उन्होंने इस बात को कहा था कि डेफिसिट वजट नहीं होना चाहिये, नहीं तो कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। राज्यों का ओवर-ड्रापट कम होना चाहिये नहीं तो कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना चाहिये, रिसेशन घटना चाहिये, नहीं तो कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। वास्तव में यह बहुत बड़ा ठोस सुझाव है। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि राज्यों का ओवर-ड्रापट है और उस में कोई क्वांट नहीं है। हम को ओवर-ड्रापट की प्रथा को कम करना चाहिये नहीं तो यह हमारी कीमतें घटाने में सहायक नहीं हो सकती। साथ ही साथ हम प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं। मैं ने श्री हनुमर्तया की स्पीच सुनी। उन्होंने लेबर का और मजदूरों का आह्वान किया कि उन्हें समय के अनुसार बदलना चाहिये, समय के अनुसार योगदान देना चाहिये। कभी हम इस बात को नहीं कहते कि हमारी कैपिटल की क्या उत्पादकता हो सकती है, कैपिटल की उत्पादकता इस देश में कितनी बढ़ सकती है। इस बात की कोई डिटेल्ड रिसर्च नहीं हुई, कोई डिटेल्ड सर्वे नहीं हुई। जहां हम लेबर के साथ उसकी प्राइविटी की बात करते हैं, टेकनालाजिकल प्रोडक्टिविटी की बात करते हैं वहां हमें यह बात भी करनी चाहिये कि हमारी कैपिटल की उत्पादकता को किस रेशियो से बढ़ना चाहिये, इस को कोई साइंटिफिक आधार होना चाहिये और उस से हमारी प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़नी चाहिये।

आज हम देखते हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में नुकसान हुआ। उस का कारण यह है कि हमारी कैपिटल की उत्पादकता नहीं है। यदि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा हुआ दिखाई देता है तो वह भी बहुत अंध तक फोक है, उस के प्रोडक्शन को फोक साबित किया जा सकता है। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाएँ और उस के साथ प्रोडक्टिविटी

पर अधिक जोर दे, और उन सब फैक्टर्स को मिला कर जोर दें जो उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायक होते हैं।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने कुछ सन्तोष व्यक्त किया है हमारी विदेश नीति पर। मैं समझती हूँ कि जिस विदेश नीति को हमने अपने देश में अपनाया, निस्संदेह उस से हमें बहुत लाभ हुआ है। दूसरे देशों में हम अपने मित्रवत व्यवहार रख सके हैं, अपनी मित्रता निभा सके हैं। हमारे देश की जो योजनाएँ, परियोजनाएँ हैं उन से लाभ मिला है। अभी जो प्रादान प्रदान हुआ प्रधान मन्त्री का जाना, राष्ट्रपति जी का जाना, या पार्लियामेंट्री डेलिगेशन का जाना, मैं समझती हूँ कि बहुत उचित बात है और इस की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है। प्रादान प्रदान से सदैव लाभ होता है। हमारी एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़ी हैं। हमें वर्ल्ड मार्केट मिला है। हमारा जो शान्ति का नारा है वह दूसरे देशों में फैला है, दूसरे देशों तक पहुंचा है। इसी का यह नतीजा है कि आज प्रेजीडेंट निक्सन जब वहां की कांग्रेस को सम्बोधित करते हैं तो हमारे शान्ति के नारे का जिक्र करते हैं, महात्मा गांधी की नान-वायोलेंस वाली बात का अपने सम्बोधन में उल्लेख करते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। हमारी जो विदेश नीति रही है वह बिल्कुल निर्भीक रही है। हमने निरा होकर अपनी विदेश नीति का अनुसरण किया है। चाहे वियतनाम का प्रश्न आया हो या इसराइल का हमने निर्भीकतापूर्वक अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। आज भी जब लाओस का प्रश्न आया तो भी हमने निर्भीकता पूर्वक अपनी बात को दुनिया के सामने रखा। जो विदेश नीति हमने अपनाई है उसका हमने निर्भीकतापूर्वक प्रतिपादन किया है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे जो पड़ोसी देश हैं, चाहे वह पाकिस्तान हो या चीन, सभी के साथ हमारे मित्रता के सम्बन्ध हों। लेकिन हमें इस बात का दुःख है कि चीन इतना बड़ा देश होते हुए

भी जिस की सात सौ मिलियन की आबादी है उससे हमारे सम्बन्ध सुधर नहीं सके हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण मुझे यह दिखाई देता है कि उस देश की लीडरशिप ही इस बात के लिये बहुत हद तक जिम्मेदार है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के सम्बन्ध मित्रवत् हों। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो सका है और इसके लिये वहाँ की लीडरशिप बहुत हद तक जिम्मेदार है। लेकिन अभी वहाँ हरकत होनी शुरू हुई है। लोगों में चेतना और जागृति आनी शुरू हुई है और मैं समझती हूँ कि उस चेतना और जागृति के आगे वहाँ की लीडरशिप को झुकना पड़ेगा। वहाँ की लीडरशिप में जरूर एक सुधार होगा, परिवर्तन होगा और दोनों देशों के सम्बन्ध अवश्य सुधरेंगे, इनका आपसी व्यवहार अच्छा होगा।

अब मैं सर्विसिस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। जो नक्शा हमारे सामने है और जो चित्र इस अभिभाषण के जरिये से सरकार ने और राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने प्रस्तुत किया है सदन के अन्दर इसको कार्यरूप में परिणत करने का जो काम वह सर्विसिस का है, इसको सरकार रूप देने की जो जिम्मेदारी है वह सर्विसिस की है। मैं मानती हूँ कि हमारे देश की सर्विसिस की साख काफी अच्छी है और हमें उस पर गर्व है। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि जितनी गतिशीलता लोगों के अन्दर आई है जितनी तीव्रता लोगों के अन्दर बढ़ रही है, उतनी ही सर्विसिस के अन्दर भी बढ़नी चाहिये, राजनीतिक नेताओं के अन्दर भी बढ़नी चाहिये। इस देश के जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं उनके अन्दर भी वही गतिशीलता होनी चाहिये। किसी जगह पर प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि सर्विसिस का इस देश की नीतियों के साथ लगाव होना चाहिये। इसको ले कर बड़ी टीका-टिप्पणी हुई थी। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री का का अभिप्राय यह कदापि नहीं था कि सर्विसिस की जन संची होना चाहिये या काँफ़ेसी होना चाहिये। उनका कहना था कि जो नीतियाँ हैं उनके साथ उनका लगाव होना चाहिये।

अगर उन नीतियों के प्रति सर्विसिस की आस्था नहीं, विश्वास नहीं तो कैसे वे उन नीतियों को कार्यान्वित कर सकती हैं। तब कौन उनको इम्प्लेमेंट करेगा? इस बास्ते सर्विसिस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो भी सरकार सत्तास्थ हो उस सरकार की नीतियों का वे प्रतिपादन करें, विश्वास के साथ करें, तन और मन के साथ करें और जब उन्होंने ऐसा किया तभी उन नीतियों से लाभ हो सकता है, समस्याएँ जो हैं उनका हल निकल सकता है। जब नीतियाँ इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं होती हैं। तो लोग राज नेताओं को जिम्मेदार ठहराते हैं, उन को ठहराते हैं। तो इन नीतियों को बनाते हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में कसूर होता है उन लोगों का जो इन नीतियों को कार्यरूप में परिणत करते हैं इन पर भ्रमल करते हैं। इस तरह से एक बहुत बड़ा गैप नीतियों के फामुलेशन में और उनके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन में पैदा हो जाता है। इस को हम को एक दम दूर करना चाहिये, इसको हम को कम करना चाहिये। हमारी जो समस्याएँ हैं उनको हम को बार फुटिंग पर हल करना चाहिये। हर जो काम है वह बार फुटिंग पर होना चाहिये। जनता के अन्दर इतनी शान्ति और सन्तोष नहीं है कि वह अनिश्चित काल तक इंतजार कर सके इस बात का कि कम कौन काम होने वाला है। जनता चाहती है कि तेजी के साथ उसकी समस्याएँ हल हों और उसका भविष्य उज्ज्वल बने। उसको आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। उसके अन्दर जो परेशानी आज है, उस में से उसको निकाला जाए। जितने भी कंजर्वेटिव कंसैप्ट हैं उनकी दीवारों को तोड़ना होगा और हम को आगे बढ़ना होगा। यही आज की आवश्यकता है।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे कुछ कहने का अवसर दिया मैं अपने आप को सौभाग्यशाली मानती हूँ कि मुझे इस प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करने का अवसर दिया गया। मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति भी प्रभार

[श्रीमती सावित्री इय्याम]

प्रदर्शित करती है कि कम योग्यता में जो कुछ भी मैंने कहा उसको उन्होंने बड़े ध्यान से धीरे-धीरे मुझे डिस्टर्ब किए हुए सुनने की कृपा की।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Motion has been moved and seconded and is now before the House.

Motion moved :

"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."

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL (Damoh) : What is the total time they have consumed, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That will be calculated.

Now there are a large number of amendments to the motion. Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their amendments, may send slips indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. These amendments will be treated as moved.

DR. KARNI SINGH : If there are inaccuracies in the amendments, what is the procedure ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Well, I think, the amendments have been listed and circulated.

DR. KARNI SINGH : But there is an inaccuracy in relation to what we have sent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will see when it comes.

SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL (Sagar) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to find a suit-

able solution to the problem of Chandigarh." (1)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to find a satisfactory solution of the Telengana problem to the satisfaction of the people of the area." (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to establish a second oil refinery in Assam." (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to implement the recommendations of the Gajendra-gadkar Commission regarding the removal of disparity and discrimination between the different regions of the State Jammu and Kashmir." (4)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to take measures to meet war like preparations by Pakistan." (5)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to prevent subversive activities in various parts of the country." (6)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to set up the Third Pay Commission and provide interim relief to the Central Government employees." (7)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to remove the disparity in grades and allowances between the Government employees of the Union Territory of Chandigarh who joined before 1st of November, 1966 and those who joined after 1st November, 1966." (8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to build houses for the Central Government employees in Chandigarh." (9)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure of foreign policy more especially in maintaining good relations with Nepal and other neighbouring countries." (10)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure in arresting the rise in prices of essential commodities." (11)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure in proper uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes." (12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to solve the gigantic unemployment problem." (13)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to remove the present disparities in incomes existing between the various sections of the society." (14)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to make the Fourth Five Year Plan completely Swadeshi depending upon the country's own resources." (15)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to maintain Democratic and Constitutional norms by the Governors of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh who have installed minority Governments." (16)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the denegation of the Supreme Court by certain political parties and individuals after their decision invalidating the Bank Nationalisation Law." (17)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not spell out the acceptance of popular demand on the manufacture of nuclear weapons." (18)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to nationalise all foreign banks and foreign oil, tea and jute companies." (19)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to provide drinking water in certain areas of the countries." (20)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the slow growth of industrialisation in the country owing to the non-utilisation of installed capacity." (21)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that even after 20 years of Independence untouchability exists in the country in one form or the other." (22)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to implement the Directive Principle of the Constitution regarding a complete ban on the Slaughter of cows, calves and other milch cattle." (23)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the misuse of power and position by the Prime Minister in undertaking tours of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat in helicopters and defence planes in order to topple down the Government in those States." (24)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for non-journalists." (25)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to introduce prohibition throughout the country even after 20 years of independence." (26)

[Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to scrap automation in L. I. C. Railways and other public undertakings." (27)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to secure the implementation of proper land reforms throughout the country." (28)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the misuse of the All India Radio by the party in power and discriminatory treatment meted out to the opposition parties." (29)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to provide adequate relief to the drought affected areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat." (30)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR
(Quilon) : I beg to move :

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 need to withdraw disciplinary action taken against the Central Government employees for participating in the strike on 19th September, 1968." (31)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention had been made of the need to nationalise the foreign-owned plantations in the country." (32)

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY
(Saempur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to announce any definite policy towards the safeguarding of minorities in India, reasonable taxation policy specially removing burden on the common man through indirect or direct taxation, removing corruption nepotism

among the high officials and leaders in the ruling party." (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the measures to be taken by the Government to secure complete vacation of the areas of Indian territory occupied by the Chinese and by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir territory." (34)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the sufferings of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes nor any definite welfare measures are indicated." (35)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to announce any definite policy :

- (a) improve the conditions of agriculturists and provide adequate irrigation facilities and incentives for increased agricultural production, check increase in prices of the essential commodities and the necessities of life as well as food-grains ;
- (b) check the deteriorating condition of law and order in the States of West Bengal and Kerala and some other States also ;
- (c) improve the lot of the backward areas of the country through adequate development ;
- (d) check the worsening political and administrative situations in many States, specially Kerala, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir ;
- (e) adopt strong measures to tackle the activities of fifth columnists in the country.
- (f) provide for adequate water supply in the rural and urban areas and for rural electrification programme throughout the country." (36)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has not

mentioned any effective measures to remove regional imbalances in the distribution of national economic resources." (37)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention anything about the undemocratic and unconstitutional methods adopted by the Governors of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh States in installing the Government recently in those States." (38)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention anything about the nationalisation of the key industries like sugar and general insurance companies in India." (39)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deteriorating relations between the Centre and the States." (365)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific steps for removing the deteriorating Centre-State relations which have assumed added importance when the Centre is ruled by a minority Government." (366)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of nationalisation of import and export trade." (367)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the ceiling on urban populations in view of the declared principle of the socialism by the Central Government." (368)

SHRI RANGA : (Srikakulam) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address displays a spirit of smug complacency and

claims illusory achievements in the fields of agriculture, industry and employment which are entirely unrelated to the grim realities of the common people's plight." (51)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regrets that while taking note of the manifestations of violence in the country, the Address :

(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 ;

(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

(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)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that while dealing with a regional arrangement for economic cooperation in South, South-East and East Asia the Address indicates no readiness or intention to take steps to develop corresponding measures of political cooperation and for the defence of the region." (53)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that while giving expression to an unrealistic expectation that the Chinese Communist regime would respect our sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Address fails to make any mention about steps to redeem the pledge given in Parliament on 22nd

[Shri Ranga]

November, 1962, for the recovery of the territory which continues to be wrongfully occupied by Communist China." (54)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in regard to the continued hostilities in Vietnam the Address, while advocating a facile and one-side withdrawal of foreign troops, makes no corresponding demand for the withdrawal of the North Vietnamese aggressors from South Vietnam or Laos." (55)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the following :

- (a) nationalisation of all banks, foreign and Indian ; nationalisation of general insurance, of import and export trade, etc. ; steps to nationalise in a positive manner the commanding heights of the economy and to streamline the administration in public sector industries to make it more efficient and remunerative ;
- (b) legal and other steps for abolition of privy purses and privileges of ex-rulers before the presentation of budget on the 28th February, 1970 ; steps to restore the right of Parliament to amend the Fundamental Rights and Removal of property right from the Chapter on Fundamental Rights ; concrete measures to remove disparity in income pertaining to rural and urban sectors and administration ; positive steps for fixing of ceiling on urban property, enunciation of steps to resolve disputes between the Centre and States on different matters ; and enunciation of concrete steps to eradicate corruption from public and administrative life and to curb ostentatious expenditure ;
- (c) acceptance of recommendations of the Committee on Defections ;

(d) immediate setting up of Third Pi Commission ;

- (e) steps to constitute development authority for famine stricken areas and to institute federal metropolitan authority for development of metropolitan cities and rehabilitation of people living in slum areas
- (f) steps regarding political development of anti-national, anti-democratic and communal nature in certain States of India." (56)

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Dehra Dun) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made of the following in the Address :

- (a) failure to vacate the aggression by Pakistan and China and recover those territories ;
- (b) invitation by the Governors of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for the formation of minority party Governments ;
- (c) payment of proper price to the farmers for their produce and making available seeds and fertilizers to them at fair prices and supply of free irrigation water to the farmers ;
- (d) failure in removing the anarchical and disturbed conditions in the country ;
- (e) ever increasing unemployment in the country ; making available residential units ; cloth and food-grains to the countrymen at cheap rates ; and
- (f) providing doctors and hospitals in rural areas for the treatment of patients there, need to check the propagation and extensive use of contraceptives instead of exercising self-restraint." (66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the exempting of such cottage industries as khandari industry from the levy of excise duty." (461)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Balrampur) : I beg to move :

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)

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 steps to be taken by Government for meeting the just demands and aspirations of the people of Telengana." (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any concrete measures proposed to be taken by Government to remove economic imbalances in different parts of the country created as a result of economic planning." (94)

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 taking over by Government of the import export trade carried on with Communist countries on rupee payment basis." (95)

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 need for appointment of a higher-power commission for investigation into bungling, irregularities and corruption rampant in import export trade." (96)

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 efforts made by Government to settle Maharashtra-Mysore and Mysore-Kerala boundary disputes." (97)

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 need for accepting the demand for Indianisation

of foreign companies in jute, tea, rubber and cigarette industries." (98)

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 need for establishing diplomatic relations with Israel, East Germany and Taiwan." (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about widespread discontent among the people over the decision taken by Government to increase the prices of steel and Vanaspati ghee." (292)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission to the effect that excise duty on cotton textile, sugar and tobacco should be abolished and sales tax should be levied thereon have been rejected by the Government." (293)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the measures to check the retrenchment of employees by foreign oil companies." (291)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the decision of the Government for giving directions to the Governors to be kept in view while taking decisions at their discretion." (295)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Panna):
I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to nationalise basic industries." (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to nationalise sugar mills." (101)

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to nationalise foreign oil companies." (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to nationalise import and export trade." (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to nationalise general insurance." (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to nationalise foreign banks and other Indian banks." (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to nationalise the tea industry." (106)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to nationalise the drug industry." (107)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to nationalise the medical service." (108)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to accelerate the pace of industrialisation." (109)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to develop small industries in rural areas." (110)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to remove corruption prevalent in industries." (111)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to give up capitalistic method of development and adopting non-capitalistic method therefor." (112)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to bridge the gap between wealthy and poor people." (113)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to confiscate the wealth of monopolist capitalists and utilising it for development programmes in the country." (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to stop the capitalists from tax evasion." (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to realise the arrears of tax of Rs. 500 crores from the monopolist capitalists." (116)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the measures to be adopted for unearthing the black money amounting to Rs. 600 crores." (117)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to control the prices." (118)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been

made in the Address of the need to nationalise wholesale trade in food-grains." (119)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to take strict action against foodgrain black-marketeers, profiteers, hoarders and speculators." (120)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to protect the farmers from double loot of profiteers." (121)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to fix reasonable prices for farmers' produce." (122)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to fix the price of sugar-cane at Rs. 15/- per quintal." (123)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to supply industrial equipment to farmers at cheap rates." (124)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to fix need-based wages for Government employees." (125)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to reinstate without any condition those Government employees who took part in token strike of 19th September, 1968." (126)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to withdraw court cases against the

employees and their leaders who were arrested in connection with the token strike of 19th September, 1968." (127)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to condone the break in service of those Central Government employees who participated in the strike of 19th September, 1968." (128)

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the failure to re-instate the Central Government employees not involved in violence in the general strike of 19th September, 1968." (129)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about any policy to fix need based minimum wage." (130)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the failure to maintain the export level which is gradually going down." (131)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the failure to evolve a policy to manufacture automatic bombs as a defensive measures." (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the failure to propose a dialogue with China for creating trade relations." (133)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about any proposal for recognition of German Democratic Republic." (134)

[Shri Deven Sen]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the failure to nationalise foreign banks and foreign oil companies." (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the proposed steps for raising the standard of living." (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the failure to make provision for the implementation of the scheme of gratuity for the coal industry." (137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the absence of any proposal to cancel the fertilizer licence granted to the House of Birlas." (641)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) :
Sir, I beg to move :

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 all disciplinary actions, including break in continuity of service and to recognise all the Unions whose recognition was withdrawn after the strike." (138)

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)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the Government's in-

tention to issue general directions to the Governors in regard to the principles they should observe in forming popular Ministries in the States so as to avoid in future the wide-spread resentment such as was caused by their actions in Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar." (140)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the Government's decision in regard to the demand of the students and teachers for compulsory recognition of their College and University Unions and for their participation in College and University Administration." (141)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the Government's intention to impose a ceiling on personal income and consumption so as to achieve the objective of austerity, hard work and equitable distribution of good things of life." (142)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any Government plan to enforce their old circular that the representation of Harijans and Adivasis in all classes of Central Government services should be equal to their proportion in the total population of the country." (143)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the Government's intention to nationalise foreign banks, oil companies and rubber, tea and coffee estates so as to free the national economy from foreign control." (144)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret to observe that there is no mention of a concrete and time-bound programme for the progressive nationalisation and channelisation through the S. T. C. of the import trade in raw

materials, and, especially, imports, of crude oil at reasonable prices." (145)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the Government's intention to solve the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute on the basis of the principles of contiguity and majority and with village as the unit." (146)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret to observe that there is no mention on the Address of any Government plan to amend the Trade Union Law providing for the compulsory recognition of Unions as the sole bargaining agents and representative Unions and also providing for the settlement of rival trade union claims through the instrumentality of secret ballot." (147)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not mention the decision to cancel the fertiliser licence granted to the House of Birlas and the price hikes granted to the producers of Vegetable ghee and steel." (142)

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH (Bhind) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the undemocratic conduct of Governors in U. P., Bihar and other States under Central Government's pressure." (188)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any change in India's foreign policy which has proved a failure and is unrealistic." (189)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of steps to be taken for the manufacture of nuclear weapon to safeguard national freedom." (190)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about removal of unemployment and taking necessary steps to bring about requisite reforms in educational system." (191)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the withdrawal of privy purses to ex-rulers whereby the promises given to them by Government have been broken." (192)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to give a scientific view of the socio-economic problems of the Indian economy." (296)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to highlight the method for bringing about a qualitative change in the relationship of land ownership." (297)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to prescribe any radical cure of the landlessness problem in Indian agriculture." (298)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to offer any solution to the problem of the unemployed and under-employed agricultural labourer." (299)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to bring about full employment among the tribal people." (300)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to show that the new industrial licensing policy has the growing propensity towards *Laissez-faire* economy." (301)

[Shri Shiv Chandra Jha]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has not explained why in view of the setting up of the enquiry against the Birla firms, the latter were given the licence to set up the fertiliser plant in Goa." (302)

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)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to stop the inflationary trend in the economy." (304)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to give categorical to stop deficit financing." (305)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to freeze the PL-480 fund portion unused by the American Embassy." (306)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to point out the need for immediate nationalization of all the Indian and foreign banks in India." (307)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has not pointed out the need for nationalizing the plantations, foreign trade, general insurance, sugar industry textile industry and jute industry." (308)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has not pointed out that the growing private sector is a menace to Indian democracy." (309)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to point out the planning of the press

industry by nationalizing the Indian newspapers above 1. thousand circulation and by boosting up the party presses by giving an annual subsidy to each." (310)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to show any policy regarding full employment in the economy." (311)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention about bringing back the Indian brains from abroad." (312)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to chalk out a new education policy for the whole country." (313)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to point out the growing corruption in the officialdom in India." (314)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to end the regional imbalances." (315)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to recommend the inclusion of the Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule to the Indian Constitution." (316)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to point out that the U.N.O. is the clearing house of international intrigues." (317)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to show that American finance capitalism is endangering peace in the World." (318)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has

failed to point out the importance of getting out of the Commonwealth of Nations." (319)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has failed to advocate the immediate and of racial discrimination in the world." (320)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has failed to point out the policy of banning the nuclear weapons." (321)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has failed to show that India's foreign policy is devoid of both idealism and practicalism." (322)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has not pointed out categorically the need for the manufacture of nuclear weapons for the defence of the Indian freedom." (323)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to solve the boundary disputes with the neighbouring countries." (324)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has not pointed out the convening of a new Constituent Assembly for framing a new Constitution where there would be no right to property and where would be the right to work." (325)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has failed to show that the Government acts according to Gandhiji's behest." (326)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi):
I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the deplorable condition of Indians and persons of Indian origins in East Africa

and the facilities to be afforded to settle them in India." (328)

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the failure of the Government to nationalise foreign companies engaged in the manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals." (330)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to nationalise foreign owned rubber, tea and coffee plantations in the country." (331)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the steep rise in steel prices sanctioned by Government as this would give rise to a spurt in prices and accentuate inflationary trends." (332)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the recent increase in the Vanaspati ghee prices which only benefits the monopoly producers like Hindustan Lever resulting in products going underground and causing hardships to the people." (333)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret to say that in the Address no mention has been made about the present Constitution not being an adequate and fit instrument for satisfying the urges and aspirations of the vast economically unprivileged and socially repressed sections of our people and for realising a free and equal society." (334)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about convening of a new Constituent Assembly to be elected by all those who are eighteen years of age or above before the end of 1970 so as to frame a new Constitution for a socialist India." (335)

[Shri Rabi Ray]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about formulating a scheme for taking over through a Governmental agency the import of India's entire requirement of crude oil before the end of 1970." (336)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to take steps to nationalise all the foreign companies engaged in oil refining and distribution of petroleum products." (337)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to resort to capital formation by limiting personal expenditure to a sum of Rs. 1500/- a month." (338)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to nationalise steel, sugar, textile industries, general insurance and imports and exports." (339,"

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to undertakings in the public sector in such a manner so that bureaucratisation is checked and economic power is decentralised." (340)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to reserve at least 60 per cent of the posts for the backward classes including proportional representation in all Central Services through new laws of recruitment and appointment." (341)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to allow students and teachers to form their unions in the universities and also allow their participation in the management of the universities." (342)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to conduct examinations for Central Services as well

as all Governmental and Judicial Services in the regional languages." (343)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to give 75 per cent of the Commissioned jobs in the army to jawans by promotion." (344)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding establishment of a single class for all sorts of passengers in the Railways." (392)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to fix a price policy for essential commodities in such a manner that the sale price of these essential commodities does not exceed more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the combined cost of production and transport." (393)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to establish a fair equilibrium between the prices of industrial and agricultural products." (394)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to regulate the prices of agricultural produce in such a manner that the agriculturist is enabled to earn an income for decent living and also the agricultural prices are not allowed to fluctuate by more than twenty per cent during two crops" (395)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to provide employment or to grant unemployment allowance to the unemployed." (396)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to provide drinking water to every village within a definite period." (397)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to provide irrigation facilities to all agricultural land at cheap rates within a stipulated period." (398)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made regarding legislation for the recognition of trade unions on the basis of secret ballot and thereby ensuring participation of workers in the management of undertakings." (399)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to ensure equal wages for equal work for both men and women." (400)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to regain our lost territories from China and Pakistan." (401)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to work for World Parliament through adult suffrage and establishing a world development authority that could give technical aid and capital to the developing countries so as to come to a par with the developed countries in the world." (402)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about severing diplomatic relations with Peking and establishing an exile Government with Dalai Lama as its head so as to free Tibet in the long run." (403)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to recognise East Germany and Taiwan Governments in so far as they have been functioning as legitimate Governments in those areas since years." (404)

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON
(Ernakulam) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that while the Address claims to take steps to curb the growth of monopolies, the Government has sanctioned big increase in steel prices which will help the flow of further huge resources into the hands of the monopolies." (341)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Government in violation of its declared policies have granted a new licence to the Birlas to set up a huge fertilizer factory in Goa with foreign collaboration." (446)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Central Reserve Police are being used indiscriminately in Kerala to suppress mass movements and oppress the people." (347)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in order to put down the just struggle of peasants in Rajasthan for the distribution of irrigated land to the cultivators in the Ganganagar District the army and other oppressive forces have been made available by the Central Government, to the State Government." (348)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has not mentioned anything about the deleterious effect of the continued inflow of large-scale foreign capital into Indian economy and the serious consequences in the drain of our resources resulting from it." (349)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that despite the experience of the last hundred and fifty years of the domination of foreign monopoly capital over our economy the Government continues to encourage and woo fresh foreign imperialist capital into the country with fresh concessions." (350)

[Shri Viswanatha Menon]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Government in violation of the industrial policy resolution is continuing to grant majority participation to foreign capital in industries being set up in the name of export-oriented industries etc." (351)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Government is utterly indifferent to the serious consequences of its new policy of allowing foreign monopoly capital to set up private companies for research and development which will have a very damaging effect on the development of our national science and technology and will render superfluous the large number of national laboratories and research institutes already set up in the country and in which our Indian scientists and research workers have achieved commendable results." (352)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has not given any attention to the serious problem of Centre-State relations especially in regard to the problem of the financial autonomy and self-sufficiency of the State in view of the unanimous and persistent demand of the State Governments for transfer of greater resources from the Centre to the State." (353)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has not elaborated a consistent and effective socio-economic policy towards the solving of the problem of mounting unemployment." (354)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that despite serious situation of unemployment the Government is going ahead with and encouraging the mechanisation of agriculture which will throw out millions of agricultural labour from their traditional occupation and render them destitutes." (355)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the utter disregard of the necessity of increasing the employment avenues the Government is going ahead with and helping the private capitalists to enforce automation, rationalisation and such other devices which will reduce both the present labour strength and potential employment in the affected industries." (356)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that while the Address mentions about the necessity of carrying out reforms, it has failed to analyse and locate the basic causes which led to the non-implementation of even the mild measures of land reform already on the statutes of most States and ignores the iron grip of the landlords and rich peasants on the Government's bureaucracy, police and other apparatus of State machinery." (357)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Government have not still resiled completely from its policy of victimisation of the Central Government employees who took part in the 19th September, 1968 strike and regret that still a large number of employees are out of job or facing various other disciplinary proceedings in the different departments of the Government of India." (358)

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD (Maharajanji) : I beg to move :

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 breakdown of the Constitution in West Bengal and the consequential constitutional duty cast on the Central Government to impose President's Rule over West Bengal." (370)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no effective measures have been outlined in the Address to stop the endemic orgy of political

loot and murders in West Bengal where the Chief Minister himself has publicly described his Government as uncivilised and barbarous." (371)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the Government's failure to effectively curb the subversive activities of political parties and groups owing allegiance to foreign countries inimical to India, particularly China and Pakistan." (372)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any concrete steps proposed to be taken to stem the tide of fissiparous tendencies evidenced in fights between various States for realising boundaries between the neighbouring States or in demands for new States to be carved out of the existing ones." (373)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken to liberate the territories illegally occupied by Pakistan and China, in redemption of solemn pledge given to Parliament by the then Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 14th November, 1962." (374)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any concrete steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to nullify the transfer by Pakistan or illegally occupied Indian territory by it to China." (375)

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 steps taken or proposed to be taken to sufficiently improve the conditions of the Harijans and Scheduled Tribes so that they may become indistinguishable from other sections of the Society and all types of reservations and special facilities for them may become unnecessary and thus may be withdrawn without any injury or loss to them." (376)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :

"but regret that in the Address neither any anxiety has been expressed regarding the high prices of essential commodities nor have any effective steps been suggested to curb them." (377)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no expression of any anxiety about the continued industrial backwardness of some of the most densely populated tracts in India, such as North Bihar, nor of any schemes to bring it at par with other industrially advanced areas." (378)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added :

"but regret that through the first Uranium mine and mill have been commissioned in Bihar, yet no steps are being taken for setting up an atomic plant in Bihar." (379)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no serious concern has been expressed at the growing unemployment of the educated, uneducated, skilled and unskilled labour in the country and the failure of the Government to check the same." (380)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the unwillingness of the Government to introduce prohibition in the country in general and in the Union territories in Particular even in the Gandhi Centenary year after 22 years after independence." (381)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of the Government to check the mounting losses in Public Sector Undertakings, while their counterparts in the Private Sectors are making sizeable profits." (382)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no indication

[Shri Mrityunjay Prasad]

in the Address of adequate awareness of the growing gap between the rich few and the multitude of people in the country nor of the steps contemplated to reduce the growing economic disparities by improving the lot of poorer sections." (383)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the Government's failure to nationalise all Indian and foreign banks, even though ordinance renationalising certain Indian banks has recently been issued." (384)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no expression of concern in the Address over the ineptitude of the Government in rushing through illdrafted legislation which is struck down by the Supreme Court as *ultra-vires* thus rendering even salutary measures as null and in effective." (385)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not make mention of any concern about student unrest in the country and the need of a sympathetic approach to the youngmen and their problems in order to help and solve them." (386)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any schemes to study working conditions in various industries, offices, etc., in order to determine fair and just criteria to fix minimum wages as well as minimum quantum and quality of work per man per day." (387)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Government have not given any indication of having a clear policy on 'Gherao', resulting in avoidable, unjustifiable and unfortunate clashes and fall in production." (388)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention of repeated orgies of wanton destruction

of public and private property, specially Railway property and Government's failure to check and curb such tendencies." (389)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the Government's failure to provide adequate protection to employees of public utility services, such as Railways, Road transport etc., from beating, killings by disorderly mob, resulting in disruptions of such services." (390)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the acute shortage of facilities of finance, fertilisers, insecticides, improved quality seeds, modern farm implements tractors etc., facilities for their proper repairs etc., and the administrative inadequacy and inefficiency in fair distribution of whatever facilities are there." (391)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address as to how Government have been pressurised to reward a person presumably on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi with Padmashri who publicly foully abused Mahatma Gandhi and India's first P. M. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru." (462)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no expression of concern or condemnation of the Prime Minister on her attempts to topple such Chief Ministers as do not play to her tune, particularly Shri C. B. Gupta, despite her professed neutrality." (463)

SHRI NAMBIAR (Triuchirappalli) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to declare that foreign banks in India will be nationalised forthwith." (408)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Government have failed to declare their intention to nationalize Central Insurance." (409)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Government have failed to declare their intention of nationalising the whole of export and import trade of the country." (410)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Government have failed to declare their intention of nationalising foreign oil monopolies." (411)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention that any unemployment allowance Bill will be brought forward." (412)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not emphasise the necessity of suitable constitutional amendments in order to push through urgently needed agrarian reforms." (413)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to declare moratorium on peasant indebtedness and division of credits for the labouring peasantry in order to free them from the clutches of usurious moneylenders." (414)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address has failed to pinpoint the necessity of taking over some of viable big concerns of the big capitalists." (415)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not declare that a thorough probe will be undertaken in order to locate and weed out bureaucratic elements who sabotage progressive reforms." (416)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not promise full autonomy to the States pending which does not promise immediate grant of legislative, executive and financial powers to implement, a radical democratic programme and plan for the rapid industrialisation of the States and execute progressive agrarian reforms." (417)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Government have failed to declare any intention of withdrawing and annulling repressive measures and acts like CRP and Industrial Security Force etc." (418)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the victimisation perpetrated on the Central Government employees who went on a token strike on the 19th September, 1968 and the need to cancel all such actions of victimisation forthwith including the break in service imposed on them." (627)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to grant an interim relief to the Central Government employees while a promise of a Third Pay Commission has been made." (628)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .

"but regret that the President's rule has not been imposed in Rajasthan following mass firings and thousands being put into jail, when on much lesser reason, President's rule was imposed in 1967, bringing the minority party into power in the State." (425)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that Rajasthani language has still not found a place in the Eighth Schedule to our Constitution." (426)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret the failure to take up

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Rajasthan Canal Project on a war footing to avoid frequent drought conditions in Rajasthan." (427)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that Rajasthan Canal Project has not been taken over by the Centre." (428)

SHRI INDERAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret to note that the Address does not mention about the urgent need for nationalisation of the entire banking sector, including foreign banks." (438)

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)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret to note that the Address does not mention the growing menace to democracy and secularism from the rightist combination of the syndicate, Jana Sangh and Swatantra Parties." (440)

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA (Phulpur) :
I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of Government's resolve to free public life and official working from the use of English language this year onwards." (455)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the Government's firm resolve to restore the boundary of India to its position that existed on 15th August, 1947, which has since contracted" (456)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there

is no mention in view of the obstruction being caused by caste system in the general progress of the country, of Government's resolve to give special opportunities to the persons belonging to backward classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Muslims, women, by providing 60 per cent. jobs to them" (457)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention that Government would remove the unemployment fully by the end of this year, otherwise unemployment allowances would be given to every unemployed person at the rate of *per capita* national income." (458)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) :
I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address fails to suggest ways for uncovering potential in the economy for expanding production, increasing productivity and enlarging employment, thereby improving levels of living of the working people." (490)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address makes no reference to people's right to work by assuring them productive employment and deplores the misleading reference to massive rural works programme." (491)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address fails to suggest measures to be taken to arrest the dangerously deteriorating law and order situation in major parts of India." (492)

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)

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR
(Sambalpur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the delay in the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan." (508)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure of the Government to find effective solution to the growing regional economic imbalances in the country." (509)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure of the Government to check the growing disparity between the rich and the poor." (510)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concrete steps taken to improve our relations with Pakistan or to check the growing hostility of that country." (511)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention about the solution of the problem of the ever increasing number of unemployed persons in the country." (512)

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM
(Visakhapatnam) : I beg to move ;

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to announce the location of the Fifth and Sixth integrated Steel Plants at Visakhapatnam and an Alloy Steel Plant at Salem and leaving matters to further agitation in the streets." (516)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure that there is no massive programme indicated for the perennial supply of drinking water to all the villages by forming a water grid from the waters of all the Rivers in the country connecting them by cast iron pipe lines with booster pumps and balancing reservoirs wherever needed." (517)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no massive programme indicated for slum clearance and rehousing of the slum dwellers and the poorer sections of the people living in all Industrial Towns." (518)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no programme indicated to improve Broadcasting and Television by increasing the strength of the Stations at strategic centres and at places like Visakhapatnam covering the agency areas of Visakhapatnam, East Godavary and Srikakulam Districts." (519)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no programme indicated to remove beggary in the country, rehabilitate the beggars as useful citizens and confining the disabled ones, shelter and food in State-run beggar Homes." (520)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no steps are indicated for the Government—

- (a) to supply raw materials to small scale industries at cheap prices ;
- (b) to make available water and electricity to such industries at concessional rates ; or
- (c) to purchase their products, subject to qualitative standards, without obliging them to follow tender procedures in competition with large scale industrial producers." (521)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no large-scale programme is indicated to popularize Sanskrit having regard to its resilience and capacity to bind the Nation together." (522)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no programme indicated to raise the status of—

- (1) Ayurveda and Siddha ;
- (2) Unani ; and

[Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham]

(3) Homeopathy
systems of medicine." (523)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no steps have been indicated to use atomic power for defensive purposes." (524)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no programme is indicated to protect the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea from foreign domination and safeguard the security of India." (525)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any positive or serious steps to combat the atmosphere of violence and lawlessness prevailing in the country." (526)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no realistic approach is indicated to strengthen our relations with Dalai Lama and help him and nor are steps indicated to meet the danger arising out of the Chinese massing of military strength in Tibet." (527)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no effective steps are indicated to widen the scope of banking by nationalising all banks and help the common man by abolishing all private money lending and strengthen the base of Indian economy." (528)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that 'Rajasthani' has not been indicated to be added to the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution." (529)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no proposal is indicated to abolish awards like Padmavibhushan etc., as no worthwhile principle is disclosed in the selection of the awardees and their prestige has gone down." (585)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not disclose any measure to stop the foreign money and monopoly capital flow into the country." (586)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no adequate scheme for crop and cattle insurance has been indicated in the interests of the agricultural economy of the country." (587)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about removal of discriminatory treatment of different regions of Jammu and Kashmir." (58.)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no legislative measure is indicated to ban the use of words, in surnames and proper names indicative of caste or sect." (589)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about proposals to raise the status of non-journalistic workers in Newspaper establishments or to implement the recommendations of the wage board regarding them." (590)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address no indications have been given of any steps for bringing all Asiatic nations, particularly of South-Eastern Asia, into a common set up for their economic upliftment and for common security." (591)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no steps are indicated to streamline the administration of public sector projects with a view to efficiency and profitability, giving a base for real social economic change." (592)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no

comprehensive scheme is indicated to make India fully self-sufficient in food-grains." (593)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not disclose a spirit of liberality towards those who participated in the strikes of 1960 and 1968 and who as a consequence have been punished with break in their service, after resorting them in the service as a concession to public agitation." (594)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no effective steps are indicated to tackle effectively and impartially the problem of tax-evasion, black money and monopoly devices, which are destroying the plans and adversely affecting about 90 per cent of the population." (595)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no measures are indicated to start student and labour participation in the management of Universities and Industrial Undertakings." (596)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no effective steps are indicated to compel State Governments to protect the interests of linguistic minorities inhabiting the States in spite of the continued reports of the Linguistic Commissioner." (597)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no steps are indicated to take over foreign oil companies in a phased manner, either by purchasing or by participation of equity capital or by following both methods." (598)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no indication for reversing the present licencing policy which is entirely in favour of monopolists and breeding corruption at all levels." (599)

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE
(Ratnagiri) : I beg to move :—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that, in making an important departure from national policy,—as evident from the present Government's intentions as regards matters arising out of the historic national settlements made with the then sovereign Rulers, and the pledges given to them on behalf of India, which were embodied in the constitutive instruments or characters of the Union, there being the very first treaties or compacts entered into by free India after independence, the Address gives no assurance :—

- (a) that the Government shall not swerve from respecting the constitutional and other legal guarantees and assurances given to citizens, whether severally or generally, by the State, but shall ensure that the meaning of "guarantee" by the State and Government in India is not contemned or derogated ;
- (b) that in respect of compactual engagements and understandings with people, entered into by Government, for reciprocal advantage and with honest intention and purpose, the state shall faithfully keep the same and discharge its obligations thereunder ;
- (c) that the Government will see to it that nothing is done that may compromise or injure honourable conduct and policy, such that is invoked and enjoined by the Directive Principle of State Policy contained in article 51 of the Constitution ;
- (d) that it shall not merely proclaim moral principles and standards but shall, by its own example, seek to maintain and promote them, in all human dealings, not only in world counsels but in Indian life and affairs ;
- (e) that the public probity and rectitude of the State and public authority in India will not be subordinated to the prevailing proclivities or expediencies of the party in power ;

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

(f) that the State shall not depart from the universal canons of justice and propriety, for any reason, nor shall resort to arbitrary or coercive means in its dealings with law-abiding citizens ; and that the State shall not neglect to recognise and honour those that make useful contributions or sacrifices for the sake of the country and the common good, which would also serve to encourage emulation by others." (530)

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to make use of Pataskar Formula to solve all the Inter-State boundary disputes, including one between Maharashtra and Mysore." (531)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to the aspirations of the Marathi speaking people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli who are demanding the integration of these territories into adjoining Maharashtra State since their liberation from Portuguese yoke." (532)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to the schemes for the rehabilitation of the people of Indian origin who have been thrown out from many countries of East and West Africa and have been forced to return to India without taking with them their hard-earned belongings." (533)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to any well-planned development programme for the industrial growth in the Union Territories so far badly neglected and which deserve better treatment from the Central Government." (534)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to analyse the cause of cropping up of regional *senas* like Gopal Sena, Kannad Sena, Shiv Sena, Bangla Sena and others, and devise ways and means to solve the regional problems and put an end to the activities of these disruptionist forces." (535)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to the need of implement the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee regarding Union Territories, namely merger of the small units in adjoining States and big ones deserving the status of full-fledged States," (535)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the steps which will be taken by the Government in the near future to strengthen the very cordial relationship between India and South American countries." (636)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the steps taken so far and also which will be taken in the near future to put on sound grounds the commercial relationship between India and South American countries, specially non-aligned ones." (637)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the steps taken by the Government to seek the release of Dr. Telo Mascarenbas, a Goan political worker, who is languishing in Portugal's Jail, even after 9 years of liberation of Goa." (638)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about thousands of

workers employed under contract Sardari system even in permanent nature of work in almost in all the collieries in the country. (551)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to introduce gratuity scheme for the coal mine workers, which numbers in lakhs." (552)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about stoppage of recruitment through Central Recruiting Organisation in the coal mines." (553)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about full payment to patients suffering from T. B. and other such diseases till full recovery in collieries, and accumulation of sick leave and leave upto four years attendance Bonus on daily attendance to be paid weekly, earned leave for 12 days to underground workers and 16 days for surface workers." (554)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret there is no mention in the Address about the need to take over coal mines, iron ore mines, tea gardens, jute mills, foreign oil companies, which is a source of curbing the monopolists." (555)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to mention the need to recognise trade unions by secret ballots." (556)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to mention about large scale eviction of peasants from land by the Zamindars and thousands of arrest cases against the kisan and landless Harijans, in Champaran, Purnea, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Saharsa districts of Bihar." (557)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to apply IAC

service conditions rules to the employees working under the private civil aviation companies such as Airways (India) Jamair Co. and failure to nationalise private companies under the IAC or make obligatory to implement service conditions rules of IAC to private companies at the time of granting licences." (558)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to consider proposal to form another corporation to take over the private routes operated by private companies." (559)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to prescribe working conditions for employees on permanent muster roles in Bokaro and other public sectors." (560)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to merge full dearness allowance of the Central Government employees and to grant financial assistance for payment of higher salaries and dearness allowance to the State Government employees." (561)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to withdraw order of break in service of Government employees who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike, and stopping of increment and promotions and railway passes for railwaymen etc." (562)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to mention the need to withdraw dispute of the LIC from the National Tribunal and settle by petition outside, as demanded by the LIC employees." (563)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to vest land to the landless, such as the Harijans and other Scheduled Caste peasants in the country and prevent eviction from the land." (564)

[Shri Mohammad Ismail]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to make legislation for giving minimum need based wage to the working-people in the factories and in the rubber plantation mines and offices." (565)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about lowering prices of agricultural products at steep rising prices of industrial and other essential commodities prices." (566)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to bring unified wages for the agricultural labour in the country." (567)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to stop heavy workload on the workers, in the railways and abolition of casual system." (568)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret the failure to curb the big monopolists and landlords in the country." (569)

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode) :
I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to find a final and just solution to the official language problem." (629)

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 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)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to recognise the imperative need for empowering the States with more financial and licensing power in order to give them more initiative in development and progress of all regions." (631)

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV (Banda) :
I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that although in the Address there is a mention about encouraging industries in backward areas yet the names of backward areas have not been mentioned, especially the southern part of Jumna river in U. P. which is a backward area and which has been left untouched as far as industrialisation is concerned and places like Bundelkhand Chitrakut." (639)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in spite of a mention in the Address about the improving of the conditions of workers in major industries like steel as far as the living condition of labourers is concerned nothing has been done to :—

- (a) improve the conditions, and rates of wages of agricultural labourers who constitute a major part of the population of India in villages ;
- (b) improve the living conditions, education, working conditions of agricultural labourers and Koles and Beels living in billy areas." (640)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The amendments are also before the House.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) :
I am grateful to the President for his Address but I am sorry that he took the trouble of reading out an Address which was prepared by a Government which has lost legitimacy and credibility ; because the Government, as you know, is headed by a person and also contains persons whose words and signatures cannot be relied on.

Now, I do not know what was the credibility of the Address which was described 'unique' by my esteemed friend, Hanumanthaiyaji, because, in my opinion, this is most disappointing and disgusting. (Interruptions) This is thoroughly contradictory. I say this is disappointing because everywhere this Government has created insecurity and disorders by its decisions. Wherever this Government has taken any decision it has bulletted the people. Only recently, over two dozen persons were bulletted in Haryana and over three dozen persons were killed by the supporters of the Prime Minister and her Government apparatus in Rajasthan. (Interruptions) Poor agricultural labourers and peasants who are working in the desert area on the border of this country were killed. Rather than helping them, they are bulletted. The Prime Minister goes on professing in the country-side that she stands for the common man. Did you kill any capitalist in the country? Did you kill any persons who come in the top fifty people in the country? The persons you have got killed by your supporters in Haryana and Rajasthan are the ordinary citizens of this country. I challenge her to prove whether they are ordinary citizens or not. All the measures that have been taken by this Government which has lost all credibility have increased the burden of the common man. Only day before yesterday a burden of Rs. 39 crores has been placed on the weak shoulders of the railway users. The Prime Minister travels by helicopter or plane and her supporters also do so, and also those who are in the higher strata. They never care to go by train, more particularly by Third Class. Now she has come out with a budget through the biggest 'Sadachari' of this country who wanted to root out corruption within two years and in that process got himself rooted out not because he wanted to create reforms in his Department or give any good guidance to the people but because he wanted to change or transfer a Secretary. She was the biggest advocate of that Secretary. Now she has thought better to bring him to increase the burden of the ordinary citizen of this unfortunate land.

Now, Sir during her Vijaya-yatra she reached in Manipur. The Manipurians—Mr Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed knows a little because he comes from that part of the country—thought that they are going to be pressed. They battled with her forces. I

charge this Government that everywhere she uses the CRP and the military to crush the freedom of the common people and the freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution. And therefore I oppose what Shri Hanumanthaiya has said. He and his colleagues consumed three years in preparing this Administrative Reforms Commission's Report. I don't know whether by that report anything good has come out. I again see that he made out a good case for reforming the judiciary. For what purpose? Do you want that the power of judiciary should be transferred to a person whose signatures do not count, to persons who will not be relied upon by any of our countrymen? And therefore I am totally opposed to any packing up of the judiciary however skillfully Mr. Hanumanthaiya might have argued his case.

And in Manipur, Sir, what has happened? The Home Minister is not here. He witnessed last year that the people of Manipur wanted Statehood and gave a challenge that they are going to go on a *satyagraha*. You yourself are familiar because you yourself come from that area. They are very zealous to safeguard their freedom under the Constitution. Therefore, I say, Manipur should be forthwith granted statehood. If you do not do that, I do not know what will happen. You are not interested in popular Government. You are using the institution of Governors to root out the people. I know how skillfully she manoeuvred and what arguments were given by the Home Minister. She used the Governors for this purpose. I charge her, let her say 'No' if she can. She had used Mr. Kanungo for that purpose. I am not interested who is there and who is not there. But what is the good of misutilising a nominee of yours. They have no guts. These people come with bended knees saying 'Give me extension' and only on this issue of extension can they do something. This notorial Governor's institution has not created any tradition so far. And the sooner it goes the better it is for the country and for the people.

In Manipur she used her military force; but the Manipurians were not at all afraid. She got them in her presence killed; but they were not at all afraid. And now they have given notice to this Government, this useless, thoroughly incompetent Government. I say incompetent because, even in some foreign

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countries they have created a statue of Mahatma Gandhi but this useless Government—it is good for nothing—could not construct even a statue of Mahatma Gandhi, by whose name they swear in India Gate. But what have they done? They have done away with the heritage of Mahatma Gandhi, and all that stands good for the country.

The President took so much pains to read out the Address. As regards Haryana, this Address mentioned that they will be setting up another Commission. What for are you going to set up the Commission? You got one man killed in Amritsar, the Sardar Sahib, Mr. Darshan Singh Pheruman. And at that time you were not at all interested, because he was an honest man, because he used to be a congress worker at some time. But later on you yielded. And on bended knees, you got Mr. Randhir Singh's house burnt. (Interruption) I say, burnt, because, it was from here. (Interruption) Yes, I charge you, because you have all aroused the people who burnt.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : People of your party burnt my house.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I know you will say what will please the Prime Minister. (Interruptions)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इन में से कोई भी मेरे मुकाबले में आये, मैं सब की जमानतें ज़ब्त कर दूंगा।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : This was done by the Prime Minister and her stooges.

In Rajasthan, there is a 20-point demand from the Kisan Samiti. There, as I said, earlier, they reclaimed the forest area. From the forest area, they are being evicted, evicted by a Government headed by a person who is there. How was that Government brought into being in Rajasthan? You know the whole history. The Governor is now dead. I do not want to say anything against him. But a minority government was installed in Rajasthan and that Government is creating conditions there for agricultural labourers and others in which it is difficult for them to exist.

About tenants, the Government express sympathy. Why do they not start and do something for them? Why wait until December 1970? Give the right of security of tenure to all the tenants by an Ordinance. Have they got the guts to do that? Now they are in control of the Union Territories, particularly Delhi. Why don't they get a ceiling imposed on urban property? Why do they fight shy of initiating land reforms according to their Bombay brand of socialism? Why don't they at least get it done here? Why are they hesitating in the name of the Chief Ministers? Why do they not ask their own Chief Ministers to set an example to the country—here is a land reform programme. Ask Sukhadia, ask Bansi Lal, ask your new ally, to give the country a good land reform programme, and legislation on urban property as well.

As regards bank nationalisation, they have come out with an Ordinance covering the 14 banks only. According to the requirement of the Supreme Court judgment, the list should have been expanded. But why did Government fail to come out with that type of acquisition? Because that will create conflict with their interests.

This Government has yielded on the Indus basin waters question. If it is going to yield on the Farakka issue also, I warn them that it will be creating confusion throughout eastern India.

An atmosphere of complete insecurity has been created by this Government. Not only ordinary people but even the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has got afraid of the situation. Speaking at Agra recently, he expressed his dismay and said that the 'parliamentary system is getting hot in the country. I consider the word 'hot' appropriate...'

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is feeling insecure because of the judgment.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : May be. He expressed his dismay at the working of parliamentary democracy in India, particularly, the persistent floor-crossings and change in party alliances, and called upon the youth of the country to clean the nation of all elements that clogged the working of parliamentary democracy.

He has given this warning at the appropriate time. He had a very important apparatus of the State.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Is it open to a Judge to make political comments ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : If it is open to the Prime Minister to make an inroad into the judiciary, it is open to everybody to pass any remarks he likes.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Only Khadilkar can do that.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Shri Khadilkar made the other day a most unfortunate statement. He said in Poona that the number of Judges would be increased.

Gen. Manekshaw, Chief of the Army Staff, has also got fed up because the military is being requisitioned to do police duties.

Everywhere there is insecurity. I do not make any exception, there is insecurity throughout the country and therefore it was very appropriate on his part to give this warning that if the military is used by ordinary magistrates and it is made to act according to their desires, if the military goes on killing people in the way they killed in Haryana and Rajasthan, there will be an end of democracy and there will be a total end of the parliamentary system. Therefore, he said that he does not want that the military should be used in these riots. I demand that there should be a judicial inquiry both into the firings at various places in Ganganagar District as well as in Haryana and elsewhere.

AN. HON. MEMBER : As well as in Mysore.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I do not make any exception. Wherever there has been any communal or any type of riot or any insecurity, there should be a thorough judicial inquiry.

A picture has been painted of our economy in the Economic Survey that was given to us today and also in the Bombay resolution, to which I have already referred, that agricultural production has increased, but the picture of dry areas still continue to

be dry and I would like that suitable measures should be taken to improve conditions in dry farming areas, because unless and until we do that, by merely concentrating on irrigated areas, no real service to agriculture can be rendered. Again I would like to remind the Government, because the Government has not succeeded in manufacturing tractors in enough numbers, that they should see that agricultural implements, the most modern implements, are manufactured in the country and made available to agriculturists at reasonable prices.

I do not agree with the view that prices have not appreciated because after Bombay I do not know whether that was socialism or not, I say that that had nothing to do with socialism, it was not at all justified prices of Dalda and steel have been increased. Steel production has fallen due to your errors, your incompetence, your mismanagement. In Durgapur production is less than 50 per cent. If this is going to be the shape of things, only God will help this country.

The price of steel has been increased by Rs. 78 per tonne. Who uses steel ? The Prime Minister does not use any steel. She does not know how to handle a *khukri*, *khurpi*, sickle or any such things. Only a labourer or a kisan uses them. Therefore, the burden on the ordinary persons has been increased by Rs. 78 per tonne after the Bombay brand of socialism. And the burden on every housewife has increased by 25 paise per kilo of Dalda by this Bombay brand of socialism. Why ? Because they did it—I charge them with this—to help the businessmen who helped to manage their Bombay show, the traders and industrialists who deal in Dalda and steel to mint tons of money overnight.

Industrial production has not gone up as much as was paraded by the Ministry of Industry. Export also has fallen as has been mentioned in this Address, but a larger number of people go to export fairs, to Japan. Even the Prime Minister went to Japan. I do not know what for they go there. So many girls, hundreds of them, and others are sent to the export mela. The Prime Minister was the presiding deity over the selection of the girls who were sent. Not one of the girls comes from an ordinary family. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, your area is highly literate. Can you say that half a

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dozen went from there, though of course more than 300 went to Japan? If this is going to be the picture, again I say that country this will go to hell if this is allowed to continue.

In the Industrial field the situation is fluctuating. The index of industrial production between January-July 1969 and January-July 1968 increased by seven per cent but there was decline in the textile and steel which mean so much for our country. The percentage of industrial advance is rather low; it must be around ten per cent if we have to lift ourselves from the recession. The national income was expected to increase by three per cent during 1968-69; even three per cent was low but it actually increased by 1.8 per cent. Our national income continues to be among the lowest in the world inclusive of Afro-Asian and South-Asian countries. In the current year, when the Prime Minister is not only the Prime Minister but the economic monarch of this country and the Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister, what is the position? Yesterday Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was saying that the small car project was not cleared by the Planning Commission. If the Government wants to go ahead, I do not know how the Planning Commission headed by the Prime Minister can put obstructions. Plan investments will be lower than last year; it is 7.8 per cent of the national income as compared to 8.4 per cent last year and 11.36 per cent before she became the Prime Minister. Consequently, there has been a steady erosion in activities that help to expand and diversify production and there is erosion and decline in the resources made available to the Plan. That decline is continuous from 36 per cent in 1965-66 to 25 per cent in 1969-70. The momentum is steadily falling and there was a decline from 28 to 25 per cent between last year and the current year. During all these three Plans the foreign investment was only one-fifth or near-about; now it has gone upto two-fifths of the total investment. In that way she has got the country's economy mortgaged to foreign countries. If two-fifths of the investment come from foreign countries, I do not know what will happen to the industrial programme.

Wherever you go, there are hundreds of

young persons who are unemployed. In their calculations they have very cleverly said thousands. Then they say 1600 persons will be given petroleum booths. But these 1600 are not going to help the young of this country. They run into crores. 2.5 million able-bodied young men and women are there; they are in need of employment opportunities. I am likely to agree with Mr. Hanumanthaiya, who has left his seat. (*An Hon. Member*): He has not left; he is there very much. He has changed his colour like his ministerial people. The President has throughout his life been labour leader. When I refer to his Address, I do not refer to him. The Address does not give any guideline for creating new employment opportunities. The little it says is that two per cent more people will be employed in the industries that exist. It is useless and non-sensical and is not going to befool the youth. You must change the entire structure. You are incompetent to provide employment to the people. Manpower in our country is the biggest asset and if you tap it properly you can increase the wealth. But neither the Government nor the Prime Minister possesses that competence.

Even if you emulate the Russian system, I would welcome it, but they are thoroughly incompetent to go in for that either, because, everybody, whoever is not employed, should be given something to depend upon. Give them Rs. 50, if you can succeed; or surrender before them. You say that your brand of socialism is going to solve the problem of youth of this country. How many people have you got employed? After your hurricane tour, what has been the total cost of your tour? I ask this because the total cost is not being borne by any individual. It is being borne by the State Government and the Government of India. What for?

In Kutch, a bridge had been there for the last 16 months or so. She can correct me if I am wrong. I shall then stand corrected. But that bridge was opened now! She went to open the bridge. This is an utter waste of expenditure for the State Government; this is an utter waste of expenditure for the Government of India. I am told that hundreds of acres of land, wet land and other land, were destroyed because of the helipads that were constructed in Uttar Pradesh and

elsewhere. And that is again also a dead loss to the people of this country.

About unemployment, I want to say one thing. It is not a new thing that I am saying. She knows it and her other colleagues know it also. Your Plans have been given a wrong orientation. White-collar jobs are created. This influx from the rural to the urban areas has increased due to the wrong implementation of the Plan. Unless and until you take the manufactures to the rural areas, unless you take the factories to the rural areas, unless and until you make peasant proprietorship a firm institution, unless and until you provide security to the tenant, you would not be able to give any encouragement to the people of India, whatever be your Plans.

About foreign affairs, the less said, the better. Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmed was kicked out of Rabat : everybody knows. I beg your pardon for mentioning your personal personality. I attack the policy. He was kicked out of Rabat, and here they gave big explanations for that kick. You later recalled your ambassador also. Now, they are saying that we are not going to join this Islamic Secretariat. Can you say that there is no contradiction in the two ? At that time they came out with the big arguments that we were correct. Only a foolish person can understand that rash and reckless argument.

She has completely given up the stand of the Government of India from Jawaharlal Nehru's time. Whenever there was any repression or danger to the freedom of the country, he raised his voice on behalf of this vast country.

SHRI RANGA : Except on one occasion.

SHRI RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I stand corrected. Now, there is nothing being done in that regard. I would like to ask, what was the objective of the Congress. If anybody deviated—Gandhiji or Jawaharlal Nehru or anybody, for, I do not hold any brief for them—that was wrong. There should not be any deviation from the declared policy of the Congress. I charge her that she totally deviated from the Congress objective.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which Congress.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The parent Congress. Now, the President has mentioned about Ceylon, Nepal, etc. Now, there is a race between the Prime Minister and the rest. I do not want to say anything about the President. Previously it was paraded in the press that the Prime Minister would not go to Nepal and only the President would go. We felt satisfied : "All right, on behalf of this nation, at least the Head of the nation is going to attend that." Suddenly, this morning, the competition is noticeable : the Prime Minister is also following, so that there may not be this grace for the President alone. Anyway, I do not mind that, but among these countries whose names are mentioned and which they visited, is anyone of these countries your real friend ? Can you name any country where from Indians are not being kicked out ? Are you in a position to say it ? You go and parley with them, and exchange pleasantries and return and say in the Consultative Committee meetings and in your room that my foreign policy, my economic policy, my social policy, is the best in the world."

You can have your self-satisfaction. This is a Government of self-interest. But there is no country in the world which is a real friend of India at the moment.

This Parliament has taken a solemn pledge to stand together and regain the areas that we have lost to China. That did not happen a long time back : it happened only in 1962. Everybody, including the Speaker, stood up here and a solemn pledge was taken. But she has completely forgotten it. I do not know whether this Government is possessed of any sense or not to mention it in the Address. It has allowed her to pursue a domestic and foreign policy according to her own likes but at the cost of surrender of 6,000 square miles of sacred Indian soil. I do not have any animosity with China or Pakistan or any other country, but I want that if there is an area which belongs to the people of this country, that area must be regained.

I want a judicial enquiry into the fringes in Haryana and Rajasthan to be instituted immediately. A pledge was given here and it was the consensus of opinion that there should be, an enquiry regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. That enquiry also should be instituted. I want that Mahatma

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Gandhi's statue which was earlier decided to be erected at India Gate must be erected there.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about acquiring Birla House ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You took money from Birla for your Bombay Session. You acquire Birla House ; you acquire everything. (*Interruptions*).

I thought Mr. Hanumanthaiya was a fearless person, but after listening to his speech today, I have to change my view. About Haryana, a Commission is being set up. Who is the Prime Minister ? According to the Constitution, it is the Parliament which is Supreme and which has to take a decision, not any individual, however high he or she may be. With what face is she putting it into the President's mouth that a new Commission would be appointed to demarcate the boundary between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal ? What has happened to your Boundary Commission's recommendations ? What are you going to do about the boundaries of Mysore and Madras ? Mr. Hanumanthaiya, you must ask about it. Don't be afraid of your Chairmanship of the Administrative Reforms Commission or ministerial seat. I want that if Government set up any Commission, they must abide by the recommendations of that Commission.

Regarding the Defection Committee report, it was an all party committee and it made certain unanimous recommendations. Those recommendations must be implemented.

I want that the Speaker should institute a High-Powered Parliamentary Committee to lay down norms for the conduct of Governors. The Governors met recently but they proved themselves to be incapable of taking any decision in that Governors' meeting. It did not decide anything in this regard. They are shaping in a manner which is most abominable. The Speaker must appoint a Parliamentary Committee to go into it.

The Speaker must not surrender the right of Parliament to any Embassies. Because, Sir even though you headed a Parliamentary Committee to U.A.R. the Speaker has written to me that he was not

at all consulted. It seems that the list was seen and approved only by U. A. R. Ambassador. Are we going to surrender the right of Parliament to Embassies ? We cannot surrender the sovereign right of this Parliament to any Embassy. Therefore, I want that the Speaker should appoint a Committee to decide these things rather than allow government to do all that.

Then, the Government must immediately implement the land reforms and programme of ceiling on urban property in Union Territories. Statehood should be given to Manipur and Himachal Pradesh.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Telengana ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Telengana is a dependable area from her point of view. Still, confusion is going on there for the last one year. Why not you consult all the Telengana members who are here and give a verdict according to their wishes ? What is the difficulty ?

I want that every citizen should be treated on a footing of equality irrespective of caste or creed. She professes to be a friend of minorities. But I think she uses that term only in relation to her convenience. That is not proper. This country belongs to all the people who are here, to whatever creed they may belong ; they are equal and respected citizens and no Minister should be allowed to misguide them, and that too by using governmental machinery.

In the Presidential Address she should not have seen to it that only Ahmedabad was mentioned. At that time there was communal trouble in other areas like Indore, Jagatdalpur and Bhilai. Therefore, it is discrimination on the part of the Government to refer to communal trouble only in Ahmedabad and not in other areas. For instance, some Harijans were burnt in Andhra Pradesh which was the most heinous thing which should have been condemned. Why was it not mentioned in the Address of the President ? I want that every citizen, be he a Muslim, Christian, Hindu or Sikh or Harijan should be given equal protection and that there should be no discrimination on any score.

A sum of Rs. 400 crores to 500 crores

should be allocated for rural works programme so that a large number of uneducated and educated people may get employment. Then some of the people who have paraded at the residence of the Prime Minister will also get some employment.

Then, in consultation with State Chief Ministers, a national commission should be appointed to suggest measures to remove the insecurity in the country. Then, certain suitable measures should be forthcoming soon to regain Indian territory forcibly occupied by China. Then, Indian interests being evicted from East Africa and other places everywhere—their number is increasing every year—should be given proper protection. You say that you have washed your hands off those people. Then where will they go ? It is only because of your activities that they are in their present pitiable position.

So, the entire Address seems to be most disappointing, contradictory and disgusting. This looks like a Greek mythological story, Penelope...

AN HON. MEMBER : Camilla.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : She was a woman. Whatever she wove during day time she unwove during the night. Whatever has been woven by Mahatma Gandhi Jawaharlal Nehru and other great leaders is being unwoven now. Perhaps, Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed is undoing what Maulana Azad had done. Shri Gaffar Khan, a leader of whose stature you are not going to find elsewhere, said when he came to India "you have done away with Gandhiji and Gandhism ; you do not remember him". It means that you have completely unwoven what Gandhiji had woven during his time.

I think that this Address is an address full of regrets and contradictions and it is prepared by a government which must not be relied upon and must be kicked out.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak in support of my amendments many of which are raised on the subject of firing that took place in Rajasthan. Belonging to a group known as the United Independents Parliamentary Group, which gave is conditional support to the Prime Minister

in the interest of stability, I feel that the time has now come when we must stand up like strong men and place the facts before the House. Why we supported the Prime Minister's Government was because there was no viable opposition available in the country.

SHRI RANGA : I should have been called after Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Most of the major parties have not given the names of speakers from their parties.

SHRI RANGA : What do you mean by our not giving names ? Is it necessary for important things like this that I have to write to you that I am to speak ?

DR. KARNI SINGH : Independent Members also should have a chance to open the debate like in the past Parliament. We are 10 per cent of the House.

SHRI RANGA : I have no quarrel with Dr. Karni Singh.

DR. KARNI SINGH : We are not taking away Shri Ranga's right. But we will fight also for our rights. Just as we respect Members of the Opposition, we expect that they respect the independent Members also. We will not allow them to ride roughshod over us. If the Deputy-Speaker recognised an independent, we go right ahead.

Recently, three firings have taken place in Rajasthan in my present constituency and in my exconstituency within a period of one week and all this is done in the name of socialism, in the name of democracy, by my Chief Minister who happens to keep Shrimati Gandhi's party in power. We wanted to support Shrimati Gandhi because we thought that she would help us with a stable government in our country. But it had never occurred to us that this support would mean support to the State Government and by the same State Government to the Centre to spill the blood of innocent people in the States.

I visited the sites of the firing and I saw it with my own eyes that firing had been resorted to on children ; little boys of 14 and 15 running away were shot in the back.

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Yet, the same Government calls itself a socialist government ! In the time of Nehru and Shastri I would have said that socialism had some real meaning. Today socialism means only one thing—chairism, love of the chair. Anybody who helps to keep these governments in power is a progressive ; a man who opposes it is a reactionary. I can tell you that we are not prepared to stand by and see human blood spilled this way even though it may be in the name of socialism.

I would, therefore, request not only Members of the independent groups but the D.M.K. also both of whom helped Mrs. Gandhi, her minority Government to stay in power that we are not the slaves and lackeys of the Congress Party that sits there; we are public representatives and we must stand like men. I am quite sure that if Shri Annadurai had been alive today—a great man—this type of blanket support would never have been given by the D.M.K.

I hope that the Government will take stock of this situation and see that if they speak about socialism, they really in fact mean socialism and not socialism of a type which worships their chairs. If the time so requires, they must be prepared to kick their seats and walk out on principles.

I want to ask Shrimati Gandhi now : Why did they not impose President's rule in Rajasthan this time ? 15,000 men are in jail ; there is a huge land agitation going on ; 20 people have been but into hospitals by firings eight have been killed. I know the reason. The reason is because Shri Sukhadia's men help her to get the votes stay in power. We also give her the votes but certainly not with the intention of permitting this type of rule to continue.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That was the mistake you committed.

16 hrs.

DR. KARNI SINGH : In 1967 there was absolutely no need for President's rule in Rajasthan but Shri Chavan, the great conjuror, arranged it in such a way that President's rule would be brought about in Rajasthan giving Shri Sukhadia adequate time to be able to purchase Opposition members.

That is precisely what happened and democracy was murdered in Rajasthan. I ask Mrs. Gandhi today, and the circumstances are much worse today, why does she not impose the President's Rule in Rajasthan? Does she have the courage to kick her seat and say, "I stand on principles." ? Or is it that Mrs. Gandhi wants the chair so badly that she is not prepared to do so ? This is a question which the people of Rajasthan will want to ask her because she has reflected a progressive thought in the country. We would like to know whether the President's Rule will now be imposed, whether a mid-term election will be held in Rajasthan so that the people of Rajasthan are given a chance to decide whether they would like to be ruled by a man like Mr. Sukhadia who rules over the spilt blood of the people. If you, in fact, believe in democracy, we would like you to live upto that belief.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about your privy purses ?

DR. KARNI SINGH : As far as privy purses are concerned, as I had said once before, as far as I am concerned they can go to hell. If the hon. Member wants, he can roll it up and put it where the monkey puts his nuts, so far as I am concerned.

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER : What do you mean by that ?

DR. KARNI SINGH : That means anything you like.

On a previous occasion, when firing had taken place in another part of the country, I had raised the matter about the use of S.P.A. bullets—Special Police Ammunition. At that time, I brought it to the attention of the Government that these bullets were not making adequate noise resulting in far too many people being killed and injured. The matter was treated very lightly. When the first firing took place in Rajasthan on 7th January, I brought it to the attention of Mr. Y. B. Chavan when I presented my memorandum to him on the 7th January. Again, when the firing took place in Churu, I brought it to his attention once again. I feel that the House should take stock of the situation. This new ammunition, though

less lethal, makes so little noise, that when there is a firing in a large crowd, that the people think that only crackers are going off resulting in more people being killed and injured. Previously, when firing took place, you usually heard one or two people being killed or injured. Today, far too many people are killed and injured. I think, Mr. Chavan has taken it up at last. I got letter only yesterday from him. I am glad for once the Government has seen a little reason.

Sir, Mr. Sukhadia, a great socialist, has not even had the courage to tour the firing areas and he talks about being one of the most popular Chief Ministers. Will the Prime Minister ask him to be good enough to tour his own State? In the interest of socialism, will he have the courage to face the people? He has already imprisoned 15,000 persons. I have seen blood of these people flowing on college floors and bullets fired on students at top-floor galleries by aiming which is never done in police firing.

SOME HON. MEMBER : Shame, shame !

DR. KARNI SINGH : Will Mr. Sukhadia have the courage to face the people? This is something I would like to know.

We have all made a demand—the leader of the Opposition has also made a demand—that there should be a judicial inquiry into these firings. I believe that no judge in Rajasthan is prepared to head such an inquiry because when the Beri Commission of Inquiry was appointed, the Chief Minister said that the Government was not bound by any his recommendation. Now, in the interest of justice, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to see that her Chief Minister in Rajasthan will give an assurance to the people of Rajasthan that, when this inquiry is held, the Government will be bound by the findings of this inquiry.

Now, I would like to say something to my brothers in the Opposition, as I always do being an Independent. I think, we in the Opposition have failed the nation by our lack of unity. There is absolutely no doubt about it. The Congress party is in a minority and, for keeping this Government in power, the Opposition is responsible. Apart from that, I want to ask : Why can't we in the Opposition who fill up so much

of this House from a coalition Government? Have not we got the guts to unite? Don't we have the responsibility to the nation? Are we slavishly going to follow the Congress party? About two years back, I had mentioned the same thing. The time will come when the country will ask these very Opposition leaders, all of them sitting here what did they sacrifice to unite together. We know perfectly well that these small parties can never do anything. It is only through the merger of these parties that something can be brought about. I would like to know what the Swatantra, the Jana Sangh, the D.M.K., the S.S.P., the P.S.P. and other parties are going to do.

I think this is a million dollar question. This, the leader must answer in the interests of the future of democracy. If India becomes a Communist country tomorrow, if we have Stalinlike purges, if we lose our individual freedom, if we lose everything that we stand for as free man, the Opposition will be as much responsible as the Congress. I, therefore, feel that the time has come when we have to take stock of the situation, unite among ourselves in the Opposition and provide the necessary two-Party system which the country is crying for. I have a fear that when the 1972 Elections come, the same picture will be presented—five-cornered contests and ten cornered contests as in the past. What sort of democracy is this? Parties rule on minorities' Votes. If the Opposition leaders, have not learnt any lesson from the four elections, when are we going to learn? If the Opposition cannot unite, then we must prove to the country that the Opposition Parties have failed and are unable to rule and Independents should be returned to Parliament and to Government.

Sir, there is so much I want to say. I know to other Members from my Independent group want to speak. I thank you for giving me time to speak early in the debate. I would request the hon. Opposition Members in the House, 'Please be tolerant to independent members'. We must learn to live together. If you do not, you can never expect any unity in the Opposition.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have the pleasure to associate myself with the motion that has been moved by Mr. Hanumanthaiya on account of the Address the President gave to the joint

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session. I also take this opportunity for making a few observations.

I heard with rapt attention the speech that was made by the Leader of the Opposition and it is consistent with the tradition of democracy that it must be listened with due attention. May I also express that the whole speech would have been better if the tinge of bitterness and anger were not there? That is my personal reaction.

Since the General Elections of 1967 this country is facing a political upheaval. The generation gap is showing its manifestation in our thinking, both political and social and in our behaviour too. Besides the scientific and the technological developments that the world is seeing are having their impact on the country and as a result of it we face a sense of restlessness. This restlessness is gripping this generation because in spite of the developments we have not been able to bridge the gap between our aspirations and our achievements. This is one reason why things have gone thus far. Events that have taken place in the last few months in the country are the outcome of the process of the same movement.

Now, the area of one-Party ruling the country both in the Centre and in the States has almost come to an end. Therefore, it will be wrong to presume that it will be possible for any single Party to rule both at the Centre and in the States. As a result of this we should conform ourselves to the new context and see that adjustments are possible. To my mind the posture of extremism, whether of the right or the left, willy-nilly, is not going to give any dividend either politically or socially. This is a lesson one should learn at this moment.

Sir, let us look at the entire spectrum, that is India. Coalition means adjustment. If any one uses strong words to describe it, I have no quarrel over it, but I am concerned with the reality that is presented.

Sir, in the economic field the country after 22 years of independence presents a very difficult picture. I do not say that the Government is not responsible for these. But till yesterday, some persons were sitting on this side, and are they not equally responsible? Therefore, when the Leader of the Opposition was speaking, I was just wondering, was he not a part of the Government till

the other day and is he also not partly responsible.

According to the report released by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, India is slipping behind in the race for economic development not only behind the developed countries but with some developing countries. In terms of *per capita* real income, India's growth rate is less than 1.6%. It will take 218 years at this rate to reach the level of the U. S. A. of 1963. In terms of rate of growth India is 20 years behind Brazil, 44 years behind Japan, 45 years behind U. K. I do not deny that during the last 20 years India has made significant progress in many fields. But that does not obviate the grim picture that the *per capita* production of most commodities remained the lowest. When we look back at this state of affairs the responsibility lies not only on this side of the House alone, but on those also on the other side who shared power during these long 20 years and now prefer to sit opposite. I am saying this not to have a dig at anybody. But I am just thinking aloud.

May I remind you, Sir, that the average growth rate of India's *per capita* real income in 1950-60 was 1.6 per cent? And, it is much less than that now. To achieve an average long-term growth-rate of 3.2 per cent *per annum*, India's economy will have to grow at the average rate of 5.3 per cent. Japan's economy growth during the last two decades is really marvellous. Can we not take some lessons out of these countries? Should we get ourselves bogged down in some dogmatism because of some political reasons and should we compete in only slogans and do nothing in the real terms?

Now, Sir, let us look at some of the budget presented in different States. The West Bengal budget has come up with a deficit of Rs. 40 crores. Assam will have a deficit of Rs. 50 crores. In Haryana also there is a big deficit. In the matter of economic growth are they imparting a sense of responsibility in the matter of husbanding the resources, with a view to take the country forward economically? The indication of fiscal choice for quick economic growth is absolutely lacking in the State budgets. I am afraid, if this happens also in the Central budget, I don't know where the country will go.

Sir, we are faced with a serious unemployment problem. The unemployment is rising at the rate of over 7 per cent and we are providing employment only at the nominal rate of 2 per cent. If these things go on like this, in the not-distant future we will be faced with an avalanche the intensity of which we never dreamt of, or we can never dream of. This is a serious thing which one should take note of.

In order to tackle this problem, it is absolutely necessary that the economy should be put in proper gear and in the field of production, we should go forward in a meaningful way. I agree with the Leader of the Opposition completely that in order to tackle the mounting unemployment problem, we must create amenities and initiate economic activities in the rural sector so that there is diversification and people do not get concentrated in urban areas. That alone will be a possible step for meeting the coming emergency.

Not only this. There is increase in the price level. The Economic Survey, through which I have gone, gives the correct picture of the present position. Reading between the lines, it would be apparent that the price rise is assuming disturbing proportions. The increase of the price level by about 7 per cent over last year is very disturbing. The increase in the case of industrial raw materials is between 10-11 per cent. This inflationary trend ought to have been checked long before. Somehow or other, only recently the RBI has come up with a credit squeeze. This should have been done long before in order to correct the imbalance. Money supply in the country was not properly handled during the last few months. The result is that today we are faced with this rise in prices.

I must congratulate the Government on showing some sort of resilience in their industrial policy. For the first time, they have got out of the traditional rut and have extended delicensing for medium size industries. This will go a long way to create a climate of investment and thereby open up possibilities of employment. This is one good thing.

Secondly, I would plead with Government to see that resources in the rural sector are properly husbanded so that they are utilised for development purposes. That alone will not meet with the requirement

of our economy and also create employment opportunities.

There has been a further departure in the attitude of Government in regard to the relaxation of majority-minority participation with foreign collaborators. Of course, there are critics who say that Government are wedded to a particular philosophy which may not be conducive to development, but all the same, these are instances in which you can say that Government are not wedded to any particularism. Allowing majority foreign collaboration participation is a step in this direction.

Recently trade delegations from West Germany, Japan and UK were here. From the talks held, we find that Government propose to make things easier for foreign collaboration. Why is it necessary? Because we must create wealth, we must produce, and for that capital formation is essential. But mere capital formation is not enough. We also require in certain sectors, in certain areas, foreign know-how and critical supplies. That is why it is very pragmatic on the part of Government to take this new and bold step in the direction of industrial growth.

I am aware that Government will be faced with criticism, and this may be loaded with political overtones.

But I am sure the Prime Minister will not succumb to such criticism because she is aware of the economic situation of the country and she means business.

Coming to the eastern region and my State I want to pin-point a few things. Firstly, we are very grateful to the Prime Minister for announcing the package deal for Assam and our people are also equally grateful to Parliament for extending full support when the announcement was made here. But I want to pose a question. When are you going to implement the package deal? Are you getting at least the preliminaries done in the next few months? What is the timetable for this? What about the oil refinery, or for the matter of that, the expanded capacity for refining crude oil? That is one aspect. The other aspect is that unless you improve the communications it will be meaningless to talk of industrial development. The heavy machinery cannot move as speedily and as conveniently on the meter gauge as it can do on broad gauge. Therefore, broad gauge is a must for Assam's

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industrial development. It is because of the absence of broad gauge that it took a lot of time for us previously to get the few things that we wanted. Nobody could stick to the time schedule because the movement was so slow. We were told that the broad gauge was there, but in the Railway Budget I did not find anything. Will the Government give a reply and say that they mean business, that they will really get going with implementing this broad gauge line? If you do not get a broad gauge at least upto Gaubati, the assurance industrial development will be delayed by another five or eight years, but will the unemployment problem which is assuming greater proportions wait for that time? I submit that an answer from the Government will be very helpful.

I have been insistent that a Brahmaputra Valley Commission should be appointed and the question of flood control of the Brahmaputra should be dealt with by the Centre and that Parliament should be seized of this. We were given an assurance that this would be done because every year for the last few years the Brahmaputra has been causing damage to Assam's economy to the tune of Rs 10 to 12 crores. Everywhere land is being eaten up by the river. Its behaviour is such that if land is eroded on one side, it does not put up similar soil elsewhere. There is no question of alluvium or diluvium as in the case of rivers like Padma, etc. Therefore, erosion means complete washing out of the arable, cultivable land from Assam. Therefore, I would also like to get an answer from the Government as to what they are proposing to do with regard to the Commission. These are some of the problems concerning Assam.

There have been certain problems coming up in the country because they have not been tackled in time. The Chandigarh question could have been settled long ago. Because of the delay we face these things. Himachal Pradesh is also in a similar position. The question of Statehood for Himachal Pradesh was agitating the minds of the State's people and also Parliament was seized of it. If I remember aright the Home Minister also assured that the question of viability with regard to the Statehood of Himachal Pradesh would be examined. I would like to know whether the Government

means to come to a conclusion with regard to the Statehood for Himachal Pradesh.

The State of Manipur also is equally hanging fire. I do not think we will be able to keep the problem of Manipur pending for long. Therefore, these are problems which I hope the Government will efficiently tackle, so that untoward developments, both political and otherwise, do not come to pass.

Particularly in the eastern region we are more concerned that the people living in our borders should be kept content so that we can have a strong and contented people to fight against our border enemies. Unfortunately, even today Pakistan and China are not on friendly terms with us, I found a report in a paper—it is subject to correction—that the Foreign Minister expressed his opinion in favour of Russia on the Russia-China disputes. I do not know if Russia at any time expressed herself in favour of India when China and India were fighting each other. Even today Russian maps are circulated in which Chinese-occupied India is being shown as part of China and not of India. This seems to be unnecessary involvement by India in a dispute between China and Russia in which we should have adopted an attitude of neutrality. That alone would help us to have some sort of a non-alignment approach towards a neighbouring State.

It is very necessary that we maintain very cordial relationship with the African countries. When world powers are poised one against the other, it is difficult to aspire for their friendship. If any body has got to be our friend that will be our neighbouring countries such as Nepal, Burma, Pakistan and also the African countries. Of late why are the African countries not favourably disposed towards India? Who is answerable for this? I believe our External Affairs Ministry lacks something somewhere and because of that this irritant has started. I am sorry that somebody in Parliament had to use harsh words with regard to our friends in Kenya. I have a soft corner for Kenya, Uganda and all these African countries. I see no reason why there should be any occasion for irritation at all. If we make the right approach at the right time in the right manner, I think this irritation would not be there; Our approach to our

neighbouring countries as well as African countries should be put in the proper gear so that the relations may improve in the not too distant future. With these words I associate myself with the motion moved by my friend Mr. Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : It is rather strange experience that the proposer and the seconder of the motion commending this Address to Parliament are not in agreement with this Government. Their souls and hearts are so far outside the ambit of this Address that they went on talking about everything else, and made many points which were outside this Address. I welcome this development.

16.29 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwari *In the Chair*]

But I pity the political fortunes of these friends who are obliged to talk thus here ; while their hearts are outside the ambit of this Government, possibly they feel that their interests are within the ambit of this Government.

The Prime Minister, I am told from the press—I speak subject to correction—had said that the most important event or eventful achievement of the past year was bank nationalisation. It shows how parochial her mind has come to be and so self-centred in her own achievement and in her own politics, personal and political, so that she could not think of national problems and international issues that are facing this country. What is the most important event of last year or this year ? It is Gandhiji's centenary. It is the celebration of that centenary all over the world. Although this Government was not capable of drawing the attention of the rest of the world by any of its achievements thanks, to the advent of Mahatma Gandhi in this country hundred years ago, all over the world, all eyes, and all their minds were riveted on Mahatma Gandhi and Sevagram.

My hon. friend, Dr. Rao, was there in London, and he was witness to an extraordinary function, a unique function, and he was glad there to express his gratitude to more than 8,000 Britisbers who packed every seat and the corridors of that famous Prince Albert Hall where they had gathered

to pay their homage to Mahatma Gandhi. And yet, Indira Gandhi could not think of this as the most eventful achievement, happening, for India. India has gained so much goodwill and reputation all over the world because of this event.

The other one, which is equally important and perhaps a more intimate one, so far as we are concerned, is the visit of Khan Abdul Ghaflar Khan. All over India, wherever he had gone, as if Mahatma Gandhi himself was coming, lakhs and lakhs of people—I can bear witness to that fact so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned—rushed to have his darshan, and in spite of the cold shouldering that the Reception Committee had got from the governments and the Central Government the ordinary people, poor people, poured at his feet more than Rs. 30 lakhs of hard-earned money, as their homage, to this grand old sage of the Gandhian age. That is the most eventful achievement of last year.

But, at the same time, we also know the loss of conscience that this country has suffered at the hands of the Prime Minister, the loss of prestige and reputation for the word of honour. And what is worse, the Government comes forward and pays a tribute to the princes for the patriotic manner in which they have placed their crowns and the gaddis at the disposal of this country. It does not say that they have agreed to the abolition of the privy purse. If, between themselves, they have agreed, well and good. But in a unilateral fashion, it is going to do something about which anyhow, at that time, as the framers of the Constitution we thought fit to provide. You may throw it out ; that is a different matter. But you do it in an honourable manner, in a decent fashion, in a manner that will do credit to the Constitution, to the plighted word that we have all given. I would certainly welcome the Princes to come forward and say, "Yes ; we have had enough of this and we are prepared to give it up." You do persuade them through your behaviour, negotiations and goodwill.

Then, may I expect the Prime Minister and then the External Affairs Minister to hasten to express the gratitude of the people to the peoples of the world for having honoured Mahatma Gandhi and about their faith in the principles of Ahimsa, truth and humanism, as they did in the United Nations Assembly and also in the conference of the

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International Parliamentary Association that had its sitting in our Vigyan Bhavan a few months ago? Would the Government assure the country and Parliament that the Gandhi Darshan would be made a permanent institution and similar institutions will come to be organised in all the States? I support the view expressed by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh that Mahatma Gandhi's statue should be installed under that central canopy in front of India Gate.

It is also symbolic of the humble role that this Government has got to be content with in international affairs that the Address is silent about the significance of the recent Sino-Soviet conflict in regard to India's own place in the world. We do deplore these conflicts. My hon. friend who has just sat down made a reference to what the External Affairs Minister had said by supporting Soviet Russia as against China. We wish the wide world to realise that China's indulgence in the Sino-Soviet conflict is only another instance of China's expansionist moves and that China's aggression against India in 1962 and against Tibet since 1949 is the beginning of the threat of Chinese expansionism against all the Asian countries on her borders. It is also indicative of this Government's imbecility that the Address does not protest with enough vehemence against Russia's decision to supply military equipment and against the United States' moves to resume her supplies of military arms and know-how to Pakistan. I appeal to all the parties in the House to register their vehement opposition to these pro-war manoeuvres of the great atomic powers.

How tragic it is that the Address does not express the awareness of the Government to the unique response made to all the world forces for peace and humanism, such as the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Bertrand Russell's Foundation for Peace, by the atomic powers of U.S.S.R. and U.S.A., through their non-proliferation draft treaty and by President Nixon through his unilateral abandonment of bacteriological weapons. It is right for our country not to offer blindfolded support to the non-proliferation draft treaty, but it will be certainly right for us to sign it, subject to whatever conditions that we think of stipulating in the special interests of India, in the same way as Australia has done. Such an acceptance does not mean

eventual ratification but it does give us a favourable opportunity to get the treaty suitably amended and place us in the co-operative circle of peace-loving countries with atomic know-how. Such a posture will minimise the risks posed by China's machinations with Pakistan etc. as against India.

The Address says there can be a settlement with China. What a vain hope that China would respect our territorial integrity! China continues to occupy our territory. I am one with Dr. Ram Subhag Singh in demanding of this Government to tell us what steps it has been taking and it proposes to take in order to liberate that part of India which has come to be illegally and unjustly occupied by China. This Government does not say what it is going to do to vindicate the pledge given to Parliament on 22nd November, 1962 by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

There are people in this country who openly hail Mao and Naxalites. They pose an open challenge to the authority of the government and our nascent democracy. Yet, this ministry is dependent for its continuance on such elements and their allies. What a shame!

The Address gives the call for withdrawal of foreign forces in Vietnam. We are all in favour of it; we have no objection. We do not want any foreign forces in any other country—without giving at the same time a similar call to the North Vietnamese aggressors who are aggressing on South Vietnam and Laos. Only this morning the External Affairs Minister covered himself with shame and brought shame on this country also by the kind of answers he gave this morning. We put a poser before him, as the Chairman of the International Commission, would he be good enough to take the initiative to call a conference of all the countries concerned in order to help Laos in her great trial and tribulation today. Once Jawaharlal Nehru called a conference like that, the Asian Conference, when Indonesia was in trouble. This is an excellent opportunity, if it is to be treated even as an opportunity, for India to take an initiative on its own, taking advantage of the fact that it happens to be the Chairman of

that Commission. Yet, this Foreign Affairs Minister feels himself so humble as not to be willing to take the initiative. Most unfortunately, he forgets the fact that he happens to be the External Affairs Minister of not a very small country with a small population but of this great nation with 550 million people, that he is the External Affairs Minister and not a mere nominee of the Prime Minister.

The other day when the North Vietnamese attacked the plain of Jars and occupied Laotian territory, they said "No Vietnamese had gone there: only some other people went there". Who are they? Are they not invaders? Another argument given is that it is in the centre of Laos. But is Srinagar not in the centre of Kashmir. Yet, did we not send out troops in order to liberate Srinagar as well as the whole of Kashmir from those bandits who attacked it? Still, the External Affairs Minister is anxious to find an excuse for his own failure to take any initiative.

Is it not high time that this government should voluntarily make a patriotic gesture to all the democratic parties to join it in a national democratic coalition—we call it the national democratic front or united front—excluding Communists of all types so that they can work together on the basis of consensus of their common commitment to social justice and thus realise the goal of national integration and provide the people good, honest, efficient and progressive governance and keep the value of their rupee sound, strong and safe. In this connection, I would like to quote one sentence from the resolution we have passed in the National Executive of the Swatantra Party:

"The Swatantra Party will, therefore, continue her efforts to build in co-operation with other socially democratic parties a broad based platform in order to repel the effect of Communist subversion already obvious in Bengal, also in Kerala and elsewhere, so that our country may pursue the path of ordered progress under a broad-based government of democratic unity and progress, resulting in a richer and better life to our people."

(*Interruptions* I know that Shri Jyotirmoy Basu has a beautiful name. Unfortunately, he has joined a dirty party... *Interruptions*)

All right, I will not say "dirty"; I will say "ugly".

I would appeal to all democratic parties to unite and not to be helpless spectators of further degeneration of the social economy and degradation of the country. Let them hasten to work out and agree upon a minimum programme based upon national integration, respect to States' rights, fundamental rights and good, beneficent governance and socio-economic planks of better and greater production, non-exploitative type of distribution and honest and efficient administration—which this government has failed to provide for this country—and a non-discriminatory, non-political employment policy.

Only this morning, my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, was shyly and quietly suggesting that courts should be subpoena'd by this government having the power to appoint more and more judges to thrust their own political point of view and soon. I do not agree with him there...

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I never suggested anything of the kind stated by the hon. Minister. I want a Commission whose personnel will be agreed upon by the leaders of the opposition and the government to reform the judicial system. I do not take a partisan view. I have never suggested, either restriction of the functions of the court or addition to their number. I have never suggested that.

SHRI RANGA: I am prepared to agree with him if he contents himself with saying that the expenses of courts at the district courts and High Court level and also at the Supreme Court level should be brought down, but I certainly will contest anybody who were to come and say, as the Prime Minister has been saying, as Shri Khadilkar has been saying, as so many of these would-be-ministers, pro-ministers and ex-ministers have been saying, that the Supreme Court's authority has got to be contested and should be posed as against the powers of Parliament.

I have been personally pleading for India's initiative since 1949 in achieving a Pacific concord among all the Asian and Australasian countries in order to achieve an effective spirit of cooperation and

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strengthen mutual defence against the Communist offensive of China. How relevant was that plea of mine has come to be demonstrated by the presence of these people whose sense of patriotism is so thin as to be willing to sponsor the cause of China. How relevant was that plea of mine has come to be demonstrated by Chinese moves against Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Burma and our own motherland in 1962.

Rajaji has been urging that our Government should develop a Tokyo-Delhi treaty to be buttressed by similar treaties and bilateral agreements with all other democratic countries in this area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Unfortunately, our Government has not made any progress since 1957 when the then External Affairs Minister, Shri Chagla, made a shy reference to some such understanding. His successor and the former Finance Minister could only visualise the need for economic cooperation but no concrete steps have so far been taken even in that direction beyond this reference in the Address. Is this enough answer to the call of the exigencies of Pacific-Indian Oceans politics? China has grown so powerful in the atomic sphere and in this area and is so aggressive in its geographical expansionism that even the USA is now obliged to seek an understanding with her and plead for Sino-Soviet understanding in her desperate efforts to protect world peace. Under such dire circumstances of irresistible and growing power and pressure from Communist China is it not high time that India should take active steps to develop firm chords of understanding with as many democratic countries in this wide area as possible?

We learn from the talks that so many of our MPs of different democratic parties have had in recent years with the MPs and leaders of Pacific countries that the atmosphere is ripe for the progress of the proposed concord. I, therefore, hope that this Government would begin to move in this direction if at all it is sincerely keen on augmenting the moral and material defence of this country in our proximate international environment and ensure better and bigger resistance against the Chinese aggression.

The President wants us to believe that

there has been a lot of industrial progress; therefore, we have reached a kind of a take-off stage and we can afford to much more money in these wasteful public enterprises. Only this morning we have been given the information in the *Economic Survey* that Hindustan Steel, in which we have invested more than Rs. 1,000 crores, is still losing up to Rs. 38 crores every year and that four giant engineering concerns are losing Rs. 29 crores. Only 54 concerns have earned some profits, to the tune of Rs. 68 crores. But while they insist that private corporate industry should not distribute more than 6 per cent dividend to their shareholders, here are these profiteers. Indian Telephones have made a profit of 24 per cent; Bharat Electronics of 23 per cent; Hindustan Antibiotics which produces antibiotics for poor people of 15 per cent; Hindustan Insecticides of 11 per cent. This is the story of their public enterprises.

On pp. 14-15 of the *Economic Survey* which was distributed this morning, you will find the information there. I do not wish to burden the House with all the details. I would only mention the names of industries which have not been able to make any progress since 1956, not one or two years, for all these five years. The industries which are not progressing are Machinery except electrical, manufacture of wood and cork except furniture, transport equipment, railway equipment, metal products electrical machinery, electricity generated, basic metals, manufacture of footwear even footwear is losing in production—and then fertilisers. About fertilisers, they say, they are producing so much fertiliser and that they are going to give it the highest possible priority. They say, they are going to produce more and more of fertiliser in the quickest possible way. How? It used to be 30 per cent more every year. And now it is only 21 per cent.

What did they do with Mithapur project? They sent it to the Bay of Cambay. It could have produced millions of tonnes within a couple of years. Yet it was put down. Now, my hon. friend, the Minister, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed went to Talcher and wanted the country to be proud of this tiny venture. He has started these three ventures. But one Mithapur venture alone would have produced 10 times as

much as all these three put together. Yet they have ignored it.

Then, you find mining and quarrying and also manufacture of textiles, cotton textiles and jute manufactures. What about the handloom weavers? What about all the millions of artisans all over the country? They are all suffering for want of employment. Yet this Government wants us to believe that there has been a great achievement on the industrial front.

The most extra-ordinary thing is this. You produce steel. Why are you expanding the capacity of these three steel mills. It is not because there is too much demand. There is no demand for their products. It is not because there is so much demand from outside also. They are going abegging for export market. And yet they want to expand their capacity. Not being satisfied with it, they want to expand the capacity of Bokaro long before Bokaro is born. Bokaro is being constructed and its capacity is to be increased from 3 million tonnes to 4 million and odd tonnes because their great heavy machine manufacturing concerns which were made a gift by Soviet Russia at Hardwar, at Ranchi and at Bhopal have no orders. They have got surplus capacity. So they say, they want to provide work for them by constructing three steel mills and, when the steel mills are ready, there is no demand for their steel. Is it not a vicious way, a suicidal way, in which our national resources are being diverted and misdirected? This is not enough. Is there proper distribution? Recently, I came across structural concerns in Sanat Nagar area of Hyderabad who do not get raw materials. Aluminium factories do not get raw materials. In Coimbatore, the people who make these pumping sets and such things do not get raw materials. But they are available. In steel mills I am told 1,50,000 tonnes of ingots are available in Bhilai stores and yet they are not being distributed. Why? It is because, they say, there are no orders from anywhere. The orders must come through accredited agents and accredited agents, of course, are there to give necessary percentages and also to take necessary percentages. In this way, the light engineering industry is being starved for want of raw materials in this country. So many other industries also are suffering in this manner.

Then, take textiles. They insist that all

the textile mills should produce utility goods for poor people at uneconomic prices. Why should not the Government adopt the policy of subsidising production instead of forcing this burden on the textile mills and afterwards, saying that so many mills have become sick and they are obliged to take them over by nationalisation or socialisation.

What about sugar industry? Sugarcane growers are suffering like anything. The other day, Mr. Charan Singh said that they want to assure the growers Rs. 100 per tonne. They are not getting even Rs. 60 in Madras and Rs. 70 in certain areas. They are not able to find any market. Sugar mills are groaning under their accumulated stocks of sugar. This Government does not release those stocks. If the sugar mills are groaning under these accumulated stocks, how is it possible for them to go on crushing cane? If they do not crush the cane, how will it be possible for cane growers to have any kind of price for their cane at all?

Now I come to agriculture. They are talking of agricultural revolution and agricultural land reforms. It is very easy for my hon friend, the Prime Minister, to talk about it because she has no responsibility except for her own area in respect of which Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has already posed a challenge to her. These reforms have got to be implemented by the State Governments. Has this Government any moral authority, Sir, to help the State Governments, to force or persuade them to do anything? There must be law abolishing Zamindari system in Bihar State. You were also present when I was talking in the Advisory Committee for your State of Bihar Lakhs and lakhs of acres of land belonging to the Government are occupied by the erstwhile land-owners and that land has not been taken away from them and distributed among the agricultural workers. Tens of lakhs of acres of land are not surveyed and registered. The ordinary poor peasants are supposed to have been brought in direct contact with the Government. But, on the other hand, the erstwhile land-owners are collecting rent from these people in an illegal manner. I had to suggest to this Government and the Advisers that such an offence should be treated as a criminal offence. Therefore, the Abolition of Zamindari Acts are not being implemented by those State Governments including that of U.P. and I do not know what my friend,

[Shri Ranga]

Mr. Charan Singh is going to do. On the other hand, he gives a wrong lead to the rest of the country following the wrong lead from the Prime Minister and in the name of half-baked socialistic reforms, they want to reduce the ceiling further. I want to warn this House and the Government that one of these days some of our peasants will have to go to the Supreme Court in order to test the tenability of this wrong proposal. You fix a ceiling. That itself was wrong because it was discriminatory. You did not fix it on anybody else. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was Prime Minister, I asked him to fix it first of all on Government servants at Rs. 48,000 per annum. He said, 'It was too low'. At the same time, he called himself a friend of the peasants that he wanted to put it at Rs. 500 per annum per a peasant family. That is why I defied him, his authority and his Party. To-day if one reduces it further, is it right? Is it proper? Is it not unconscionable? It goes against the fundamental rights.

My hon friend, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, was asking us this morning to agree with him that this Parliament should take upon itself the power to change the Constitution. You have got the power to change the rest of the Constitution but, so far as the Chapter on Fundamental Rights is concerned, this Parliament should be wise enough, should be sensible enough, should be democratic enough, to put a curb on its own wishes, even though they have got that power. Fortunately, for us, the Supreme Court has already decreed that this Parliament has not got that right. Who is this Parliament? We were created by the Constituent Assembly. I was also at that time a Member of the Constituent Assembly. As a Constituent Assembly, we did not want to do all these humble things. Therefore, we brought into existence an interim Parliament. This is a creation and a creature of the Constituent Assembly and, it is given the authority as well as the sacred duty to be the custodian of the Constitution. Each one of us who comes over here takes his pledge to stand by the Constitution and to protect it. Yet, how does it lie in the mouth of any hon. Member, any group or this Parliament at any time to think of reviling the Constitution? Secondly, it is wrong to do injustice, to think of desecrating this Chapter on Fundamental Rights. That

is the campaign started by the Prime Minister. This is the kind of atmosphere she has created. Naturally She should be held responsible for this spirit of lawlessness that is prevailing all over India. She wants our co-operation, respect for democratic decencies. But she and her party make common cause, they make strange bedfellows and comfortable bedfellows with the United Front Government in West Bengal. That was a Government which allowed a *bandh* to be organised against established authority, against law and order, against government. That was the time when the Home Minister should have taken courage and dismissed it. But he said 'No'. The Home Minister has realised now that State Governments have got their own power.

17.00 hrs.

But when it suits them, he does not hesitate to utilise this institution of Governors in order to subordinate them, in order to weaken them. But when it does not suit him, he says, law and order is quite safe in West Bengal. What sort of a Home Minister is he? He is a name-sake Home Minister, Indiraji's Home Minister, but not at all the Home Minister for the whole of India, not the Home Minister for Indian democracy, not the Home Minister for Fundamental Rights, not the Home Minister who can be treated to be a decent enough Home Minister according to our Constitution. Otherwise, would that Government have gone on like that? Need I have to provide any proof in regard to the absence of law and order in West Bengal? Ask the Chief Minister there in West Bengal. The poor Chief Minister is held a prisoner of the Communist Parties. Very soon that would be the plight of this Prime Minister also. Similarly she is a prisoner, in secret, covertly and invisibly. The ordinary people in this country are not able to understand this and when we say this they think, Mr. Ranga and other people are exaggerating. Actually she is a prisoner in the hands of these Communists friends here to my left. And, their principals are outside. The very fact that she is a prisoner—she, in fact, is a prisoner—will come out in the open, very soon, to be seen by everybody in this country. Sir, nemesis will overtake them. There have been many Governments here

before. There had been a Bahadur Shah here and there was Aurangzeb before him. Afterwards, so many rulers and maharajas had been here. And this Home Minister is now holding this threat against the Maharajas. Should he not realise that some day the same fate will overtake many people like him including himself? Did it not overtake these friends here to my right?

(*Interruption*) Would it take very long for these very friends who are laughing now to come over here and to be laughed at by other people who will be occupying those benches? But there cannot be even that chance if these people have their own way. If they go on dancing this dance of death of democracy in this country, those people as well as ourselves, all of us, will be sent to the guillotine by these Communist friends who have no sympathy at all for any of these people.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very good that the President has made a mention about the decision regarding Chandigarh in his address. The decisions regarding Chandigarh and Fazilka have been just and fair; though these decisions were a bit late, they were not too late. The States of Punjab and Haryana are fortunate enough to have their disputes resolved within 3 years. Not only has the issue of Chandigarh been resolved, but the Boundary Commission is going to be appointed, to settle the claims between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, for the readjustment of their boundaries. Sir, I regret that the President has not made a mention about the other boundary disputes existing in other parts of the country.

Shri Hanumanthaiya in his speech made certain points. It is not a speech only; But I am surprised to hear a sermon from him about nationalism, about integrity, about socialism, about discipline, etc.

He said that he is an Indian first and Mysorean next. Everybody will claim that he is an Indian first and a man from his State next. I would like to remind Shri Hanumanthaiya that considering himself an Indian first, he also led a deputation to the Prime Minister as a Mysorean and urged upon her that the Mahajan Commission's recommendations should be implemented. We have no quarrel with Mysoreans; they are our friends. When we say that disputes should be resolved, we mean they should

be resolved on the basis of some principles.

The House may be knowing that the dispute regarding Belgaum and the adjoining areas was created by the then Chief Minister of Bombay. Shri Morarji Desai, when Bombay State was divided. With some consideration, he handed over Belgaum and the adjoining area to Mysore. Since the last 14 years, the people of Belgaum and adjoining area have been continuously demanding justice and fair deal from the concerned States and the Centre. But they are denied justice. It is said justice delayed is justice denied. Now the patience of the Marathi-speaking people of Belgaum and the adjoining area has come to an end.

The Mahajan Commission was appointed at the instance of Maharashtra; that is the contention of friends from Mysore. Therefore they say, 'Now you must accept the recommendations of the Commission'. But the Prime Minister has recently stated that the reports of Commissions are not sacrosanct; they are open to correction or change.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: She has denied it.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: In the case of Chandigarh, the Shah Commission's report has been abandoned and the right solution found. I congratulate the Prime Minister and her colleagues on the bold step she has taken in solving this dispute. The same courage and boldness Maharashtra expects from the Prime Minister and her colleagues in the Cabinet, to do justice to Maharashtra and resolve the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore?

We want this dispute to be settled on principles. These are simple principles enunciated in the Pataskar formula. Take the village as the unit. Take the relative majority. Take geographical contiguity and take the wishes of the people, which Shri Hanumanthaiya has already conceded. We are prepared to lose anything, if all these principles are applied. We do not seek an inch of territory belonging to Mysore. We want that territory which belongs to Maharashtra. That is our claim. Belgaum has a predominantly Marathi speaking population, with 47 per cent. Hence it should come to Maharashtra. Division is not going to solve the problem; on the contrary, it will com-

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

plicate it. We do not want Karwar City ; if it is predominantly Kannada-speaking, let it go to Mysore. But Belgium should come to Maharashtra, the city as a whole.

In the Mahajan report, even the border which is contiguous Goa which is a Marathi-speaking area has been awarded to Mysore. We are demanding that area on principle. When a Boundary Commission is being appointed to settle the claims of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, why should there not be a Boundary Commission to resolve all disputes, wherever they exist in India, and solve the problems.

I regret very much the remark of Shri Hanumanthaiya—there will be not only regret but there is general resentment in Maharashtra—when he says that Maharashtra will claim the whole India. That means that Maharashtra is expansionist.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN : He must be proud of it.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : I am sorry a leader, elder statesman and a parliamentarian of the stature of Shri Hanumanthaiya should stoop so low and charge Maharashtra like this.

With pride I can say that whenever the country gets into difficulties it is Maharashtra which comes to help the country with its solidarity and strength, whenever this party gets into difficulties it is Maharashtra which comes to the rescue of the party with its strength and solidarity. We do not want to bring any pressure. We agree that Parliament is supreme. We have got faith in the Prime Minister's leadership. She has resolved the dispute regarding Chandigarh between Punjab and Haryana. She should take a bold step and resolve the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore without delay and without division of Belgium.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : I wish I could associate myself with the Motion of Thanks moved by my friend Shri Hanumanthaiya from the other side. I am sorry I am unable to do so because I find that there is too much lacking in the President's Address.

It is a matter of deep regret to me that though the President in his Address at the close of Gandhi Centenary paid glowing tri-

butes to Gandhiji, yesterday when he went to the closing function of the exhibition Gandhi Darshan, the President did not say a word either about Mahatma Gandhi or about Kasturba or any of the programmes connected with Mahatma Gandhi in his Address to the two Houses.

The President made an eloquent speech when he inaugurated the International Conference on Prohibition a few weeks ago in New Delhi. He went to the extent of saying that he would introduce prohibition all over in the interests of the workers, industrial as well as others, and he regretted that many States had gone back on the policy of prohibition. Yet, the same President did not say a word regarding prohibition or any other programme connected with Mahatma Gandhi in his Address to the two Houses. Gandhiji had said that if he was made a dictator of India for one hour, his first job would be to close down all liquor shops without paying any compensation to anyone. And yet this Government under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who has the honour to have the name which adorned the Father of the Nation, does not think it necessary that the President should say anything on the subject.

I do not blame the President for not mentioning these very important things because, after all, the President merely reads the Address that is prepared for him by the Government and the fault is entirely that of the Government for these serious omissions. I do not expect Mrs. Gandhi to have done anything else. I find that recently Mrs. Gandhi, while she was having a talk with the representative of a well-known French Magazine, *Elle*, said something which are rather shocking to me. Her words are shocking to me because I had put faith in Mrs. Gandhi where that faith did not really belong, which she did not deserve. She has ridiculed Gandhiji and Gandhiji's ideas in the issue of that magazine dated October 6th, 1969, under the title "The Beloved Dictator". The magazine has called Mrs. Gandhi the beloved dictator.

Mrs. Gandhi is quoted there as having said that Gandhiji was a reactionary and more or less a mad-cap who wanted Indians to live in the villages and travel by bullock carts... (Interruptions). It is a French magazine, *Elle*, which published this in its

issue of October 6, 1969, four days after the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi; Mrs. Gandhi says :

"If we decided to follow the line of Mahatma Gandhi..."

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur) : How can such charges, quoting from a foreign magazine, be put in the mouth of the Prime Minister; we cannot take cognisance of a foreign paper; it is absurd.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : That magazine published an interview with the Prime Minister and I am quoting the words of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is reported to have said :

"If we decide to follow the line of Mahatma Gandhi one has to admit that in that case we would all remain in villages and travel in bullock carts and refuse all the advantages of modern life. If we are ready to accept that it follows that we do not need industries. But if we want trains, cars, planes and all the equipment that we are used to in our daily life, the problem is to know whether we should buy this material or whether we should manufacture them."

Gandhiji has never talked in that manner. All that Gandhiji has said is that machines should serve man and not become the masters of man. May I remind Mrs. Gandhi and her supporters, that at the recent seminar on the relevance of Gandhiji most highly qualified economists and technical people from all over the world, came up clearly with the view that what Gandhiji preached was the need of the world today and that he was fifty or perhaps seventy years ahead of his time, he was not ante-diluvian or a reactionary. I was glad that Mrs. Gandhi got a befitting reply from the President of her Congress, Shri Jagjivan Ram. In the course of his address to the Requisitionists' Congress at Bombay he is reported to have said :

"It is wrong to maintain that Gandhiji was opposed to machinery or industrialisation. All that he cared for was that machines should not be made or used for exploitation."

What is wrong about it? If Gandhiji said : do not exploit the villagers and the poor people but use the machines in such a way that they provide people with such things that they could not make with their own

hands so that machines do not take away the employment opportunities upon the people, what is wrong about it? How dare Mrs. Gandhi ridicule the Father of the Nation in the Gandhi Centenary year as she has done? Does she only want to take advantage of the name Gandhi? Many people outside think that she is the daughter-in-law of Mahatma Gandhi. Unfortunately, or fortunately, it is not so. Up to this time it is obvious that Mrs. Gandhi has neither bothered to read his writings of Mahatma Gandhi or understand them. She only wants to distort things for her own purpose and talk of socialism with her tongue in the cheek.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What is this? What is she saying about them? It is a very low standard of speech.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Why are they being touchy about it when home truths are being told?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The Prime Minister is the daughter of the great Jawaharlal Nehru and the grand daughter of the great Motilal Nehru.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I congratulate my friend Shri Randhir Singh for his respect for dynasties. I too have great respect for the great Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, but that does not mean that the progeny of that family is necessarily going to be as great.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You are not as great as Gandhiji.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I do not claim that. There was a time when I myself supported Mrs. Gandhi and her policies, and I expected her prove that she will be the worthy daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. (*Inter upion*). If her actions have disillusioned me and I hold a different opinion today, I do not see why Shri Randhir Singh should get upset over it. He is welcome to build up that dynasty if he can.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह पांच छः साल गांधीजी की सेक्रेटरी रही हैं क्या इन्होंने गांधीवाद का ठेका उठा लिया है :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : About all this talk of socialism, as I said, one would like to know how earnest and how serious it is. Sir, Shri Jagjivan Ram said, "Gandhism is a way of life." I accept it. But may I know if the Ruling Congress accepts that Gandhism is a way of life? To what extent have they adopted it or put it into practice in their own lives? If they did that, I would have no quarrel with them, but they only talk of socialism.

Bank nationalisation : yes ; by all means ; there is no quarrel about it. But what is the result? I was at Ajmer last week and I found a lot of people who were very much disillusioned. A tongawalla went to the State Bank and he took a bag with him. He said, "I have come for money." The State Bank Manager there said, "Well, what have you to offer?" The man said, "Well, what have I to offer? I went for the demonstration to the Prime Minister's house and she told me, "You can go for money to the State Bank." I have come here for money, and I have been standing." When the State Bank man could not give him money, he was very angry and bitter about it. May I say that, after all, the State Bank man has also to save his skin.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati); What is the name of that State Bank man?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Sir, my time is being taken like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do you yield? You need not yield.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : But please at least prevent these interruptions. Now, they talk of socialism. The State Bank man told me, "Now, if I give him a loan and if it is not recovered, I will be hauled over the coals. If I do not give the loan, I am in difficulties. What have I to do?" It is a very difficult situation for these people who are working in the banks. He said that at least the Government should say that Government will make up 50 per cent of the loss if there are losses, but the Government does not say that.

I also met a representative of the farmers, a big man who has in his own way tried to serve the farmers quite a lot. He said you should be prepared to sink Rs. 500

crores in the rural areas every year. I have no doubt in my mind that the rural areas need money.

But whose 500 crores are to be sunk? If the banks are to sink this money, they do not have the money of rich people alone. They have the deposits of five, ten, hundred and two hundred rupees of the small people also. Surely it is not right for any one to think that this money can be sunk in this manner. Therefore, the bank employees have to see to the safety of this money. If they see to the safety of the money, they become unpopular with the people. It is for the Government to make clear all these implications, so that the people understand what they can get and what they cannot get and the poor bank employees are not put into difficulty.

By all means let privy purses go ; nobody stands for them. Even Mr. Karni Singh said, let them go to hell. But is it not bankruptcy of diplomacy on the part of this Government that they cannot negotiate peacefully with them and come to some kind of arrangement by which these things can be ended? That great man, Sardar Patel, made the princes give up all their powers, pomp and everything. There was a day when Gandhiji went on fast for reforms in that tiny State of Rajkot, and there was a day when the princes surrendered all the power that they had. Surely if this Government shows some courtesy to them, there can be a peaceful solution. But this Government does not know what courtesy is. They only want to show off their power. Every human being has a certain amount of self-respect. People respond to love, courtesy and gentleness ; they do not respond to this kind of dictatorial attitude.

Let them take over general insurance. Let them take over all means of production, but let them run there efficiently. There was a loss of Rs. 58 crores last year and Rs. 38 crores this year in the Hindustan Steel Ltd. Against that, Rs. 4 crores that we pay to the princes, in a year is a small sum. By all means, if they want let them do away with the privy purses, but there should be very clear thinking on the subject. Let us do things in a way that does credit to us and brings prosperity to our people.

There is talk of communal riots, I agree communal riots are a cause of shame to us.

But why should the President mention only Ahmedabad and not mention Jagdalpur, Banaras and other places where communal riots took place and the dangerous lawlessness in West Bengal? Is there a political motive behind it? While mentioning draught, the President has mentioned Kutch and Saurashtra. But they are not the worst affected places. Why did he not mention Banaskantha? Is there any political motive? Even if the Government puts these things into his mouth, the President should be more careful, not to be used as a tool for political manoeuvres of the ruling groups.

that the Address of the President is most disappointing, colourless and lifeless.

17.32 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Delhi Police

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up the half an hour discussion. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir...

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : एक बेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इस पर है। प्राज्ञ नोटिस बोर्ड पर मैंने देखा कि कोई नया बैलट इस के ऊपर किया गया और नया नाम लिए गए। यह बहुत ही गैर-कानूनी काम है।... (व्यवधान) मैं इन का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ज्योतिर्मय बसु की आघे घण्टे की जो चर्चा है वह असल में परसों होने वाली थी और जिन दिन आघे घण्टे की चर्चा होती है उस दिन जिन्होंने नाम दिए हैं उन के नाम बैलट होते हैं। अब प्राज्ञ मुझे पता ही नहीं चला नया बैलट क्यों किया गया। यह जो उस दिन चर्चा नहीं हो पाई उस को मुलतवी रखा गया तो नई चर्चा तो यह नहीं है...

समापति महोदय : यह दूसरे दिन जो इस पर बहस होने को थी, वह आघा घण्टा चूकि उस रोज दूसरी बीज के लिए दे दिया गया इसलिए इस को प्राज्ञ समय दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, नहीं, उस को पोस्टपोन करने का तो आप को अधिकार है लेकिन उस के ऊपर नया बैलट लेने की क्या जरूरत है? हमारा पता खामख्वाह क्यों काट दिया? पुलिस वालों की बात में विश्वास करना ज़ी से आज करना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Sir, your interpretation should be liberal.

Much has been said about these political manoeuvres in U.P. and Bihar. It is something about which we have to be very careful in the interest of democracy. What is the situation today? The situation is that due to political machinations there is a government in U.P. and Bihar which, God alone knows, how long it will last. There is a Government here and God alone knows how long it will last. The President has not said a word about the political instability or the problems in Andhra and other States. Then, what is the position of Harijans in this Gandhi Centenary year? Have the Government done something to remove their suffering? It is not only a question of mere reservation of seats. By all means, let them have it. But what about their socio-economic conditions, their jobs, their services which are more important? There is state persecution of Harijans. Nothing has been said about them.

Look at the position of Bundalkhand, Uttarkhand or eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. There are in a bad state. The Government of U.P. wants more money. How are they going to get more money? By reimposing the land revenue on small holdings. By liquor shops and lotteries! The poor people have to be paid a little more because the workers demand it, the peasants demand better prices for their products. But these people have formed a way of getting that money back through liquor shops so that the poor remain poor and their conditions of life never improve. This is how this government is functioning. This is their brand of socialism. Under the circumstances, I am very sorry to say

श्री मधु लिमये : तो क्या निर्णय है आप का ? हमें पता ही नहीं था कि आज नया बैलट होने वाला है, इसलिए हम ने नाम ही नहीं दिया । दोनों बैलट के नामों को आप जोड़िए तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । मैं हमेशा सदस्यों के अधिकारों को बढ़ाने की बात करता हूँ ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : यह जितने पुलिस वाले हैं, 95 फीसदी इसमें हड़याने वाले हैं तो हमें तो अवश्य मोका मिलना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : अच्छा आप शुरू करिए । हम निर्णय देते हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, we are in no mood to pick up a petty quarrel with the government. We have come with an expectation I am talking about 1,000 very distressed policemen of Delhi. We have come with the full expectation that we shall go back with some message for these policemen. We are in no mood to pick up a petty quarrel with the government.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : How is it a petty quarrel ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Petty to me.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह अच्छे वकील हैं । पेटी व्वारल इस को बता रहे हैं । हजारों कुनबे भूखों मर रहे हैं, बेचारों के पास पढ़ाई का और फीस का पंसा नहीं है, हर तरह की तकलीफ वह उठा रहे हैं और उस को ये पेटी व्वारल बता रहे हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : With the entire atmosphere around us, with talks of a better deal for the unfortunates and underdogs, for people who are less privileged, with talks of fundamental rights and the right of practising trade unionism, I am raising this debate which, I hope, will receive full consideration from the Government.

We have no bitter mouths and we have come here to appeal to Government to rethink over the whole issue fairly and

squarely. This is a year when Government is celebrating the Gandhi Centenary. This is a year which is most appropriate for dishing out a fair deal to people who have been much less privileged and monied.

This is a very big problem facing and occupying the minds of many of us. As Shri Randhir Singh said, it is not petty. I said, petty quarrel. He should understand the difference between the two. I will give you the details. 18 people were dismissed under the orders of the President of India on the advice of the Home Ministry on 14.4.1967. 61 lower subordinates, head constables and constables, had been dismissed from out of about 500 who were sent to jail in April 1967 and are on bail. They are standing trial in the court of law. They are not getting any subsistence allowance as they are dismissed. Some of them who possessed Government quarters have been made to vacate the same. How their families and these poor people are passing their days and also are facing trial in the courts of law, is a matter which can only be imagined by those who are jobless, shelterless and accused of criminal charges for no fault of theirs.

About 400 have been removed by terminating their services. Out of them, nearly 200 are those whose are also standing trial in the courts of law. Most of them are members of the Scheduled Castes and Harijans. They are not entitled to any subsistence allowance and have also to spend not only to feed themselves and their dependants but also to feed the lawyers and to pay the court charges.

65 Delhi Police personnel have been dismissed after their release on bail from jail, on the allegation that they attended public meetings held in their connection by S.S.P. at Kingsway Camp on 1.8.1967, by the Central Defence Committee for Delhi Police Non-gazetted Karamchari Sangh at N.D.M.C. Hall on 15.4.1968 and by Delhi Confederation of Central Government Employees and Workers held at N.D.M.C. Hall on 2.5.1968 and for visiting their leaders on hunger strike at North Block from 16.4.1968 to 2.5.1968.

Six of them were dismissed on the allegation of misconduct of collecting donations from police personnel for the defence of Delhi policemen involved in the police

agitation in order to meet the expenditure on advocates and court matters. One was dismissed on the allegation of refusal to go on fatigue while under suspension. Three were dismissed on the allegation of misbehaviour or allegation of insubordination. Three were dismissed on the allegation of overstaying on leave or absence from the place of posting for a very short time. 14 were dismissed on the allegation of refusal to accept incomplete uniform although the order was contrary to the rules.

Two of them, Shri Gurdita Mal, Constable, Delhi Armed Police, Delhi and Shri Jassu Ram, Constable, South District, Delhi, are standing trial in the case connected with the 1967 police agitation. The cases are still *sub judice*. They were drawing subsistence allowance and were passing their days miserably with their meagre allowance. They have not completed the age of 55 years but they are forced to retire from service compulsorily, using discretion on the ground that they have completed 30 years of service, despite the fact that the Allahabad High Court has upheld such retirements illegal. But poor men cannot go to the High Court because they cannot raise the funds.

Eight lady Constables had been sent to jail. One of them has died. One more has been dismissed from service on the allegation that she went to see Shri Bhagwan Dass Shastri when he was on 72 hours fast. The remaining 6 are under suspension, getting subsistence allowance, and they all including the one who has been dismissed are standing trial in the court of law.

One lady Constable Satwant Kaur who was under suspension had died because she could not get proper medical treatment after her release from jail on bail, who was arrested on 15.4.67 and was standing trial.

Shri Kanwar Pal Singh, Constable, a youngman, whose services had been terminated has also expired. He was also standing trial in the court of law and could not face the situation economically after his release from jail on bail.

The suspended personnel, nearly 800, have been directed and made to leave Police branches, to make their own arrangements for stay in or outside Delhi. The authorities have done this mainly to keep them away from the serving personnel whom they want to keep under terror and state of insecurity

of service. These suspended personnel have now to spend a lot on railway journeys from and to their places of stay in Haryana, U. P., Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Tehri-Garhwal etc. in order to attend courts in Delhi on the dates fixed for their cases and also to collect their subsistence allowance wherever that is available.

On 15.4.67, a truck carrying police personnel in custody turned turtle at Vijay Chowk killing one Border Security Force sepoy on sentry duty and one Delhi Police Constable under custody. Several other Delhi Policemen in the truck in custody were injured and remained admitted in the Willingdon Hospital and then in Tihar Jail Hospital. The Government had announced financial aid to the tune of Rs. 500 only to those killed and injured in the accident. But none of Delhi Policemen in jail who are injured then has so far been given any financial aid. They are also standing trial in the court of law.

In April, 1967, when more than 1000 Delhi Policemen were in jail, it was announced that their families will be given financial aid. For this purpose, some officers visited their residences also and collected some details. This was also announced in newspapers and the amount so granted was given out at Rs. 50,000. But none of them has so far been given any financial aid and the entire amount is reported to have been given in reward to those who helped the then I.G.P. Delhi in arranging this operation on Delhi Police to wreck their organisation, namely, Delhi Police Non-gazetted Karamchari Sangh. All that they wanted was to survive and live as human beings.

Then, the Government appointed the Khosla Commission. There is the Khosla Commission's Report. What did they say? They say :

"All that has been said above and the observations made in the Khosla Commission's Report establish that."

(a) discontentment was the cause of the unrest of 1966 and 1967 :

"(b) discontentment was due to the inhuman/sub-human conditions of living and service in the force ;

(c) the conditions had gone so bad because of the neglect of the force by the authorities, even

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

the I.G.Ps did not take interest in the force after some time of their arrival here ;

(d) the Delhi Policemen were by and large disciplined despite the worst situation provided they were handled properly ;

(e) the authorities are avengeful and planned victimisation in 1967 through Shri B. B. Misra, because of their annoyance on the events held prior to the enforcement of the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966, when the Delhi Policemen enjoyed Fundamental Rights as contained in Article 19 of the Constitution. They then did not take action against the defaulters concerned for the reasons best known to them."

They tried all the possible means to serve their purpose and to serve their Government...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : What is the page number ? From where are you quoting ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is one of their leaflets.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : You said that you were quoting from the Khosla Commission's Report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I will give you later on. This is a quotation ; they have published it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Are you quoting from the Khosla Commission's Report or from the leaflet ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is a leaflet published by the Karamchari Sangh. But the quotation is from the Khosla Commission's Report. I will satisfy you later.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He wants to know the page number.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I cannot give now. I will give you later. I will satisfy you.

Sir, Mr. Nanda, the then Home Minister and who has now come back to the Cabinet—what did he do ? Subsequently, Shri G. L. Nanda called for representatives of the Union. In the meeting Shri Nanda was quite convinced with the difficulties and demands of the police personnel and was also found sympathetic. He agreed that the policemen should have the right to express and impress on the higher authorities or the Government to make them realise that the police personnel were in distress and that their demands were collective and genuine.

During the talks with the Union representatives, Shri B. B. Banerjee, the then I. G. P. of Delhi, who was fully aware of the depth of feeling amongst the entire non-gazetted staff of the police force of Delhi regarding their wretched conditions of service, assured to get them an organization recognised by the Government. Shri Banerjee confirmed this through his letter No. 110-TS dated 13.10.66 addressed to Shri Bhagwan Dass, the then General Secretary of the Policemen's Union. I won't quote.

Then, I should say that Mr. Chavan became the Home Minister. He was shown all the respect by the Policemen. Shri Chavan was received with flower petals when he came to address the Policemen and he was heard with all respect and patience. Inspector, Shri Siri Ram Chaudhry also visited the place and addressed the force on 15-4-1967.

About their devotion to duty, on 15.4.1967, after their arrest, a truck carrying them with Border Security Force sentries turned turtle at Vijay Chowk killing one B. S. F. sentry and one Delhi Police personnel under arrest. One Delhi Police Head Constable under arrest held safely the rifle, and ammunition of the deceased B.S.F. sentry and handed over the same to the B.S.F. Officer, who visited the spot after some time. This certainly establishes that they were throughout loyal to the Government...

In conclusion we would request the Government the whole House joins me, I have no doubt, in this regard yesterday

there were more than 50 M. Ps. coming from all the Parties knowing that this discussion was going to take place and they have joined me in this regard to say that ;

- (1) the cases be withdrawn from the courts of law ;
- (2) the dismissed/terminated Delhi Police personnel be taken back into service ;
- (3) the Khosla Commission report be implemented forthwith, specially the part concerning the wages and other amenities to the police force ; and
- (4) the Delhi Police Non-Gazetted Karamchhari Sangh be allowed to function of course in accordance with its constitution as accepted by the Government.

Nothing more reasonable could be proposed and I again request the Government through Mr. Shukla here. Let there be no kind of hatred, victimisation and taking a sort of revenge.

I will suggest to this Government and Mr. Shukla that they should take the clue from the United Front Government of West Bengal and follow the way that they have treated the policemen who had created some trouble and confusion and they have not treated them mercilessly because Government servants should be treated as members of the same family and you should be guided by that sense and spirit.

समापति महोदय : मन्त्री महोदय जवाब

श्री मधु लिमये : समापति महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय से पहले क्या हमें सवाल पूछने के लिये नहीं बुलायेंगे ।

समापति महोदय : बसु जी इस आधा घंटे की बहस में जो कुछ कहना चाहते थे, वह कह चुके हैं । उन का जवाब हो जाने के बाद आप लोग सवाल कर लीजियेगा । ता० 23 के बैलट में जिन लोगों का नाम था, उन को मैं सवाल पूछने के लिये इजाजत दे दूंगा, इस लिये आप लोग बाद में सवाल पूछ लीजिएगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमेशा ऐसा होता रहा है कि पहले सवाल पूछे जाते रहे हैं, उस के बाद जब का जवाब मन्त्री महोदय एक साथ देते रहे हैं । अगर आप वह परिपाटी नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं तब दूसरी बात है ।

समापति महोदय : पहले सवाल पूछ लीजिये । श्री मधु लिमये ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : हमारा यह सवाल है कि यह मामला अगर सिर्फ श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल के ऊपर सौंप दिया जाता तो शायद हम लोग कोई रास्ता निकालते लेकिन इनकी दिक्कत यह है कि इनसे इनके बड़े लोग, प्रधान मन्त्री जी हैं, गृह मन्त्री जी हैं वह जो कहेंगे, और उससे भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इनके बड़े-बड़े सेक्रेटरीज हैं वे जो कहेंगे, उन्ही के ऊपर इनको चलना है । इसलिए मैं सोचता हूँ कि इनसे प्रश्न पूछने से पहले अपने दोस्तों से भी कुछ कहूँ । इस वक्त यह सरकार अल्पमत में है ।... (अवधान) हमारे कुछ दोस्तों के समर्थन के बिना यह सरकार एक सेरेन्ड भी नहीं चल सकती है । इसलिए ये अपने समर्थन की कुछ कीमत मांगें । मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि पैसे के रूप में या अपने स्वार्थ के रूप में कीमत मांगें बल्कि यह सरकार कुछ दो चार अच्छे काम करे, इतनी शर्त तो हम लोगों को रखनी ही चाहिए । मैं इस वक्त दो ही चीजों की बात कर रहा हूँ । एक तो यह कि दिल्ली की पुलिस में जिन लोगों के साथ ज्यादाती हुई है, जिनको नौकरी से निकाला गया—आजादी के बाद, आप जानते हैं कि जिन लोगों को पहले सजायें हुई थीं, फांसी तक की सजायें हुई थीं, जिनके ऊपर कत्ल तक के मुकदमें थे, उनको भी सरकार ने स्वराज्य के बाद छोड़ दिया था और अब इनका दावा है कि नये समाजवाद का जमाना आ रहा है तो इस नये समाजवाद के जमाने में जो मेहनतकश हैं, जो गरीब हैं उनके साथ भी कोई न्याय और फेयर डील हो । इसलिए मैं शुक्ल जी से कहूँगा कि दिल्ली पुलिस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बालों के साथ-साथ भ्याय करें। उनके खिलाफ जो सारे मुकदमे हैं वे वापिस लिए जायें, जो सस्पेंड किए गए हैं उनको काम पर वापिस लिया जाये या जो डिसमिस किए गए हैं उनको भी वापिस लिया जाये।

साथ ही साथ मुझे यह भी कहना है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुलाजिमों ने 19 सितम्बर को जो सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी उसके संबंध में मुझे आज ही एक प्रश्न का जवाब मिला है कि एकेले रेलवे में में 1400 मजदूरों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और 45 हजार रेल कर्मचारियों को उनकी सेवा से खंडित किया गया है।... (व्यवधान) दिल्ली के पुलिस वाले भी कर्मचारी हैं और ये लोग रेल डिफेंस और दूसरे सारे कर्मचारी हैं, मैं इन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इनके सारे जो कुछ कुसूर हुए हैं उनको माफ करें, अपना मन उदार बनाकर उनके साथ न्याय करें। और ये अगर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं अपने मित्रों से कहूंगा कि खुशामद की नीति छोड़ो और कुछ ईडा चलाने का भी काम करो।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Sir, the events which led to the so-called police agitation here were, I would submit, misjudged by the Government from the very beginning. Because, I would put it to the Minister, whether he has satisfied himself that his channels of information were not such that Government obtained exaggerated reports about what was happening here and while the Government became over-awed, they lost their sense of judgement and one sees it in the divergences between Government and majority of the Members of Parliament who represent Delhi or from other political parties who have studied this matter. The police at no stage were going to stage a revolt, because, even if one takes it for the sake of argument that they were thinking of revolt, I am sure, the Minister will grant that there could have been much better planning for this purpose. But that was not at all on the cards here. What the police wanted was recognition of their rights, elementary human rights. I wish the hon. Minister had come to the House with the Khosla Commission report

and asked us to discuss it for one full day. It gives eloquent proof of this fact. The Khosla Commission says that in fact the Delhi policemen had no other alternative but to take recourse to the course of action which they have taken.

Therefore, is the Minister satisfied that at present those who advise him and convey information to him have no vested interest in continuing the present situation? Will he and the senior Minister assure us that they will look into the problem *de novo* and bring redress to these policemen, because we the democratically elected representatives of the people of Delhi feel that there is nothing amiss here and we have been supporting the police. We are also concerned with the security of the city. Will he, therefore, assure us about a *de novo* consideration and that policemen who are being harassed will not be harassed and they will not be regarded as outlaws?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): We have discussed this matter a number of times here. I do not want to repeat all that we have said time after time and the requests we have made to the Minister. This is a matter not only for the subjective satisfaction of the Minister; there must be an objective outlook to the whole matter. What is that objective outlook?

These police constables were compelled by circumstances to make certain demands before the Home Minister. The genuineness of their demands has been conceded by the Khosla Commission. Part-implementation of their demands has also strengthened their case. Their demands by the Government being genuine and proper, why do Government go on saying that they were engaged in a mutiny, they were indisciplined and so on? This does not appeal to any mind which is objective and is prepared to listen to reason.

Shri Madhu Limaye has correctly said...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Bairampur): They have suffered very much.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Exactly. Infliction of punishment does not lie only in conviction. They have been harassed, drawn to the courts a number of times for years;

they have been dismissed, their families are suffering. All this is itself a punishment.

Shri Jyoti Basu was referring to policemen as mutinous when they entered the State Assembly. Here Government are calling these policemen indisciplined. So there is no difference between Shri Basu's approach and Government's approach in this matter. Both have the same sort of outlook a "police outlook" to state.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Bhai-bha.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Good word.

SHRI S. KUNDU : This question has to be looked into in this perspective. I would request the Minister not to adopt the *danda* approach (*Interruptions*).

This matter should be considered afresh and a new outlook should be brought to bear on the problem, not the same old imperialistic outlook. In today's civilised conditions, a Minister deserves the salute of a constable when he is on duty; after his duty of eight hours is over, the Minister and the constable are friends, comrades. They can together go and have coffee and a nice chat.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Not in socialist India.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Do not think in the same way as the ICS and British people used to do. Mr. Chavan and yourself should sit together and try to view this matter from completely different angle.

To start with I suggest that you make a thorough investigation as to whether you can differentiate between those to whom you can give immediate relief and others to whom you can give relief after some time. You should make an announcement in the House that you are prepared to think on these lines.

Secondly, there was a gentleman Mr. Mukund Parkh who has been dealing with these cases for along time. Mr. Chavan has said that he is an SSP worker, which he is not. Your game is to identify him with some party. Please do not involve yourself in such a thing because he has been a

espousing the cause of all constables irrespective of parties.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : यह पुलिस का सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हो गया है। यह पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स के दिल को टच करता है और बड़ा भारी बर्निंग प्वाइंट हो गया है। यह लोग गरीब घरों से आते हैं और बैकवर्ड तब के होते हैं। पढ़े लिखे भी कम होते हैं। आज जो उन को ब्यूटी देनी होती है उस के मुताबिक उन की तन्स्वाह बहुत कम है। अपनी परेशानियों को देख कर अगर पुलिस वाला यूनियन बनाने की बात सोचता है और अपने लाभ के लिये लड़ता है क्योंकि उस की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है तो वह गलती नहीं करता है। अगर उस की परेशानियों को हल करने के लिये सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है तो यह गवर्नमेंट रहने लायक नहीं है। यह मैं कहूंगा।

इस विषय पर मेरी गृह-मन्त्री से बात हुई थी और उन्होंने इस पर विचार करने के लिये कहा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस दिन जो हमारी बात चीत हुई थी उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार विचार करने जा रही है ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मुझे को भी इजाजत दी जाय सवाल पूछने की।

सभापति महोदय : अगर मैं आप को भलाऊ करता हूँ तो सब को भलाऊ करना पड़ेगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मुझे तो आप को भलाऊ करना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप का नाम नहीं है इस लिये मैं भलाऊ नहीं कहूंगा। अगर आप को भलाऊ करता हूँ तो सबको करना होगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैंने पहले आप से रिक्वेस्ट किया था। इतनी देर में तो मैं पूछ भी लेता।

सभापति महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जब श्री मधु लिमये ने श्री शुक्ल से सवाल पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप से कम पूछना है, विरोधी दलों से अधिक पूछना है।

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा नहीं कहा है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : विरोधी दलों से अधिक पूछना है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि विरोधी दलों को भी मौका मिलना चाहिये कि वह श्री मधु लिमये के सवाल का जवाब दें।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मेरा बहुत ग्रहम प्वाइन्ट ग्राफ ग्रांडर है। खोसला कमिशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने बिठलाया। खोसला कमिशन ने राइट ग्राफ एसोसिएशन मान लिया। जब खोसला कमिशन ने पुलिस कर्मचारियों के अपने संघ बनाने के हक को मान लिया, और उस संघ बनाने की सहूलियत के तहत वह कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं तब उन्हें कैसे पेनलाइज किया जा सकता है। हर एक पुलिस कर्मचारी का फंडा-मेंटल राइट है कि वह अपना हक मांग सकता है तब ऐसा कैसे किया जा सकता है? चण्डीगढ़ आप ने दे दिया है, हमें और क्यों मार रहे हैं? हमारे लड़कों को भी क्यों मार रहे हैं? चण्डीगढ़ दे कर हमारा खून बूस लिया गया है, अब हरियाणा के लोगों को और क्यों मार रहे हैं? सरकार को हगिज यह नहीं करना चाहिये। वह हम को और डिमार्लाइज न करें।

सभापति महोदय : क्या इस तरह से पालियामेंट चल सकती है? श्री बनर्जी का क्या प्वाइन्ट ग्राफ ग्रांडर है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं ने प्वाइन्ट ग्राफ पर्सनल एक्स्प्लेनेशन कहा था।

श्री शिव मारायण (बस्ती) : मेरा प्वाइन्ट ग्राफ ग्रांडर है। कांस्टिट्यूशन में फंडामेंटल राइट्स दिये हुए हैं। उस में धारा 19 है जिस के अनुसार हर हिन्दुस्तानी को राइट है कि वह

अपनी एसोसिएशन बनाये। तब फिर पुलिस वालों को यह राइट क्यों नहीं दिया जाता?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा प्वाइन्ट ग्राफ पर्सनल एक्स्प्लेनेशन है।

सभापति महोदय : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : आप मेरी बात सुनें।

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : सभापति महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में भाग लिया है मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे इस बात को बोलते हैं तब दो बातों को भलग भलग रखें। खोसला कमिशन के द्वारा ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : सभापति महोदय, आप हमेशा इस तरह की बात करते हैं। आप को हमारी बात सुननी चाहिये। आप हम को नजरअन्दाज करते हैं और दूसरे लोगों को मौका देते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि इन पुलिस वालों के सम्बन्ध में हम लोग 72 घण्टे के धरने पर ये पिछले साल, इस संसद् भवन के सामने। सरकार इस को प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल बनाती है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि समाज-वाद की रोशनी में पालियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनावें और उस की जो रिपोर्ट हो उस के अनुसार काम करें।

सभापति महोदय : यह कोई प्वाइन्ट ग्राफ ग्रांडर नहीं है।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : सरकार को जिस तरह से काम करना चाहिये...

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : My name is there and I should be allowed to put a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You were not per-

sent in the House when I called you. I have called the Minister now. I cannot allow you now.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I came running.

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा? मैं मन्त्री महोदय को बुला रहा हूँ (व्यवधान) ।

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (अमरोहा) : अगर वह पहले नहीं ये और अब आ गये हैं तो क्या हुआ। आप मिनिस्टर साहब के पहले इनको बोलने दीजिए ।

(اسحاق سملي (امروہا) اگر وہ پہلے نہیں آئے اور اب آئے ہیں تو کیا ہوا آپ منسٹر صاحب کے پہلے ان کو بولنے دیجئے)

सभापति महोदय : आप पहले कहीं और बैठे रहे जब मैंने बुलाया, उसके बाद आप आ गये तब भी क्या मैं बुलाऊंगा? इस तरह से नहीं होगा ।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि जब भी माननीय सदस्य इस प्रश्न पर विचार करते हैं और इसकी बहस में भाग लेते हैं तो उन्हें दो बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिये । पहले तो यह कि खोसला कमिशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं उनसे इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं जोड़ना चाहिये । मैं इसको बतलाऊंगा कि क्यों नहीं जोड़ना चाहिए । जो अनुशासन हीनता हमारी दिल्ली पुलिस के कुछ लोगों ने दिखाई थी उसका प्रर्थ क्या हुआ और उससे क्या-क्या खराब नतीजे हमारे सामने आ सकते हैं । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि उनके सामने कुछ ऐसी कठिनाइयाँ थीं या उन्हें कुछ तकलीफें भी थीं तो हमारे पुलिस कर्मचारियों के पास कई साधन थे, कई संवैधानिक, कानूनी और अच्छे तरीके थे जिनसे वे अपनी मांगें सरकार के सामने पेश कर सकते थे ।

पालिमेंट के द्वारा, चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा वे बहुत सी चीजें कर सकते थे और उस में कोई अनुशासनहीनता भी न होती और किसी

तरह से कानून भी न टूटता । लेकिन ऐसा करने के बजाय उन्होंने घोर अनुशासनहीनता का परिचय दिया । आप इसका भी ध्यान रखें कि यह एक अर्द्ध सैनिक दल या संस्था है और इसमें किसी भी तरह से अनुशासनहीनता को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है, चाहे फिर किसी भी दल की सरकार क्यों न हो । वह इस तरह की अनुशासनहीनता को कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती है । यही मूल मुद्दा है । यदि सरकार को या शासन को चलाना है तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस तरह के अर्द्ध सैनिक जो दल या संस्थाएँ हैं उन्हें हम इस तरह से रखें कि अनुशासन की उनमें जरा भी खामी न आये, जरा भी कमी न आये । यदि उस तरह के अनुशासनहीनता के मामलों को हम मानने लगे या उस तरह की अनुशासनहीनता को हमने माफ किया तो किसी भी हालत में, सुसंगठित रूप से शासन नहीं चल सकता है । इस बात का हम सभी को ख्याल रखना चाहिये ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इस जवाब से दुखी होकर हम दो कांग्रेसी एम० पी० बाहर आ रहे हैं ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : कर्मचारियों के प्रति जो दमन नीति अपनाई गई है, उसके विरोध में हम लोग भी बाहर आ रहे हैं (इंटरप्शन)

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यों ने इस समस्या के ऊपर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया है (इंटरप्शन)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : The Khosla Commission have said that the police were treated badly by the Government. (Interruption)

SHRI S. KUNDU : We are walking out in protest.

(Shri S. Kundu and some other Members then left the House)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Is he going to give us some thing new today ? Or else, it is waste of time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us hear him.

SHRI NAMBIAR rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will allow you one question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Is he going to say something new today ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hear him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We are not here to listen to his sermons. (Interruption) We are not interested. You stay with your bureaucrats. We will know exactly how to handle you. You get dictated by Mr. L. P. Singh and stay where you are. We know exactly what to do.

(Shri Jyotirmoy Basu then left the House)

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जो मुद्दे माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाये हैं वे बिल्कुल गलत ढंग से उठ्ठाये हैं और उनका इस प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने बात कही कि हम लोग सोचते नहीं हैं, वह गलत है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी भी यह प्रश्न संसद् में उठाया गया है, हम लोगों ने इस पर विचार किया है, और अच्छी तरह से किया है। यह कहना कि सरकारी अधिकारियों के कहने पर या उनकी राय पर ही हम लोग चलते हैं, बिल्कुल गलत बात है इस पर निर्णय सरकार ने लिया है और सरकारी अधिकारियों को इस निर्णय के बारे में दोष देना बिल्कुल गलत है। जो निर्णय लिया गया है वह मंत्री स्तर पर लिया गया है और उस निर्णय के गुण दोष जो हैं वे केवल मन्त्रियों पर ही प्राये हैं। यह कहना कि सरकारी अधिकारियों के कहने से या उनके द्वारा रास्ता दिखाये जाने पर इस तरह का काम किया गया है, सरासर गलत है और सदन के सम्मान के भी अनुरूप नहीं है। इस तरह की गलत और भ्रष्टी बात नहीं कही जानी चाहिये।

इस प्रश्न को बार-बार उठाने की कोशिश की जाती है, इससे ऊपर के लोगों के द्वारा और माननीय सदस्य भी आकर उनकी बहुसंख्य को

यहाँ पर पेश कर देते हैं। इससे यह लगता है कि अभी तक भी जिन लोगों ने गलती की है उनके मन में किसी प्रकार की पश्चाताप की भावना नहीं है। यदि पश्चाताप की भावना होती, यदि उन्होंने अपनी गलती महसूस की होती तब भी कोई बात हो सकती थी, कुछ सोचा जा सकता था। लेकिन जिस तरह से उनका व्यवहार चल रहा है, जिस प्रकार से वे बार-बार इसको उठाते हैं उससे लगता है कि जो गलती उन्होंने की है उस पर आज भी वे नायम हैं, उस पर आज भी वे झड़े हुए हैं। जब तक इस तरह की भावना बनी रहेगी, जब तक वे इस तरह से झड़े रहेंगे मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कोई भी सरकार इस बारे में कोई भी दूसरा निर्णय ले सकती है सिवाय उस निर्णय के जो हमने लिया है। उसमें कोई भी फेरबदल नहीं हो सकता है।

यहाँ पर गरीबों की बात कही जाती है, समाजवाद की बात कही जाती है। लेकिन इसमें समाजवाद का कोई सवाल नहीं है। सवाल केवल यह है कि प्रशासन को सुसंगठित और अनुशासित ढंग से चलाया जाना है या नहीं। इसमें दुनिया भर की विचारधाराओं को, प्राथमिक विचारधाराओं को लाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है और लाया भी नहीं जाना चाहिए। मेरी माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना है कि इस सवाल को वे केवल इस पृष्ठभूमि में देखें और गलत पृष्ठभूमि में देखेंगे तो उनकी समझ में यह चीज नहीं आएगी। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ठंडे दिमाग से वे इस पर विचार करें और उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो वे भी इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे जिस पर सरकार पहुँची है। इस तरह की भावना दिखाना और जोर-जोर से बोलना और आप की बात को न सुनना, इससे इस प्रश्न के सही विचार में या इस प्रश्न के बारे में निर्णय लेने में किसी तरह की सहायता नहीं मिलेगी। इससे मामला और जटिल होता जायेगा। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसको वे ध्यान में रखें।

जहां तक बर्खास्त पुलिस कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसे कर्मचारी जिन पर मुकदमें चल रहे हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि उनका शीघ्रातिशीघ्र निपटारा हो अदालतों के द्वारा। हम चाहते हैं कि उन मुकदमों को अच्छी तरह से और जल्दी से जल्दी सुना जाये और अदालत उन पर निर्णय दे। जब अदालती निर्णय हमें उपलब्ध हो जायेगा, तब उसके बाद हम सोच सकते हैं कि क्या करना चाहिये। लेकिन जब तक अदालत का निर्णय इस मामले में नहीं मिलता है हम इसमें कुछ करने को नैयार नहीं हैं और न ही कुछ कर सकते हैं। हम बात में समझता हूँ अंतिम रूप से हमारे जो कर्मचारी हैं और जिन पर मुकदमें चल रहे हैं उनको समझ लेनी चाहिये। इस तरह से जो भ्राज वे तरह-तरह से दबाव डालने की कोशिश करते हैं इससे उनको कीर्ति लाभ नहीं होगा।

SHRI NAMBIAR : The minister said their cases will be considered only after the decision is given by the court. The cases are going on for about two years. It is clear that the policemen are suffering because of this delay. Therefore, in view of the fact that he was prepared to reconsider the whole question provided the policemen show a change in their attitude, I put it to him that if an attempt is made on the part of Government or someone who is interested in the policemen to take up this matter with

them and see that they express formal regret, will their cases be withdrawn ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I agree that prolongation of these cases is causing undue misery and hardship to the policemen. I would appeal to those who are responsible for this prolongation to consider this aspect and not resort to delaying tactics. These cases which have been put before a special magistrate would have been disposed of much earlier if there were not these delaying tactics like revision petitions, transfer applications, etc. I do not think Mr. Nambiar has got me correctly. I did not say that if they express regret, we will revise the whole thing. The question of revising our action does not arise as long as these cases are not disposed of. First, these cases should be disposed of and the legal verdict should be given. If they are found not guilty, action can be taken accordingly. If they are found guilty, we can consider what to do. But unless the cases are disposed of, it is not possible for us to do anything. Therefore, I would again appeal to the hon. members who are interested in the welfare of the policemen under suspension that the cases should be allowed to be proceeded with, so that thereafter we can consider this matter.

18.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 26, 1970 | Phalguna 7, 1891 (Saka).