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Wednesday, September 2, 1970  
Bhadra 11, 1892 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eleventh Session  
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi**

## C O N T E N T S

No. 27—Wednesday, September 2, 1970/Bhadra 11, 1892 (Saka)

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## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 2, 1970/  
Bhadra 11, 1892 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven  
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Market Survey for Export of  
Handicrafts

\*751. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether market surveys in foreign countries for handicrafts have been conducted during the past one year in the face of tough competition from other countries;

(b) whether some study-cum-sale teams have also been sent abroad; and

(c) if so, the number of such teams and the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Competitive position of Indian handicrafts in overseas countries has been under continuous study.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the last one year, three Study-cum-Sales Teams were sent abroad and substantial orders were booked.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, the increase made in the export of handi-crafts in this year in the report that we see is encouraging. May I know what are the areas which these study teams visited or concentrated upon, and what are the countries

where, if you can put in all-out efforts, our exports can go up ?

SHRI RAM SEWAK : The countries to which we export are, USA, Belgium, United Kingdom, Switzerland, West Germany, France, Hong Kong, Canada, Malaysia, Aden, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Netherlands, Japan, USSR. The largest exports are to Belgium and USA.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : USA and Belgium, as he mentioned, constitute for us the major avenues where the export performance can be increased substantially. May I know what were the recommendations made by the study teams with regard to the quality of the bulk supply of our exporters after the samples have been approved by them, and if it has been mentioned that deficiencies occur and the subsequent bulk supplies did not keep up with the quality of the samples given, what steps are the Government taking in respect of the exports so that our subsequent supplies are not nullified ?

SHRI RAM SEWAK : As regards the submission of the report, out of the these three study teams, only one has submitted the report. The main recommendations of this Committee are under examination of the Government. We are examining them.

श्री रम सेवाक : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो उन्होंने बतलाया कि दुनिया के बाजार में हारी चीजें अधिक स्पैस इस का हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं, अपनी बनाई हुई चीजों को दुनिया के बाजार में खपाने का मंत्री महोदय की ओर से लगातार प्रयास हो रहा है ऐसा उन्होंने प्रसन के उत्तर में बतलाया तो दरबसल इन चीजों को इस देश में कोई बड़ा उद्योग नहीं बनाता बल्कि वह थोटे छोटे लोग हैं, शॉप्पलॉड कास्ट्रन के लोग हैं और जोकि बिलकुल गरीब हैं उन के

द्वारा यह तमाम चीजें बनाई जाती हैं। होता यह है कि उनके द्वारा यह बनाई हुई चीजें बहुत सस्ते दामों पर बड़े लोगों द्वारा खरीद कर इकट्ठा कर ली जाती हैं और वह उन पर काफी अधिक मुनाफा कमा कर उन्हें बाहर भेजते हैं तो मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि क्या सरकार उन छोटे लोगों को जोकि दरअसल उनके बनाने वाले हैं उन्हें अधिक मुनाफा उन पर मिल सके इस के लिए सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है ताकि उनको इस काम में अधिक प्रेत्साहन मिले इस का भी सरकार क्या कोई उपाय कर रही है?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) :** जहां तक इन चीजों की कीमत का सवाल है मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के भीतर बेचने के अलावा इन चीजों को बाहर के देशों में भी भेजना होता है और जाहिर है कि अगर हम उन की बहुत अधिक कीमत रख देंगे तो हमारा ऐक्सपोर्ट घटता जायगा। इसलिए कोस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन को देख कर जो एक रीजनेबुल प्रॉफिट होना चाहिए वह दिया जाता है। अलबत्ता यह सही बात है कि कि जो छोटे और गरीब तरके के लोग हैं वही इस काम को करते हैं लेकिन साथ साथ कलाकार भी अर्थात् आर्टिजन लोग भी यह काम करते हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले बताया हमें इस बात का ध्यान अवश्य रखना होगा कि हम इतनी कीमत न रख दें जिससे हमारा ऐक्सपोर्ट ही घट जाय। जैसा हमारे साथी ने बतलाया कि हमारा ऐक्सपोर्ट बढ़ता जा रहा है तो अगर हम हर चीजों की कीमत बढ़ा देंगे अगर हम अपनी कीमत में ऐसा कोई हेरफेर करेंगे तो वह जो हमारा ऐक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है उसमें घटका लगेगा जो कि वांछनीय नहीं होगा। मैं माननीय सदस्य से आग्रह करूँगा कि जब इस बात को अपने ध्यान में अवश्य रखें।

**श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल दूसरा यह कि यह जो छोटे लोगों से

उनका सामान बड़े लोग खरीद कर इकट्ठा कर लेते हैं और उनको बाहर भेजकर भारी मुनाफा स्वयं कमाते हैं जबकि ऐक्चुएली जो उन चीजों को बनाने वाले हैं उन्हें बहुत कम मुनाफा दिया जाता है, भारी मुनाफा यह बड़े उद्योग वाले बीच में आकर कमा लेते हैं तो उनके इस भारी मुनाफा कमाने पर सरकार क्या कोई प्रतिबंध लगाने की सोच रही है ताकि वह इस कदर मुनाफा न कमा सके और छोटे लोगों को जोकि असल में मैनुफैक्चरर्स हैं उन्हें उन चीजों पर मुनाफा मिले?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूँगा कि इसका सब से अच्छा इलाज यह है कि हम उन छोटे लोगों की कोआपरेटिव्स बना दें, उनकी सहकारी समितियां बना दें और उनके जरिए यह माल बेचा जाया करें।

**SHRI R. BARUA :** May I know what are the countries where we have got a potential market and what are the countries which are likely to be our potential competitors in handicrafts?

**SHRI RAM SEWAK :** Our main competitor is Pakistan. About countries to which we export, I have already given the information.

**SHRI R. K. AMIN :** After the visit of our delegation to the East African countries, it was very clear to us that there was demand for our handicrafts there, but enough number of shops were not opened by us in Kenya, Dar-es-Salam, etc. May I know whether any demand survey was made which revealed a conclusion like this and if so, what action Government proposes to take? I understand in Canada also there is a good demand for our handicrafts. What action has been taken about that also?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** In market surveys, there are many factors like price, organisation, design, etc. Design also is important because fashions are changing so fast that it is difficult to keep pace

with it. We are trying to build up markets in Canada also. The question is to get quality goods and also in sufficient quantities because the requirements are of bulk supplies. Therefore, taking all these factors into account, it is not very easy to expand the market. But we are trying to expand, as pointed out by my colleague and the curve is going up fast.

SHRI P. G. SEN : May I know how far our Indian toys have found international markets ?

SHRI RAM SEWAK : We do not have the figures of individual items.

MR. SPEAKER : Are toys handicrafts ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Yes ; we do export toys, but I cannot give their value at the moment. I need notice for that.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : In view of the fact that India is facing keen competition from other countries, what steps Government have taken to improve the quality of our handicrafts ? Do Government propose to give any export incentive for handicrafts ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have four design centres, one at the headquarters and three at other places and we try to see that our goods are tested before export. It is also a fact that in some cases we have received complaints that the goods supplied are not of the same quality as the samples shown and that brings a bad name to us. We are trying to control quality. About incentives, of course we want to give incentives, and encouragement to handicraft exporters.

**Report of the Tariff Commission  
on Rubber**

\*752. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tariff Commission on Rubber appointed by Government has submitted the report;

(b) if so, the findings of the Commission thereon; and

(c) when it is likely to be published ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (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 taken very shortly.

SHRI K. RAMANI : There is extraordinary delay in publishing this report and implementing it. That is why small rubber producers in Kerala and other places are suffering. May I know what are the main recommendations of the Tariff Commission, especially about fixing a floor price and whether it is fact that they have fixed the price for 100 kg. at Rs. 525 ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The recommendations of the Tariff Commission is a top secret thing and in public interest I cannot disclose the figures recommended by them. But we are going to take a decision soon.

SHRI K. RAMANI : I do not know what is the propriety in keeping it secret. It is really detrimental to the interest of the people. Rubber producers are suffering very much because prices have come down in a very bad way. The reason is that the big tyre manufacturers in this country including the foreign monopoly houses are violating an agreement. They are prepared to hoard stocks for three or four months, apart from the necessary monthly stocks and they are refusing to lift the stocks of rubber from Indian producers. Therefore, prices have gone down. What action is Government going to take to protect their interests ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It has been represented to us by the growers i.e. the planters that an economic price for rubber should be ensured. The minimum price fixed was Rs. 415 per quintal and the prevailing price today is Rs. 440. But their complaint is, this is not an economic or remunerative price. We are aware of it and with this end in view, the Tariff Commission have made recommendations which are under the consideration of Government.

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** Is it a fact that when prices of raw rubber have come down, the price of tyre has not come down, even though 18 per cent of a tyre consists of rubber? What is the reason? What steps are Government taking to see that the price of raw rubber and tyres move together and not apart from one another?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** I think the hon. member is correct that prices of manufactured goods of rubber have gone up and the growers have not got the benefit of it. This is a point which we want to impress upon our colleagues also. There should be a relationship between the price of raw rubber and manufactured rubber goods. When we take a decision, we shall keep this in view. Perhaps when a decision is taken, this anomaly will go.

**SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :** I view of the fact that the price of raw rubber has gone down, will Government stop importing raw rubber from outside so that the Indian producers may get a better price?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** At the moment, we are importing about 17,000 tonnes of rubber from Malaysia mainly. Our intention is to be self-sufficient in rubber by the end of this year.

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :** There are four big monopoly companies controlling rubber business in India—Dunlop, Good Year, Firestone and Madras Rubber Factory collaborating with West Germany. 95 per cent of rubber production comes from Kerala. There are 76,000 small producers, 3 lakhs workers and 25 lakhs dependents. During the last three years, the rubber growers are agitating to get a fair minimum price for their produce. The Minister said that Tariff Commission's Report is secret. It is to help whom? It is to help these foreign monopolists. They are putting the pressure and they are importing synthetic rubber. In Kerala, the rubber production is accumulating. In 1965-66, when the price was Rs. 6½ per Kg., 50,830 tonnes of rubber was contributed by Kerala which benefited the State exchequer to the tune of Rs. 36.50 crores. If the Government intends to help rubber producers in Kerala, even in Kerala they are agitating and in

1967, we discussed this matter in the Lok Sabha.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** May I request you to drop this introductory part and come out straight with a question?

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :** Why is the Minister keeping the Tariff Commission's Report as secret which is already public? The Tariff Commission has recommended Rs. 5.25 per Kg. The Government are keeping it secret. It is to help the monopolists. May I know whether the Government will take steps to help Kerala rubber growers and accept the rate as recommended by the Tariff Commission?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** I have been emphasizing this point that we want to help the planters and give them a remunerative price. The recommendation of the Tariff Commission is based on the same lines. At the moment, I cannot say. When the decision of the recommendation of the Tariff Commission is announced, I feel, the hon. Member will be satisfied with the decision of the Government.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :** For the last 2½ years, the manufacturers of rubber have been realising prices on the basis of the anticipated recommendation of the Tariff Commission. In view of the fact that small growers have been forced to sell rubber at a much lower rate than the floor level, that is, there has been distress sale, and in view of the fact that there was a conference last week with the representatives of the producers, the small growers and the workers and an assurance was given that within a week the prices will be fixed and announced, may I know whether the assurance given to all the parties concerned in the trade will be fulfilled without any further delay?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** I have been saying that the Government's decision will be announced very soon.

**श्री शिव चरण लाल :** टायर द्यूबों की कीमत बहुत ऊँची चढ़ गई है और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित नहीं की गई है। क्या यह सच है कि इस रिपोर्ट को

इस लिये नहीं प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है कि जो कोटा लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं वह बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों को दिये जाते हैं और उन्होंने आप से कहा है कि इस को प्रकाशित न किया जाये ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नरमेंट इस के लिये पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों और हरिजनों को लाइसेंस देगी ताकि उन की जिन्दगी ठीक से गुजर सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस से कहाँ पैदा होता है ?

Hartal by Cotton Traders

+

\*753. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the cotton traders in the country went on a hartal for a fortnight in the month of August in protest against the decision to form a Cotton Corporation ;

(b) whether the Cotton Textiles Consultative Board was consulted in the matter and, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of persons to be deprived of their livelihood by the above decision of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) It was not necessary to consult the Cotton Textiles Consultative Board in this matter. But the Government considered carefully a number of representations made to them from the representatives of the several interests concerned.

(c) Considering the employment potential of the Cotton Corporation any large-scale unemployment is unlikely.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मंत्री महोदय से मैं ने यह प्रश्न किया था कि इस निगम के निर्माण के फलस्वरूप कितने लोग बेकार होंगे । जो ट्रेडर्स हैं उन की संख्या करीब 3 लाख है इस मूल्क में । काटन व्यापारियों का निगम बनने की बजह से 3 लाख व्यापारी प्रभावित होते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस निगम के निर्माण के कारण जो व्यापारी प्रभावित होंगे उन को रिहैबिलिटेट करने के लिये आप के बास कोई योजना है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य को कुछ भ्रम है । अभी हम केवल इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड को लेने जा रहे हैं । उस में 7500 लोग लगे हुए हैं । उन्हीं से भी हमें काम लेना होगा इस निगम के द्वारा । हम केवल नये आदमियों को ही नहीं ले रहे हैं केवल क्योंकि केवल नये आदमियों से काम नहीं चल सकता है । इसलिए उन लोगों को यह काम दिया जाएगा जो इम्पोर्ट वाले लोग हैं ।

जहाँ तक ट्रेड का सवाल है जिस की संख्या माननीय सदस्य तीन लाख बताते हैं और मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि यह संख्या तीन लाख है इसको बेकार करने हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं । अभी तक तो केवल हम इम्पोर्ट लेने जा रहे हैं । जो डोमेस्टिक ट्रेड है हमने यहाँ भी और राज्य सभा में भी बताया है कि अभी हम अंदरूनी व्यापार नहीं लेने जा रहे हैं । जब उसका मौका आएगा, हम इसको भी बरेंगे । तब हम यह भी देखेंगे कि किस तरह से तजुब्बेकार जो लोग हैं, वे बेकार न हों । हमारी कोशिश यही होगी कि उनको हप बेकार न होने दें ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : जहाँ तक प्रिलक सेक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, बड़े बड़े जो उद्योग हैं, टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज हैं क्या उनको अपने हाथ में लेने का कदम आप नहीं उठा सकते थे ? यदि आपने ऐसा किया होता, तो समाजवाद की

दिशा में यह एक फौलादी कदम होता। जहां तक मध्यम वर्ग का सम्बन्ध है, जो व्यापारी हैं या दुकानदार हैं क्या आप इनको छोड़ नहीं सकते थे। यहां पर लेबर की बात की जाती है मंजदूरों की बात की जाती है, उद्योगपतियों की बात की जाती है, किसानों की बात की जाती है लेकिन जो मध्यम वर्ग है जो लालों की संख्या में है उसकी बात भी तो होनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो निगम आप बनाएंगे उस में आप उनके भी प्रतिनिधि रखेंगे या नहीं?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने एक दो बातों का ध्यान नहीं रखा है। बम्बई में जो कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था उस में वह भी गए होंगे वहां उन्होंने देखा होगा कि यही बात उठाई गई भी और कहा गया था कि जो काटन ग्रोबर्ज हैं, उनका शोषण होता है, जो स्तरीदार लोग हैं, वे उनको उचित कीमत नहीं देते हैं और इस वास्ते हम को शोषण का बन्त करना चाहिये। किसानों को और उत्तरादकों को बचाना चाहिये। वही हम अब करना चाहते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने तीन लाख लोगों की बात कही है। तीन लाख नहीं ये ढेढ़ दो लाख हो सकते हैं। उनका भी स्थायल हम रखें यह माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। लेकिन जो ग्रोबर है, जो किसान है, जो उपजाने वाला है, उनका भी हमको स्थायल करना पड़ेगा। जहां तक प्रतिनिधित्व का सवाल है। हम काटन ग्रोबर्ज को भी और काटन की जिला एसोसिएशंज के लोगों को भी प्रतिनिधित्व उस में देने जा रहे बनाया है।

श्री यशपाल सिह : काटन ग्रोबर्ज का नाम तो लिया जाता है लेकिन उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं दिये जाते हैं। रुई निगम का चेयरमैन किसी काश्तकार को क्यों नहीं बनाया गया है? क्या वजह है कि गैरकाश्तकार को चेयरमैन गया है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : काश्तकारों के प्रतिनिधि उस में रखे गये हैं और बगल में हरियाणा के लोग हैं। जहां तक चेयरमैन का सवाल है देखा यह गया है कि जिम को प्रशासन का अनुभव हो, जिस ने इस चीज़ को चलाया हुआ हो, उसको रखा जाए। मैनेजिंग डाथरेक्टर महाराष्ट्र के हैं जिन को इसका अनुभव था। उनको रखा गया है। काश्तकारों के प्रतिनिधि भी इस निगम में रहेंगे।

SHRI RANGA : The hon. Minister said that he has not got definite figures as to the number of traders or middlemen who are likely to be put out of employment and he does not seem to have thought that it is their duty to think of their employment even while thinking of bringing in new people into employment under this Corporation. May I know whether it is not a fact that the *kisans* are not directly involved in this import of cotton and this import of cotton and the trade in it is a kind of specialised business and not everyone can do it even if he is an M. A. or B. A. or B. Com. or M. Com.? May I know whether Government are thinking in terms of first of all giving preference to those people who are operating in this business in employment in this corporation instead of taking them at the very bottom indiscriminately and whether Government would give representation to these people not only in employment but also in the management of the Corporation so that they would be able to take advantage of their experience as well as providing employment for these people?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : About employment of dealers, I can assure Prof. Ranga that it is our intention to associate those people who have been in this trade as far as possible. The hon. Member will be aware of the fact that this is somewhat of a technical job and will need experienced people for the purpose. We are not going to throw out the old importers. We are making them as our associates and import licence will be issued in the name of the corporation and it will be endorsed. As and when

we have gained our own experience we will have our own people and in that also we will try to give preference to those people who have been in this line.

Similarly in the case of domestic trade, I will tell the hon. Member that we are not going to take this domestic trade straightway. We will take time to build up our own experience. Then we will enter the trade of course. There are some co-operatives in Gujarat and Maharashtra particularly who have been handling cotton, purchasing cotton etc. I had discussed this with the concerned Ministers. They told me that in respect of purchase of cotton growers have been exploited by the dealers, and powers wanted State purchase. However, these dealers have a place in our scheme of things.

**SHRI MANIBHAI PATEL :** Nobody is against the import of cotton but there is every fear about the domestic trade. The Minister is not categorical that domestic trade will not be taken. It will be taken away, if not this year, in due course. It will be taken away by the Corporation. That also nobody can object to. But may I know whether the Minister will give a categorical reply that in respect of whoever may be employed in domestic trade, either in the form of traders or otherwise not a single person will be thrown out of employment and that everybody will be absorbed in the activities of this Corporation ?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** It is not possible to give any assurance that nobody will be unemployed. It is not possible. It just may happen that many will get unemployed. There are also many people who do not want to join us. So, that assurance cannot be given.

About taking our of domestic trade, I will make it clear as to what our intentions are. We are not going to take it over straightway. In the domestic trade (i) we are going to provide price support to the growers (ii) we are going to make purchase on behalf of the National Textile Corporation if we want it ; and (iii) if the private textile mills want us to purchase on their

behalf we will do it. We are only going in these directions. Therefore, we are not going to dislocate the present arrangement in any cotton-growing area.

About their employment in future, I cannot give any assurance that nobody will be unemployed.

**श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :** आज तक जितने नियम बने हैं उनकी एम्प्लायमेंट पालिसी जो रही है उसका बड़ा सैड एक्सपीरियेंस हम लोगों को रहा है। जो लोग चोटी पर बहाल किए जाते हैं वे लोग मनमाने ढंग से अपने आ-इमियों को चाहे वे कम्पीटेंट हों या न हों बहाल करते जाते हैं। यह नया कारपोरेशन बना है। इसमें एम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टफॉल बहुत अधिक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में इनकी पालिसी क्या रहेगी, किस तरह से लोगों की रखा जायगा और धांवलियां जो पुराने निगमों में होनी थीं वे तो नहीं होगी, उनको स्थित करने के लिए आप क्या स्टेप लेंगे ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** माननीय सदस्य पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी के अध्यक्ष रहें हैं।

**श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :** इसीलिए एक्स पीरियेंस है।

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** इसके बारे में मैं कुछ अभी नहीं कह सकता हूँ। इनकी ओ बात है इसको हम चेयरमैन और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के पास भेज देंगे ताकि वे इस चीज का स्थाल रखें कि जो शिकायतें इस तरह की रही हैं, वे अब न रहने पायें।

**श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्थानी :** टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज का काम बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है और इनके एस्सपोर्ट से गवर्डमेंट को बहुत फायदा हो रहा गा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी परिस्थितियां ऐसी थीं जिनकी वजह से आपको इस प्रकार से इंटरनल ट्रेड को लेने की आवश्यकता

अनुभव हुई ? कोन सी खराबियां ऐसी आपने देखीं जिनकी वजह से आपको इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेना पड़ा ?

उस समाचार में कहाँ तक सत्यता है कि अहमदाबाद आदि की मिलों ने अपने फंड में चान्दे नहीं दिए इसलिए आपने उनको दण्ड देने के लिए इस प्रकार का स्टंट रखा ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : पिछली बात का मैं खंडन करना चाहता हूँ। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। हमारी पार्टी के बम्बई अधिवेशन में यह तथ बहुआ था कि जो इम्पोर्ट की प्रधान चीजें हैं। उनका इम्पोर्ट हम लोग स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिये से और सरकार के माध्यम से करें। वह हमारी पार्टी और सरकार की नीति है और उसके अनुसार हमने उसको लिया है। जहाँ तक प्रोग्रेस का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्य का उत्तरादकों से कोई सम्पर्क नहीं है। वह नहीं जानते हैं कि उनमें कितनी लुशी है कि उनके शोषण का अन्त होने जा रहा है और उनके अच्छे दिन आ रहे हैं। इस तरह की बातों को कहना मिथ्या और गलत बात है और जिम्मेदारी की बात नहीं है।

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : The hon. Minister made two specific commitments before this House as regards the Cotton Corporation. The first was that the cotton trade had unconditionally withdrawn their agitation. The second was that eventually Government would positively under the domestic trade if and when the machinery is available for that purpose. But the hon. Minister is supposed to have made a statement before this House that the cotton trade had unconditionally withdrawn their agitation, and also a further statement that as long as the Indira Government is alive, there will not be taking over of domestic trade. I wish the hon. Minister to clarify first of all when he is going to take over domestic trade and for how long he will not stand in the way of banning trade

raw cotton which is the basic demand of Maharashtra.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Regarding the first point, I would submit that I did say that we gave no assurance to the cotton traders who went on strike. Even today, I say that I have given no assurance to the cotton traders who have gone on strike; they went on strike on their own and they called off their strike on their own. I did not ask them to call off their strike or to go on strike, and I have given no assurance.

Secondly, I have said that the cotton domestic trade will eventually to be taken over, and what is necessary is the machinery for it, and when we have the machinery we shall go ahead.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I would like to have a specific answer to a specific question. May I know whether it is true that originally it was intended that the cotton corporation would itself import the entire cotton, and whether later this decision was changed due to pressure and threat by some of the big cotton importers and the entire system was changed and industrial licences had to be distributed to the cotton traders, and if so, what is the exact position ? May I also know whether directly any cotton will be imported by this cotton corporation ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : No change has been made in the earlier or original decision. But the decision was taken rather late. The cotton season begins from September. I am told, and we could not take a decision earlier, and if we had tried to import directly, we would have dislocated the market. As you know, the Sudan market and the UAR market opens some time during this part of the year and therefore, it was not practical and feasible or advisable to go in for direct trade this year. From next year, I believe the corporation will have direct import. This year, we are not going to have direct import but I think that from the next year, there will be direct import. But I would again repeat that there has been no change in the original decision or original policy.

Passport to Shri B. P. Koirala

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\*754. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
SHRI RABI RAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepal Government have asked the Government of India to explain the nature of the passport issued to the former Nepalese Prime Minister Shri B. P. Koirala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reply given to the Government of Nepal in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government of India issued an identity certificate and not a passport to Shri B. P. Koirala on the medical advice for treatment abroad on humanitarian grounds. Government of Nepal have been informed accordingly.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. B. P. Koirala is a citizen of Nepal, that he has a Nepalese passport, that some time back, because of the misplaced support given to the Koirala brothers by some parties and persons in India, the relations between India and Nepal were very much strained, that because of this act of the Government of India in giving an identity certificate to Mr. B. P. Koirala, the relations between our two brotherly countries have further been strained and whether in doing so, the Government have not done a disservice to the Indian national interest which demand that we should be on the best of terms with the Government of Nepal ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We are very mindful of the necessity of keeping relations with Nepal in the best possible shape. But in this case, as I said, it had to be done on medical and humanitarian grounds. It is a fact that Shri Koirala is a Nepal national, but it is not a fact that he holds a Nepal passport. Soon after

his release from Nepal jail, he made an application on medical grounds for permission to go abroad for medical treatment. That application remained under consideration for 18 months or more. At the end, he was informed that he would not get a passport. We do know that we have to take into account the views of the Nepal Government in all such matters. But in this particular case, we felt that it would be a good thing on our part if we gave an identify certificate to him to proceed abroad for a medical check up and treatment. Otherwise, his health would be put in jeopardy.

I wish to inform the House that we kept the Nepal Government fully posted with the facts as they were. We have not kept them in the dark. We also explained this position to the Foreign Minister of Nepal who came here recently and we have no reason to believe that he is not satisfied with our explanation. As far as I know, he is satisfied with our explanation, and the matter rests there.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is it a fact that the Nepal press and some spokesman of the Nepal Government commented adversely on this step? It is also true that during his recent visit to India the Nepal Prime Minister took up this matter with the Government of India and expressed Nepal's displeasure about what Government have done in this regard?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Certain comments have appeared in the local press. Even the Nepal Government also wrote to us giving their ideas and saying that this act on our part was not compatible with the friendship between our two countries. As I said just now, we discussed the Foreign Minister when he come here and after hearing our explanation, he was satisfied with what we had done.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What is the harm if the India Government offers an identify certificate to the ex-Prime Minister of Nepal on humanitarian grounds ? I see none. In the protest

note the Nepal Government sent to us, have they adduced any reasons for this or have they sent the protest note wholly under pressure from China?

to refer this matter to the Nepal Government to know their reasons for refusal.

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** There is no protest note as such. They have, as my colleague explained, been in touch with us and they said they would not like passport or travel facilities to be given to Shri Koirala. But as has already been explained, he was ailing and the medical advice even here was that it would be better if he went abroad for a medical check up and treatment. It was for these reasons that we issued an identify certificate to him and I do not think we should be apologetic about it.

**SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY :** He has done a good thing.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :** Since it was well known that this was a political issue and since Government were aware of the fact that the Government of Nepal was not willing to issue the necessary passport to Shri Koirala, before issuing this identify certificate, did Government ascertain from the Government of Nepal the reason why they were reluctant to issue as passport to him, though he was ill.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** It was not necessary for us to do so. Shri Koirala was here and when he thought that he required medical treatment abroad, we felt justified in giving him an identify certificate. It is not done in the manner suggested in the question that we enter into a long correspondence with the Government of Nepal.

**SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY :** The very fact that for 18 months, although an application was pending before the Nepal Government for issue of a passport for him to go abroad for health reasons, there was no reply and no passport was issued-not even a reply was received by Shri Koirala to his application-shows that there was no necessity

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have noted his views.

**SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY :** Have they delayed the issue of the identity certificate on this account, to ascertain the reasons?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** As I said, we kept the Government of Nepal informed of his request to us, hoping that the Nepal Government themselves might issue the passport. Ultimately we had to issue the identity certificate on humanitarian grounds.

**Spares for Defence Equipments received from U. S. S. R.**

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\*756. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**  
**SHRI CHENGLARAYA NAIDU :**  
**SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Russia is supplying regularly and in required quantity the spare parts for the Indian arms, aircrafts and other military equipments received from the country ; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) :** (a) and (b). The supply of and availability in India of spare parts from the U. S. S. R. is not unsatisfactory. There have been some delay but these are not more than in the case of procurement of spares from other sources. Further supplies of spares to meet our requirements are being progressed in the appropriate manner. The indigenous production of spares for many of the imported equipments has been also been taken up by the Department of Defence Supplies

and some items have already been productionised.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** May I know whether the matter of supply of spare parts from Russia formed part of the agreement for supply of arms by Russia, if so whether the quantum of the spare parts and the period within which spare parts to be supplied to India are determined by Russia or by India, and whether the Government has sufficient stock in reserve for the period for which Russia does not supply spare parts ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** Normally, with the supply of either arms or equipments a certain quantity of spares is supplied for maintenance for a certain period. But one thing should also be remembered, and that is, but when these things come to the tropical countries, it may be that certain types of spares may be required more and certain types may not be required as much. So, depending upon experience, the documentation has to be prepared as to what are the parts and spares we require. That comes out of experience. Based on this, we have been indicating our demands to the Soviet Union, and there is the fullest co-operation and we are getting the supplies, though in the initial stages, due to the factors I have explained, there has been delay.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** May I know whether it is a fact that some of the aircraft and also military hardware that have been supplied by Russia have become obsolete in that country, if so, whether Russia is producing the spare parts of those obsolete aircraft and military hardware for supply to India, and in the eventuality of any unhelpful attitude from Soviet Russia, Russia, may I know whether the Government is making preparations for producing indigenous spare parts for those arms and aircrafts supplied by Russia ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** As has been stated in the reply to the original question, constant effort is being made, as the House is aware, for import substitution, and in this respect in many things the progress has been rather as spectacular. That is the

constant endeavour that we are making in respect of arms and ammunitions supplied from Russia and the other parts of the world also, so that in respect of our requirements of spare parts and stores we can be as self-sufficient as possible. But the development of certain spare parts and stores does take time.

**SHRI RANGA :** We should not depend on one country alone.

**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM :** That is what I have said. As the Prime Minister said the other day, we are not depending only on one country. We are trying to diversify.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** What about the first part of my question ?

**SHRI JAGJINAN RAM :** I have said that there also Russia is trying to supply spare parts, and we are also trying to manufacture spare parts-ourselves.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** The supply of spare parts is nothing new to our country. Critical observers will find that the equipment imported from the U.S.S.R. need more frequent repairs compared to equipment imported from other countries. I should like to know from the Government as to whether global tenders or even limited tenders had been invited for the supply of spare parts for our aircraft and military equipment. If not, what ingenious methods are applied to screen the comparatively expensive and sub-standard spare being supplied to our defence organisation which is the most important organisation in any country ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** In the first place the preamble that the Russian equipment needs more frequent repairs is not correct. The hon. Member himself is a technical person and I do not know how he can suggest global tenders for spares for a particular equipment manufactured in a particular country. I wish it were possible but it is not possible.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** If you want you can do it....(Interruptions).

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The factual position is that it is not possible. But as stated earlier, I should like to reiterate, we are trying to diversify our supplies from various countries of the world.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A solemn assurance was given in this House that after the new ordnance factories go into production there would be self-sufficiency in the matter of ammunition including spare parts now imported from various countries. Is India going to attain self-sufficiency during the Fourth Plan and, if not, what is the period after which India will acquire self-sufficiency and not depend upon any other country for her arms and ammunitions or spare parts ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Our ordnance factories and other undertakings engaged in this work are doing very good work. We have a set of fine workers and designers and we may become self-sufficient in respect of certain types of arms and ammunition, but in a world where science and technology is making tremendous progress new sophisticated weapons will be required. (*Interruptions*). In respect of certain types of arms and ammunitions we hope to become self-sufficient but I cannot say that we shall not import sophisticated weapons from other countries.

#### Engine of H F-24 Aircraft

\*757. SHRI SARADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the engine of the new H.F-24 aircrafts is considered defective and not very suitable for military operations by some Indian military experts ; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been taken to improve or replace the model of the engine of these aircrafts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The reference apparently is to Orpheus 703 engine with re-heat which powered the H.F-24 I.R. prototype which crashed on the 10th January 1970. If so, the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : There was a news item, I think, in the *March of the Nation*, to the effect that this aircraft is quite good but only the machine is dud. May I know how far there is truth in this statement ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That news item, to which the hon. Member is referring, is not correct. This Committee has opined that even the engine is quite perfect and there is nothing wrong with the engine.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : The HF 24 was developed and planned to have Mach-2 capacity. With the engines that you have tried to it, you have not been able to achieve that capacity. The present engines also, which you have tried on it, resulted in two serious accidents. In the first one, you had said that it was due to the canopy not being opened and so on, but later on your experts said that it was not due to the canopy but it was due to such and such reasons that the engine backed up. I would like to know what is the latest research on the engines that you are doing, and what new engines are going to match with these air-frames for giving it Mach-2 capability, or have you completely changed the idea of giving Mach-2 capability to this engine?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the re-heat system which was to be adopted for this engine is concerned, this experiment was tried in the design and research establishment in our own country, and after the test and performance having been done there, it was found that it could give Mach performance of 1.4 to 1.7. It is true that it is not possible to arrive at mach-2 performance as yet. The engine had given, at the test in the laboratory and even at flight, a performance of 1.4 to 1.7 and not up to Mach-2.

#### Damage to Canals in Rajasthan due to Sandstorms

\*758. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent Sandstorms,

which lashed Ganganagar District in Rajasthan for about a week, have damaged the canals and their distributaries;

(b) if so, the extent to which damage was done;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government have asked for financial help to repair these canals; and

(d) the amount of money asked for and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The unprecedented sandstorms experienced in the western area of Rajasthan during May-July, 1970, caused damage to a number of irrigation channels of Gang Canal and Bhakra System in Sri Ganganagar District. The damage included choking of channels, loading of canal banks and berms by sand, blowing of bank material by erosion. The cost of repairs etc. is estimated at Rs. 26.5 lakhs.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The Rajasthan Government have sanctioned this amount and the work is in progress.

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: May I know whether the Government have determined to take suitable measures to check the sandstorm further, and if so what are the measures the Government will take?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Well, these sandstorms have been unprecedented, and they have not occurred for the last 25 years. It is to prevent these sandstorms that we provide a large number of trees to break the wind and prevent the sands from blowing in, but as I understand, though on the Gang Canal there are some trees provided, in spite of this, this has happened. We shall look further into the question of sandstorms silting the canal.

Representation by Punjab Government on the use of Power by D. E. S. U.

\*759. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether the Punjab Government had represented to the Central Government that while the Punjab is in the grip of severe power famine, DESU is not reducing consumption of electricity in Delhi;

(b) whether the Punjab Government have warned that unless DESU cooperated, the Punjab Government will cut off the supply, completely; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a to (c) : The Government of Punjab had requested the Central Government to reduce the off-take of power by Delhi from the Bhakra Nangal Complex which is the main source of power supply to Punjab. The operation of the Bhakra System is not under the control of the Government of Punjab nor was there any mention by the Government of Punjab that supplies from Bhakra to Delhi would be cut off completely. Because of the poor in-flows in the Bhakra reservoir and the need, therefore, for conservation of water in the interest of irrigation and power during the ensuing depletion period, the supplies of energy from Bhakra to Delhi and other consumers in the Bhakra Service Area have been reduced. To provide further relief to the Bhakra System, arrangements have been effected by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to pump back energy during off-peak hours.

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** I have perused the statement laid on the Table of the House and I do not find any reply to the main question which was that consumption of electricity is going on in Delhi even for decoration purposes whereas so far as Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh were concerned even for industrial purposes and for use in offices a drastic cut had been effected. I would like to know what is the percentage of the cut which has been effected in the case of Delhi, specially for decorations, ostentation and other purposes which cannot be called necessary for life.

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :** Delhi is consuming about 1 million units from Bhakra but it is also giving back to the Bhakra system 1.1 million units. Strictly speaking, there is not much consumption by Delhi city from Bhakra; in fact, Delhi is pumping back quite an amount of electricity into the Bhakra system.

As regards cutting down power in Delhi, you must have seen that all the fountains and so on have been stopped. I do not think it is possible to cut it down any further. At the present moment it does not look like that we can cut it down further. We are watching the situation. The inflow in Bhakra is improving but it is not as satisfactory as it should be.

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** The flow of water into the Bhakra reservoir is much less this year compared to last year; in fact, even at present the water level is 100 feet below. There is an apprehension that there will not be enough water for irrigation purposes and for the production of electricity. What steps is the Government taking to relieve this pressure on the Bhakra system?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** It is true, as the hon. Member has said, that the Bhakra inflow this year is much less but there have been some good rains in the last few days and we have gained about 20 feet. The difference between last year and this year is only about 80 feet now. Still, it is causing concern specially from the point of irrigation. I do not know whether we have to cut down irrigation to 75 per cent—I do

not say, straightaway, but it looks like that—but power we can make up. We are hoping to make it up from Delhi—we are getting it generator repaired—and also from Satsopura and so on. So, power we can supply but for irrigation, unless the September flow improves, we may have to cut down irrigation in all the three States of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.

मेडम बिन्ह की भारत यात्रा के विरोध में संगोन में एक भारतीय युवक का पीटा जाना

\*763. श्री अम्बुल गनी डार : क्या बैदेशिक कर्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 3 अगस्त 1970 के दैनिक "स्टेट्समैन" के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर ख्ये इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि संगोन से 130 किलोमीटर दूर मीकिंग डेल्टा स्थित कैन्थो टाऊन में मैडम बिन्ह की भारत यात्रा के विरोध में एक भारतीय युवक को पीटा गया था ;

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में दक्षिण वियतनाम की सरकार को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है; और

(ग) दक्षिण वियतनाम में रहने वाले भारतीयों के जान माल की रक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) Government received a report on this incident from their Consul-General in Saigon. According to this report one Indian was slightly injured on August 4th in a scuffle outside his shop when he was trying to remove posters placed there by demonstrators.

(b) The incident was immediately brought to the notice of the authorities in South Vietnam.

(c) According to the latest information available to Government, Indian nationals and Indian business concerns are carrying on normally.

**SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :** I could not follow what he said.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब तो क्वेश्चन-आवर बातम हो गया है, अब क्या रिपोर्ट करेंगे ।

The other day when the hon. Member from the Jana Sangh, Shri Berwa, in spite of my request, exceeded the time by four minutes and would not sit down and I stopped him, he said that I was protecting the Minister. They I happened to pass certain observations, namely.

आपके पास सिवाय शाउट करने के और कोई क्वालीफिकेशन नहीं है ।

I personally withdraw and have deleted that remark. I myself was not very happy. Though Shri Berwa did not meet me, I expected that he should not have said that I was protecting the Minister.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

##### Opening of Yuva Vani Centre by Air Calcutta

**S.N.Q.10. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Yuva Vani Centre has recently been opened by the A. I. R. in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the aim of such special services by A. I. R.; and

(c) the broad features of the programme of this service ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Yur Vani service is meant to cater to the special needs and tastes of the younger generation of listeners between 15 and 30 years of age. Programmes in this service include entertainment items produced or presented by

or for groups of youth, talks, discussions, interviews on sports literature, Science, religion, social problems, employment opportunities, education, current affairs etc. which are of special interest to the youth.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** While welcoming the decision of the Government to set up a Yuv Vani Centre in Calcutta I want to caution the Government that, our experience of Delhi Yuv Vani, the Calcutta after centre of Yuv Vani should not be turned into an instrument of putrid pastime for spreading long-haired baboonic sub-culture of hippyism and also not to inject effeminate pop songs and debasing go-go vulgars in their programme. The youth of Bengal may break heads or throw bombs but you should remember that they are made up of a different stuff.

In view of that I want to know whether, before the basic programme of the Yuv Vani Centre in Calcutta was chalked out, the Government had any discussion or consultation with the Calcutta AIR Advisory Committee; if not the reason for it.

Also, I want to know whether Government will set up a special committee consisting of officials and non-officials to draw up the basic principles of the programme and also to have proper selection of artistes and participants from amongst the youth.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** So far as the first part of my hon. friend's question is concerned, I may only say that I have complete confidence in youth, particularly in Bengal, whatever the size of their hair. So far as the second part is concerned, we had discussions with the youth organisation in Bengal before we started the programme.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** What do you mean when you say that you have faith in the youth of Bengal?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** "particularly", I said. That does not mean that I am excluding Assam.

An advisory committee is being set up but the advisory committee will consist primarily of the youth themselves.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Why did you not have a meeting of the Advisory Committee for Calcutta AIR to have a discussion about the *Yuv Vani* programme?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** As a result of our experience in Delhi, we have always found it better to discuss the youth problems with the youth—that yielded better results—than to discuss with friends like him who are more senior.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I am senior to them but, I think, I am as young as they are. They are as green as they are.

My second question is whether the *Yuv Vani* Centre has chalked out a programme to acquaint the younger generation of the youth of Bengal with the activities and heritage of the makers of Bengal so that the gap between the older and the younger generations may be filled up; secondly, whether the *Yuv Vani* Centre has any programme to integrate the aspirations of the rural youth with the programmes that are going to be followed by the *Yuv Vani* Centre in Calcutta.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the basic philosophy behind the setting up of *Yuv Vani* stations is that the youth problem and the contact with the youth cannot be established by lecturing to them. It is an institution of participation and the results in Delhi have been very encouraging because they have participated themselves.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Must be because of the Youth Congress.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** Because of the young Swarantrites.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Does my question boil down to this that I have

suggested only lecturing to them? There were many ways of inspiring the youth with the heritage of the great men of Bengal.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Samar Guha will never grow old.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** So far as the suggestions of my hon. friend are concerned, he need not worry about them. I have made note of his suggestions. The youth is youth in whichever area they are.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** The population is population. why do we describe them as rural and urban. What sort of a reply is this? Let the Minister go back to school or take a lesson on AIR.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** The hon. Minister just now stated that the object of this *Yuv Vani* programme is to cater to the youth of the country between the age group of 15-30 years. I would like to know from him whether the preparation of this programme is done by the people of this age group or by the people above this age group?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** By the young group. In Calcutta, we have started about 2 weeks back. In Delhi, we have been doing it for a year. The Programme Advisory Committee comprises of the young men and women themselves. Secondly, we also put staff from the All India Radio of that age group. Thirdly, the producers who are appointed are also from that age group.

**श्री कंबरस्ताल गुप्त :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के बाद आपने कलकत्ते में जो दूसरा स्टेशन खोला तो उसके क्या विशेष कारण थे और उसका क्या क्राइटरियन था और बाकी जगहों पर आगे दो सालों में आप कहाँ-कहाँ खोलने वाले हैं?

दूसरे क्या इन युवकों में आप नेशनलिज्म और डेमोक्रेसी की भावना पंदा करने के लिए भी कोई कार्यक्रम शुरू कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** We are setting up 6 stations in India in the course of this year. The Primary consideration of setting up a station is where separate channel is made available more easily. In Calcutta, such a separate channel was available. Secondly, in the overall situation, we felt that we should have more rapport with the youth. That was also a consideration. So far as the inculcation of democratic spirit and basic national values is concerned naturally, that is our objective.

**SHRI RANGA :** My hon. friend have been talking about having rapport with the youth, inculcating the spirit of national values and soon. May I know whether any steps are being taken or any care is being taken to see that the manner in which this programme is drawn up, no encouragement is given, directly or indirectly, to these various processes of violence which have now become current in certain aspects of our political life ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** I am in agreement with the hon. Member. Naturally, we will not encourage any such trends.

**श्री भारतसंघे राय :** क्या सूचना मंत्री बतायेंगे कि कलकत्ते में युव वाणी का सेटर खोलने का एक कारण यह भी है कि वहां कलकत्ते में, विशेषकर बंगाल में, बेकारी से उबकर वहां के नीजवान दुःसाहसिक नक्लाइट आनंदोलन की ओर मुड़ रहे हैं इसलिये उनका ध्यान उस तरफ से खींच कर और रास्ते पर लगाया जाये ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** The mere expressing one's talent on the radio is no substitute for employment. We do not believe that this participation in the programme can be a substitute for employment.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I welcome this programme for the youth. But the youth of the country who are unemployed and who are facing starvation are not interested in the programme but in the implementation of the programme. I would like to know whether through this media,

they are trying to explain to the youth of the country who are practically facing starvation that there is some thing to be done for them. How far have they succeeded in that ?

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** They are not to be fed only with words or promises.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Attention.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### **Likely Intrusion by China in Bhutan**

\*755. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report circulated by INFA and published in the *Tribune* of May 28, 1970 that China is preparing for some major intrusion into the Bhutanese territory during the next few weeks ; and

(b) if so, the action, if any, taken by the Government of India in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) The Government of India have seen the report referred to, but are not aware of any such intention on the part of China.

(b) Necessary measures exist to safeguard the security of Bhutan.

##### **Difference in Pay and Rations drawn by IAF and Army Personnel**

\*760. **SHRI NAMBIAR :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are lot of differences in pay/ration scales between Air Force and Army in the same category and rank ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether Government propose to increase the pay and ration scale of the Army to that of the Air Force ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) The pay and ration scales applicable to the army and Air Force personnel are not identical. The details in regard to pay scales are contained in the Book on Service Conditions, 1970, in respect of Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians in Defence Establishments, which was circulated to all the Hon'ble Members with the last Annual Report of the Ministry.

Considerable uniformity have been achieved by the action taken in the past few years. The variations, however, still exist in the following important items :—

Item	Scale	
	Army	Air Force
(i) Oil Hydrogenated	70 Gms	80Gms
(ii) Sugar	90 „	70 „
(iii) Meat	100 „	180 „
(iv) Milk	230 ml	190 ml
(v) Vegetables	180 gms.	160 gms
(vi) Baisin	15 „	Nil

Note:—The Calorific value of the two scales is, however, almost the same, viz. 3,950 for the Army (troops) and 3,998 for the Air Force.

(b) The differences in pay scales between the Army and Air force are due partly to the basic difference which existed prior to Independence but mainly due to the difference in the nature of duties and extent of responsibilities in the various grades and ranks. Thus, qualifications, skill and experience required vary in the two Services. Uniformity of pay in each rank and category is thus not feasible.

As regards rations, the reasons for difference are mainly traditional and historical and the reluctance on the part of the Services to accept any decreases to achieve uniformity.

(c) and (d). The examination of the structure of emoluments including benefits in cash and kind and death-cum-retirement benefits of personnel belonging to the Armed Forces, having regard to their terms and conditions of service, has been entrusted to the Third Pay Commission. The Government will take a view on these matters in the light of the recommendations and views of the Pay Commission.

#### Thefts of Transformers in and around Delhi

\*761. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases have been reported to the Police for the thefts of transformers in and around Delhi during the last three years ;

(b) the result of the Police investigations ; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to control the increasing incidents of such thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) 61 cases of thefts of transforms in and around Delhi have been reported to the Police from the beginning of 1968 up to 31st July, 1970. The thefts have taken place in outlying and rural areas in the jurisdiction of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) The Police investigations so far have not resulted in the recovery of the materials or the apprehension of the culprits.

(c) Transformers are welded with the structures in the rural areas ; the police authorities and Gram Panchayats have been requested to intensify surveillance, particularly in outlying and rural areas. D. E. S. U. have also announced cash awards to be given to any person who gives definite information regarding the thefts of transformers.

#### Merger of National Projects Construction Corporation with National Bulidids Organisation

\*762. SHRI S. M. SOLAKI : Will the

Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion was made by a Parliamentary Committee and an expert body that in view of the repeated losses sustained by the National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. it should be merged with the National Buildings Organisation ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and at what stage the matter stand now ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**British Reply to India on Arms Sale to South Africa**

\*764. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :  
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British Prime Minister has written another letter to the Indian Prime Minister on the proposed sale of arms to South Africa;

(b) if so, the contents of letter; and

(c) whether India has also drawn the attention of the British Prime Minister to the condemnation of the decision by all Western Countries and requested the United Kingdom Government to reconsider its decision ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). There has been an exchange of correspondence between the Prime Minister of Britain and India on the intended British move to resume arms sales to South Africa. As the correspondence is of a confidential nature, its contents cannot be disclosed. Government of India's opposition to the U. K. move for supply of arms to South Africa has already been stated in the Lok Sabha.

Third Satellite Communication Earth Station at Dehradun

\*765. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether third satellite communication earth station is likely to be built at Dehra Dun next year;

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

(c) the allocation made for the purpose and the salient features of the project ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) : (a) Apart from the satellite Communication Earth Station being set up at Arvi near Poooa, there is a proposal to set up another Earth Statson in the Northern Region during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House.

#### *Statement*

A proposal has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Overseas Communications Service for setting up of a second Earth Station in the Northern Region near Delhi. A site near Dehra Dun has been recommended by a Departmental Technical Committee for location of the proposed second Earth Station on technical and other considerations. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

A feasibility report on the proposed second Earth Station Project has been prepared by the Director General, Overseas Communications Service. According to this report, the proposed Earth Station, which will cater to the external telecommunications traffic requirements of the Northern Region, is estimated to cost about Rs. 609 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 190 lakhs. This Earth Station will also operate through the Indian Ocean Satellite. The feasibility report is under Government's consideration.

Hindus wishing to visit Pakistan discriminated against in granting Visas by Pakistan Government

\*766. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has been exercising discrimination against the Hindus in the matter of granting of Visas for visiting that country;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints, if any, received by Government to this effect; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) According to information available with Government, either visas are refused or grant of visas is inordinately delayed.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the Pakistan High Commission in India and also with the Government of Pakistan through the High Commission of India in Islamabad, but so far there has been no response.

**Unauthorised Imports of Stainless Steel and Polythene Moulding Powder**

\*767. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities have during the last three years detected large-scale unauthorised imports of stainless steel and polythene moulding powder by certain unscrupulous importers who managed to manipulate licences;

(b) if so, the action taken against the importers concerned and the officials responsible for such manipulation; and

(c) the names of those concerns against whom Government have received com-

plaints, the reaction of Government thereto and action taken on such complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The information to the extent available is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Higher Power Supply Rates charged by State Electricity Board of Uttar Pradesh**

\*768. SHRI S. N. MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, Regulations are to be framed before the fixation of Grid Tariff;

(b) if so, whether detailed Regulations have been framed by the State Electricity Board of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if not, whether Grid Tariff has been fixed arbitrarily; and

(d) whether the Central Electricity Board has taken action against the State Electricity Board of Uttar Pradesh for charging prohibitive rates ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). Under section 79, clause (b) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the State Electricity Board may make regulations with the concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority, to provide for principles governing the fixing of grid tariffs for power supply to licencees. Under section 46 of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948, the grid tariff is required to be fixed from time to time by the Board in accordance with any regulations made in this behalf. It has been held by the Allahabad High Court that it is not necessary for the Board to first frame regulations under section 79 before it can fix the grid tariff under section 46. It has also been held by the Allahabad High Court that the grid tariffs fixed by the U. P. State Electricity Board are not arbitrary since these are in accordance with the structure indicated in section 46. The grid tariff rates in comparison with those in other comparable

States are not prohibitive.

**Involvement of an Indian Living in Hong Kong for Importation of Cannabis in Sydney**

\*769. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information about the 19 year old Indian living in Hong Kong who was involved with a diplomatic envoy and two other men in the importation of Cannabis in Sydney; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) and (b). We have received a report from our High Commission in Australia that an Indian national from Hong Kong has been arrested by the Australian authorities in connection with the smuggling of hashish and is awaiting trials.

**Appointment of Tribunal for Resolving Cauvery Water Dispute**

\*770. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the decision taken on the demand of the Tamil Nadu Government for the appointment of a Tribunal to go into the cauvery water dispute ?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :** Efforts are being made to settle amicably the differences of opinion on the projects in the Cauvry basin, by discussions with the Chief Ministers of Tamii Nadu, Mysore and Kerala. Two meetings have already been held amongst the Chief Ministers in April and May, 1970 and another meeting is proposed to be held in the near future.

**Creation of an International Organisation for Equitable Distribution of Oceanic Resources**

\*771. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reaction

of Indian Government to the proposal for creation of an international ocean organisation with a view to ensuring a just and equitable distribution of the oceanic resources safeguarding the interests of less privileged countries, as discussed recently at Malta Conference ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** The Government of India is of the opinion that the U.N. General Assembly should enunciate certain basic principles with regard to the sea-bed, beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, namely, that the area should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes ; that it should not be susceptible to national appropriation that its resources should be used for the benefit of all countries, particularly the developing countries ; and that all activisies of States in the exploration and use of this area should be carried on in accordance with international law and the Charter under the direction of the United Nations. International machinery to ensure a just and equitable distribution of sea-bed resources should be set up in accordance with these principles.

**Demand of T. V. Sets by 1975**

\*772. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5252 on the 28th August, 1969 and state :

(a) when the market survey to locate the demand for T. V. sets for the period ending 1975 was ordered and on what basis the conclusions were arrived at ;

(b) the expenditure involved for production of 2 lakh sets of T. V. Receivers per annum ; and

(c) whether the Department of Electronics or any other Department of the Government disputed the projection of market survey of the likely demand of T. V. sets by 1975 and, if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC**

AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) August, 1969. The conclusions were based on sample study of T. V. and Radio house-holds with particular reference to prices, disposable income, consumer-preferences and correlation analysis of car-ownership data.

(b) The production value of 2 lakh T.V. sets would amount to about Rs. 30 crores per annum. The expenditure on plant and machinery and other fixed assets for this production is likely to be of the order of Rs. 2 crores.

(c) No, sir.

**Setting up of a Textile Mill to cater to markets abroad**

\*773. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a textile mill to cater to specific markets abroad with standard Indian textile products;

(b) if so, the specific markets abroad for which such a mill has become a necessity;

(c) the standard textile products which are in heavy demand in foreign countries; and

(d) whether the existing textile mills are not capable to meet the above demands ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). A proposal is under formulation in the National Textile Corporation to set up an export-oriented textile mill in the Public Sector. The matter is at a very preliminary stage and the details of the proposal are being worked out by the Corporation.

**Losses in National Projects Construction Corporation, Limited**

\*774. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited is suffering heavy losses for the last three years ;

(b) if so, the losses sustained till date year-wise ;

(c) the steps taken to streamline and rationalise the working of this concern with special reference to the measures taken to cut down the administrative expenditure in the Head-quarters Office ; and

(d) the result achieved thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The National Projects Construction Corporation was making profits up to 1966-67, but has suffered losses from the year 1967-68 onwards. The year-wise losses are shown below :

1967-68	Rs. 29.21 lakhs (loss)
1968-69	Rs. 104.99 lakhs (loss)

The accounts for the year 1969-70 are yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). The steps taken to improve the working of the Corporation include streamlining of the tendering procedure, a review of the system of execution of works to ensure a judicious combination of departmental and pieceworkers system to ensure economy and a reassessment of the staffing pattern in the Head Office and field units to reduce the overheads on this account. Proforma have also been devised to ensure timely cost control. A review of the existing stock of machinery and equipment has also been undertaken and action is being taken to ensure the maximum utilisation of useful machinery and to dispose of equipment considered surplus, obsolete or beyond economical repairs. The introduction of a scheme of incentives is also under consideration.

Steps have also been taken to reduce administrative and other overheads. As a

result of review of the staff strength, a number of posts have been abolished and certain posts rendered vacant have also not been filled up. Substantial economies have also been made in expenditure under contingencies. These have resulted in a saving of about Rs. 20 lakhs per annum.

#### Trade with South East Asian Countries

\*775. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the position of India's trade with South East Asian Countries during the last three years ;

(b) in case no improvement has been noticed, the commodities in which India's trade has become positively adverse during these years ; and

(c) the reasons for the same and the steps taken to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) It is not quite clear which particular countries the Hon'ble Member has in mind. If the countries of the ECAFE region as a whole are taken, India's volume of trade with the countries constituting the region has increased from Rs. 560.74 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 639.18 crores in 1969-70, and during the same period our exports have risen from Rs. 271.91 crores to Rs. 379.15 crores.

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

#### Anti-Dumping duty on Import of Indian Steel imposed by East African Countries

\*776. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether three East African countries Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya have imposed 30 per cent anti-dumping duty on their import of Indian steel ;

(b) its effect on India's Steel export to

East African countries; and

(c) if so, the action which Government propose to take in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Tanzania has imposed an anti-dumping duty at 33-1/3% on Indian iron and steel bars and rods. Kenya has issued an order, imposing anti-dumping duty on round and square iron bars, but so far has not announced the rate of duty. Uganda has not taken such action so far.

Such a discriminatory duty would, if not removed, adversely affect our exports of the articles in question to the these countries.

Government have already lodged strong protests with the Governments of East African countries against the imposition of this duty and have urged upon them the need for its immediate withdrawal. Government will explore all available measures for securing the withdrawal of this duty.

#### Adverse reaction of Western countries to Establishment of India's Consular Relations with German Democratic Republic

\*777. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision of the Government of India to establish Consular relation with East Germany has caused adverse reactions against India in the U. K., U.S.A., West Germany and other Western countries ;

(b) if so, the precise reaction of each of them ; and

(c) whether it is likely to adversely affect the aid prospects from these countries for India's development schemes for the Fourth Plan and, if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL

**AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** कि :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Some fear was expressed by FRG that our step would impede FRG's efforts to reach a settlement with GDR and other East European countries. Government are not aware of any adverse reactions in the U. K., U. S. A., and the other Western countries on India's decision to establish consular relations with GDR.

(c) No, Sir. Government do not think that this matter could or should affect India's aid prospects from these countries.

**Participation of Indian Firms in the Ipxex Exhibition in London**

\*778. **SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indian firms which have sought permission to participate in the Ipxex Exhibition to be held in London in 1971 ;

(b) the names of the firms which have been permitted to participate in the exhibition ; and

(c) the criteria followed in the selection ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :** (a) and (b). Only one firm—namely M/s. Indo-European Machinery Co. Pvt., Bombay who have approached Government in this regard have been allowed to participate.

(c) The standing and capability of the party to meet international commitments and promote exports.

**विस्कोज घागे का नियाति**

\*779. **श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्थानी :** क्या पंचवेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) इस समय कितने विस्कोज घागे का नियाति किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें पता है कि विस्कोज घागे की कमी के कारण अमृतसर, सूरत आदि के थोड़े कारखाने अपनी पूरी क्षमता से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादन तथा उनके हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार विस्कोज घागे के नियाति पर रोक लगाने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रामसेवक) :** (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

**विवरण**

वर्ष 1969-70 में लगभग 3 लाख कि० ग्रा० विस्कोज फिल्मेंट घागे का भारत से नियाति किया गया था जबकि अप्रैल-जून, 1970 में इस घागे के लगभग 1.21 लाख कि० ग्रा० का नियाति हुआ बताते हैं। यह नियाति इस घागे के उत्पादन का, जो वर्ष 1969 में लगभग 384 लाख कि० ग्रा० था, बहुत थोड़ा अंश बैठता है। कृत्रिम रेशम बुनाई उद्योग में, विशेषतः अमृतसर में, कुछ क्षमता अप्रयुक्त रहने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं परन्तु यह बताना कठिन है कि यह स्थिति विस्कोज फिल्मेंट घागे की कमी के कारण है अथवा यह घागे के थोड़े परिमाण में नियाति होने के कारण हैं। इस समय इस बस्तु के नियाति पर रोक लगाने का कोई विचार नहीं है। फिर भी, सरकार इसके नियाति को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दे रही है। चौथी पंचवेशीय योजना के उत्पादन लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक सीमा तक विस्कोज फिल्मेंट घागा उद्योग की क्षमता को और बढ़ाने की अनुमति देने का विनिश्चय किया गया है।

**Supply of Raw Coffee to Co-operative Societies**

\*780. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the serious difficulties which the Coffee Board Co-operatives in India are facing owing to Government's decision not to supply raw coffee goods to the co-operative societies ;

(b) whether Government propose to reconsider its earlier decision and supply a substantial quantum of raw coffee goods to the co-operative societies ; and

(c) if so, by when the decision is likely to be taken ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

The attention of Government has been drawn to some difficulties envisaged by co-operative societies as a result of the decision of the Coffee Board to change over from raw coffee supplies to coffee powder.

Normally 75% of the entire coffee earmarked for the internal market is released through the trade channels, 15% through co-operative societies and 10% through Propaganda Department. In view of the short fall in the productions from 73,000 tonnes in the previous year to 62,000 tonnes in this year, it was necessary to ensure export commitments and to regulate supplies to internal markets so that the common man has not to pay a higher price and at the same time the price line is maintained.

Under this scheme, a standard popular blend of coffee powder but not seeds is being supplied to co-operative without any limit and the price of the coffee powder to be supplied to co-operative societies will be fixed at the May Action price, less 5%. The object is to make available to the coffee

powder at a fixed economic price which is now roughly cheaper by Rs. 2 a kilo than the open market price as a measure of holding the price line. This change is a temporary measure in view of the poor crop, intended to prevent stocking by consumers in excess of their normal requirements. As the scheme is working well and the offtake of powder is increasing, there is no need to reconsider the scheme now.

**Siddharta Highway and India's Share in East-West Highway**

4921. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost of the Siddhanta Highway to the Indian Government;

(b) Indian's share in the construction of the East-West Highway;

(c) the cost of survey work on the 270-kilometre central sector of the East-West Highway;

(d) the date when construction work will start on this Highway; and

(e) the names of contractors who have been selected for this work with the highest and lowest tenders received in this connection?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) The received estimates of the cost is Rs. 14.80 crores.

(b) Rs. 22 crores for the Eastern Sector.

(c) The cost of survey work is estimated at Rs. 8.93 lakhs.

(d) Construction work will start after the signing of the agreement on the Central Sector.

(e) Contractors have not yet been selected for this work.

**भारतीय वायु सीमा और जल सीमा का  
चीन द्वारा उल्लंघन**

4922. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1969 से चीन ने कुल कितनी बार भारतीय वायु सीमा तथा जल सीमा का उल्लंघन किया;

(ख) ऐसे उल्लंघनों के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यवित्रियों के विश्व सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई और इस संबंध में कितने चीनी नागरिक गरिफ्तार किये गये; और

(ग) भविष्य में सीमा उल्लंघनों को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :**

(क) 1 जनवरी 1969 से चीनियों द्वारा भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष के 13 उल्लंघन। भारतीय जल-क्षेत्रों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ।

(ख) कोई चीनी नागरिक पकड़ा नहीं गया। प्रत्येक अवसर पर चीनी प्रतिक्रमी थोड़े ही समय के पश्चात् भारतीय क्षेत्र से लौट गए थे।

(ग) सरकार आवश्यक सुरक्षा एहतियातें और उपाय कर रही है।

**Accumulation of Handloom Goods**

4923. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large amount of accumulated stock of handloom goods lying in many State godowns;

(b) if so, total quantity, nature and value of accumulated goods;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on 10th July, 1970 representatives of handloom weavers in Madras urged the Central Government to grant a special consumer rebate of 10 paise per rupee on all retail sales by co-operatives for period of at least 45 days with immediate effect to clear the accumulated stocks; and

(d) if so, whether Government have considered this request and if not, the reasons therefore?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This is under consideration.

**Grant of Import Licences to Bharat Carpets Ltd.**

4924. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of all the import licences issued to the Bharat Carpets Ltd., New Delhi during the last three years together with names of countries from where imports were permitted;

(b) the value of actual imports of machinery into this country and whether these have since been installed at their factory in Faridabad;

(c) whether any undue influence was used and these import licences were secured by this Company without any foreign collaboration and in excess of its requirements; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Malpractice in Diamond Trade**

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

4925. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some private dealers in diamonds were found of guilty of malpractices like under-invoicing and re-selling foreign exchange at black market rates thus causing a fall in the average official price of diamonds by one dollar per carat ;

(b) if so, the names of dealers and the nature of the action taken against them ;

(c) total loss to Government in diamond exports on this account during the last 2 years ; and

(d) the nature of agreements with salient details entered into by Government with East and West Germany and when they will come into force ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The enforcement Directorate is being to look into the matter raised by the Hon'ble Member. Such information as they possess and which can be disclosed without prejudice to Public interest will be laid on the Table of the House after compilation.

(d) While the import of diamond is included in the Trade Plan with GDR, the Government has not entered into any formal agreement either with the Government of Federal Republic Germany or the Government of German Democratic Republic in regard to import of this item. However, arrangements exist for the National Mineral Development Corporation to import diamonds against Rupee payment from M/s. INTRAC, a trading Organisation of GDR.

**Co-operation in Diamond Mining with Congo**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have concluded its negotiation with Congo regarding a joint venture in diamond mining ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in signing the agreement ;

(c) the nature of proposed agreement with salient details ; and

(d) total quantity and value of annual diamond requirements of India and countries from where they are imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). It is not in public interest in disclose this information.

**Ban on Export of made-up Handloom Goods to the United States of Ahmedabad**

4927. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for banning further shipments of made-up handloom goods like shirts, kurtas etc. to the United States of America ;

(b) the results of the talks held between India and United States officials on this problem ; and

(c) the number of departmental stores in the United States of America affected by this ban and the value of goods imported by them annually during the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is no ban on the export of made-up handloom goods to U.S.A.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise. The value of goods

imported by the Departmental Stores in the USA is not separately available.

**Silting in the Mayapur Dam near Hardwar**

4928. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have urged the Central Government to take immediate action to deal with the problem of large-scale silting in the Mayapur Dam near Hardwar ; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) and (b). Heavy silt laden waters that were flowing in the Ganga from 21st July to 23rd July continued to flow in the Canal, and resulted in the silting of the bed of the Ganga Canal to a depth of 5 ft. to 8 ft. in the first seven miles downstream of the head regulator at Mayapur. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have made arrangements to remove the silt so that water can be let down into the canal by the 15th October for providing water for rabi crops.

The canal was inspected by the Union Minister of Irrigation and power on 24th August and arrangements are being made to transfer some machinery from the Beas Project to speed up the work of removal of silt,

**कानपुर स्थित आपुष कारखाने में राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा कार्मिक संघ, कानपुर के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का संयुक्त व्यवस्था में प्रतिनिधित्व**

4929. श्री अंगोकार साल बेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) कानपुर के राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों को संयुक्त सलाहकार व्यवस्था में प्रतिनिधित्व न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के संघों को मान्यता देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या नियम निर्धारित किए हैं;

(ग) क्या उन नियमों के क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी संघों को मान्यता दे दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महोड़ा) :** (क) जी० सी० एम० के लिए प्रतिनिधित्व संघों पर सीमित है कि जो मान्य हैं या जो मान्यता की शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं। सरकार राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कार्मिक संघ, कानपुर के नाम के किसी संघ को नहीं जानती।

(ख), से (घ). रक्षा सैनिकों के संघों की मान्यता को नियमित करने वाली बर्तमान मार्गदर्शक रेखाएं संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं। जो संघ इन निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं, उन्हें साधारणतया मान्यता दी जाती है।

**विवरण**

**रक्षा सैनिकों के अधिक संघों को मान्यता प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में मार्गदर्शक रेखाओं पर सम्मिलित विवरण**

व्यापक सिद्धांत के तौर पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि अधिक संघों या फिडेरेशनों को मान्यता देना या उन्हें जारी रखना सरकार की इच्छा पर निर्भर है। साधारणतः एम० ई० एस० के सिवाए एक संस्थान से अधिक पर आवरित सदस्यता वाले किसी अधिक संघ को सरकार द्वारा मान्यता नहीं दी जाती। इसी प्रकार अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में अधिक संघों, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों जैसी विशेष यूनिटों इत्यादि को भी मान्यता साधारण तौर पर नहीं दी जाती।

2. किसी भी अधिक संघ को मान्यता का अधिकारी समझा जाता है अगर निम्न शर्तें पूरी की जाएँ :—

- (1) उस की सदस्यता एक ही यूनिट में काम कर रहे अधिकों तक सीमित होनी चाहिए ।
- (2) उसे यूनिट में काम करने वाले सभी अधिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना चाहिए । संघ के प्रतिनिधि स्वरूप सिद्ध करने के लिए काफी समझा जाएगा कि कामिकों/कलकों तथा/ अधिवा सूपरवाइजरों के 15 प्रतिशत से कम उस के सदस्य न हों कि जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व करना संघ का उद्देश्य है ।
- (3) उपरोक्त घारा 2 में उल्लिखित अधिकों की किसी श्रेणी को उसकी सदस्यता से बाहर रखने का उसके नियमों में उपबन्ध न हो ।
- (4) संघ के विधान में आदर्श हड्डताल घारा के अनुसार हड्डताल घोषित करने के लिए प्रक्रिया के संबंध में एक उचित उपबन्ध हो ।
- (5) 6 मास में कम से कम एक बार उसकी कार्यकारिणी समिति की बैठक आयोजित करने के लिए भी संघ के नियमों में उपबन्ध होना चाहिए ।
- (6) भारतीय अधिक संघों संबन्धी अधिनियम 1926 के अन्तर्गत इसका पंजीबद्ध होना आवश्यक है ।
- (7) ऐसी शर्तों के साथ कि जो सरकार लगाना चाहे भारत सरकार की व्यापक या विशेष स्वीकृति के बगैर संघ कोई राजनीयिक निधि नहीं बना रखेगा ।

**War Jagirs Awarded to Army Personnel by British Government.**

4930. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that War Jagirs were awarded to army personnel by the then British Government in recognition of their meritorious services;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said award was made hereditary and was to be enjoyed by the eldest son in the family from generation to generation;

(c) the number of such persons to whom such Jagirs were awarded and the number of those who are enjoying this facility at present;

(d) the reasons for which the rest of the persons are not being given this facility at present; and

(e) the number of such cases pending finalisation with Government, the progress made in each case and the time by which the cases are likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A jagir allowance is for three lives and is reduced by half on each succession.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

**Time Limit fixed for Transfer of Officers of Defence Research Laboratory (Material) Kanpur**

4931. SHRI SHARDA NAND : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the time limit fixed for the transfer of officers of the Defence Research Laboratory (Material) Kanpur and the total number of officers who are working there even after the expiry of this time limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE

**PRODUCTION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** Orders for transfer of three officers from Defence Research Laboratory (Materials) Kanpur were issued during the last 12 months. One officer moved out immediately. The transfer of the second officer has been deferred for 6 months by the competent authority on compassionate grounds on a representation by the officer. He will now be moved out in December 1970. This third officer's move was linked up with the move of two other officers in two different stations. Due to certain genuine difficulties the move of the two officers had to be conceded. The move of the DRL (M) officer was, therefore, held in abeyance. However, the third officer from DRL (M) will now be moved out shortly.

As such, although no time limit is laid down for the move of officers, the convention is that on receipt of posting orders, officers move after having taken their usual joining time.

**Alleged Corrupt Practices in Defence Research Laboratory (M) Kanpur**

**4932. SHRI SHARDA NAND :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the officers of the Defence Research Laboratory (M) Kanpur had set up a Cooperative Society, and if so, whether this action of the officers was in conformity with the rules and if not, the details of action taken against them;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Defence Research Laboratory (M) Kanpur, had purchased a generator which never worked and if so, the company from which it was purchased as also the amount paid on this account;

(c) whether Government have received any other complaints against the officers of Defence Research Laboratory (M) Kanpur, for indulging in corrupt practices; and

(d) if so, action taken in this matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) Yes, Sir. In accordance with rule 15(3) CSS (Conduct) Rule, 1964 a Government servant is required to take prior sanction of the Government except in the discharge of his official duties, to take part in registration, promotion or management of any Bank or other company which is required to be registered under Company Act, 1956 or any other law for the time-being in force or any Cooperative Society for commercial purposes. As prior permission of the Government was not taken before the Society was registered for commercial purposes, formation of this Co-operative Society is not in conformity with the Rules. As soon as the case came to the notice of Government, instructions were issued that the activities of this Society should be stopped forthwith.

(b) No, Sir. The sanction for the purchase of one 15 KVA Generator as stand-by for Microbiological Fermenters during electric failures was accorded by R and D Organisation. The Generator was purchased by the Director, Defence Research Laboratory (Materials), Kanpur on the basis of competitive quotation from M/S. London Machinery Co., Latuoch Road Kanpur in December, 1969 at a cost of Rs.19,950/- The purchase was effected by the Laboratory after thorough test at Defence Research Laboratory (Materials) premises. The Generator is in working order and is being used as a stand-by in cases of electric failure.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Complaints received by the Government for alleged corrupt practices are being examined.

**Admission Of Foreign Nationals And Indians Settled Abroad To Medical Colleges in India**

**4933. SHRI D. BASUMATARI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(a) the number of foreign national inculding Indians settled abroad who applied for admission to Medical Colleges in India during 1970 after passing Pre-Medical Examinations in Indian Universities;

(b) the names of the candidates admitted to Medical Colleges in India on the basis of quotas reserved for them;

(c) the marks obtained by each candidate in Pre-Medical Examination; and

(d) the basis on which admissions have taken place ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) 924 self-financing candidates of this category applied during 1970.

(b) and (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-442/70].

(d) Seats allocated countrywise. Except in a few special cases, admissions are recommended to institutions by the Government on the basis of countrywise merit lists.

**Provision of Street Lights in Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi**

4934. SHRI DEVINRA SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no street lights have been provided in Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that poles for the purpose were erected as long back as 1964;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in providing the lamps etc.; and

(d) the time by which the lights will be provided in the Industrial Estate.

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

(b) to (d). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have reported that six street-lighting points were initially provided but were not energised since the necessary agreements were not executed for meeting the operation and maintenance expenses. Requests have been received for providing 93 street light points. D.E.S.U. have prepared the estimates for this work. After receipt of necessary payment, work would be taken in hand and completed in about 3 months.

**Grant of Licences for Import of Heavy Melting Steel Scrap**

4935. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain domestic steel furnace owners are being granted licences for import of heavy melting steel scrap totalling 10,000 to 20,000 M/Tonnes ;

(b) if so, how this import is being financed and the names and of the furnace owners who are being granted the import licences ; and

(c) the total value of the import licences sanctioned to be issued ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Ferrous Scrap Export Policy**

4936. SHRI N. P. YADAB : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which Ferrous Scrap Export Policy due for announcement on the 1st April, 1970 was declared only on the 9th July, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result of delay in the announcement of the export policy no export booking was permitted in April, 1970 when the export prices obtain-

able were the best and that the prices subsequently declined ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite the announcement of the policy, export booking is not being accepted for want of clarification of the term "On Merit"; and

(d) if so, the estimated loss of foreign exchange on account of the non-acceptance of export booking as prevailed in April, 1970 as well as July, 1970 and the steps taken to allow export bookings without further delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) In view of the steel shortage there was a big spurt in domestic demand for scrap for melting purposes by the furnaces. Conflicting claims of exporters and furnace owners were being examined to arrive at a suitable policy for the year.

(b) Increased requirements by the domestic users put forth required the stoppage of export bookings in April. On examination certain categories were allowed to be contracted for exports.

(c) Surpluses are being examined for clearance.

(d) Estimation of loss or gain merely in terms of value of exports of ferrous scrap would not be a proper economic assessment. Greater utilization in domestic furnaces increases availability of steel needed by the economy. In term of statistics exports during April, 1970 amounted to Rs. 129 lakhs as against Rs. 48 lakhs of April, 1969.

#### Export of Scrap "On Merit"

4937. SHRI N. P. YADAB : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of following grades of scrap under the current ferrous scrap export policy is allowed "On Merit" ;

(i) Cast Iron Borings,

(ii) No. 2, 2A, and 3 quality Sheet Cutings,

(iii) Detained Scrap,

(iv) Iron Skull Scrap, and

(v) Mill Scale Scrap.

(b) if so, the reasons, for allowing export of them "On Merit" instead of freely ; and

(c) what is meant by the term "On Merit" ?

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

(b) The reason for placing the export of these items "On Merit" was to ensure that domestic demand was satisfied, before exports are allowed.

(c) In the case of ferrous scrap, the term exports "On Merit" implies, among others, the clearance for export licensing on assessment of surplus availability of the material for export after meeting the domestic requirements.

#### Ban on the Export of Scraps

4938. SHRI N. P. YADAB : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(2) the reasons for banning the export Mild Steel Turnings and Borings and No. 1 Sheet Cuttings and Punchings scrap in the ferrous scrap export policy 1970-71 declared on the 9th July, 1970;

(b) the quantity of the above grades of scrap exported and domestically used for melting in the years 1967, to 1970 year-wise; and

(c) whether Government have ensured that the domestic electric furnace owners underwrite the entire collection at least at last year's level in Mild Steel Turnings and Borings and No. 1 Sheet Cuttings and

Punchings at f. o. b. price, so that the prices are not depressed and collection of the maximum arisings not frustrated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Ban on export of No. 1 sheet cuttings and Punchings and M. S. Turnings and borings had to be imposed to ensure that the domestic requirements of the electric furnaces were fully met.

(b) Export of the above grades of scraps for the year 1967-68 to 1969-70 are as follows :

Quantity—	000 tonnes
Value :	Rs./lakhs.

*M. S. Turnings and Borings*

Year	Quantity	Value
1967-68	126	252
1968-69	112	186
1969-70	116	232

<i>No 1 Sheet Cuttings and Punchings</i>		
1967-68	30	83
1968-69	27	59
1969-70	25	69

Statistics for scrap used internally are not maintained.

(c) Prices at which domestic supplies are made to steel furnaces are determined in accordance with the terms settled between scrap merchant and furnace owners.

**Grant of Import Licence to M/s. Purna Vulcanizing Works, Gautam Nagar, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa for Import of Machinery**

4939. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an import licence has been issued in favour of M/s Purna Vulcanizing Works, Gautam Nagar, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa for import of machinery from West Germany for setting up a modern vulcanizing plant at Bhubaneshwar;

(b) if not, the reason thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa has also recommended grant of import licence to import machinery out of the foreign exchange earned by the partners for this firm in West Germany and if so, the reasons for delay in finalising the grant of import licence; and

(d) whether Government propose to change the rule that persons of Indian origin cannot utilise their foreign exchange savings for import of equipment needed by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE SHRI RAM SEWAK : (a) to (d). The firm was originally offered the import of tyre retreading and resoling machinery from West Germany against West German credit through the National Small Industries Corporation under their special hire purchase scheme as no West German credit was then available for issue of a licence directly to the firm. This offer was not acceptable to them. The firm later proposed to make the import out of the foreign exchange savings of some of their partners in West Germany. This course of action was recommended by the Government of Orissa, but however could not be agreed to as under the present policy Indian citizens residing abroad are required to repatriate their savings to India. There is no proposal as yet to change this policy. The firm's application has since been reconsidered and it has been decided to allow import of required machinery to the extent it is not available indigenously against West German credit for capital goods.

**Taking over of Sick Textile Mills**

4940. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee investigating into the affairs of the sick mills at Coimbatore has submitted its report regarding all the sick mills and if so, the substance of the report;

(b) whether the said Committee has recommended taking over of the management of Radhika Mills by the National

Textile Corporation or by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation and if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard by Government; and

(c) if not, when the decision is going to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No Committee has been appointed to investigate into the affairs of sick mills at Coimbatore as such. However, three Investigation Committees were appointed in 1968 to look into the affairs of certain cotton textile mills in Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). The Committee which investigated the affairs of the Radhika Mills had recommended the taking over of the management of the mills by Central Govt. Since, however, the mills were a marginal one and the company had already been ordered to be wound up by the Madras High Court, it has not been considered desirable to take over the management of the mills.

उत्तराखण्ड लोक कल्याण परिषद् द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के विकास की मांग

4941. श्री जं. ब० बिष्ट : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने उत्तराखण्ड लोक कल्याण परिषद् द्वारा कस्तूरबा नगर, नई दिल्ली में 12 मई, 1970 को आयोजित एक उत्सव में भाग लिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त अवसर पर इस परिषद् की ओर से उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के विकास के लिये कुछ मांग पेश की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है तथा उन्हें कियान्वित करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को कुमाऊं भूमिहीन

परिषद, उत्तराखण्ड छात्र परिषद्, पर्वतीय कलाकेन्द्र आदि संस्थाओं की ओर से भी इसी प्रकार के अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अगु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) से (ग). जी, हां। प्रधान मंत्री ने उत्तराखण्ड लोक कल्याण परिषद् की 12 मई, 1970 को आयोजित सभा को सम्बोधित किया, जिसमें उन्हें एक अभिनन्दन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया। इस अभिनन्दन पत्र में कुछ मांग थी। इन मांगों को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पास भेज दिया गया क्योंकि राज्य के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार जिम्मेदार है।

(घ) और (ङ). उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के आर्थिक और शैक्षिक विकास के बारे में उत्तराखण्ड छात्र परिषद् से भी प्रधान मंत्री को एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था। यह भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को समुचित कार्रवाई के लिए भेज दिया गया था।

यह उल्लेखनीय है कि चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। अतः राज्य सरकार से निवेदन किया गया है कि इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए विशेष प्रावधानों की व्यवस्था करे। इस सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा में दिनांक 29-7-70 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 502 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

#### Smuggling of Explosives into West Bengal for the Manufacture of Bombs

4942. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government requested the Prime Minister to ask all State Governments to take "parallel action" to stop the manufacture of bombs and sale of all chemicals like postassium chloride in the black market, as in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the action taken by her so far and the response of the State Governments to it;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the explosive material used for the manufacture of bombs enter the State of West Bengal through smuggling from the border States; and

(d) the steps being taken to put an immediate stop to the flow of explosive material from border states as well as to places where bombs are being manufactured for subversive activities ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

\* (b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have no definite information.

(d) Strict vigilance is being maintained by the State authorities to check the smuggling of explosive materials into West Bengal, to watch places where bombs are likely to be manufactured and to enforce strictly the relevant rules regarding the sale and storage of explosive materials.

#### **Alleged Wastage of Funds on Uneconomic Scientific Research**

4943. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that Dr. S. Bhagwantam, former Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence as alleged in a speech delivered on the occasion of the "Founder Memorial Lecture" of Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research on 27th April, 1970 and that

Government are indulging in wastage of funds in aimless and uneconomic scientific research; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government have seen a copy of the 6th Founder Memorial Lecture delivered by Dr. S. Bhagwantam on 22nd April, 1970, organised by Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research. This lecture seems to contain general advice for relating expenditure on science to economic growth of a country.

#### **Ore Production in Bellary and Hospet Regions**

4944. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation visited Mysore on the 16th July, 1970;

(b) if so, whether he discussed with the authorities there to maximise ore production in the Bellary and Hospet regions and ensure quick movement of ore to Port-heads; and

(c) the nature of assistance given by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to the mine owners in the regions for this and the details thereof ?

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

(c) The MMTC assists mine-owners in the following ways to enable them to maximise ore production and ensure quick movement of ores :

(i) MMTC purchases iron ore from the mine owners on ex-plot rail head basis. That enables the mine-owners to realise value of their goods immediately on arrival at rail head and their funds are not blocked.

(ii) MMTC enters into long term contracts with mineowners to enable them to develop their mines.

(iii) MMTC grants financial assistance in the shape of loans for purchase of mining machinery and equipment.

**Entry of U. S. Troops in Vietnam**

4945. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some years ago, India as a participant in the ICC for Vietnam, permitted entry of U. S. troops into that country on the face of severe opposition there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Concentration of economic power in Plantation Industries**

4946. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the concentration of economic power has advanced in the plantation industries during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Setting up of a village Development Finance Corporation**

4947. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Consultative Committee Meeting of Planning Commission held on the 25th July, 1970, Members of Parliament demanded more provision for rural housing schemes and suggested the setting up of a Village Development Finance Corporation to develop the Rural Areas ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme for rural housing schemes is in the State Plan sector. It has been impressed on the State Governments that higher priority than hitherto may be assigned to rural housing and adequate provisions made with in the State Plans. There is no proposal under consideration for setting up of a Village Development Finance Corporation. The possibility of mobilising institutional sources of finance to assist in rural housing is being studied.

**Compensation to the Dependents of the Victims who Died in I. A. F. Aircrash on way to Leh in 1968**

4948. SHRI M. A. KHAN : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an I. A. F. Aircraft while on way to Leh met with an accident on the 7th February, 1968 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the personnel travelling by that Aircraft were presumed to have died and SEP/DVR Sharefuddin Khan, No. 7090013 of 611 E. M. E. Battalion, on duty, was one of the victims ;

(c) if so, whether compensation has been paid to the dependents of all the victims and the amount paid to the father of late Shri Sharefuddin Khan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NAREN-

DRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, except that the aircraft was returning to Chandigarh due to unfavourable weather.

(c) and (d). Out of 98 individuals who were on board the aircraft at the time of the accident, 87 were Service personnel and 11, civilians.

The compensation payable in the cases of Service personnel consists of Special Family Pension, Death Gratuity and Ex-Gratia Award. The dependents of 83 Service personnel have been sanctioned Special Family Gratuity. Ex-Gratia Award has been sanctioned so far to 68 dependents. In the remaining cases, it has not been possible to finalise because either they have not been received or examination on certain aspects of the claims has not yet been completed.

Of eleven civilians, compensation has been sanctioned to dependents of ten who were entitled to payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. In the remaining case, a claim from the widow of the civilian officer is awaited.

The father of late Sepoy Sharefuddin has been sanctioned the following :—

- (i) A family gratuity of Rs. 250/-.
- (ii) A special family allowance of Rs. 240/- for the period from 8-2-68 to 7-8-68.
- (iii) A special family pension of Rs. 40/- p.m. for life with effect from 8-8-68. An *ad hoc* increase of Rs. 7.50 p.m. was also granted with effect from the same date which has been raised to Rs. 17.50 p.m. from 1.9.69.
- (iv) An ex-gratia award of Rs. 2,640/-.

**Policy for stoppage of Brain Drain during Fourth Five Year Plan**

4949. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any specific policy for stopping 'brain drain'

from India during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUS-RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government have been taking a number of steps for minimising Brain Drain from India. Measures taken to encourage scientists and engineers to work and stay in the country and also to facilitate the return of those who are abroad are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L T—4143/70].

(c) Does not arise.

**Import of Computers and Machines by International Business Machines**

4950. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1274, on the 28th April, 1970 regarding the import of computers and machines by the International Business Machines and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected and if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this firm imports only very old and outdated computers for the hire of which the customer is charged exorbitantly which ultimately adds to the costs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes. M/s I. B. M. India were licensed to produce 68 computers of 1401 over a period of 3 years commencing from 1968. They import these machines in "As Is" condition and supply them after reconditioning and modernisation. The foreign exchange for the import of these

computers is met from the loans approved by the Government which I. B. M. India gets from their principals in U. S. A. as well as from their export earnings. These computers are both sold as well as given on rental basis ;

(b) 1401 type of computers are not of the latest type and belong to the second generation using solid state devices and not integrated circuits. No complaint regarding exorbitant rental charges for these computers has been received by the Government;

#### Development of Coir Industry in Kerala

4951. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the development of Coir industry in Kerala during 1970-71 was submitted to the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the number and capacity of the units to be set up under the scheme and the employment potential to be created thereby ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Kerala Government had submitted in 1968 a scheme for the development of Coir Industry in Kerala during the entire Fourth Five-Year Plan period and not for the year 1970-71.

(b) The scheme which involved a capital outlay of Rs. 15.66 crores to be provided by the Central Government and partly as loan envisaged setting up of 600 new primary societies and 4 Central Marketing Societies with buildings, offices, godowns etc.. The scheme did not specifically mention the volume of employment it was generate, thought it aimed at full employment and betterment of working conditions of existing workers.

In consequence the Planning Commission set up a Study Group for undertaking a comprehensive review of the development

of the Coir Industry and suggest necessary measures in this regard. The report of the Study Group has just been submitted and is under consideration of the Government.

#### सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों द्वारा निर्यात और आयात

4952. श्री अदित्यन : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न देशों को निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या यह निर्यात गत वर्ष के नियीत से अधिक होगा; और

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न देशों से आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या यह आयात गत वर्ष के आयात से अधिक होगा ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के लिये अलग निर्यात लक्ष्य तो नहीं रखे गये हैं किर भी कृतिपय अपवादों के साथ ऐसा सभी प्रकार का माल निर्यात करने का विचार है जिनका देश उत्पादन कर सकता है और जिनकी विदेशों में मांग है। आशा है कि विगत वर्ष की तुलना में वर्ष 1970-71 में 7 प्रतिशत वृद्धि का लक्ष्य पूरा कर लिया जायेगा।

(ख) जहां तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के माध्यम से आयातों का सम्बन्ध है, सम्बद्ध जानकारी आयात व्यापार नियन्त्रण नीति 1970-71 खण्ड 1 के भाग ख में दी गई है। इन आयातों के अतिरिक्त सरकारी क्षेत्र परम्परागत रूप में कृतिपय अन्य मदों का भी आयात करता है, यथा लालू, उवंक आदि। वर्ष 1969-70 में आयात लाइसेंस देने की रफतार के आवार पर

विगत वर्ष की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1970-71 में अधिक आयात होने की सम्भावना है।

**Departmental Proceedings against some Army Officers**

4953. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the officers of the Indian Services including Brig. Hoshiar Singh were departmentally proceeded against after they laid their lives in 1962 and 1965 in connection with Chinese/Pakistani aggression ; and

(b) if so, their names and ranks and the penalties imposed by way of withdrawal of pension and gratuity benefits or otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No Sir. Neither Brig. Hoshiar Singh nor any other officer of the Defence Services was proceeded against departmentally after having laid his life either in connection with the Chinese aggression in 1962 or in connection with the Pakistani aggression in 1965.

(b) Does not arise.

**Manufacture of T.V. Sets**

4954. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has imposed a ban on the import of T. V. sets from all the foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to manufacture T. V. sets in India in collaboration with foreign countries ;

(c) if so, the time by which his proposal is likely to materialize ; and

(d) The estimated price of a T.V. set in case the proposal is implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Commercial import of TV sets is not allowed. Import of TV sets as personal baggage on payment of customs duty is, however, permitted, on certain conditions.

(b) Manufacture of TV sets based on indigenously developed technology has already been established in the country and more than 4,000 sets have been marketed so far. It is, therefore, not proposed to allow commercial import of TV sets or permit import of foreign technology for their manufacture.

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

**Ban on Indian Films in Ethiopia**

4955. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ethiopia has barred or propose to bar the exhibition of Indian films;

(b) whether Government have ascertained the reasons thereof ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The exhibition of Indian films in Ethiopia has not been banned. Government have no information of any proposed ban.

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

**Smuggling of Indian Films**

4956. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that India is now losing as much as Rs. 3 crores a year in foreign exchange on account of illegal

sale and exhibition of Indian films abroad ;

five years is as follows :-

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that extra prints were often made of the Indian films for illegal exports by using the raw stocks which is otherwise shown as the permissible wastage ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to avoid such illegal export and loss of foreign exchange ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :** (a) Government are aware of the fact that some Indian films are being exhibited abroad unauthorisedly. It is not possible to estimate the loss of foreign exchange on this account.

(b) No specific cases have come to Government's notice.

(c) Government are trying to stop leakage of foreign exchange in this Sector.

#### Requirement and Production of Rubber

**4957. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of the country in rubber of various varieties-natural as well as synthetic:

(b) the production of the different varieties of rubber in the country; and

(c) the countries from which import are being made, if any?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :** (a) The requirement of natural and synthetic rubber during the last

	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber (Metric tonnes)
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1965-66	63765	21553
1966-67	68685	23592
1967-68	74518	23324
1968-69	86615	27238
1969-70	86213	30636

(b) The production of natural and synthetic rubber the last five years is as follows:

	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber (Metric tonnes)
1965-66	50530	14741
1966-67	54818	22358
1967-68	64468	19942
1968-69	71054	25868
1969-70	81953	28689

(c) Natural rubber is imported from Malaysia, Singapore, Ceylon, U. S. A., Canada, U. K., Germany (West), France, Belgium. Synthetic rubber is imported from U.S.A., U.K., Rumania, Germany (West), France, Canada, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany (East).

#### Compensation Paid to the Pong Dam oustees in Himachal Pradesh

**4958. SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether he is aware that the Himachal Pradesh Government in 1965 had decided to grant Rs. 500.00 per bigha as the price of agricultural land acquired by Government for public purposes;

(b) If so, the amount of compensation paid per bigha by the Sutlej Beas Link Authorities to the oustees of Pong Dam for the acquisition of their land, houses and other things as a result of awards under the Land Acquisition Act and the judge-

ments of the judicial officers in the case of these awards; and

(c) The amount of compensation granted by the judicial officers in Himachal Pradesh on the appeals of the Pong Dam Oustees against the awards of the Land Acquisition Officers in 1969 and 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Himachal Pradesh Government had issued instructions to its Revenue Officers in April 1966 to assess the market value of lands under acquisition at Rs. 500/- per bigha as minimum for the lowest class of land.

(b) The amounts paid per bigha for various categories of lands acquired for the Beas-Sutlej Link Project is given in the Statement Library. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4414/70]

(c) Only one award was declared by the Land Acquisition Officer for acquisition of Land for the Pong Dam in year 1969 and 1970 and three reference filed by oustees against the award is pending decision with the District Judge.

#### Soviet Embassy Building at Bombay

4959 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the building in Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay was actually required for opening a cultural center and not for a Soviet trade mission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): No, Sir. This building has been constructed by the U. S. S. R. Trade Representation in Bombay for their own use.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों की सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में  
केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो द्वारा जांच  
पड़ताल किया जाना

4960. श्री शशि शूष्कर : क्या प्रधान

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक कितने केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप-मंत्रियों की सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरों और राजस्व आसूचना विभाग द्वारा जांच पड़ताल की गई है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जांच पड़ताल करते समय इस मामले में भी पूछताल की गई कि उन के मंत्रित्व काल में उन के परिवार की सम्पत्ति किस प्रकार और किस सीमा तक बढ़ी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जांच पड़ताल के क्या परिणाम निकले और भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कायंबाही की है?

प्रधान मंत्री, अशु शशि मंत्री, गृह-कायं  
मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्विरा  
गांधी) : (क) और (ख) . अभी तक किसी  
मंत्री की समूची सम्पत्ति के बारे में कोई पूछताल नहीं की गई है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय जांच  
कार्यालय ने मंत्रिमंडल के भूत्पूर्व और वर्तमान  
तीन सदस्यों द्वारा किये गये सम्पत्ति के कुछ  
खास सौदों से संबंध आरोपों की जांच की हैं  
और ऐसा करते समय उन बातों को ज्ञान में  
रखा है जो संबंधित थीं।

(ग) कुछ मामलों में जांच अभी पूरी नहीं  
हो पाई है और उनके परिणाम अथवा उनकी  
वर्तमान स्थिति को बताना सावंजनिक हित में  
न होगा।

केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो द्वारा उन का व्यापार  
करने वाली कर्म को दिये गये लाइ-  
सेंस के बारे में जांच

4961. श्री शशि शूष्कर : क्या बैदेशिक  
व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रही उन, उन तथा कहची उन के

लिए विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय द्वारा किये गये लाइसेंसों के बारे में जांच करने के लिए गत तीन वर्ष में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरों को कितनी शिकायत प्राप्त हुई;

(ल) उक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने किन फर्मों के विरुद्ध जांच की; और

(ग) किन फर्मों के विरुद्ध जांच पूरी हो गई है और किन फर्मों के विरुद्ध अभी जांच की जानी है?

विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) एक (यह स्रोत से प्राप्त जानकारी थी)।

(ल) मैसर्स मोडेला बुलन मिल्स (प्रा) लि, बम्बई।

(ग) मैसर्स मोडेला बुलन मिल्स (प्रा०) लि० के विरुद्ध मामले की जांच अभी चल रही है।

#### Delhi as Dry Port

4962. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal of Delhi Administration and Delhi Development Authority to make Delhi a dry port;

(b) whether a final decision has since been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Inter-Ministerial Working Group (on which the Delhi Administration was also represented) appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade on the question of setting up of a Dry Port at Delhi submitted its report in May, 1970. Apart from the feasibility and viability of the Dry Port, the financial implications are also required to be carefully

examined. The report is being examined expeditiously by the Government.

#### C. B. I. Investigation against the Director of Central Scientific Instruments Organisation Chandigarh

4963. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a C. B. I. investigation was initiated against the Director of Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the findings of the C. B. I. and action taken thereon; and

(c) if the investigation is still in progress, when it would be concluded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The C. B. I. have registered a case against the Director, Central, Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh *suomoto* on the basis of certain allegations they received against him.

(b) Case is still under investigation of the C. B. I.

(c) No time limit for conclusion of the investigation can be indicated at this stage.

#### Propaganda against Hindus by Muslim Organisations in Foreign Countries

4964. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some Muslim organisations are making propaganda in some foreign countries against the Hindus in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of countries where false propaganda is being made by some Muslim

students organisations; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir : From time to time Government notice in certain countries politically motivated propaganda material about the treatment of minorities in India, in which directly or indirectly the majority, *i. e.* the Hindus get slandered.

(b) to (d). Recently such material has appeared in U. S. A., Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Morocco and Kuwait.

As part of their normal activity, Indian Missions abroad maintain vigilence against such anti-Indian propaganda and take appropriate steps to counteract its mischief.

#### Mizo and Kuki armed Guerillas

4965. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :  
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-  
DHURY :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 200 rebel Mizo and Kuki armed guerillas entered deep into Assam's Mizo Hills district recently and they had a clash with the Army and Mizo Hills ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). According to the information available with the Government, about 200 underground Mizos in small groups infiltrated into Mizo Hills district during June-July, 1970. There were six clashes between the Security Forces and these underground personnel in which six hostiles were killed, one was wounded who also subsequently succumbed to his injuries, and five were captured. Security Forces

recovered 19 weapons including 2 L. M. G.s., 2 Sten Guns, 1 pistol and some ammunition. Two Other Ranks belonging to the Security Forces were wounded in these incidents. The security Forces have taken adequate steps like intensified patrolling to apprehend those who have infiltrated into the area.

#### Shifting of Chief Inspectorate of Vehicles from Ahmednagar to Avadi

4966. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reasons for shifting of the Chief Inspectorate of Vehicles to Avadi from Ahmednagar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : There is no proposal to shift the Chief Inspectorate Vehicles from Ahmednagar to Avadi.

#### Per Capita Income

4967. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted in fixing up *per capita* income ;

(b) whether Government is aware that regional imbalance is growing very fast ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check this ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The *per capita* income of India and the various States is calculated by dividing the net national product and the net State domestic product by the estimates of mid-financial year population of India and the individual States respectively.

(b) and (c). Regional disparities and inter-State disparities are due, among other factors, to physico-geographical, socio-economic and historical factors and a measure of disparity is, therefore, likely to

persist. Subject to this limitation, it is the objective of Central and State Plans to progressively correct regional imbalances. Attention in this connection is invited to pages 17 to 19 of the 'Fourth Five Year Plan, 1969-74.' The development of backward areas is an integral part of State Plans and the States have been requested to adopt special schemes to suit their needs and potentials.

**Financial Assistance to West Bengal for Development Works**

4968. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 173 on the 3rd August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether Government propose to make a fresh appraisal of the socio-economic problems of West Bengal in the context of allocations for the Fourth Plan for the State ?

(b) whether any steps are being taken to redraw the State Plan for developing medium and small scale industries and expending infrastructures and productive capacities of existing big industries ; and

(c) if not, the alternative economic programme of Government to meet the deteriorating economic situation of the State ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) to (c). All relevant factors including the socio-economic problems of West Bengal have been taken into account while finalising the State's Fourth Five Year Plan.

The State's Fourth Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 6.5 crores for development of Village and Small Industries, and Rs. 9.46 crores for Large and Medium Industries. Within the limitation of resources reasonable provision has also been made for creation of infra-structural facilities such as roads, power lines etc. An investment of Rs. 150 crores is also envisaged on the Central Industrial Projects.

in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan period.

**Foreign Exchange spent by Golden Tobacco Company**

4969. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent by the Golden Tobacco Company in the years 1966-67 to 1969-70 ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by this firm through export of cigarettes and leaf tobacco in this period ; and

(c) whether the Company has violated the terms of the grant of import licence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The firm has so far not come to the adverse notice of the Government for alleged violation of the terms of the grants of import licences.

**Expenditure incurred on Prime Minister's Secretariat**

4970. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred on Prime Minister's Secretariat in June and July 1969 and also in June and July, 1970 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The total expenditure incurred on the Prime Minister's Secretariat, i.e. Establishment Charges, Travelling Expenses, Other Charges and Hospitality and Entertainment Expenses during the months of June and July, 1969 was Rs. 1,27,461.75 and Rs. 1,20,350.86 respectively. The corresponding figures for June and July, 1970 were Rs. 1,55,420.72 and Rs. 1,31,342.58 respectively.

**Export of Ore by M. M. T. C.**

4971. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is expecting export of ore worth Rs. 120 crores ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the capacity and availability of ore in the country as well as the needs of the country, before deciding upon the quantum of exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The export of ores by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., during the years 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 125 crores. Plans for production and export of these ores are worked out on a careful assessment of reserves, so as to meet adequately not only the requirements of our own expanding industry but also to maximise the foreign exchange earnings so essential for the development of our economy. A Committee has recently been appointed to co-ordinate the export of iron ore *vis-a-vis* the requirements in the country for steelmaking and production of pig iron.

**Export of Handloom Cloth Products from Delhi**

4972. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the handloom cloth products are being exported from Delhi/New Delhi to foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of the Exporters concerned and the countries to which these products are being exported ?

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

(b) A statement containing the required information in respect of Cotton Handloom Fabrics and made ups is enclosed. Similar information in respect of Cotton Handloom Readymades and Silk Handloom Cloth is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement****Names of Exporters of Cotton Handloom Cloth-Fabrics/made ups from Delhi/New Delhi Area.**

(1) Mullick Brothers, New Delhi, (2) M/s. Nath Brothers, New Delhi, (3) Ritu Raj Textiles and General Industries (P) Ltd., Delhi, (4) M/s. Asu Traders (P) Ltd., Delhi, (5) M/s. Fabindia Inc., New Delhi, (6) M/s. D. C. M. International Ltd., Delhi, (7) M/s. Webbing and Belting Factory Ltd., Delhi, (8) M/s. Central Cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi, (9) M/s. Fabron India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi/Delhi, (10) M/s. South India Export, Delhi, (11) M/s. The Starling Overseas Corporation, Delhi, (12) M/s. Delfino Agencies, New Delhi, (13) M/s. Banaras Art House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, (14) M/s. Indexport, Delhi, (15) M/s. Emkay Exporters, New Delhi, (16) M/s. Srinath, Delhi, (17) M/s. Rangiyot Overseas, New Delhi, (18) M/s. J. J. Handicrafts, New Delhi, (19) M/s. Silk Emporium Export, New Delhi, (20) M/s. Seven Seas Exporters, Delhi, (21) M/s. Jagdish Prem Exporters, New Delhi, (22) M/s. Sardar Silk House, Delhi, (23) M/s. Mukesh Enterprises, New Delhi, (24) M/s. Sikand Export Enterprises, New Delhi, (25) M/s. Associated Indian Exporters, New Delhi, (26) M/s. Prome Brothers (Regd), Delhi, (27) M/s. Handicrafts Export Corporation, Delhi, (28) M/s. Jak Trading Corporation, New Delhi, (29) M/s. Lepakshi Andhra Pradesh Govt. Handicrafts Emporium, New Delhi, (30) M/s. Boutique International, New Delhi, (31) M/s. Capital Export Corporation, New Delhi, (32) M/s. Kanodia Commercial Corporation, Delhi, and (33) M/s. Continental Marketing (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi.

Cotton Handloom fabrics and made-ups are being exported from Delhi/New Delhi mostly to the following countries :—

(i) Countries in the American continent, (ii) Nordic countries, (iii) ECM countries, (iv) Australia, (v) New Zealand, (vi) U. K., (vii) Hong Kong, (viii) countries in the Mediterranean region, (ix) Tanzania, (x) Japan, (xi) West Indies and (xii) Switzerland.

**Nationalisation of Foreign Tea Estates**

**4973. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government do not think it desirable to nationalise foreign tea estates; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :** (a) and (b). Nationalisation of foreign owned plantations has been suggested on occasions. But Government have not considered it necessary to nationalise them.

**Estimates of National Income for 1968-69**

**4974. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the final estimates of

national income for 1968-69 are now available;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been an increase or decline in the national income as compared to the previous year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) The detailed estimates of national income for 1968-69 are now available. The figures are however provisional.

(b) The details are given in Statement I.

(c) There has been an increase of 2.2 per cent in the aggregate national income in 1968-69 as compared to the previous year.

(d) The details are given in Statement II.

*Statement I*

*Estimates of net national product by industry of origin in 1968-69+*

Industry	at current prices	(Rs. crores) at (1960-61) prices
		(3)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. agriculture	13914	7150
2. forestry and logging	449	257
3. fishing	166	104
Sub-total	14531	7511
4. mining and quarrying	318	231
5. large-scale manufacturing	2243	1668
6. small-scale manufacturing	1560	1095
7. construction	1169	722
8. electricity, gas and water supply	245	172

	1	2	3
Sub-total	5535	3888	
9. transport and communication	1323	883	
9.1 railways	469	365	
9.2 communication	175	113	
9.3 transport by other means	679	405	
10. trade, storage, hotels and restaurants	3122	1846	
Sub-total	4445	2729	
11. banking and insurance	432	244	
12. real estate and ownership of dwellings	671	487	
13. public administration and defence	1367	1038	
14. other services	1860	1222	
Sub-total	4330	2991	
15. net domestic product	28841	17119	
16. net factor income from abroad	—(258)	—(176)	
17. net national product	28583	16943	

+ Provisional

*Statement II*

*Percentage increase in net national product in 1968-69 over the previous year by industry of origin at constant (1960-61) prices.*

Industry	Percentage increase in 1968-69 over 1967-68
(1)	(2)
1. agriculture	—1.0
2. forestry and logging	0.4
3. fishing	10.6
Sub-total	—0.8
4. mining and quarrying	4.1
5. large-scale manufacturing	5.8
6. small-scale manufacturing	4.3
7. construction	1.3
8. electricity, gas and water supply	12.4
Sub-total	4.7
9. transport and communication	6.3
9.1 railways	8.0
9.2 communication	5.6
9.3 transport by other means	4.9
10. trade, storage, hotels and restaurants	1.3
Sub-total	2.8
11. banking and insurance	11.4
12. real estate and ownership of dwellings	3.0
13. Public administration and defence	8.6
14. Other services	3.6
Sub-total	5.8
15. total : net domestic product	2.1
16. net factor income from abroad	3.3
17. net national product	2.2

**Demands of Indian Rare Earths Employees**

4975. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mineral employees of the Indian Rare Earths, Chavara, (Quilon District) have submitted a memorandum to the Chief Administrative Officer, Quilon, in regard to their demands;

(b) if so, what are the main demands;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government thereon and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A memorandum listing certain demands was received towards the end of July, 1970 by the Chief Administrative Officer, Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Quilon, from the Indian Rare Earths Minerals Employees' Union. The main demands related to revision of pay scales, increase of dearness allowance and other allowances, payment of bonus, reduction in working hours and changes in the procedures for appointment and promotion.

(c) Since there are already a number of unions in existence in Chavara, action is being taken in accordance with the prescribed procedure to ascertain the representative character of this and other unions. The Company will thereafter take further action on the various demands.

(d) Does not arise.

**Increase in the Emoluments of the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation**

4976. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the actual salaries and allowances of the Chairman of

the State Trading Corporation Ltd., of India has further increased by Rs. 10,000/- per annum as a result of benefits of bonus at nearly Rs. 4000/- and Entertainment at Rs. 6000/- per annum;

(b) whether these had been included in his original terms and conditions of appointment; and

(c) the amount of Income-tax being paid by the Chairman for these additional benefits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Chairman, S. T. C., became entitled to an *ex-gratia* bonus amounting to Rs. 3840/- in accordance with Government orders issued by the Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) in June, 1979. The Chairman who also authorised to incur entertainment expenditure upto Rs. 6000/- per annum by the Board Directors of the Corporation in October, 1968. This is reimbursement of actual expenditure and does not form part of pay or allowances of the Chairman.

(c) Income Tax is paid by the Chairman in accordance with the Income Tax Law.

**Adherence to Recruitment Rules of the State Trading Corporation**

4977. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Officers recruited in each grade and the total number of promotees in each grade since July, 1968; and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken to ensure that the Management of the State Trading Corporation adhere to the Recruitment Rules which have already been approved by Government.

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

(b) The appointments and promotions made by the Corporation are in accordance with the Recruitment Rules.

*Statement*

Recruitment and promotions since  
15.7.68

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Recruited Promotions from outside</i>	<i>from within the Corporation</i>	
i) Rs. 2000-2500	—	4	
ii) Rs. 1600-2000	4	5	
iii) Rs. 13000-1600/1100-1400/1100-1600	18	18	
iv) Rs. 700-1250/740-1250	18	18	
v) Rs. 350-950/400-950/590-900	8	28	
vi) Rs. 350-575/400-720	17	23	
vii) Rs. 210-530/130-280/205-622	11	106	
viii) Rs. 110-180/170-266	29	9	
	105	211	

Recruitment and promotions are made in accordance with the provisions of the Recruitment Rules.

Outside recruitment in case of (i) to (vi) above has been mainly in the specialised fields like different disciplines of Engineering, Economics and Statistics, Marketing and Operational Research, Leather Technology, Shipping, Finance and Accounts.

**Bringing back ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from Japan**

4978. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to send a special mission to Japan in connection with the collection of ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the ashes will be brought back to India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of Advisory Committee of C. S. I. R.

4979. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the Advisory Committee of C. S. I. R. meets in a year;

(b) when the last meeting of the Board was held; and

(c) the subjects discussed and the views expressed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The number of meetings of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research (BSIR), which is the Principal Advisory Body of the Society, to be held in a year is not prescribed in the Rule and Regulations and Bye-laws of the C. S. I. R. It is usual for the B. S. I. R. to meet twice a year.

(b) The last meeting of the B. S. I. R. was held on 23.7.70.

(c) The subjects discussed at the meeting

broadly fall under :

- i) New Research and Development proposals of the National Laboratories/Institutes.
- ii) Draft Fourth Five Year Plan Proposals of the C. S. I. R.
- iii) New Research Schemes for the year 1970-71.

The recommendations of the B. S. I. R. were considered by the Governing Body of the CSIR at its meeting held on 24th July, 1970. A copy of the proceedings of the Governing Body will be supplied to the Library of Parliament as soon as they are finalised and printed.

**Setting up of a Television Glass Plant in Public Sector**

4980. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to set up a Television glass plant in the Public Sector;
- (b) if so, whether collaboration of any country has been sought in this connection; and
- (c) the place where the plant is proposed to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes.

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

**विदेशी देशों को जूतों तथा चप्पलों का निर्यात**

4981. श्री प० ला० बारुपाल : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय चप्पलों तथा जूतों की विदेशों में बड़ी मांग है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन देशों को निर्यात किया जा रहा है उनके नाम सहित इन चप्पलों तथा जूतों का निर्यात करने वाले व्यापारियों तथा फर्मों के नाम बया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का है जिससे जूते का निर्माण करने वाले जूतों तथा चप्पलों का विदेशों को निर्यात सीधे कर सकें और यदि हां, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था कब तक की जाने सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [वैदेशिक संस्था LT-4145/70]

(ग) कोई भी लघु अथवा विशाल निर्माता, पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों को ढोड़कर, विदेशों को जूतों और चप्पलों का निर्यात कर सकता है। पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों को जूतों और चप्पलों का निर्यात केवल राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से ही होता है। अन्य फर्मों के साथ राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा प्राप्त किये गये निर्यात क्रयादेश जूतों के लघु निर्माताओं के साथ संघ को वितरित कर दिये जाते हैं अतः निर्यात व्यापार में भाग लेने के लिए सभी श्रेणियों के जूता निर्माताओं के लिए सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्थाएँ पहले से ही विद्यमान हैं।

**Shortage of Raw Material in Man-made Fibre Industry**

4982. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the man-made fibre industry has been facing a crisis because of acute shortage of raw material; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the industry ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Loss incurred in the Textile Mills in Maharashtra**

4983. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 7th August, 1970 that 16 out of 18 textile mills taken over in Maharashtra are running at a loss;

(b) if so, how Government propose to make up this loss;

(c) whether the loss is to be a burden on the capital of the mills;

(d) if so, whether Government have consulted the owners, if they would like to sell the mills for other purposes; and

(e) if the mills are being run to provide employment whether the loss is proposed to be borne by the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Out of the eighteen textile mills said to have been taken over in Maharashtra, only six are under the management of Authorised Controllers appointed by the Central Government under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. According to the provisional accounts, out of these six mills three made profits (gross) and three losses during 1969. However, during the current year there has been a set-back in the working results of these mills due to the rise in the prices of cotton which constitutes roughly 50% of the cost of the cloth.

(b) and (c) : The loss will be borne by the mill companies, the Government having taken over only the management of the mills.

(d) No Sir. There is no question of the owners of the mills being consulted in regard to the disposal of the mills. The Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction)

Act, 1967, lays down the procedure for deciding the long-term future of the mills which are taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, and that procedure will be followed in respect of the mills in Maharashtra.

(e) As stated earlier, the loss will be borne by the mills.

**Formulation of a Five Year Policy exclusively for Jute Industry**

4984. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has urged Government to formulate a five year policy exclusively for the Jute Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have considered the suggestions made by the Jute Mills Association in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government have not received any proposals in this behalf from the Indian Jute Mills Association.

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

**Setting up of a Factory in Ethiopia to manufacture Potash from Brine**

4985. SHRI VIRENDER KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a factory in Ethiopia to manufacture potash from brine; and

(b) the reasons which led Government to propose to set up a factory for manufacture of Potash from brine in Ethiopia ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bales of Cotton damaged in Rain**

4986. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 80,000 bales of choice cotton remained exposed to rain during June-July, 1970 in some of the up-country stations between Surat and Broach and became useless;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and to whom these bales were sold; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take avoid such waste in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government have not received any complaint in this regard.

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

**Import of Coal for proposed Steel Plant at Vishakhapatnam**

4987. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import coal for the proposed steel plant at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the assessment for the first three years and from which countries this import is likely to be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) whether coal for the proposed steel plant at Visakhapatnam is to be imported and if so, in what proportion is still under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Hydro-Electric Project in Nefā**

4988. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3518 on the 18th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the detailed investigations regarding the Hydro-electric Project in NEFA have since been completed ;

(b) if so, what is its potential and when the benefits will start accruing to the people; and

(c) if not, at what stage the matter rests ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The investigations are in an advanced stage of progress.

(c) Details of potential and benefits : will be known after the investigations are completed and project report is prepared.

**National power grid for Equitable Distribution of Power**

4989. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether Government have plans to build a national power grid to see that power is equitably distributed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The concept of unifying power systems has been recognised and schemes for construction of inter-State lines are in progress for effecting the co-ordinated development of Regional Grid Systems with the ultimate object of evolving an all India Grid System for optimum use of generation and transmission facilities in the country.

**Plea for Sikkam's Independence**

4990. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to reports in the *Hindustan Standard* of

Calcutta dated the 4th July, 1970 that "Sikkim", an English Journal, has been pleading for Sikkim's independence ; and

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

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

(b) The Government of Sikkim has issued a Press Statement repudiating these views, and stating that the attempt to frustrate existing Indo-Sikkim amity is in very poor taste. The Chogyal of Sikkim in his address to the Sikkim State Council on 17th July, 1970, also stated that such attempts are to be regretted and condemned.

**Request by Late Maharaj Trailokya Nath Chakravarty for withdrawal of Pakistan Enemy Properties Act**

4991. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the late Maharaj Trailokya Nath Chakravarty made a special request to the Prime Minister on 7th May, 1970 for urging upon Pakistan for immediate withdrawal of Pakistan Enemy Properties Act ;

(b) whether he told her that Enemy Properties Act is one of the major causes for migration of the minorities from their homeland ;

(c) whether he also requested her to take up the cause of protection of the minorities, by assuring them equal citizen's rights, with the Government of Pakistan ; and

(d) if so, reaction of the Prime Minister to these requests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Scheme for development of Gandak Command Areas**

4992. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government have submitted to the Centre a scheme for an all-round development of the Gandak command area in Champaran, Saran and Muzaffarpur Districts of North Bihar;

(b) the broad outlines of the Scheme; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). A Scheme entitled "Credit Scheme for Gandak area development" estimated to cost Rs. 40.51 crores has recently been received from the Bihar Government and is at present under examination in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation. The main items of cost in the proposed scheme are :

1.	Waste land Reclamation	Rs.	53.00 lakhs	/
2.	Lift Irrigation	Rs.	2164.00	"
3.	Development of Markets	Rs.	239.00	"
4.	Storage Schemes	Rs.	146.85	"
5.	Roads	Rs.	428.00	"
6.	Tractors	Rs.	900.00	"
7.	Fisheries	Rs.	100.00	"
8.	Horticulture Development	Rs.	20.00	"
Total :				Rs. 4050.85 lakhs or Rs. 40.51 crores.

The requirement of agricultural credit of short, medium and longterms for the first year of the programme is estimated at Rs. 1150 lakhs, rising to Rs. 3200 lakhs in the fourth year.

It may, however, be mentioned that the existing Central Sector programme of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Co-operation for integrated area development programme in selected command area, initiated during the Fourth Plan, does not include Gandak Command in Bihar. Kosi Project is at present included. There is a provision of Rs. 15 crores in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the Central Sector for strengthening infra-structure facilities regarding rural communications and market facilities in the following ten command areas :

- (i) Kosi (Bihar)
- (ii) Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)
- (iii) Tungabhadra (Mysore and Andhra Pradesh)
- (iv) Kangasabati (West Bengal)
- (v) Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)
- (vi) Mahi-Kadana (Gujarat)
- (vii) Cauvery Delta (Tamil Nadu)
- (viii) Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)
- (ix) Pochampad (Andhra Pradesh)
- (x) Jayakwadi (Maharashtra).

Rs. 1.5 crores would be made available under the above programme for improvement of link roads and market complexes in each command area during the Fourth Plan, subject to the condition that the State Government concerned agrees to provide all other necessary inputs and supporting services including proper administrative machinery. These are—consolidation of holdings, landlevelling and landshaping, provision of water courses soil surveys and drainage system, supply of farmers' needs in respect of credit, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery etc. research facilities, processing and agro-industries town planning, supplemental irrigation from ground water sources etc. etc.

The Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, held recently, endorsed the recommendation that a beginning should be made by taking up one important river valley project in each State for an intensive study of the needs of the watershed as well as the command area by a joint Government of

India—State team of experts with a view to prepare a project report containing specific schemes for implementation. The question of taking up such a study in respect of the Gandak Command area is under consideration.

**प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (मैटीरियल)**  
दशा कानपुर स्थित अन्य कार्यालयों  
में चोरी

**4993. श्री ठुकम चन्द क्षम्बाय :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

**(क)** गत तीन वर्षों में प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (मैटीरीयल) कानपुर, चौक इन्स्पैक्टोरेट आफ यूनीफार्म एण्ड क्लाथ, इंस्पैक्टोरेट आफ जनरल स्टोर्सं तथा चौक इन्स्पैक्टोरेट आफ मैटीरीयल में कितनी चोरियों का पता लगाया गया ;

**(ख)** इसके परिणाम स्वरूप कितने मूल्य की बस्तुएं बरामद की गईं ;

**(ग)** क्या इन चोरियों में किसी कमंचारी का भी हाथ था और यदि हां, तो कितने कमंचारियों के विशद कार्यवाही की गई थी तथा इस समय कितने मामले अनिंत रहे हैं ; और

**(घ)** इन चोरियों में किन किन बस्तुओं की चोरी की गई तथा गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष अलग अलग उनका मूल्य क्या है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रतिरक्षा उत्प दल) (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) :** **(क)** रक्षा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (द्रव्य) कानपुर में एक ।

**(ख)** कोई सामान पकड़ा नहीं गया था । चोरी की स्थानीय पुलिस को रिपोर्ट कर दी गई थी । जांच पर पता चला मामला अन्दरूनी उठाई गीरी का है । आयोगित विभागीय इन्वेन्चरी में किसी पर उत्तराधायित्व मिल न किया जा सका । हानि दो कार्यवाहीयों की लापरवाही

के कारण हुई कि जिन से हानि की एक तिहाई बसूल की जा रही है।

(ग) पीतल और ताम्बे को 197390 रुपये मूल्य की तारें।

प्रतिरक्षा विभाग, पठानकोट के ४० पी० सी० के सालबेज यूनिट के लिए माल की खरीद

4994. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पठानकोट स्थित प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के ४० पी० सी० के नम्बर-१, सालबेज यूनिट के लिए प्रत्येक किस्म का कितने माल खरीदा गया और मूल्य सहित उन कम्पनियों तथा स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिससे जनवरी, 1968 से उक्त माल खरीदा गया था ;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक किस्म के माल के लिए पृथक-पृथक टेंडर गये थे ; और यदि हाँ, कितने टेंडर प्राप्त हुए, किन फर्मों से प्राप्त हुए तथा उनके कोटेशन क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ माल इस यूनिट के स्टोर में नहट हो गया है ; और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त माल बाजार में किस दर पर बेचा गया तथा स्टोर में नहट हुए माल का बिवरण क्या है और यदि इसे बाजार में नहीं बेचा गया तो पुराने माल का उपयोग विस प्रकार किया गया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग). इशारा शायद नम्बर १ सालबेज यूनिट पठानकोट की ओर है। इस आधार पर सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मुख्य निरीक्षणालयों, जनरल स्टोर्स तथा अन्य सम्बन्ध निरीक्षणालयों में कार्य कर रहे अधिकारी

4995. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कानपुर, दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, जबलपुर तथा गोहाटी में स्थित मुख्य निरीक्षणालयों में इस समय निरीक्षणालयधार पृथक-पृथक कितने मुख्य बैंजानिक अधिकारी, बरिष्ठ बैंजानिक अधिकारी (ग्रेड-२) तथा कनिष्ठ बैंजानिक अधिकारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन अधिकारियों का अवयन उनकी अहंताओं के आधार पर किया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो अधिकारीवार उनकी अहंताओं का ब्योरा क्या है और इन अधिकारियों ने ये अहंताओं का प्राप्त की ओर किन संस्थाओं से प्राप्त की ;

(ग) ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको ऐसे पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया है जिनके लिए उनके पास अपेक्षित अहंताओं नहीं हैं ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि 90 प्रतिशत अधिकारी उन संगठनों में गत 10-20 वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा उनका स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया गया है और यदि हाँ, को उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

पठानकोट स्थित प्रतिरक्षा कम्पनी  
संस्था 1 ए० सी० सी० के

कर्मचारी

4996. श्री हुकम जन्द कछवाय :  
श्री शारदा नन्द :

वया प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) पठानकोट स्थित प्रतिरक्षा कम्पनी  
संस्था 1, ए० सी० सी० में स्थाई तथा अस्थाई  
कर्मचारियों की बतमान संस्था वितनी है तथा  
वहां ठेके के आधार पर नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों  
के रूप में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) वया यह सच है कि विभिन्न विभागों  
में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को सप्ताह में 42  
घण्टे कार्य करना पड़ता है और यदि हाँ, तो  
उनको कितना समयोपर भत्ता दिया जाता  
है ; और

(ग) राजगार कार्यालय के द्वारा कितने  
व्यक्तियों को भर्ती किया गया है तथा उनका  
कम्पनी के कर्मांडिंग आकिसर ने कितने  
व्यक्तियों को सीधे भर्ती किया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
नरेन्द्रसिंह महीडा) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को  
पठानकोट में रक्षा कम्पनी नम्बर 1 ए० सी०  
सी० नाम की किसी रक्षा संस्थान का ज्ञान  
नहीं है ।

Setting up of Electronic computers and  
Radars in Areas vulnerable to  
Floods

4997. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND  
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government  
have in co-operation with the Meteorologi-  
cal Department drawn up a scheme for the  
flood warning system in the country setting

up electronic computers and radars in area  
prone to flash floods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the  
estimated expenditure be to incurred on  
this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND  
POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR  
PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Flood Forecasting  
Centres have been set up in the States of  
Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal,  
Orissa and Assam after taking into account  
the recommendations made by the Com-  
mittee on Scientific Flood Forecasting set  
up in 1963 and the experience gained from  
the experimental Flood Forecasting Unit  
set up a Delhi in 1959. Based on the ex-  
perience of working of these Centres, fur-  
ther Units will be planned, wherever  
necessary, for implementation in the Fifth  
Plan.

A cyclone warning radar has already  
been installed at Visakhapatnam which is in  
operation from April, 1970. Seven more  
radars are expected to be installed along  
the coastline during the Fourth Plan period.  
However, no scheme for flood forecasting  
by setting up electronic computers in areas  
prone to flash floods as such has been drawn  
up.

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश के बीच  
बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में सिचाई विद्युत  
सुविधाएँ

4998. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : वया  
सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) वया उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के  
बीच के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में सिचाई तथा  
विद्युत की उचित सुविधाओं की कमी है ;  
और

(ख) वया सरकार का विचार है कि  
बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में जिली उत्पादन की अपता  
में विस्तार करके इन पिछड़े ज़िलों के आर्थिक  
विकास, सिचाई और पीने के पानी की

समस्याओं का हल किया जाये ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बुन्देलखण्ड का क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य भागों के मुकाबले में सिचाई और विद्युत सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षतया पिछड़ा हुआ है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश का बुन्देलखण्ड का क्षेत्र राज्य की मुख्य बिजली प्रिंट प्रणाली से जुड़ा हुआ है, अतः फिलहाल इस क्षेत्र के विद्युत उत्पादन में कोई विस्तार परिकल्पित नहीं है। यहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, बुन्देलखण्ड के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये राज्य की बत्तमान प्रणाली में विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता पर्याप्त रूप से उपलब्ध है।

यादव रेजिमेंट का बनाया जाना

4999. श्री जगेश्वर यात्रव : चतुर्प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भारतीय सेना में एक 'यादव रेजिमेंट' बनाने के बारे में भूतकाल में कोई अस्पावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सरकार की सेना में भर्ती की नीति के उदारीकरण के दृष्टक किसी ज़ति या सम्प्रदाय के नाम से किसी रेजिमेंट की रचना उस नीति के अनुरूप न होगी।

Indo-Nepal Trade Talks

5000. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : SHRI J. K. CHOWDHURY :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary-level talks between India and Nepal were held in August, 1970 for exploring possibilities of replacing the existing trade and transit treaty which is expiring in October, 1970; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). There were informal exchanges of views between the Secretaries of the two Governments during August, 1970. The exchanges were informal exploratory, and at best preparatory.

Seizing of Arms and Ammunition from Hide-Outs of Underground Nagas

5001. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Security Forces seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition from a hide-out of the underground Nagas near Rukruma village, 13 kilometres from Kohima, on 6th August, 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the arms were Pak. made or China made; and

(d) the number of persons of security forces who were killed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). A group of underground personnel had a brief encounter with a patrol of the security forces in the vicinity of Rekroma village on 6th August, 1970. The underground personnel fled. There was no casualty on either side. During search of the area, the security forces recovered three 303 rifles and 100 rounds of ammunition. These did not bear any markings showing the country of origin.

**Unofficial Journeys by persons accompanying Prime Minister**

**5002. SHRI ONKAR SINGH.** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the 31st July, 1970 in fulfilment of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 429 on the 19th November, 1969 regarding the expenditure incurred on Prime Minister's tours in I. A. F. planes, and state the names and addresses of persons in whose cases the Prime Minister used her discretion for not recovering any money from them and the names of the places where they travelled by I. A. F. planes ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM):** Under the Rules, the Prime Minister has, during official journeys, full discretion to take in the I. A. F. aircraft any other passenger, as considered necessary by her for the purpose of her journey. This discretion was exercised by her in all cases relating to official journeys during the period in question.

As regards unofficial journeys by I.A.F. aircraft the Prime Minister has no discretion to waive recovery of charges from non-entitled persons accompanying her. (The persons who, under the rules, are entitled to travel free of charge during such journeys are the Prime Minister's personal and security staff and her personal attendant.) Charges at the prescribed rates were accordingly recovered from the Prime Minister herself and from non-entitled persons for such journeys during the period. In a few cases payment has not been made so far and action is in hand to effect recoveries.

**पीतल की बस्तुओं और बर्तनों के लिए दिये गये आयात लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग**

**5303. श्री मीठा लाल मीना :** क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पीतल की बस्तुओं तथा बर्तनों सम्बन्धी आयात लाइसेंसों को हाल ही में उन तथा संशिलिष्ट आगे के आयात लाइसेंसों में बदला गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा लाइसेंसों की कीमत कितनी है और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको ऐसे लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं ?

**बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) :** (क) और (ख). पंजीयित नियर्तियों हेतु आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत कोई निर्माता-निर्यातक अथवा किसी पंजीयित नियर्तिक द्वारा नामांकित निर्माता अपने प्रतिपूर्ति लाइसेंस के आधार पर अपने वास्तविक उपयोगता लाइसेंस में उल्लिखित कच्चे माल की मदों और संघटकों का आयात कर सकता है, चाहे इस प्रकार की मद्दें नियर्तित उत्पाद के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त न की जायें। यह दील इस लिए दी गयी है ताकि निर्माता अपनी नियर्ति आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपने उत्पादन की योजना बना सके। इस दील के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर, 1968 तक किये गये नियर्तियों के आधार पर कच्ची ऊन और पोलिस्टर ऐसे का भी आयात अनुमत था जिसके लिये लाइसेंसों के आवेदन-पत्र। फरवरी, 1969 से पूर्व किये गये थे।

प्रश्नाधीन लाइसेंसों के मूल्य और उन व्यक्तियों के नामों के बारे में, जिन्हें ये लाइसेंस दिये गये थे, जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और इस जानकारी को प्राप्त करने में लगने वाला श्रम उससे मिलने वाले लाभ के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

**श्रीनगर को भारतीय सेना के क्षेत्राधिकार से बाहर निकालना**

**5004. श्री मीठालाल मीना :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीनगर को भारतीय सेना के क्षेत्राधिकार से बाहर कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (धो जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Import of Clutch Faces and Brake Linings**  
by Shri R. K. Soni of Ludhiana

5005. THRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri R. K. Soni of Ludhiana has been allowed to import large quantities of Clutch faces and brake linings far in excess of his genuine requirements ;

(b) whether the entire quantities imported have been used in actual production of machines for which the import was intended ;

(c) if not, the action taken against the importer and Government officials responsible for wastage of foreign exchange ;

(d) whether a preferential treatment is being shown to this party ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Mrs. R. K. Machine Tools of Ludhiana with which Shri R. K. Soni is connected, have been issued several licences for the import of raw materials under the category of Actual Users as well as under the Import Policy for erstwhile Export Promotion Scheme. The utilisation of the imported clutch facings and brake linings has been examined. The Examination has revealed that the firm utilised some of the clutch facings and brake linings in the manufacture of machine tools for which they have been registered with Director General of Technical Development. The balance is reported to have been used in the production of diversified products.

(c) to (e). The matter in regard to the use of imported material in diversified products is under examination. In the matter of licensing, no preferential treatment has been given to this party.

आर० के० मशीन इल्स, लुधियाना  
द्वारा लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग

5006. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गत पांच वर्षों से औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों को उत्पादन-प्रधान बनाने की नीति का अनुमान कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आर० के० मशीन इल्स, लुधियाना ने उक्त नीति के अनुसार कार्य नहीं किया है ;

(ग) उन उद्योगपतियों के जिनको आयात लाइसेंसों की सुविधायें दी गई हैं तथा जिन्होंने ऐसी सुविधाओं के लिये आवेदन दिये थे परन्तु जिन्हें ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं की गयी थीं, नाम क्या हैं, तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि किसी औद्योगिक फर्म ने इस बारे में सम्बन्धित नियमों का पालन नहीं किया है, तो सरकार ने उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उष-मंत्री (धो राम सेवक) : (क) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रदान करने का उद्देश्य अवयश्मेव उत्पादन बढ़ाना माना जाता है ।

(ख) तकनीशी विकास का महा-निवेशालय, इस उपकरण की संस्थापित क्षमता की जांच कर रहा है ।

(ग) जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि तथा जब एकत्र हो जाएगी, इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) उपरोक्त भाग (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए फिलहाल यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Survey of Alaknanda Valley for Generation of Power**

5007. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made of the Alaknanda Valley which is reported to have very high potentiality for generation of power ;

(b) whether Government will place on the Table the detailed report of the survey made ; and

(c) action being taken by Government to harness such mighty potentialities for Hydro-Electric Power ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) to (c). The preliminary survey made by the Central Water and Power Commission in respect of power potentialities of the Alaknanda Basin is being followed up by detailed investigations. The U. P. authorities have practically completed investigations on the Vishnu-Prayag Scheme and the project report is under preparation. The Government of Uttar Pradesh propose to take up the Vishnu Prayag Scheme for implementation during the Fifth Plan. Investigations are in progress on the Bowala-Nandprayag and Nandprayag-Langasu Schemes.

**Military Farms run by Defence Department**

5008. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Military Farms run by the Defence Department ;
- (b) the States in which each is located ;
- (c) the acreage of each Farm ; and
- (d) how their production is utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) There are

77 Military Farms Installations in the country, comprising 30 Cattle Holding Farms, 15 Non-cattle Holding Farms, 23 Military Farm Depots and 9 Military Farm Bailing Depots.

(b) and (c). A Statement, giving the requisite information, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4146/70]

(d) Military Farm lands are used primarily for growing green fodder and hay, which are fed to Army animals. Grains and vegetables are also produced where the land holding permits. Grains are generally sold to the Food/Seed Corporation of India or by public auction after meeting the seed requirements of the Farms ; vegetables are generally supplied to troops. The dairy products are issued to service personnel and other authorised personnel.

**Deterioration of stock of Low Grade Tobacco kept for Export**

5009. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 25 per cent of the 3.11 million kg. of accumulated stock of low-grade tobacco kept for export deteriorated to such an extent that it ceased to be exportable ;

(b) the reasons for delaying the decision to remove minimum floor prices thereby allowing the wastage of precious exportable tobacco ; and

(c) whether all exportable stocks have by now been cleared as envisaged earlier ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). There was some accumulation of low grades of tobacco which have been partly exported. Deterioration of tobacco takes place due to passage of time and bad storage. The proposals to remove minimum floor prices for lower grades made by the Tobacco Export Promotion Council was immediately accepted. Efforts are being made to clear the old stocks of tobacco as early as possible.

**Collaboration with Congo in Copper and Zinc Mining**

5010. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether Government proposed to extent the area of cooperation with the Government of Congo in Zinc and Copper mining on the pattern of proposed collaboration in diamond mining ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

**Absorption of Employees of Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, in National Sample Survey Organisation**

5011. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, are to be screened on the basis of police reports and/or medical examination before their absorption in the National Sample Survey Organisation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that permanent workers of the Indian Statistical Institute are being denied permanency of service in National Sample Survey Organisation ; and

(d) whether Government have taken steps to redress these and other grievances of the Indian Statistical Institute staff.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Under the rules, verification of character and antecedents and medical examination of every person proposed to be appointed in Government service are necessary conditions. The Indian Statistical Institute Workers' Organisation has suggested that these requirements should be waived in the case of ISI employees who are to be absorbed in Government service. This suggestion is under consideration.

(c) The benefits relating to permanent, i. e. regular, employees of the Indian Statistical Institute are different from those of permanent Government servants. The ISI workers would continue to be entitled to their existing benefits after absorption in Government service.

(d) Does not arise as the lines on which the absorption of staff in Government service are yet to be finalised.

**Underground tests for striking oil in the Oil Rich regions**

5012. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Krishna Menon warned that underground tests aimed at striking oil in the oil rich regions of the country would have dangerous effects ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has seen newspaper reports.

(b) Government is aware of the possible harmful effects of underground nuclear explosions for peaceful uses. The possibility of dangerous environmental contamination and consequent ecological changes through residual radioactivity require detailed study before this technology can be applied.

**Pak Citizens Army**

5013. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHARY : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the creation of Pakistan Citizens Army ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Some irregular forces like Dafai Mujahid and Ali Barq have been raised in Pakistan and Pakistan

occupied Kashmir. In a recent Press Conference at Rawalpindi, Air Marshal Aasghar Khan (Retd.) urged the Government of Pakistan to raise a citizen's army.

**चम्बल परियोजना के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दी गई सुविधाएं**

5014. श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बल परियोजना के परिणामस्वरूप हटाये गये व्यक्तियों को आवश्यक सुविधाएं देने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) उन्हें जल तथा विद्युत की सप्लाई में कुछ रियायतें देने के बारे में अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं?

**सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) उन किसानों को मुआबजा और पुनर्वास अनुदान दिया जा चुका है जिनकी भूमि और सम्पत्ति अर्जित कर ली गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उनको किस्तों पर, कृषि के लिए विस्तृत भूमि अलाट की गई है। प्रत्येक परिवार को आवास के लिए भूमि का प्लाट भी मुफ्त अलाट किया गया है। नये बसाये गये ग्रामों में ये सुविधाएं दी गई हैं—स्कूल, भवन, औषधालय, चौपाल, कुएं लौर पहुँच सड़कें जो कि सरकारी लागत पर निर्मित किए गए हैं।

(ख) कृषि उपयोग के लिए विजली की दरों में दी गई रियायतों को छोड़ कर, अन्य किसी काम के लिए विजली और पानी रियाती दरों पर देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

चित्तूर जिले में रावतभाटा कस्बे और मेंसरोंगढ़ के बीच चम्बल नदी पर उपरिपुल का निर्माण

5015 श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यातायात की सुगमता के लिये चित्तूर जिले में रावतभाटा कस्बे और मेंसरोंगढ़ के बीच चम्बल नदी पर एक उपरिपुल के निर्माण कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है।

**सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** मेंसरोंगढ़ के समीप चम्बल नदी पर मुख्य पुल के कार्य का ठेका पहले ही दे दिया गया है और मानसून के तुरंत पश्चात् उस पर कार्य आरंभ होने की सम्भावना है। दोनों तरफ पहुँच मार्गों पर कार्य पहले से ही हाथ में लिया हुआ है। इस पुल के प्रयोग के लिए 1972 के आरंभ में तैयार होने की संभावना है।

राजस्थान नहर को पूरा करने के लिए किये गये उपाय

5016. श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए कोई पहल की है;

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

(ग) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार का विचार राजस्थान नहर को अपने नियंत्रणाधीन करके तथा उसे एक राष्ट्रीय नहर मान कर उसे शीघ्र पूरा करने का है?

**सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) तथा (ख). उपलब्ध संसाधनों के अनुसार राजस्थान नहर परियोजना की शीघ्र कियान्विति के लिये इष्टतम घन राशियों की व्यवस्था बरने के लिये सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। 1968-69

के दौरान राजस्थान को इस परियोजना के लिये राज्य योजना में निर्वाचित राशियों के आलावा 3.5 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त सहायता दी गई। 1969-70 के दौरान भी इस परियोजना के लिये 3.20 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त सहायता दी गई। चौथी योजना के प्रारूप में राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिये व्यवस्थित 27 करोड़ रुपये के मूल परिव्यय को योजना आयोग के साथ सलाह करके लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये किया जा रहा है जिससे चौथी योजना के अन्त तक परियोजना का चरण एक काफी हद तक पूरा हो सकेगा।

(ग) बहुत सिक्काई परियोजनाओं को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले ले, इस प्रदेश की राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद ने जांच की थी और सभी सम्बन्धित बातों पर विचार करते हुए, परिषद निरांय किया कि ये परियोजनाएं राज्य की योजनाओं का बंग बनी रहें। राज्य की प्रशासनिक और तकनीकी मशीनरी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के निर्माण के लिये पर्याप्त हैं। केवल साधनों की तंगी ही बाधा बन रही है।

#### Central Assistance to the West Bengal Government for Sinking of Tubewells

5017. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government scheme to sink 20,000 tubewells to facilitate irrigation during the Fourth Plan is not likely to be implemented in full due to lack of adequate credit facilities from the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre propose to give any special assistance to the State to ensure full implementation of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government, the

West Bengal Government has targeted 20,000 shallow tubewells for the current year. The State Government has provided Rs. 126 lakhs in their Annual Budget which will permit sinking of 6,000 shallow tubewells only. About Rs. 180 lakhs will be necessary for energising these tubewells. Another Rs. 770 lakhs will be required for completing the remaining 14,000 shallow tubewells. The State Government report that help from the nationalised banks is expected to be just nominal.

No proposal has so far been received by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for any special assistance for ensuring the implementation of the programme of sinking 20,000 shallow tubewells. The State Government have, however, very recently requested the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for an additional allocation of Rs. 300 lakhs outside the State Plan, for shallow tubewells (Rs. 180 lakhs for purchasing pumps for operating 6000 shallow tubewells and Rs. 120 lakhs for sinking and commissioning another 2400 shallow tubewells).

#### Peace Efforts by India to Solve Crisis in Indo-China

5018. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India intend to take any initiative to solve the crisis in Indo-China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government of India are constantly in touch with all the parties concerned in the conflict in Indo-China with a view to assisting in bringing about restoration of peace. The substance and details of these contacts are confidential. In our view substantive progress in the Paris talks, and the discussion among the parties in Laos offer the best opportunities at present for progress towards a peace settlement, in Indo-China.

#### Espionage in Chandigarh

5019. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstamped Question No. 7036 on the 22nd April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether investigation in regard to the espionage in Chandigarh has been completed;

(b) if so, the names of the arrested persons, charges against each person and the action taken against each one of them;

(c) how many of them belong to the Air Force; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to see that our military secrets do not leak out?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Six persons have been charge-sheeted u/s 3/9/10 of the Official Secrets Act. Three of them belong to the Air Force. The trial is proposed to be held in camera. It would not be in the public interest to give any further details.

(d) Security arrangements have been further tightened.

**Rent of Residential Accommodation Occupied by Bhakra Management Board**

5020 SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chandigarh Administration have urged the Bhakra Management Board to pay the difference of rent between 10 per cent of the employees' salary and the economic rent being charged by the Union Territory for the residential accommodation occupied by its employees; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Bhakra Management Board have urged that the Board should be considered at par with the States of Haryana and Punjab in the matter of occupation of residential accommodation provided by the Chandigarh Administration and as such they should not be charged more than the Economic rent, and that payment of the difference between the Economic rent and 10% of the pay of the concerned employees, should be deferred for the time being. The Bhakra Management Board has now constructed its own Colony at Chandigarh and its staff occupying the Chandigarh Administrations quarters are likely to be moved shortly to the new colony.

**Invitation to Press Correspondents at the Press Conference addressed by Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission**

5021. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission addressed a Press Conference, recently, in New Delhi;

(b) the names of the English, Hindi and other languages dailies and their accredited correspondents who were invited to this official Press Conference and those who attended it;

(c) whether all accredited correspondents and local editors are invited for the Press Conference attended by the Prime Minister when organized by Press Information Bureau; and

(d) what are the reasons behind the Information Wing of the Prime Minister's Secretariat in not following the P. I. B. policy of non-discrimination?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The invitation was issued to all the Press Correspondents accredited to the Government of India, numbering about 330. More than 100 correspondents attended.

Names of Pressmen who attend press conference are not usually noted.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The invitation in this case also was issued by the Press Information Bureau. Since it went to all accredited correspondents, the question of discrimination does not arise.

#### Export of Indian Films for Exhibition Abroad

5022. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State :

(a) whether private traders and film distributors export Indian films for exhibition abroad;

(b) if so, the number of such companies who carried on such business last year; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned during the last three years by the export of Indian films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A large number of parties are exporting Films abroad but it is difficult to indicate their precise number.

(c) The foreign exchange earned through export of films during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1967-68	389
1968-69	295
1969-70	435

मध्य प्रदेश विजली बोर्ड द्वारा छह वर्ष का उपयोग न किया जाना

5023. श्री गं. च. दीक्षित : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विजली के

जनरेटरों तथा अन्य उपकरणों की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश विजली बोर्ड ने बैंकों से प्राप्त ऋण का उपयोग नहीं किया है तथा क्या यह कमी उक्त वस्तुओं की उत्पादन क्षमता न होने के कारण है ;

(ख) क्या इस कमी के बावजूद कुछ कारखानों में क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) यदि इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन देश में नहीं किया जाता तो इनका आयात न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ.) इस मामले में उक्त बोर्ड ने क्या कायंवाही की है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश विजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि जननियों और सम्बद्ध उपस्कर के लिये बैंकों द्वारा किया गया ऐसा कोई ऋण नहीं रहता जिस का उपयोग न किया गया हो ।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में खिड़के क्षेत्रों का विकास

5024. श्री गं. च. दीक्षित : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन क्षेत्रों का विकास किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा 1970-71 में इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए प्रत्येक क्षेत्र हेतु कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 में इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए क्षेत्रवार केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अब्दु शर्कित मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) दिनांक 3-12-1969 को पूछे गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2564 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह पिछ्के क्षेत्रों की अपनी विशिष्ट स्कीमों का निर्देश अपनी चौथी योजना परिव्यय में करें, यह परिव्यय 393 करोड़ रुपये निश्चित किया गया है। इनके बारे में राज्य सरकार से सूचना को प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) राज्यों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता इकट्ठा क्षणों (ब्लॉक लोन्स) और इकट्ठा अनुदानों (ब्लॉक प्रान्ट्स) के रूप में उपलब्ध की जायेगी और किसी विशिष्ट क्षेत्र से सम्बद्ध नहीं होगी।

**बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल को सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में लेना**

5025. श्री गं० च० वीक्षित : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल, लि० (म० प्र०) को नाजुक आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण सरकार का इसे अपने अधिकार में लेने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मिल को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्य-बाही करने का विचार है जिससे निर्धन कर्मचारी बेरोजगार न हो जाएं?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग) . केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियन) अधि-

नियम के अधीन इस मिल की पूर्ण तथा समग्र जांच करने के लिए एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की जा चुकी है। जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने पर ही उपरोक्त अधिनियम के प्रधीन इस मिल का प्रबन्ध अपने अधिकार में लेने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

**मध्य प्रदेश में सूती कपड़ा उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण**

5026. श्री गं० च० वीक्षित : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश के सूती कपड़ा उद्योग को नवीनतम मशीनरी देने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश की उन विभिन्न सूती कपड़ा मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन में ऐसी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग) . मध्य प्रदेश में सूती कपड़ा उद्योग को नवीनतम मशीनरी देने के लिए अभी तक कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं बनाई गई है।

**सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा जब्त की गई वस्तुओं को संनिक कैन्टीनों के माध्यम से जबानों को देना जाना**

5027. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी पार्टनर्स, भारतीय आप्रवासियों (विदेशों में बसे) अथवा उनके विदेशी मित्रों से केन्द्रीय सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा जब्त किये गए कपड़ा घड़ियों आदि सामान को 1968-69 और 1969-70 में भारतीय जबानों में विक्री के लिये कितनी संनिक कैन्टीनों में लाया गया

था तथा इनके क्रय विक्रय के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया बदलाई गई थी; और

(स) उक्त वस्तुओं का ब्योरा क्या है तथा उनका मूल्य कितना है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र सिंह महोदा) : (क) तथा (स). यूनिटों द्वारा चलाई गई कंटीनें कुछ हजार है। चुनी द्वारा जब्त किए गए सामान की अ.नी आवश्यकताएं यह कंटीनें सीधे चुनी विविधरणों में प्राप्त करती हैं। 1968-69 1969-70 में ऐसे स्थारे गए सामान के विवरण और उनके मूल्य के बारे में सूचना सहज प्राप्त नहीं है। इस सूचना को इवट्ठा करने में अन्तर्गत प्रयास प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप न होगा।

**Setting up of a Board of Technical Consultants for Brahmaputra Flood Control Board**

5028. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Board of Technical Consultants has been set up for the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board; and

(b) if so, the detailed reasons for setting up of such a board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). While setting up the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission, the Government of Assam have also constituted a Board of Technical Consultants to review the work of Commission and advise on the complicated problems which might arise during planning, designing and execution of the flood control schemes in the Brahmaputra Valley.

**Power Supply in Cooch-Behar and Neighbouring Areas**

5029. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of serious dislocation of power supply in Cooch Behar

and neighbouring areas even after installation of one small generating set at Cooch-Behar, the sufferings of consumers, and small traders are on an increasing scale;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to install at least one more generating set at Cooch-Behar to give relief to the local people;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such generating sets are available in Assam which can be purchased without any difficulty; and

(d) if so, when Government propose its installation and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d). Except for restrictions on the power supply to industrial consumers during peak hours in the evening, no other restriction have been imposed on the supply of power to consumers in Cooch-Behar. The further augmentation of the capacity of the local diesel generation station by the addition of one more diesel set is under consideration of the West Bengal Government. The West Bengal Government are also making enquiries in respect of any diesel generating sets which can be spared by the Assam State Electricity Board.

**Extension of Rural Electrification Scheme to North Bengal**

5030. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to extend a rural electrification scheme in North Bengal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the area and the names of the villages that will be covered under the scheme in the Districts of Cooch-Behar and Jalpaiguri;

(c) whether any special scheme has been taken up by the Government to augment energised pumps for irrigation purposes particularly in the tobacco growing areas of the District of Cooch-Behar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :** (a) to (d). The State Government have been requested to prepare coordinated programmes for energisation of wells in the various districts of the state including drought affected areas and in districts (including Cooch-Behar) in North Bengal where there is scope for utilisation of groundwater resources. The State Government proposes to electrify 120 villages in the districts of Cooch-Behar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur during the Fourth Plan. Surveys are in progress. Details of the villages to be electrified and pumpsets/tubewells to be energised would be available after the surveys are completed.

#### **Thermal Project in North Bengal**

**5031. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to start one big thermal project in North Bengal in view of continual power failure from Jaldhaka Hydel project;

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to the date of its installation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :** (a) to (c). For meeting the power demands in North Bengal and North Bihar, the feasibility of locating a thermal power station north of Ganga is under investigation at present.

#### **Assistance given to Indian Nationals by Indian Embassies in Foreign Countries**

**5032. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance given by the Indian Embassies during last one year to Indian nationals; (i) who were found staying in foreign countries without valid passports (ii) whose passport had expired (iii) who had been apprehended for entering the foreign country illegally;

(b) the total amount of money the embassies had to spend for arranging departure of Indian Nationals from foreign countries under category (iii) above;

(c) the details of the said money recovered from the persons concerned or their guarantee for the last one year with reference to United Kingdom and European countries?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :**

(a) (i) and (ii). The Indian Mission/Posts abroad revalidate the invalid and expired Indian passports of Indian nationals, on application, on the merits of each case. If the Missions/Posts are satisfied that the holders of such invalid and expired passports have not since acquired any other nationality, the passports are renewed if their life of six years has not expired, otherwise fresh passports are granted on payment of the usual fees, subject to usual formalities.

(iii) Indian nationals entering a foreign country illegally are normally required to be deported by that country at their own cost and our Missions/Posts are not required to spend money for their deportation. They only issue emergency certificates to such persons for their direct return to India, after verification of their Indian nationality.

(b) The Government of India had spent a sum of Rs. 26,140/- during the last one year for arranging repatriation of a batch of 91 Indian nationals under category (iii) above from Bandar Abbas (Iran), as a special case, as it was not a normal case of repatriation, since that country had refused to meet the cost of their deportation to India. These illicit immigrants were, therefore, repatriated by the Indian Embassy against their individual undertakings to repay the cost of repatriation, etc.

(c) Indian nationals are not deported at the cost of the Government of India from the United Kingdom and European countries. Hence the question of any recovery from them or their guarantors of the amount spent on them does not arise.

**Information Bulletins brought out by Indian Embassy/Mission in Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan**

5033. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Nepal and the Missions in Bhutan and Sikkim bring out any information bulletin, newsletter etc. to project the correct image of India in these countries and also to counter the impressions which are sought to be created by political parties through the local press; and

(b) if not, whether Government have considered the feasibility of such a procedure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Our Missions in Kathmandu and Gangtok bring out the following information bulletins, news-letters, Indiagrams etc. :—

**Kathmandu—**

- (1) Bharat Samachar—a Weekly brought out in Nepali language.
- (2) Large numbers of press notes and Indiagrams etc.

**Gangtok**—(for publicity material Gangtok covers both Sikkim and Bhutan).

- (1) Himalaya Sandesh, a fortnightly in Nepali language.
- (2) Pragati—a Quarterly brought out in Nepali and Tibetan languages.
- (3) A daily bulletin which is also brought out in English, Nepali and Tibetan languages.
- (4) In addition, a significant number of *ad-hoc* publications, press notes etc. are also issued.

**Hiring Of Bungalows by Chief Engineer, North Western Zone, Chandigarh**

5034. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Engineer, North Western Zone, Chandigarh, has hired some bungalows for his office purposes in Chandigarh;

(b) how much rent has been paid for all the bungalows upto the 31st March, 1970 and who are the owners of those bungalows; and

(c) the steps taken to curtail such heavy expenditures for maintaining such offices?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) :**

(a) to (c). There are 8 bungalows at present on hire by Government for the office of the Chief Engineer, North Western Zone, Chandigarh. The oldest hiring is of 1963. The total rent paid till 31st March 1970 for these 8 bungalows is approximately Rs. 1,65,901/-. The rent paid is considered reasonable. It is however proposed to construct in due course accommodation for the office of the Chief Engineer in the military area of Chandigarh.

The names of the owners of the 8 bungalows are:—

- (i) Shri B. D. Bali.
- (ii) Shri Sohan Singh Sethi.

- (iii) Smt. B. K. Phoolka.
- (iv) Shri Rattan Lal Nag.
- (v) Dr. (Mrs.) S. Babbar.
- (vi) Shri Surinder Pal Singh.
- (vii) Shri K. C. Kohli.
- (viii) Shri Sunder Lal.

**Setting up of a Committee by North Regional Electricity Board to Survey Hydel Potentialities**

**5035. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the North Regional Electricity Board had set up a Committee of Experts to survey hydel potentialities of the region and to draw up a programme for advance investigation ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** Yes, Sir—the Northern Regional Electricity Board at its meeting on 3rd and 4th July, 1970, decided to set up a Committee to scrutinise, on the basis of preliminary studies, all potential hydro sites in the Northern Region. The Committee would also assess the funds required for further investigations to be carried out by the State Government concerned.

**Deplorable Condition of National Science Library Housed in National Physical Laboratory, Delhi**

**5036. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention has been drawn to the deplorable condition in which a large number of books, periodicals and science journals are kept in gunny bags, instead of being properly displayed in suitable shelves in the National Science Library housed in the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government intend to take to preserve the scientific literature properly to make this library a reference house to use by scholars ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPART-**

**MENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PAINT) :** (a) Part of the Library of Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre is located in the National Physical Laboratory Library INSDOC does not have not enough library space. A consignment of foreign language patents received recently by INSDOC packed in hassiyan is being processed for display in the Library.

(b) The establishment of a National Science Library and a separate building for it are under consideration as part of the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the CSIR.

**Setting up of Department of Minorities**

**5037. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Department of Minorities to be attached to the Prime Minister is proposed to be set up ;

(b) if so, the functions thereof ;

(c) the estimated expenditure annually, recurring, and non-recurring, for setting up such a Department ; and

(d) when the department is likely to come into being ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) :** (a) No, Sir.

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

सेनाध्यक्ष के निवास स्थान पर संसद सदस्यों तथा जवानों द्वारा किया गया प्रदर्शन

**5038. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद सदस्यों तथा जवानों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में सेनाध्यक्ष के निवास स्थान पर हाल में एक प्रदर्शन किया था;

(ख) क्या उक्त कार्यवाई वैध थो;  
 (ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि भविष्य में ऐसे प्रदर्शन न हों;  
 (घ) उनकी मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार का विचार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवनराम) : (क) से (ङ) : सेनाध्यक्ष के निवास स्थान के सामने 13 जुलाई, 1970 को स्थानीय आई. एन. टी. यू. सी. प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने एक प्रदर्शन संगठित किया था। इस प्रदर्शन में किसी जवान या संसत्सदस्य के भाग लेने की सूचना नहीं है। मांग कुछ सैनिक प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कई शिकायतों के लिए जांच करने के लिए थी। इन शिकायतों का निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय तथा विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी

5039. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय तथा विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में 31 जुलाई, 1970 को काम कर रहे अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की वर्ग-वार संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का काम चलाऊ जाना था ;

(ग) गत एक वर्ष में हिन्दी सीखने वाले अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) इस समय कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) इनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ग	मुख्यालय	विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशन	योग
श्रेणी एक	234	323	557
श्रेणी-दो	193	189	382
(राजपत्रित)	617	623	1240
(अ-राजपत्रित)	592	163	755
श्रेणी-तीन	546	224	770
श्रेणी-चार			
योग	2182	1522	3704

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

(ग) जून 1969 और 1970 के बीच जितने लोगों ने हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना की जो विभिन्न परीक्षाएं पास की हैं, उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

परीक्षा	अधिकारी	कर्मचारी
प्रबोध	3	15
प्रवीण	1	11
प्राज्ञ	—	10

(घ) हिन्दी शिक्षण कक्षाओं के लिए दो अधिकारी और बत्तीस कर्मचारी नामजद किए गए हैं।

प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा प्रतिरक्षा के बारे में नियुक्त कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशें

5040. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा प्रतिरक्षा के बारे में नियुक्त कार्यकारी दल ने क्या क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के, रक्षा मामलों पर अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट रक्षा मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं, और उसका निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपकरण द्वारा दिल्ली में भूम के अन्वर लाइनों का विद्युत्या जाना

5041. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या हिन्दू तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपकरण ने दिल्ली नगर में भूमिगत विजली की लाइनें बिछाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है और उक्त व्यय में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना भाग होगा ?

सिल्वाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) . दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान का अनुमान है कि दिल्ली में शीर्षोंपरि विद्युत प्रणाली के एक बहुत बड़े भाग को भूगत प्रणाली में परिणत करने पर 29 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे । वर्तमान वित्तीय तंग स्थिति में इस प्रस्ताव को चरणों में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, दिल्ली विद्युत

प्रदाय संस्थान चांदनी चौक के इलाके में शीर्षोंपरि येन को भूगत मेन में बदलने के लिए एक स्थीम तैयार कर रहा है जिस पर 25 लाख रुपये व्यय होंगे । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस स्कीम पर धन लगाने के प्रश्न पर तब विचार किया जाएगा जब यह स्कीम दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान से प्राप्त हो जाएगी ।

#### Making *All India Handloom Board* as a Statutory Board

5042. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for making the All India Handloom Board into a Statutory Board ; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be materialised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). It has already been decided to convert the All India Handloom Board into a statutory body and steps are being taken to implement this decision.

#### Import of Cotton

5043. SHRI YASH PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the quantum of cotton imported per year and the names of the countries from where the cotton is imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : Imports of cotton during the last three cotton years (September-August) were as under :—

Year	Imports (in lakh bales)
1966-67	7.82
1967-68	7.78
1968-69	4.29

Important countries from which cotton is imported are :—U. A. R., Sudan, U. S. A. and East African countries.

**Scheme of Export Credit and guarantee Corporation to encourage Export to Technical Services**

5044. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation has introduced some new schemes to encourage the export of technical services and to help Indian firms to take up construction works abroad; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation has introduced some new schemes to encourage the export of technical services and to help Indian firms take up construction works abroad.

(b) (i) *Services Policy* : The ECGC, which has so far been covering credit risks on export of goods only, has now introduced "Services Policy" which will protect Indian firms against the risk of non-payment of services rendered to foreign parties, in the form of technical or professional services, royalties, hiring and leasing, copyright fees, etc. The ECGC will pay 90% of the loss suffered by the insured.

(ii) *Packing Credit for Services* : Banks make available credit to Indian firms which secure orders for execution of construction works abroad or for rendering technical or professional services to foreign parties for meeting some preliminary expenses in India. The new scheme will protect the banks against 66-2/3% of any loss that may arise due to the insolvency of the 'exporter' or his protracted default.

(iii) *Extension of the scope of Export Performance Guarantee* : The ECGC has also extended the scope of its Export Performance Guarantee to cover guarantees given by Indian banks to banks in a foreign country in respect of advances made by the

foreign bank in local currency to the Indian firm doing construction works or rendering services to parties in that foreign country. This guarantee will be in the nature of a counter-guarantee to the Indian banks; should the bank suffer a loss in respect of the guarantee issued to the foreign bank, the ECGC would make good 66-2/3% of the loss in terms of its Export Performance Guarantee.

**Acceptance of Tender for the Construction of Jangipur Barrage under Farakka Barrage**

5045. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that tenders were invited for Jangipur Barrage on 27th December, 1967 under the Farakka Barrage Project ;

(b) whether the tender of one Calcutta firm was the lowest ;

(c) the reasons for rejecting the tender of Calcutta firm which was the lowest and instead accepting the tender M/s. Hindustan Construction Co. which was higher ; and

(d) whether Government propose to hold and inquiry into the matter and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDRESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Tender for Jangpur Barrage were invited on 20-11-1967 and the Tenders were opened on 29-12-1967.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In allotting work on the Farakka Barrage project, the authorities have to take into consideration the tenders technical and financial capability to undertake the type of job tendered, their ability to complete the job by the stipulated dates, their resources regarding the right type and number of machinery to be brought to site, requirements of foreign exchange etc. The tenders for all the major works of the Project are considered by a high level Tender Committee of officials, consisting technical experts and the representatives of the

Ministry of Finance and the administrative Ministry. The Tenders for the Jangipur Barrage were also accordingly considered by this Committee. After taking the above factors into consideration, the committee came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to entrust the work of this magnitude and nature to the lowest tenderer.

(d) In view of the above ten question of holding any inquiry into the matter does not arise.

**Acceptance of tender for Construction of Bagmari syphon under Farakka Barrage Project**

5046. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tenders were invited on 22nd August, 1967 for the construction of Bagmari Syphon under Farakka Barrage Project;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tender of a Calcutta firm was lower than the tender of M/s Hindustan Construction Company;

(c) whether the firm whose tender was lowest was called to appear before the Tender Committee on 18th November 1967 but their tender was not accepted and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for raising the original time limit of 1½ years to 2 years; and

(e) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry into the matter and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Tenders were invited on 28.6.67 and opened on 22.8.67.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. In allotting work on the Farakka Barrage Project, the authorities have to take into consideration the tenderers' technical and financial capability to under-

take the type of job tendered, their ability to complete the job by the stipulated dates, their resources regarding the right type and number of machinery to be brought to site, requirements of foreign exchange etc. The tenders for all the major works of the Project are considered by a high level Tender Committee of officials, consisting of technical experts and the representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the administrative Ministry. The tenders for the Bagmari Syphon were also accordingly considered by this Committee. After taking the above factors into consideration, the Committee came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to entrust the work of this magnitude and nature to the lowest tenderer.

(d) The peeriod of construction has not been raised. The work has been completed in two working seasons as contemplated.

(e) In view of the above the question of holding any inquiry into the matter does not arise.

**Estimated time for India to reach the "Take Off" Stage**

5047. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the basis of the final Fouth Five Year Plan, India is not to reach the take-off stage even by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, the estimated time limit by which India will reach the "take off" stage according to the final Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir. The Fouth Five Year Plan visualises that by the end of the Fifth Plan the economy will be in a position to sustain on a self-reliant basis a satisfactory pace of development of 6—6.5 per

cent a year, "Reaching the take off stage" would be a rather imprecise way of expressing the same idea.

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

**Scientific Philosophy of Planning in the 'Preface to the Fourth Five Year Plan'**

5048. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of the scientific philosophy of planning if given in the 'Preface to the Fourth Five Year Plan'; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Preface to the Fourth Five Year Plan, which was laid on the Table of the House on August 7, 1970, speaks for itself and requires no further comment from its author. In the main, the intention of the Preface was to highlight certain aspects and objectives of the Fourth Plan and to seek the determined co-operation of the people in the fulfilment of those objectives.

**Sanctioned Schemes of Irrigation for Himachal Pradesh during Fourth Plan**

5049. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the large, medium and small Irrigation Schemes sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and amount set aside for the purpose;

(b) the Scheme out of the ones started during the last Five Year Plan completed during 1968 and 1969-70 and how much area of land will be irrigated by them;

(c) details of the schemes of the Third Five Year Plan which were either not started at all or have not been completed as yet;

(d) how much area of land in Himachal Pradesh has been planned to be irrigated by the end of the 4th Five Year Plan and what would be total expenditure estimated thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No major or medium irrigation schemes have been proposed by the Himachal Pradesh Administration. In the Minor Irrigation programme, administered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, an outlay of Rs. 255 lakhs has been proposed as follows :

	<i>Name of scheme</i>	<i>Amount set aside for IV Plan (Rs. lakhs )</i>
I.	FLOW SCHEMES (STATE WORKS)	
	(i) Spillover from III plan	20.82
	(ii) New Schemes	49.91
II.	LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES	
	(a) From Khuds	
	(i) Spillover from III Plan	30.33
	(ii) New Schemes	52.79
	(b) FROM TUBEWELLS	
	(i) Spillover from III Plan	30.17
	(ii) New schemes.	4.50
III.	PRIVATE MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS	45.00
IV.	PRIVATE KUHIS RENOVATION	15.00
V.	APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME	6.48
		255.00

(b) As reported by the Himachal Pradesh Administration, lists of schemes completed in 1968-69 and 1969-70, indicating the area to be irrigated, are given in statements I and II, laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-4147/70]

(c) The details of schemes included in the III Five Year Plan, which have not so far been taken up and the details of schemes which have been started but not yet completed, are given in Statements III and IV, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4147/70]

(d) The Himachal Pradesh Administration have reported that an additional area of 25,000 acres, at an estimated cost of Rs. 255 lakhs, is proposed to be brought under irrigation by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### **Increase in Pay of Army Personnel**

**5050. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the grades of pay in 1966 and those to-day, from a soldier to Colonel in the Army, and what are their total emoluments at present ;

(b) whether Government are examining the question of increasing their salaries taking into consideration the increasing prices of commodities ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** (a) Two statements showing grades of pay and emoluments existing in 1966 and at present in respect of Infantry soldiers and officers upto the rank of Colonel are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4148/70].

(b) and (c). Government have already appointed a Pay Commission whose terms of reference include a review of the pay structure of personnel belonging to the Armed Forces.

#### **Service conditions of the Tea Board Employees**

**5051. SHRI VALMIKI CHOWDHARY :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea Board Employees are governed by the Foundamental Rules ;

(b) if so, whether the benefit of super-annuation at the age of 60 years, is being denied to pre-1938 entrants of the Tea Board ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :** (a) to (c). Service conditions of the Tea Board Employees are governed by the Tea Board By-Laws, 1955 framed under the Tea Act, 1954 and the Tea Rules, 1954 and as approved by the Government According to By-Law 30 of the Tea Board By-Laws 1955 all employees of the Tea Board excepting those holding posts carrying a pay or scale of pay, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 110/- per month shall retire from the service of the Board at the age of 58. Employees of the Board holding posts carrying a pay or scale of pay the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 110 per month, shall retire at the age of 60.

#### **Diesel Generating Sets for Imphal**

**5052. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 5647 on the 8th April, 1970 and state :

(a) the total number of diesel generating sets which have actually been purchased till date and how many of them have been brought down to Imphal ;

(b) whether the sets have started supplying power ; and

(c) if the reply to (a) be in the affirmative, the details of the purchases made, the price paid per generating set, name of the Board which supplied the sets, and the capacity per set ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Government of Manipur and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Payment of Compensation to the Dependents of the Late Shri R. K. Ibochaobi Singh**

5053. SHRI M. MEGHCHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3527 on the 18th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the payment of compensation has already been made to the dependents of the late Shri R. K. Ibochaobi Singh ; and

(b) if so, the person to whom the compensation was paid, the date of the payment made and the amount of compensation thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Rs. 7,000 was paid as compensation to the widow of late Shri R. K. Ibochaobi Singh on the 10th July, 1970.

**Strength of Electricity and Project Divisions of Manipur**

5054. SHRI M. MEGHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 2067 on the 9th March, 1970 (item Nos. 11 and 12 of the Annexure enclosed thereto), Unstarred Question No. 5649 on the 8th April, 1970 and be pleased to state :

(a) the correct staff strength including work-charged staff of both the Electricity Division, Manipur ; and

(b) the reasons for giving different figures for the work-charged staff strength in reply to the above mentioned three unstarred questions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**State Planning Board for Manipur**

5055. SHRI MEGHACHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question 1561 on the 5th August, 1970 and state :

(a) the composition of the State Planning Board (Manipur) and the names of members who attended the meeting of the Board on August, 30 and September 2, 1968 to discuss the draft Plan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are two other Committees in Manipur who are also expected to take part in discussing the draft plan outlines for Manipur ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not consulting them at all ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (a) to (c). The information is awaited from Manipur Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**West German Protest note to India Regarding Diplomatic Ties with East Germany at Consulate Level**

5056. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Germany have sent any protest note to the Government of India against their decision to have diplomatic ties with East Germany at Consulate level :

(b) if so, the contents thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDER PAL SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

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

### दानापुर छावनी क्षेत्र में दर्नेया नाला

5057. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना जिले में मानेर पुलिस याने के अधीन क्षेत्र में दर्नेया नाला दानापुर छावनी से हो कर जाता है और सोन नदी में गिरता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि छावनी अधिकारी वर्षा ऋतु में उपर्युक्त नाले का मछली पकड़ने के लिये ठेका देते हैं :

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि मछली पकड़ने वाले मछली पकड़ने के उपर्युक्त नाले में कुछ रुकावटें पैदा कर देते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पानी की गति धीमी हो जाती है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप माना याना के हजारों एकड़ की धान की फसल प्रत्येक वर्ष बिल्कुल तबाह हो जाती है ; और

(ड) इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महोड़ा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) छावनी अधिकरण नाले की ढलान के हिस्से के मछली पकड़ने के अधिकारों का वार्षिक निपटान करते हैं।

(ग) सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं कि काटे से मछली पकड़ने वाले जल के स्वतंत्र प्रवाह को रोक देते हैं।

(घ) तथा (ड). उपरोक्त (ग) के उत्तर समक्ष प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

### Compensation for land acquired from Mubarakpur (Danapur Cantonment) Village Farmers

5058. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the land belonging to the farmers of Mubarakpur village near Danapur Cantt, which had been under Government's occupation since 1962, has been acquired by Government ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that orders have been issued by Government for making payment of compensation to the farmers for the said land ;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that compensation has not so far been paid to them, despite their repeated requests ;

(d) if so, the reasons for this inordinate delay ; and

(e) the action Government propose to take to expedite payment of compensation to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) to (c). Government sanction for the acquisition of approximately 77.47 acres of land in village Mubarakpur, (Danopore Cantonment) was issued on 10-10-1969. The acquisition proceedings have yet to be finalised by the Land Acquisition Officer, Patna. It is the responsibility of the Land Acquisition Officer to fix the acquisition compensation in accordance with law and disburse the same. The Land Acquisition Officer has been requested to expedite the finalisation of the acquisition proceedings. Meanwhile, rental compensation has been paid to the owners for the period ending June, 1969.

**Indian Capital Investment in Sudan**

5059. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of capital investment in industrial ventures in Sudan by the Indian firms;

(b) the number of companies in Sudan under the control of Indian firms;

(c) a list of Indian business houses which have invested in Sudan and amount invested till date by each house;

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report that the Sudanese Revolutionary Council has recently confiscated 15 leading firms owned by Indians; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). No Indian firm has made capital investment in industrial ventures in Sudan.

(d) and (e). In view of the answer above, the question does not arise.

However, six firms owned by Indian settled in Sudan very long ago have recently been confiscated by the Sudanese Government. The total estimated investment and other assets involved are £s. 4,44,000 and £s. 13,15,000 respectively as per available information.

**Improvement of amenities for Coffee Plantations**

5060. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state : .

(a) the total amount of cess annually collected by the Coffee Board and the amount out of it spent on the improvement of the amenities of plantations ; and

(b) the reasons for which the Coffee Board has not made a survey of small estates in respect of their requirements of land to make them viable and whether the Mysore State Government has been approached for the assignment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The total amount of cess annually collected by the Coffee Board and the amount spent on the improvement of the amenities of plantations during last four years is as under :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of Cess Collected</i>	<i>Amount spent on the improvement of amenities</i>
1966-67	Rs. 33,86910	Rs. 1,62,658
1967-68	„ 33,13,097	„ 99,851
1968-69	„ 32,60,692	„ 1,60,996
1969-70	„ 32,03,663	„ 1,49,600

(b) The need for survey of this nature has not arisen so far. Coffee Board has not therefore approached the Government of Mysore in this behalf.

**Availability of Insecticides to Plantations**

5061. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of copper sulphate, which is a necessity of plantations, has increased due to causes other than landed cost;

(b) whether Government propose to forgive a part of its taxes and make this and other insecticides available to small plantations at 10 percent below market price; and

(c) the reasons for not granting a subsidy on fertilisers for small estates which have low productivity ?

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

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) The term 'Plantation Industries' includes Tea, Coffee, Cardamom and Rubber plantations. So far as Tea is concerned, Tea Board has been granting fertilizer subsidy to the cooperatives of small tea growers set up with financial assistance from the Tea Board. A scheme for the grant

of subsidy for fertilizers and pesticides etc. In respect of Coffee is at present under consideration of the Government. The Cardmom Board has not so far been in a position to recommend any scheme in this direction in view of the fact that majority of cardamom estates have not yet been registered by the State Governments. The Rubber Board is supplying manure free of cost to small holders (15 acres) and below who undertake replanting and new planting under the Board's aided schemes.

#### Smuggling of Nylon

5062. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in *Economic Times* of August 7, 1970; regarding smuggling of nylon;

(b) if so, whether it has been ascertained that smugglers are making a profit of Rs. 54 per kg. of nylon after airlifting the same to Dubai;

(c) what is the likely cost per kg. for air-lifting our imports till the supply position improves; and

(d) the reason for the difference in price of Nylon, Rs. 15 for 15 denier in Japan and Rs. 108 in India and how Government propose to stop smuggling under such a gap ?

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

(b) to (d). Precise information is not available about the quantum of profit on smuggled nylon yarn. The cost of air-lifting import of nylon will vary, depending upon the country from which it is imported. The normal rate for Rome to Delhi, for example, is about Rs. 17/- per kg. The consumer point price of 15 deniers nylon in India is Rs. 76/- per kg. (including excise duty of Rs. 30/- per kg.). The price of Rs. 108 per kg. appears to be related to open market transactions which constitute a very small portion of the total availability of nylon yarn in India. Besides, it fluctuates constantly. On the other

hand the price of Rs. 15/- per kg. in Japan appears to be the f. o. b. export price. This difference in prices can be due to various reasons which will be better known when the report of Tariff Commission, which is enquiring into the price structure of the nylon yarn industry, becomes available. Government is, however, taking all practical measures to check smuggling.

#### सालवेज यूनिट (ए० ओ० सी०) पठानकोट से माल को चोरी

5063. श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि सालवेज यूनिट (ए० ओ० सी०) पठानकोट से बार-बार माल चुरा लिया जाता है; और उसके कर्मचारियों ने चोरी किये गये माल से भग एक ट्रक पकड़ा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार किसी विश्व अधिकारी द्वारा इस मामले की जीव करायेगी और दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों को दड़ देगी ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महोड़ा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Long-Term Flood Control Schemes for North Bengal

5064. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long-term scheme to control floods in North Bengal has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the high lights of that scheme;

(c) whether any short-term measures have been taken this year in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the State Government have been advised to make some provision in their Plan for flood control works in North Bengal.

(c) and (d). The Government of West Bengal have reported that the following short-term measures have been undertaken during the current year;

(i) Jalpaiguri Town Protective Embankment has been strengthened by construction of two solid spurs;

(ii) Dwarf Boulder Embankment on right bank of Teesta has been extended for a length of about one and a half mile beyond Mandalghat;

(iii) Scheme for protection of Malerjhar, Bheladanga area on right bank of Torsha near Cooch Behar town has been taken up;

(iv) Scheme for preventing diversion of river Chel near Andijhora has been completed;

(v) Works of restoration and strengthening of embankments damaged as a result of 1969 floods were continued;

(vi) Maintenance and repairs and strengthening, where necessary, of the embankments and protective works which have been affected by current year's floods, are being attended to.

#### **Export/Import Trade with Nepal**

5065. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of Indian exports from Nepal, itemwise and year-wise during the last three years ; and

(b) the steps taken to improve our trade relation with that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement showing commodity-wise recorded exports to and imports from Nepal for the last three years, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4149/70].

(b) Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the statement made by Minister of Foreign Trade during the half hour discussion on the 12th of August, 1970.

The cooperation of India will always be available to Nepal in the development and diversification of its trade. India and Nepal are closely linked by cultural and historical ties and the constant endeavour of the Government of India will be to find mutually acceptable solutions to difficulties so that the common aspirations of both the countries will develop and grow in the long run.

#### **Office of the Tea Board at New Delhi and Palampur**

5066. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total floor space of the Tea Board office at New Delhi ;

(b) the total number of employees working there ;

(c) how much of the total floor space is occupied by the Regional Officer for his office and residence ;

(d) how many rooms and how much floor space is occupied by the employees for office purposes ;

(e) whether the Board also maintains an office at Palampur, Himachal Pradesh ; and

(f) if so, the purpose therefor, who is in-charge of this office and the total monthly expenditure for maintaining that office ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) 2752 square feet.

(b) 17.

(c) For office and Guest House 1952 square feet, and for Residence of the Regional Officer 800 square feet.

(d) Five rooms including one room for Night Watchman, a garage and a toilet with a total Floor space of 1647 square feet.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) To assist the small Tea growers in North West India, a field Advisory Officer is incharge of Palampur office. Expenditure for maintaining this office is about Rs. 2000/- per month.

**Study by Planning Commission on way to tackle Unemployment Problem**

**5067. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Planning Commission study on ways to tackle the unemployment problem has suggested a change in investment planning so that there is greater emphasis on 'human' as compared with physical capital'; and

(b) if so, the details of that study ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) and (b). In the report on the World Employment Programme published in 1969, to which a reference has been made in Para 22-20 of the Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74, the International Labour Office has outlined the strategy for increasing employment and has referred to the need for more investment in "human" as compared with physical capital. It has stressed that an employment strategy requires a quick transformation of masses of unskilled manpower into semi-skilled and skilled manpower and the widest possible dissemination of knowledge of economically sound labour-intensive production techniques. It has also suggested a rapid expansion of vocational training accompanied by extension services and by research and experimentation essential for rural development, for labour-intensive infrastructure development and reducing the capital intensity of industrialisation.

The strategy of development envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan is in broad conformity with what has been indicated above. The emphasis on labour intensive programmes through development of agriculture, rural infrastructure including communication and transport links, rural electrification, water managements, rural industries, decentralisation and disposal of industrial investments, rural and urban housing in the investment programme in line with this strategy. Large scale capital intensive investments are limited to projects where technological considerations and economy of scale do not permit adoption of labour intensive techniques. Considerable stress is laid in the Fourth Plan on technical and general education, expansion and re-orientation of various training programme and vocational guidance.

The Planning Commission has also advised the Central Ministries and the State Governments to give employment-orientation to the programmes to be taken up under the Fourth Plan, to lay emphasis on promotion of medium and small-scale industries and on adoption of appropriate labour intensive technology, with due regard to efficiency and economy.

**Pay Scales in Different Branches of I. A. F.**

**5068. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two different scales of pay are prevailing for the same rank in different branches of Indian Air Force ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to have uniform pay for same rank of officials in different branches in the Indian Air Force ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** (a) The pay scales of the same rank of the Indian Air Force (other than Medical Offices) are the same for all Branches except for officers upto the rank of Wing Commander of the General Duties (or Flying) Branch.

(b) Different pay scales for officers of the General Duties Branch and Ground Duty Branches have been prescribed, because of the greater risks involved, and the need for younger officers for the different levels of responsibility, in the General Duties Branch.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to prescribe uniform pay scales for all officers of the Air Force.

**Development of Backward Regions in the Country During Fourth Plan Period**

5069. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Five Year Plan envisages uniform growth rate in every sector throughout the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to make special provisions or allocation for these undeveloped, and backward regions to bring them on the same development level as the rest of the country ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Presumably this refers to growth rates in different States. These naturally cannot be uniform in view of the variations in physico-geographical conditions, resource endowments, level of investment in public and private sectors etc.

(b) and (c). The State Governments who are essentially responsible for the accelerated development of backward areas within the State boundaries have been requested to identify the markedly backward areas and the formulate detailed Plans for their accelerated development in a manner which would bring about more balanced development of different regions through district or area Plans setting forth the strategy for each area on the basis of systematic identification of local needs, potential and priorities. They have also been asked to make adequate provision in their Fourth Five Year Plans for this purpose.

**Shortage of Electric Wires and Poles for use in Transmission lines in U. P.**

5070. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the acute shortage of wire and poles required for extending the transmission lines to energise the State Tubewells as well as pumping sets lying idle for the last 6 months in U. P. especially in the Eastern U. P.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage of wire and poles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) : The gap between the indigenous availability of steel and E. C, Grade aluminium and the country wide requirements for conductors and line supports has resulted in delays in the energisation of pump sets/tubewells in Uttar Pradesh.

**Dredger made by Garden Reach Workshop**

5071. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2467 on the 12th August, 1970 and state :

(a) the reasons for sending MOT Dredger to Mangalore when the lack of the Ball and Socket Joints in the pipe lines made it incapable of removing the sand and serving the purpose of its deputation;

(b) who was technically responsible for this grave mistake and the action, if any, taken against him;

(c) the total payment arising out of the dredger being on the Mangalore Harbour project and whether this will be borne by the Garden Reach Workshops or their public Sector contractor responsible for not supplying the Ball and Socket joint in time; and

(d) since it is stated that 50 sets can be delivered only in August and another 50 in March, 1971, the utility of the dredgers without pipelines to dispose the sand at an effective distance ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** (a) 17 Ball and Socket Joints had already been supplied by Garden Reach Workshops and it was expected by the Ministry of Transport that the dredging could start with the available length of pipelines and Ball and Socket Joints. It is understood that the Dredger could not work in Mangalore due to adverse weather conditions and had to be withdrawn.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The position regarding the Ball and Socket Joints has been explained in reply to part (a) above. The quantum of payment due towards dredging operations in Mangalore will have to be obtained by the Ministry of Transport. The levy of damages on M/s Garden Reach Workshops or their public sector contractor will be governed by the terms of the respective contracts.

(d) Disposal of spoil can be made in two ways, viz., by large or by pipelines. Pipeline is used where reclamation is intended. Ministry of Transport have intimated that the MOT Dredger-I, at present at Kakinada, in utilising Ball and Socket Joints on hire, from a major port. The MOT Dredger-II, at present at Bhavanagar, has been hired by the Gujarat Government, without pipelines.

#### **French Mirage-5 Jet Aircraft for Pakistan**

**5072. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government of Pakistan have placed an order for 20 to 25 French Mirage-5 multi-mission combat jet aircraft; and

(b) if so, whether India have or are developing any matching weapons to counter the attack of this aircraft ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) The equipment of the Indian Air Force is being constantly improved and modernised to counteract the threats to its security.

#### **Arrest of Indian Businessmen in Japan**

**5073. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information about two businessmen engaged in the fishing industry in Kerala having been arrested in Japan some times during July, 1970 and handed over to the Indian Embassy in Tokyo and then escorted up to Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the circumstances of their arrest ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) No, Sir. The Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Reorganisation of Atomic Energy Commission**

**5074. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to reorganise the Atomic Energy Commission;

(b) if so, the purpose of the reorganisation; and

(c) the changes proposed to be made in the structure and functioning of the Commission ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) to (c) The Estimates Committee (1969-70) (Fourth Lok Sabha) have made certain recommendations regarding the Atomic Energy Commission.

These recommendations are under consideration.

**Fixing of minimum price of natural Rubber on the recommendations of Tariff Commission**

5075. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for non-acceptance of the Tariff Commission recommendations to fix the minimum natural rubber price at Rs. 520 per quintal;

(b) whether the Indian Rubber Growers Association has urged Government to fix the minimum price of natural rubber at Rs. 550; and

(c) if so, what decision has been taken thereon ?

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 active consideration.

**Soviet Fast Breeder Reactor for India**

5076. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Government have agreed to supply unclassified data regarding their Fast Breeder Reactor to India;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and the terms of the Soviet offer; and

(c) Government's reactions thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). India and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement for collaboration in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. As discussions to implement this agreement are still taking place, the details of exchange of data are yet to be settled.

**Drainage Congestion in the Cauvery Delta in Tamil Nadu**

5077. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have investigated into the causes of drainage congestion in the Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the details of the remedial measures taken to solve the problem ?

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

(a) and (b). No investigations, have been made by the Union Government relating to to the problem of drainage congestion in the Cauvery Delta in Tamil Nadu. A Consultant of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power however studied the problem of drainage congestion in Cauvery Delta and had made certain recommendations for improvement with a view to increasing food production. The recommendations include measures for reduction of extraneous water coming from outside the delta, proper maintenance of irrigation tanks, adoption of soil conservation and contour bunding methods etc. The recommendations were forward to the State Government. Some of these recommendations have been incorporated by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the Project prepared by them for modernisation of the Cauvery Delta System which includes adequate provisions for drainage improvement and flood control. The flood control and drainage part of the Scheme will need to be revised by the State Government after further investigation and taking into account the comments communicated by the Central Water and Power Commission.

**Taming of North Bengal Rivers**

5078. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of undivided Bengal, in consultation with the Government of India, formulated a scheme for flood protection, irrigation and other

multi-purpose projects in North Bengal as 1924 and later reconsidered the same in 1946 ;

(b) whether the Government of India are going to implement that scheme and, if not, whether any new scheme of such nature has been taken to control North Bengal rivers like Teesta, Jaldhaka, Raidak, Torsha and Mahananda; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes with financial implications and when the scheme is going to be implemented?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) to (c). The State Government of West Bengal have reported that records relating to the schemes for flood protection, irrigation and other multi-purpose projects in North Bengal said to have been prepared in 1924 are not available. However, the Government of West Bengal had prepared in 1965 Master Plans for the areas traversed by the rivers Teesta, Mahananda, Raidak, Jaldhaka and Torsha. These are estimated to cost about Rs. 185 crores. These plans have been examined in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission and it has been suggested to the State Government that the scheme may be prepared after detailed investigations taking into account the flood situation in North Bengal during 1968 and suitably revised in the light of the Commission's comments. The State Government have also been advised to prepare a realistic programme of implementation.

The report for the irrigation of areas in West Bengal and Bihar, which would form the first phase of the Tista Multipurpose Barrage Project, is also under preparation in West Bengal.

#### **Indo-West German Trade Talks**

**5079. SHRI RAM CHANDRA VEERAPPA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-West German Trade talks have been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI**

RAM SEWAK) : (a) The second round of bilateral consultations between representatives of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of India was held on 29th and 30th June, 1970 in Bonn.

(b) the two Delegations discussed *inter-alia*, the Indo-Federal Republic of Germany trade/commercial relations. These included discussions on (i) the continuing imbalance in our trade with the F. R. G. and increasing of exports from India to that country (ii) removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers, (iii) technical assistance for increasing India's exports.

#### **Import of Soyabean-Oil**

**5080. SHRI S. A. AGADI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soya-Bean Oil imported from abroad is of four-year old stock ; and

(b) if so, how much quantity remains undisposed with the State Trading Corporation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Disparity in the scales of Pay of Investigators in the National Sample Survey and Planning Commission**

**5081. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Investigators of the National Sample Survey are paid much less than the scales of pay of Investigators in Planning Commission ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity and the steps taken to remove it ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) The scales of pay of Investigators of the National Sample Survey is Rs. 150-5-169-8-240-EB-8-280-10-300 while that of the Grade II Investigators of the Planning Commission is Rs. 210-10 290-15-320-EB-15-425.

(b) These Posts are not comparable as the nature of duties of the posts as well as

the minimum qualifications necessary for direct recruitment are different.

**French Anti-Tank Missiles**

5082. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is to sign an agreement with Sud Aviation of France for the manufacture of an anti-tank missile ;

(b) if so, whether opinion on the project has been sought from the Army Headquarters ; and

(c) the main features of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) An agreement has been signed with a foreign firm for the manufacture under licence of anti-tank missiles.

(b) Army Headquarters have been consulted and are in full agreement with the project.

(c) It is not in the public interest to give the name of the firm or other details on the project.

**Supernumerary Translators working in "Sanik Samachar" published by Ministry of Defence**

5083. SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of supernumerary Translators at present working in *Sanik Samachar*, a weekly published by his Ministry ;

(b) why they are not being absorbed against permanent posts ;

(c) whether they are being considered for promotion to the posts of Sub-Editors ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and what are their future prospects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Three.

(b) On the abolition of the posts of Translator and the creation of posts of Assistant Journalists, it was decided in 1963

that all officials holding the posts of Translator would be adjudged by the appropriate Departmental Promotion Committee to assess their fitness for appointment to the posts of Assistant Journalist. The three Translators now serving in the *Sanik Samachar* were not found fit for appointment as Assistant Journalists. Two of them were already holding posts of Translator in a substantive capacity and therefore were allowed to continue as such. The third Translator was allowed to continue in a temporary capacity as a special case.

(c) and (d). Under the existing rules Three Translators are not eligible for promotion to the posts of Sub-Editor. They are expected to waste out in their present appointments. Government are, however, considering whether their future prospects can be improved.

**Staff Strength of Tea Board**

5084. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in the Tea Board in different subordinate cadres upto the rank of Assistant Superintendent who got no promotion during the last three years ; and

(b) the sanctioned strength of staff of different Tea Bars/Tea Buffets at New Delhi run by the Tea Board and the number of existing staff posts at present in the Tea Bars/Buffets ?

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

Lower Division Clerks	58
Upper Division Clerks	52
Head Clerks	3
Assistant Accountants	8
Grade III Stenographers	13
Demonstrators	52
Sub Inspectors	59
Inspectors	7
Assistant Superintendents	6

(b) There is no sanctioned strength of staff for different Tea Bars and Buffets. Staff is posted on a review of the exigencies of work in each Bar/Buffet. The existing staff in the Tea Bars/Buffets at New Delhi run by the Tea Board totals seventy four.

**Attendents working as Demonstrators in the Tea Board**

5085. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a acute shortage of demonstrators in Delhi to work in Tea Bars/Buffets and that Attendents (Class IV) are working on that post for years together and are not being promoted ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There are demonstrators in all the Tea Bars/Buffets run by the Tea Board in Delhi except in the Tea Bar at Yojna Bhavan where there is no demonstrator. However, in leave vacancies of demonstrators and during the rush season, attendants working in tea bars and buffets in the various ministries and in the Parliament House in New Delhi have to assume higher responsibilities *ad hoc* for which they are paid an extra allowance.

(b) Does not arise.

**Discrimination in Pension to Widows and Dependents of Ex-Service personnel who die after attaining the age of 60 years**

5086. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2573 on 12th August, 1970 regarding the discrimination in pension to widows and dependents of ex-Service personnel who die after attaining the age of 60 years and state:

(a) the reasons for the discrimination against the families of those ex-Service personnel who retired before the 1st January, 1964 ; and

(b) whether in view of the misery that befell their families, particularly the old widows, on the death of the personnel concerned after attaining the age of 60 years, Government have considered the question of putting them at par with others and, if so, Government's decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) In accordance with the normal policy of Government, liberalisation of pensionary concessions does not apply retrospectively.

(b) The matter was considered and it was decided not to deviate from the normal policy in these cases.

**Amount sanctioned to Tea Board for UNCTAD Exhibition**

5087. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that against the sanction of Rs. 24,300 to Tea Board for UNCTAD Exhibition, the Special officer, Tea Board, New Delhi spent Rs. 72,000 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry into the circumstances under which this amount was spent ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) A provision of Rs. 24,300 was made in the Tea Board's budget for 1967-68 for participation in the UNCTAD II exhibition. Actual expenditure worked out to Rs. 47,332/- . This was approved by the Export Promotion Committee of the Tea Board.

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

**Travelling Allowance Paid to Chairman and Dy. Chairman of the Tea Board**

5088. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Travelling allowance paid to the Chairman and the Dy. Chairman of the Tea Board during the last 2 years, year-wise ; and

(b) how does this amount compare with corresponding two years prior to that ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Details

of the travelling allowance paid to Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Tea Board for tours in India during the year 1968-69 and 1969-70 as compared to the travelling allowance paid to them during 1966-67 and 1967-68 are as under :—

Year	Amount of T. A. paid in Rupees.
1968-69	20,791.16
1969-70	17,879.57
	<hr/>
	38,670.73
1966-67	18,000.06
1967-68	21,125.57
	<hr/>
	39,125.63

#### Closure of Tea Bars of the Tea Board

5089. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State :

(a) the reasons for spending few thousands rupees for the decoration of the Tea Buffet at Udyog Bhavan, while the Tea Board has been gradually closing down or handing over other Tea Bars ; and

(b) how many workers have been retrenched as a result of handing over of two Tea Bars at Transport Bhavan and Nirman Bhavan by the Tea Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) To improve the turn round at the Tea Buffet, accommodation has been extended and furnished at a cost of Rs. 5000. Sales have consequently almost doubled.

(b) Except three casual daily rated mazdoors, no other staff was retrenched as a result of handing over of two Tea Bars at Transport Bhavan and Nirman Bhavan by the Tea Board.

Tenaments offered by the D. D. A. for the Staff Quarters of Tea Board

5090. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that D. D. A. has offered some tenaments to the Tea Board for quarters to its staff, and .

(b) if so, why the Tea Board has not accepted this offer?

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

(b) The offer was on "purchase" basis involving substantial investment. It has been suggested that Tea Board employees in Delhi might form a co-operative Housing Society which could be given loans as admissible and other reasonable facilities. But there has so far been no response.

#### Dehiring of Buildings on old Grant Sites

5091. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3531 on the 18th March, 1970 regarding dehiring of buildings on old grant' Sites and lay on the Table (i) a copy of the General order by the Governor-General in Council No. 179 dated 12th September, 1836 and (ii) a subsequent copy of the General order of 1836 as amended after the promulgation of the 1st Parliament of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : A copy of the General Order by the Governor General in Council dated the 12th September 1836 has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 7th August 1968 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3059. No amendment has been made to the said General Order since Independence; and no fresh grants are made under these Orders.

**Guidelines on Measures for Maintaining Morale of Members of Armed Forces**

5092. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in January, 1963 he issued a letter addressed to the Chief Ministers of States indicating certain guidelines on measures to be taken for maintenance of morale of the members of the Armed Forces;

(b) whether the said letter also contained advice to avoid requisitioning of the properties of members of the Armed Forces; and

(c) if so, the details of the contents of the said letter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was suggested that houses belonging to Service personnel and required for their own use should generally not be requisitioned. Where this had been done and the individual required it for his own use, it might be de-requisitioned and returned to the owner.

(c) A copy of the letter dated 14th January, 1963, together with enclosures, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4150/70]

**Decisions regarding properties owned by Members of Armed Forces**

5093. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a communication was addressed by his Ministry to the Chief Secretaries of the States in March, 1963 communicating certain decisions of Government regarding the properties owned by the members of the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, whether Government would lay on the Table a copy thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) :** (a) Two communications were addressed to the Chief Secretaries of State Governments in May and October 1963 (not March, 1963) requesting that properties of the members of the Armed Forces should not as far as possible be requisitioned and that acquisition of their land or other property be avoided.

(b) Copies of these two communications are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-415/70]

**Retired officers of Armed Forces**

5094. SHRI P. VISWAMABHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of retired officers of the Armed Forces who are stranded because his Ministry has not dehired the only house they possess; and

(b) their number in each category, State-wise, till July, 1969 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) :** (a) It is presumed that the term 'stranded' refers to officers who have no residential accommodation and are not able to get residential accommodation. If this position be correct, Government is not aware that any retired officer of the Armed Forces is stranded as a result of his house not being dehired by this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above.

**Export of DLW Locomotives**

5095. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the present market for the DLW Locomotives in foreign countries;

(b) whether any order has been received from Canadian Railways for such Locomotives; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No market survey has been undertaken to assess the demand for DLW Locomotives in foreign countries. Export quotations are sent by DLW, Varanasi, if the required locomotives fall within the manufacturing range of the Unit.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Research done for the better use of Natural Rubber**

5096. SHRI MANGALTHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the additional research methods tried and being experimented for the better use of natural rubber in the country; and

(b) whether there are any research laboratories in Kottayam where the Rubber Board is situated ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Statement**

The Chemistry and Rubber Technology Division of the Rubber Research Institute of India has to undertake work on improving the quality of the rubber and in exploring possibilities of producing natural rubber with consistent qualities conforming to specifications. Thus fundamental investigation on the non-rubber constituents of rubber and its relation to technological properties become part of this Division's work. Basic studies concerned with the

rubber hydrocarbon and studies on the economic and improved means of processing and the technological investigations are the main items of work that are envisaged. The main work of the Technology Division is to solve the problems of rubber growers in producing good quality natural rubber. This Division is undertaking work connected with chemical modification of natural rubber by chlorination with a view to study its performance against fire and oil. Also the performance of rubber with new fillers like resins and shellac are being assessed.

**List of Specialised firms for erection of Power Houses**

5097. SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority have prepared any list of specialised firms who undertake erection of power houses in the country;

(b) if so, the names and addresses thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) to (c). The functions of the Central Electricity Authority are laid down in section 3 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. These do not relate to the erection of power houses in the country and hence no list of specialised firms connected with erection of power houses in the country is maintained by the Central Electricity Authority.

**Policy for meeting the basic needs of the People**

5098. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADRIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have now evolved a strategy for meeting the basic minimum needs of the people; and

(b) if so, the time by which the needs are likely to be met ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The aim of our planning is to raise the standard of living of the people as rapidly as feasible.

(b) According to present calculations, a minimum consumption of Rs. 1600 per year per family of five is expected to be possible by 1980-81. This could be improved upon if we succeed in further accelerating the pace of development beyond what is envisaged in the Fourth Plan.

**Competition between small scale sector and Large Scale manufacturers in the production of radios**

5099. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADOURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many firms producing radios in the small-scale sector have closed down on account of stiff competition from the large-scale sector; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are contemplating to take to save the small manufacturers of radios and its components ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Recently some complaints have reached the Government that the large-scale sector is entering the small-scale radio manufacturing field aggressively and thereby the small scale sector is put to difficulties. Government have levied an excise duty of Rs. 10/- on each set costing less than Rs. 165/- manufactured by organised sector firms, while no such excise duty is leviable on such radios produced by the firms in the small scale sector. Government have taken up the problems for examination as to whether any further protection is necessary for the small scale sector.

**Creation of World Court Peace Force**

5100. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADOURIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the plea of the UN Secretary-General for creating a stand-by Peace Force under the aegis of World Court; 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) No, Sir. No such proposal has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

**Cement Plants in Syria**

5101. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indian Consultancy Engineering firm has got any Consultancy work in Syria for three Cement Plants; and

(b) if so, the name of the firm and how much amount they have received for their services ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. We understand that an Indian firm, M/s. Development Consultancy (Pvt.) Ltd., has got the consultancy work for cement plants in Syria. It is understood that the terms of the contract are still subject to final approval by the Syrian Government.

**Shifting of the Central Workshop of National Projects Construction Corporation**

5102. SHRI K. HALDAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Workshop of National Projects Construction Corporation established in 1962 at Agra is going to be shifted to Faridabad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken thereon ?

(c) whether the National Projects Construction Corporation Workers' Union has in a memorandum demanded that this should not be shifted on economy grounds;

(d) if so, whether Government have considered the demand; and

(e) the decision taken thereon ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b). One of the reasons for the losses sustained by the National Projects Construction Corporation in the past few years is the heavy expenditure on its workshop at Agra where the workload is inadequate for the present strength of employees. The management of the N.P.C.C. has decided to dispose of machinery and equipment surplus to the requirements of the Corporation and also those beyond economical repairs. With its reduced fleet of equipment, the Corporation would need only a smaller workshop and in order to have more effective control, the management has decided to shift the workshop to Faridabad for reducing the losses being incurred in the workshop.

(c) to (e). The N.P.C.C. Workers' Union at Agra had represented to the Management against the proposed shifting of the workshop. The reasons for shifting the workshop were explained to the workers by the Management at a meeting held on 27.8.1970.

**Demands of National Projects Construction Corporation Workers' Union, Tawa Dam (M.P.)**

**5103. SHRI K. HALDER :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication from National Projects Construction Corporation Workers' Union Tawa Dam (M.P.);

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :** (a) and (b). A copy of a representation dated 4-8-1970 addressed by the N.P.C.C. Workers' Union, Tawa Dam, was received by Government. The main demands of the workers are :

- (1) Reinstatement of retrenched employees;
- (2) Conversion of Muster Roll staff into workcharged staff on regular scales and the grant of leave benefits to them;
- (3) Recognition of the Union of the Workers;
- (4) Provision of residential quarters for the workers and medical facilities; and
- (5) Provision of a general store to be run on a co-operative basis.

(c) The attention of the Management of the Corporation has been drawn to the representation of the workers as the matters raised therein fall within their purview.

**Closing down of the National Project Construction Corporation**

**5104. SHRI ESWARA REEDY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to close down the National Projects Construction Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the reply to (a) above be in the negative, the steps being taken to improve its functioning ?

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

(a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Projects Construction Corporation had made profits up to the year 1966-67 but it suffered losses during the subsequent years as shown below:

1966-67	Rs. 29.21 lakhs (Loss)
1968-69	Rs. 104.99 lakhs (Loss)

The accounts for the year 1969-70 are yet to be finalised. The steps taken to improve the working of the Corporation include streamlining of the tendering procedure, a review of the system of execution of works to ensure a judicious combination of departmental and piece-workers system to ensure economy and a reassessment of the staffing pattern in the Head Office and field units to reduce the overheads on this account. Profarmae have also been devised to ensure timely cost control. A review of the existing stock of machinery and equipment has also been undertaken and action is being taken to ensure the maximum utilisation of useful machinery and to dispose of equipment considered surplus, obsolete or beyond economical repairs. The introduction of a scheme of incentives is also under consideration.

As a result of the review of the staff strength, a number of posts have been abolished and certain posts rendered vacant have also not been filled up. Substantial economies have also been made in expenditure under contingencies. These have resulted in a saving of about Rs. 20 lakhs per annum.

**Embankments on Kosi River to Check Floods**

5105. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to checking the recurrence of floods in Bihar, Government have formulated any scheme for erecting embankments on Kosi river; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND**

**POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):**  
(a) and (b). Embankments for a total length of about 270 Km. along both the banks of river Kosi have already been constructed as a part of the Kosi project and afford production to nearly 3 lakh hectares of land in Nepal and India from flood waters of the Kosi river.

**Indo-US Textile Agreement**

5106. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and U.S.A. have concluded their negotiation for a cotton textile agreement;

(b) whether the agreement contains provision for promoting textile exports to the U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :** (a) to (c). An official delegation visited Washington recently to hold bilateral talks on the terms of a new cotton textiles agreement. The formalities leading to the signature of the new agreement have still to be completed by the two Governments. It is likely that India will secure increased quotas for mill made textiles and better access for handloom products.

**Expert Committee's Recommendations on Library in Ministry of Defence**

5107. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10435 on the 20th May, 1970 and state :

(a) the specific recommendations of the expert committee on his Ministry's Library submitted in June, 1969; and

(b) the action Government have taken in respect of each of them ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table in the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-41752/70]

**Purchase of Jute in Bihar**

5108. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1489 on the 5th August, 1970, and state :

(a) the actual purchases of jute in Bihar during 1968 and subsequent years and what were the prevailing prices in the open market; and

(b) how many and which of the Officers of the State Trading Corporation in the Eastern Zone ex-employees of the private Jute Mills or traders?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :** (a) No purchases of jute were made by State Trading Corporation in Bihar during 1968-69. During 1969-70 the Corporation purchased 13,410 bales in Bihar. During 1968-69 the ruling price in Bihar ranged between Rs. 99.13 and Rs. 191.84 per quintal. During 1969-70 the price ranged between Rs. 72.34 and Rs. 155.40 per quintal.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Supply of Chinese Arms to Naga Hostiles**

5109. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of training and supplying of arms by China to the Naga hostiles has been or is being taken up with the Chinese Government direct or through some international agency or mediation;

(b) is so, in what manner; and

(c) if not, the Government's precise stand in this matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) to

(c). Government's views in this matter are well known. We take very serious view of the interference in India's internal affairs. Such interference is in violation of all canons of international behaviour. Government had sent protest notes to the Government of the People's Republic of China in 1968 and again in 1969, asking them to desist from giving assistance to the Underground Nagas. No reply to these protest notes has been received.

**Construcion of Western Kosi Canal**

5110. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether sanction from the Government of Nepal for the construction of the Western Kosi Canal has, by now, been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposed schedule for the beginning of work ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :** (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**राजस्थान अम्बुदाक्षित परियोजना के निर्माण में प्रगति**

5111. श्री अंकोरात लाल बोहरा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) रावतभाता (राजस्थान) स्थित अम्बुदाक्षित परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी घन-रागि खंड की गई है और उक्त परियोजना के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना के पूरा हो जने पर इससे सम्बन्ध खो जाएंगे को कितना लाभ होगा;

(घ) क्या परियोजना को पूरा करने की निर्धारित तारीख को बढ़ा दिया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री, अबू शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तथा (ख). पहले यूनिट में टर्बी-जनिल लगाने तथा बिजली तेयार करने वाले संयंत्र स्थापित करने का काम पूरा होने वाला है। आशा की जाती है कि यह यूनिट सन् 1971 में चालू किया जा सकेगा।

इस यूनिट पर जून 1970 के अन्त तक लगभग 51 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपये व्यय किये जा चुके हैं।

दूसरे यूनिट का सिविल निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। इस यूनिट के लिये मुख्य उपकरणों के लिये आर्डर दिये जा चुके हैं तथा उनका उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। आशा की जाती है कि यह यूनिट सन् 1974 में चालू हो जायेगा।

इस यूनिट पर जून, 1970 के अन्त तक 17 करोड़ 51 लाख रुपये व्यय किये जा चुके हैं।

(ग) यह बिजलीघर 400 मैग्नाट बिजली सप्लाई करेगा।

(घ) और (ङ). इस परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य में अनेक कारणों से, जिनमें श्रम विवाद भी एक है, बाधा पड़ी है।

वर्ष 1970 के दौरान भारत में आने वाले तथा भारत से बाहर जाने वाले प्रतिनिधिमंडल

5112. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृत करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में किनसे विदेशी प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के विदेशों का दौरा करने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडलों द्वारा किन-किन देशों का दौरा किए जाने का विचार है और उनका दौरा करने की प्रस्तावित तिथियां क्या हैं और प्रत्येक प्रतिनिधिमंडलों में शामिल होने वाले सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उक्त प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के दौरों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है और वह खर्च कौन बहन करेगा?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रामसेवक) : (क) सितम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1970 में पंद्रह विदेशी प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के भारत आने की संभावना है। इसके अतिरिक्त संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के क्षितिपय विशेषीकृत अधिकारणों, यूरोपीय साभा बाजार, क्षेत्रीय बैंकों और हितबद्ध देशों के कुछ प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के नवम्बर/दिसम्बर, 1970 में नई दिल्ली में आयोजित होने वाली खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन की बाय संबंधी परामर्शी समिति के दूसरे सत्र में भाग लेने के लिये आने की संभावना है।

इस अवधि में सोलह भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के विदेश जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [अन्वालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4153/70]

#### *Patratu Thermal Power Project in Bihar*

5113. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan of the Patratu Thermal Power Project in Bihar was vetted by the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) if so, what was the total amount of money earmarked and time envisaged in the final plan for the construction of Patratu Power House;

(c) whether the construction programme of the Patratu Power House is progressing according to schedule; and

(d) how much expenditure has so far been incurred up-to-date and to what stage the construction target has been achieved at Patratu ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHIRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :** (a) Patratu thermal project covering installation of a total capacity of 400 MW was examined by the Central Water and Power Commission before it was sanctioned for implementation.

(b) The project was estimated to cost Rs. 48.30 crores and was scheduled to be completed by August, 1967.

(c) No, Sir, mainly owing to delays in deliveries of equipment and labour troubles.

(d) Expenditure amounting to Rs. 48.89 crores has been incurred upto the end of March, 1970. So far 4 generating units of 50 MW each have been commissioned. The remaining 2 units of 100 MW each are expected to be commissioned by 1971-72.

#### Technical Know-how for Construction of Thermal Power Houses

5114. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electricity Authority has acquired adequate technical know-how in the construction of Thermal Power Houses, to guide and advise the Indian engineers without the assistance of foreign technicians for constructing such Power Houses;

(b) whether the Authority has ever disseminated such technical know-how to any of the thermal Power Houses which are under construction at present;

(c) if so, names of the Power Houses in respect of which such advice or guidance was given by the Authority and whether these Power Houses are being constructed in accordance with the advice or guidance given by the Authority; and

(d) whether these power houses would be completed within the scheduled period ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHIRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :** (a) to (d). Acquiring technical know-how for the design, engineering and construction of thermal power stations falls within the purview of functions of Central Water and Power Commission. The Commission has acquired such technical know-how adequately and has rendered or rendering assistance in regard to preparation of detailed design, engineering and/or erection and commissioning of the plant in respect of several thermal power stations in the country as indicated in the following list :—

#### I. Names of Schemes for which the CW and PC undertook designing, erection and commissioning

1. Gas turbine plant at Kota, Rajasthan.
2. Steam plant at Chandwar, Cuttack, Orissa.
3. Steam plant at Banswara, Rajasthan.
4. Steam plant at Pong, Punjab.
5. Diesel power station at Agartala, Tripura.
6. Diesel power station Phoneix Bay, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
7. Steam and diesel station at Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
8. Badarpur Thermal power station, Delhi

#### II. Names of Schemes for which the CW and P.C. undertook designing and consultancy work only.

9. Indraprastha Power Station, Delhi.
10. Faridabad Power station, Haryana.
11. Patratu power station, Bihar.
12. Obra power station, Uttar Pradesh.
13. Harduaganj power station, Uttar Pradesh.
14. Neyveli Power Station, Tamil Nadu.

15. Ramagundam Power Station, Andhra Pradesh.
16. Dhuvaran Power Station, Gujarat.
17. Kalakote Power Station, Jammu and Kashmir.
18. Talcher Power Station, Orissa.

The first seven schemes were completed as scheduled. The Badarpur thermal power project is expected to be commissioned some months after the original schedule. As regards the remaining eleven schemes, these are being executed by State authorities and are in advanced stages of progress.

**Central assistance for setting up Thermal Power Houses in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh**

**5115. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Central Government for the construction of each of the Thermal Power Houses in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total amount of electricity which is expected from each Thermal Power House after their completion; and

(c) how many thermal power Units have so far been erected in each of such

Thermal Power Houses and their rated capacity ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) :** (a) The expenditure on the construction of thermal power stations in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is met from the State Plans which comprise State resources and Central assistance. Outlays from the State Plan are earmarked for specified schemes for generation and transmission of power. For the year 1970-71, no outlay has been specifically earmarked for construction of thermal power stations in Bihar. For the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, specific outlays have been earmarked for the following thermal power stations : *Madhya Pradesh :*

Satpura Thermal Power Station	— Rs. 66 lakhs
<i>Uttar Pradesh :</i>	
Harduaganj	— Rs. 400 lakhs
Stage IV	— Rs. 1600 lakhs
Obra Thermal Extension	—

(b) and (c) : The required information in respect of the above thermal power stations is given below :

Name of Station	Total capacity on completion	No. and size of generating unit	Generating units already commissioned
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***Uttar Pradesh***

***Harduaganj :***

Stage I and II	90 MW	3 × 30 MW	3 × 30 MW
Stage III	100 MW	2 × 50 MW	2 × 50 MW
Stage IV	110 MW	2 × 55 MW	—

***Obra :***

Stage I	250 MW	5 × 50 MW	4 × 50 MW
Stage II	300 MW	3 × 100 MW	—

***Madhya Pradesh***

Satpura	312. 5 MW	5 × 62. 5 MW	5 × 62. 5 MW
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**NOTE :** The capacity of Satpura Thermal Station is shared by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in the ratio of 3:2.

**Standardisation of time for Erection of thermal Power Units by Central Electricity Authority**

**5116. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority have ever ascertained and standardised the minimum time which ought to take in the erection of each of a 50 MW and 100 MW Thermal Power Units under normal conditions; and

(b) what is the minimum number of man-days involved in the erection of such power units at Neyveli Thermal Power Station ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) :** (a) The question of standardisation of time required for erection of generating units does not fall within the purview of the functions of the Central Electricity Authority.

The time involved in the erection of generating units depends on several factors, e.g., organisational set up, mode of erection, availability of skilled and non-skilled workers, delivery of plant and equipment, etc. etc. As these factors are variable from project to project, the minimum time required for erection of thermal generating units has not been standardised.

(b) Man-days involved in the erection of mechanical and electrical equipment excluding civil works at Neyveli station are of the following order :

50 MW unit—1,63,000 man-hours

100 MW unit —2,30,000—do—

बरेली में उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्र के विकित्सा निदेशालय के तृतीय अध्येता के असंनिक कर्मचारी

**5117. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरेली में उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्र के विकित्सा निदेशालय के मुख्यालय के तीसरी

अध्येता के कितने असंनिक कर्मचारियों की सेवा एवं वर्ष 1964 में समाप्त कर दी गई थी ;

(ख) उन की सेवाओं की इस प्रकार समाप्त करने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) क्या सारे मामले की जांच करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्रसिंह महोड़ा) :** (क) से (ग). सूचना इन्टी की जा रही है, और यथाशीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

असंनिक विमानों का गोरखपुर हवाई अड्डे पर उतरना

**5118. श्री महन्त अवैष्ण नाथ :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले असंनिक विमानों पर गोरखपुर हवाई अड्डे पर उतरने दिया जाता था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब वहां असंनिक विमानों के उतरने पर रोक लगा दी गई है और यदि हां, तो यह रोक कब तक से लगाई गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस रोक को फिर से हटाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री अग्रजीवन राम) :**

(क) जी हां, भारतीय बायु सेना से निवापिता-सहित।

(ख) जी नहीं !

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

12.10 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODS IN GUJARAT, MAHARASHTRA AND ANDHRA PRADESH AND THE RESULTANT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY**

**SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal) :** I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported heavy rains and floods in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and the resultant loss of life and property."

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

**Rainfall**

In the second fortnight of August, excess rainfall occurred in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, in Gujarat and the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra. The excess rainfall was up to six times of the weekly normal.

**Flood Situation**

**Andhra Pradesh**

The Kunderu river, a tributary of the Pennar in Kurnool District was in floods in the third week of August, affecting 34 villages in Nandyal and Koilkuntla taluks and the Nandyal town. Road communications were also disrupted.

The Godavari and its tributaries were in floods in the third week of August, affecting areas in the districts of Nizamabad Karimnagar, Khammam, East and West Godavari and Kakinada. Traffic on National Highway No. 7 and on a number of district roads in Nizamabad district was disrupted. Low-lying areas of Bhadrachalam town in Khammam district and Rajahmundry town in East Godavari District were inundated.

ted. The assessment of the damage made so far indicates that 1.27 lakh ha. of area and 22,000 houses were damaged. Twenty-two human lives were lost. The total damage is about Rs. 4.4 crores.

The District authorities made all necessary arrangements to evacuate the marooned people and to provide shelter and relief in the affected areas. Detailed assessment of damage is being made by the State Government.

**Gujarat**

The Narmada was in floods in the last week of August and exceeded warning stage at Garudeshwar. According to the reports received so far, seven persons lost their lives. 1,800 houses and huts had been damaged. Assessment of damage is being made.

**Maharashtra**

The river Godavari and its tributaries, viz. Purna, Pranhita, Wain Ganga and Wardha were in floods in the third week of August and affected areas in Akola, Chandrapur, Yeotmal and Nanded Districts. Low-lying areas in Billoli and Hadgaon Taluks of Nanded District were affected. Cotton and jowar crops in riverside villages were badly damaged. Three persons are reported to have lost their lives in Akola District. According to the preliminary assessment, damage to crops is about Rs. 16 lakhs.

Measures for evacuating the flood-stricken people and providing relief were taken by the State Government. Detailed assessment of the damage caused by the floods is being made by the State authorities.

**श्री वेवराव पाटिल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, असम, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, उडीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और वैस्ट बंगाल में अगस्त के पहले हफ्ते में जो भारी बर्षा हुई बाढ़ आई और परिणाम स्वरूप जो लोस हुआ उस के बारे में एक स्टेट-मेंट मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कोई करीब आठ दस गोज पहले हाउस में दिया था। यह दूसरा अवसर है जबकि महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और आंध्रप्रदेश में भारी बर्षा और बाढ़ ने अनेक स्थानों

पर भारी तबाही और विनाश के दृश्य उपस्थित किये हैं। मुझे खेद है कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस में पूरी इनफौरमेशन नहीं दी गई है। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में ता० ९ अगस्त को जो स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है उस में कहा गया है कि ऐरिया एफैक्टेंट और फसल के हानि के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। ऐसे नहीं किया गया है। कौप्स कितनी डैमेज हुई यह उन्हें मालूम ही नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है वह पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करके देना चाहिए था। तारीख ६. ८. ७० को स्टेटमेंट में महाराष्ट्र के बारे में यह दिया गया है :

"Due to heavy rains and floods in Maharashtra, loss of 41 human lives and 2,275 cattle has been reported by the Maharashtra Government. 1,780 houses are stated to have been destroyed or damaged. The total loss has been estimated as about Rs. 17.5 lakhs."

उस में यह भी दिया गया है कि Rs. 2,000 as gratuitous relief and Rs. 1,600 as subsidy इसका मतलब यह हूँ कि 17.5 लाख के टोटल लौस के लिए 2000 रुपये बतौर प्रेचुइ-टियस रिलीफ और 1600 रुपये बतौर सब-सिडी के राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिये गये।

हैवी रेंस और फलड़स से होने वाले डैमेज के बारे में जो स्टेटमेंट आज दिया गया है उसमें क्षति का विवरण ठीक नहीं है। समाचार पत्र के अनुसार गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र व आंध्र प्रदेश में बाढ़ से नुकसान हुआ है। आज के स्टेटमेंट समाचार पत्र में यह कहा गया है :

Floods damage Vidarbha Crop : Over one lakh acres of land under crop has been damaged and hundreds of hutments had collapsed in Vidarbha due to heavy rain during the last for night. It is unofficially estimated that at least 50,000 people have

been affected in eight districts. The loss to standing crop is estimated to be well over rupees one crore.

महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि वहां पर डैमेज टु क्रोस करीब 16 लाख रुपये के हैं। यह जो लौसेज है वह हर एक प्रान्त से आये हैं लेकिन मंत्री जी उस की खबर नहीं देते हैं क्योंकि उस में फिर सरकार को रिलीफ देनी पड़ती है, पैसा देना पड़ता है इसलिए सरकार सही फीगर्स नहीं देती है। अब यह जो हियुमन रिलाफ, कैटिल और कौप्स का नुकसान होता है वह हर साल होता है और गार्लियामेंट में उस पर डिस्केशन भी होता रहता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस नुकसान को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कोई परमानेंट मेजर ऐडोन्ट करने के बारे में धोखा रही है ?

There have been losses of cattle and human lives. There have been damage to crops in several districts, in several States. What steps are being contemplated by the Government to be taken to prevent such losses ? This is my first question.

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो नदियों के किनारे गांव बसे हुए हैं वहां पर ज्यादातर गरीब लोग रहते हैं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्रस के उन बैचारे गरीब बसने वाले लोगों को हर साल यह अत्यधिक वर्षा और बाढ़ के कारण काफी नुकसान पहुँचता है तो मेरा सवाल यह है कि उनके आवास के लिए स्थीम बनानी चाहिए। ताकि कम से कम समय से उनके आवास का दूसरा बंदोबस्त हो जाय उस के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा जा रही है ? नदी के निकट के गांवों के रहने वालों का समय से ऐसे संकट के समय स्थानान्तरित करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

यह जो नदियों आदि में बाढ़ आती है उन के लिए गवर्नमेंट को पालिसी यह है कि बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट ले लिये जाते हैं लेकिन माइनर और मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट्स पर सरकार ध्यान नहीं

## [श्री देवराव पाटिल]

देती हैं और परिणामस्वरूप वह नहीं लिये जाते हैं। अगर महाराष्ट्र में बाढ़ रोकने के लिए माइनर और मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट लिये गए तो कुछ हद तक काफी क्षेत्रों में ऐसी बाढ़ों से होने वाला नुकसान कम हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि महाराष्ट्र में मिडियम प्रोजेक्ट्स और अपर वार्डा प्रोजेक्ट आदि लिये जाने चाहिए। इसी तरह अडान नदी का प्रोजेक्ट है लेकिन जैसा मैंने बहा कोई प्रोजेक्ट बहां पर नहीं बना है। जाहिर है कि अगर यह मीडियम, माइनर और कुछ मेजर प्रोजेक्ट लिये होते तो यह बाढ़ से होने वाला नुकसान कम हो सकता है। इन बाढ़ों के फलस्वरूप बेचारे गरीब किसानों को भारी नुकसान होता है उस का तो कोई अंदाजा नहीं लगाया जाता है। इस वर्ष की बर्बादी ने पिछले कई वर्षों का रिकार्ड तोड़ दिया है। खरीफ की फसल नष्ट हो गई और मूँगफली की क्रीप जो हमारे हाथ में आई थी वह इस बाढ़ के कारण बिलकुल नष्ट हो गई। कपास की भी यही हालत हुई। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों का इस तौर जो भारी नुकसान होता है उसको रिलीफ देने के लिए एक परमानेट स्कीम फलड़स् एफेक्टैड किसानों के लिए बनानी चाहिए। उनके बास्ते कोई एक परमानेट स्कीम बनानी चाहिए। गवर्नर्मेंट को इसके लिए एक कारपोरेशन बनानी चाहिए जोकि उनकी आधिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए फाइनेंस करे। और मैं यहां पर सरकार को एक सुझाव यह देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे शहरों में किसी की गाड़ी बह जाय, मकान ढह जाय या बह जाय किसी की शहरी सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हो जाय तो उसके लिए इंशोरेंस रहता है, जिसमें जान नहीं है उसके लिए तो बीमा है लेकिन उम तरह से वहां बेचारे मवेशी मर जाये तो उनके लिए कुछ सुरक्षा नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि क्रीप इंश्यो-

रेम के बारे में गवर्नर्मेंट को जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाना चाहिए और बाढ़ के कारण जो नुकसान होता है उस के लिए सरकार की ओर से नदी किनारे के गांवों के किसानों को कुछ सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The information given in the statement made earlier was the information received before the 26th August. The information that has been given in the present statement is the information received from the Maharashtra Government since the 26th August. Just now, as I was sitting here, I got a further message from the Maharashtra Government saying that the loss is now estimated at about Rs. 92 lakhs, out of which Rs. 74 lakhs is the loss due to crops as against the Rs. 16 lakhs given earlier.

The hon. Member has asked what measures are being taken to prevent the loss that occurs from time to time to the crops and also the poor people who are living by the side of the villages which are submerged and also to those villages. He also suggested that the construction of projects like the Upper Wardha would reduce the intensity of the floods. I agree that wherever we construct any kind of structure or dam to prevent damages, the flow of water is reduced to that extent, and the damage is reduced. But it will take some time to have these structures, and when these are constructed, the flood damage will be much less. But, nevertheless, in the case of Maharashtra, my own feeling is that especially in the Marathwada and Vidarbha area, a large number of rivers flow and carry much higher discharges in some years as during this year, and the villages and the lands which are located at practically the river level are affected and thus the damages are occurring. I feel that if we construct flood embankments here, it must be possible to protect quite a large area. I am going to take up this matter with the State Government, so that as a first step we can investigate and frame some proposals so that we could take up these flood control works.

**SHRI M. N. REDDY** (Nizamabad) : The statement of the hon. Minister is very bald and sketchy. My area in Nizamabad district which is part of the Telengana region in Andhra Pradesh was the worst affected and badly hit area. A large number of people had died, and many villages have been submerged and washed away. Even though it is more than 15 days, still the hon. Minister says that the total extent of the loss is being assessed. That shows what sort of organisation we have. That shows the lack of sufficient sense of urgency on the part of the Central and State Governments to assess the loss even at a time of distress like this. The Central Government and the hon. Minister usually say that they have not received reports or requests for sending Central teams for assistance or assessment of the loss. Is it necessary for the Central Government to receive a formal request and a report from the State Government to send a Central team for making assessment for providing assistance in future ? May I know whether the Central Government is treating itself as the United Nations Organisation where reports are received and then the matter is raised in the General Assembly or the Security Council and then only they will take cognisance of the matter ? It is very much necessary and imperative for the Central Government to have a cell in the CWPC or in the Irrigation and Power Ministry and send officials to visit the places on their own immediately after the floods when the wounds are fresh. If they go later, then much of the damage that has occurred will be erased and obliterated due to relief measures, selfhelp etc. and what they see is only a *post-mortem* affair. So, I suggest to the hon. Minister to create a Central cell here to find out the damage by visiting these places immediately, whether or not requests are received from the State Government.

Secondly in my district of Nizamabad, a lot of devastation was caused on account of the lack of flood warning and flood forecasting system. We could have saved a lot of devastation and damage if there had been a proper flood warning system. For instance, in Nanded district in Marathwada, had they put up a hydrological

observation station with another station at Pochampad and wireless communications facilities, there would have been much less damage. I would invite the attention of the hon. House to the discriminatory treatment given to Telengana and Nizamabad in this matter by the Central Government as well as the State Government. Such posts are established in Andhra in Bhadrachalam, Daulesham, Srisailam and so many other places, but Nanded and Nizamabad and Telengana which were subjected to the ravages of flood, they were not. This could have saved Nanded and Nizamabad. I would suggest the immediate establishment of such observation posts by the Central Government in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power so that proper warning might be given to the people concerned in the future.

Many lives were lost and villages were washed out in flood. More than 2 lakh acres of standing crops suffered great damage in Madnur and Armoortaluks. These taluks suffered great damage. Scores of tanks were breached not only in the Nizamsagar commanded area but also other areas. As a result of this, these areas will suffer not only this year but the next two years. This fact has to be taken cognisance of by the Ministry. What would happen to those ryots who have suffered not only now but would continue suffer loss on account of the deprivation of irrigation facilities ?

The hon. Minister assured this House last year and the year before that he would constitute distress mitigation committees in every State on behalf of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. He said such committees would first be set up in Andhra Pradesh—that was the assurance given to us last year. I want to ask whether such committees have really been constituted in Andhra Pradesh, as he promised, and if so, what they have done at this time of distress in Telengana. It is a great tragedy that has overtaken Telengana. The floods we saw there this time have been unprecedented.

I would put some specific questions. As you know sir, in May and November

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

1969, as a consequence of cyclones in the Andhra region, all sorts of emergency relief measures were taken by the State Government such as using IAF 'planes and helicopters' for dropping food packets etc. The Chief Minister and almost all the Cabinet Ministers immediately rushed to the affected spots, the flood affected areas. It was a very good thing; I compliment them on it. But no corresponding treatment was given to the affected areas in Telengana this time. In contrast, no Minister has visited these areas in the last 10-15 days. This is another instance of injustice and discriminatory treatment meted out to the Telengana area. I have been speaking about this injustice all these years. But even at times of distress, we have seen such treatment being meted out by the State Government. That is the point I want to stress. So it is for the Central Government to come to the rescue of the Nizamabad and Telengana people at a time like this and grant necessary relief measures immediately to rehabilitate the affected people who are in large numbers, specially the weaker sections of the community like Harijans and very small and petty cultivators who have suffered a lot.

Are the Central Government contemplating, as has been suggested by Opposition leaders and others at various times, to create a permanent fund like a National Flood Relief Fund, which has been rendered all the more necessary by the tragedy that has overtaken Telengana? Then I repeat the point made about the distress mitigation committees which he assured the House he would constitute. Will they immediately set up these committees if they have not done so to take immediate measures without waiting for any report or request? Then about the hydrological observation posts in Nanded and Pochambad. Will they be set up immediately so that at least for the future forecasts and warnings may be given to the areas concerned. Central assistance is immediately needed to the extent of Rs. 3-4 crores to rehabilitate people affected in the Nizamabad district. Will the Central Government consider granting this assistance? Then loan to the extent of more than Rs. 25 lakhs for fertiliser and pump-set taccavi to the small cultivators who have suffered. Then establishment of

a cell in the CWPC. Then short-term loans. I want the hon. Minister to kindly elucidate the measures that the proposes or the measures that he has already taken in this behalf.

Dr. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member and many others from time to time speak and emphasise that the Central Government should send help as soon as any natural calamity occurs. On this question there are very clear instructions to the State Governments that whenever any State Government apprehends that the damage is extensive and beyond their capacity, they should immediately make a report to the Central Government for necessary action. I think that is the minimum that is required. I am very sorry that in the present case we have not received so far any report from the Andhra Pradesh Government. As soon as the Andhra Pradesh Government sends a report, naturally a team will be sent to assess the damage. I think that is very necessary for the Central Government to take necessary action. Otherwise, we do not have any direct information and we cannot act simply on newspaper reports.

Then with regard to the floods of Godavari, I want to submit very clearly that this year's floods are not of any high order. The water that was carried in the Godavari is about one third of the maximum carried by that river. These rivers do carry a certain amount of water. In this particular case is not that the Nizamabad District has suffered more by floods, but it is because of the high intensive rain. They had 10 inches of rain in the second half of August in that area.

The hon. Member wanted that flood warning system in the Godavari. It is not extended to all the tributaries. It is not possible to extend it to very tributary all at once. We have got the flood warning system in the major rivers, and as time goes on, we will be extending it from one river to the other and the tributaries. There are so many rivers and tributaries that it will take some time before we can cover every tributary, but in this particular case, in view of the fact that Nizamabad has suffered very much I will draw the

attention of the State Government and we will try to have flood warning in that place.

With regard to repairs to tanks, hon. Members should remember that in the case of these upland are as there are quite a large number of tanks and they are the first victims whenever there is any flood, any heavy rain, and they are breached. Unless they are repaired very quickly, they are not available for the Rabi and other crops. That is a very important thing and I will draw the attention of the State Government to see that urgent repairs are carried out to these tanks so that water may be available to the rabi crop at least.

Then, the Distress Mitigation Committee is meant for tackling the cyclones that cause much more and very extensive damage. It is not meant for this kind of flood damage.

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलबाद) : 16 और 19 अगस्त के बीच में गोदावरी और उससे मुआविन नदियों में जो सैलाब आया और उससे जो भारी नुकसान आविलाबाद जिले को हुआ, उसका कोई जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं किया गया है। शायद इसलिए नहीं किया गया है कि आदिलाबाद जिला एक पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और इसी बजह से उसको नजरअंदाज कर दिया गया है। मैं उस जिले का प्रतिनिधि हूँ। मेरे इस्तम के मुताबिक इन नदियों की बाढ़ से मौधापुर, सोन, पोचमपत्ती और दीग़ मवाजात जो इन नदियों के किनारे हैं गरकियाब हुए हैं। मेरे इस्तम के मुताबिक छः सौ से ज्यादा मकान गिर गए हैं और बीस हजार एकड़ से ज्यादा फसल इससे मुतासर हुई है। कई तालाब ढूट गए हैं, रास्ते मुंतका हो गए हैं। मधोल मंचियाल कट गया। बदनसीब कड़म प्रोजैक्ट की मेन कैनाल भी ढूट गई इस सब से आदिलाबाद जिले को आध़-करोड़ यानी पचास लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा अफसोस की बात यह है कि आफिसर्स ने आज तक रिपोर्ट नहीं

की और न ही स्टेट गवर्नरेट ने इसके बारे में कोई इकायामात किए।

आए दिन जो बाढ़े और सैलाब आते हैं इनके लिए क्या कोई परमार्टेंट इंजियरिंग किया जाएगा? अगर स्वर्ण प्रोजैक्ट को पूरा कर दिया जाता जो रथारह बारह साल पहले ली गई थी तो इसकी मुआविन नदियों के किनारे जो मवाजात हैं वे सैलाब से बच जाते हैं। गोदावरी से जो सैलाब आता है उससी बजह से गोदावरी और कृष्णा जिलों में काफी नुकसान होता है। अगर पोचम पहाड़ प्रोजैक्ट की दूसरी स्टेज पूरी कर ली जाती और बहां के पानी के तनाजा को खत्म कर दिया जाता तो भी फ्लॅट्ज की रोकथाम हो सकती थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज कोई सैटल कमेटी बहां भेजेंगे जो इस सारे नुकसान का पता लगाए? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप कौन कौन से रिलाफ मैशजं ले रहे हैं, इसको भी आप कैटेगोरिकली बताएं।

DR. K. L. RAO : What the hon. Member says is true; I am sure the State Government is taking action; I shall draw the State Government's attention. It is true Kadamb canal is breeched and action should be taken as quickly as possible. I shall request them to send the necessary estimates.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Every year and last year also some parts of Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Godavari district, because of floods the farmers are suffering; and also because of defective planning. Wherever there is agitation and political pressure, they are appointing committees and commissions but are not serious or sincere to implement the recommendations made by those committees. In 1965 they appointed a committee headed by Mr. Mitra, an eminent engineer, to give a report on flood control and other irrigation schemes. The coastal area of Andhra Pradesh is not only a granary for Andhra but also for the whole of India; it gives ten lakhs of tonnes of rice to other places. But when it comes to helping schemes, the Centre considers giving assis-

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

tance on the basis of population. The population of the entire South India is going down as they are sincerely implementing birth control measures. Hence the assistance they get is decreasing while the help for the other areas is increasing. I will not dispute if help is given to backward areas or other areas where there is necessity or where there is potentiality. Funds are to be given irrespective of the capacity of the State Government when it comes to national calamities. But the Government is not considering that way.

The Minister of Irrigation an power is an eminent engineer and he has ideas and plans for our country. In fact other countries also are seeking his advice. It is unfortunate that the Central and the State Governments are not implementing his plans or the recommendations made in the reports of various committees. The Irrigation and Power Minister is without any power. He has no control over anybody here or in his office because they have no funds. The State Governments blame him ; the public blame him for things which are beyond his control. My colleague Mr. Narayana Reddi chose to blame the entire Andhra Government and said it was not sincere in implementing schemes ; they did in Andhra but not in Telangana. In this issue there is no difference ; it is a national issue. Where there is a natural calamity or cyclone this Government and that Government should come forward. Mr. Narayana Reddi raised this question. The Irrigation Minister in Andhra Pradesh is coming from Telangana area. So, it is not fair to say so.

Finally, I want to put a specific question to the Government. The Government have been spending several lakhs on commissions and committees and on dealing with the situations as temporary measures. They want to do all these things. But I want to put a specific question to the Government and get an answer. Why not the Government have appointed a National Irrigation Commission like all other Commissions to go into the irrigation problems and see to the execution of many projects which were formulated by eminent experts throughout the

country ? If they want the necessary funds, it could always be made available. They always that the State Governments cannot get enough money. I may inform the hon. Minister that the farmers in Andhra Pradesh are prepared to help the State Government in this matter. We have given sufficient funds to implement the electricity schemes in the rural areas by borrowing from the land mortgage banks or pledging the lands. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : May I request hon. Members, who want to talk, to move out to the lobbies ? The hon. Member is on his legs. He is not audible. If you want to talk, kindly move out to the lobbies. (Interruption) Conversing may go on in the lobbies ; not in this Chamber.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : This is only a call Attention notice, but a regular debate is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Suryanarayana, you have made a regular debate of this Call Attention motion. It started as a very simple process of Call Attention motion, calling the attention of the Government to a particular matter. Then some Members started asking "just a clarification", and from clarification it has developed into a regular debate.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : It is a vital point of great concern to the people in the rural areas. Whenever there is some concern about the cities, they immediately come up and make much of it. Here, when there is a calamity in the rural areas, why not the towns people bear with us and why not some time—five minutes or 10 minutes—be allowed for it ? What is the harm ? On so many occasions, time has been taken by the House unnecessarily for other purposes. The Government have a right to implement the proposals that I make, and I request the Government to attend to it. (Interruption).

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : You were kind enough to say that there should be no talk in the House. But I find there is talk going on in spite of your direction.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : I do not want to take much time of the House. I

request the Minister of Irrigation and Power...

MK. SPEAKER : Your Minister is all attention.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Is the Government prepared to take a loan from the agriculturists and through the Andhra Government in the same manner as they have implemented the electricity schemes in Andhra Pradesh to develop the outlying areas ? We have given Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores to the Electricity Board to implement the scheme, by way of loan. The farmers have given it; in the same manner, the farmers are prepared to give loan to the Government of India or to the State Government by borrowing from the nationalised banks and the co-operative banks to implement these schemes, which have already been agreed to by the Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh. That is why I am making this submission. Let the Minister give a reply.

DR. K. L. RAO : I will pass on the hon. Member's suggestions to the State Government.

12.44 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### ANNUAL PLAN 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE (SHRI-MATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : On behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Plan, 1970-71 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4133/70].

##### REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF PARGA TOOLS LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon; under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4134/70]

#### CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION RE. HINDI OFFICER IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the answer given on the 11th May, 1970 to Unstarred Question No. 9238 regarding duties attached to the post of Hindi Officer in the Ministry of Finance. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4135/70].

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, 30 students have been arrested and beaten up yesterday when they came to meet the Prime Minister in support of the steel plant. The Government should make a statement about it. (Interruption).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : The students were dragged and beaten up Yesterday. (Interruption)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Government is doing a shameful act by beating up young students.

SHRI S. KUNDU : 30 students from Orissa have been arrested, beaten mercilessly by the police, dragged and their money has been stolen. Government should make a statement.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It is not an ordinary matter. Young students were beaten up. In certain cases, persons arrested and jailed are released by the State Government at the instance of the Home Minister. But here students were got entangled in this and sent to jail and beaten. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot bring up everything abruptly and ask, where is the Home Minister ? It must come to me also. I will find out. Now,

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : The Sarvodaya leader from Saurashtra, Mr. Atma Ram Bhatt, is on fast for the last thirteen days for the cause of prohibition. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will he sit down ? I am very sorry I will have to take action against him. Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*).\*\*

ACCOUNTS OF THE COFFEE BOARD OF THE TEXTILES COMMITTEE AND PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board for the year 1968-69 and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding delay in laying the above document.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4138/70*]

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee for the year 1968-69 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See No LT-4136/70*].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4137/70*].

(4)

A copy of Government Resolution No. 2(10) Plant (A)/70 (BC) dated the 24th July, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) notifying Government's decisions on the recommendations of the P. C. Borooh Committee on the Tea Industry.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4138/70*].

(5)

A copy of the Export of Steel Tubes and Tubulars (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1970, (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 2743 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4139/70*].

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF KERALA AND KERALA GOVERNOR ORDINANCE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BISHWA NATH ROY) : I beg to lay on the Table under article 213(2)(A) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 4th August, 1970, issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala, a copy of the Kerala Agricultural Workers' Payment of Prescribed Wages and Settlement of Agricultural Disputes Ordinance, 1970 (Kerala Ordinance No. 5 of 1970) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Kerala on the 25th April, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4140/70*]

PAPER RELATING TO ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : I beg to lay on the Table

\*\*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

seven statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the relevant Action Taken Reports.

the 26th August, 1970, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
MINUTES

12.49 hrs.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : I beg to lay on the table the Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to Hundred and twenty-ninth Report on the Department of Atomic Energy—Atomic Power.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER (Shri S. K. Sambandhan)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 1st September, 1970, from the Commissioner of Police, Madras :—

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1970, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill, 1969 :—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to appoint one more member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill, 1969 and resolves that Shri V. B. Raju, be appointed to the said joint Committee."

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame !

MR. SPEAKER : What for ?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Every time an MP is arrested, we shall say "Shame".

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : He left the DMK and he was arrested.

SHRI VISWANATH MENON (Ernakulam) : On a point of order, Sir. For the last two weeks on the question of the Cochin oil refinery... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot come every time and raise it. This is not a point of order.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : The session is coming to a close... (Interruption).

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on

MR. SPEAKER : You should come to me through the regular procedure. (*Interruption*).

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : We have given short notice question, calling attention but you have not admitted anything. At least, ask the Minister to say something. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Better write to me.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : You take such an attitude. That is not helpful.

MR. SPEAKER : Will anybody explain to him ? If you send something in writing to me, I will ask him.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : To make a statement. Better lay it.

effective from the 1st May, 1969. These quotas continue even now. There is no import duty on jute goods in the United Kingdom.

#### CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL

#### APPOINTMENT ON SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampure) : Sir, I move :

"That this House do appoint Shri Inder J. Malhotra to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I move an amendment that "Malhotra" should be substituted by "Gupta".

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : No, no.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Banerjee is all the time in high spirits.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : That is because he keeps taking them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Kindly see that this remark of his does not go on the record.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : What is wrong with that ? 'High spirits' is quite parliamentary. There is nothing wrong about 'high spirits'.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why ? Is the word "Gupta" unparliamentary ?

MR. SPEAKER : I hope, you mean "Indrajit Gupta" and not "Kanwarlal Gupta".

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : All Guptas; all are parliamentarians.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do appoint Shri Inder J. Malhotra to the Select Committee

#### CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q. NO. 214 *RE. EXPORT OF JUTE TO EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY*

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I lay the Statement on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

While dealing with supplementary questions following from Starred Question No. 214 answered in the House on the 4th March 1970, it was stated by my colleague, Shri Bhagat, in reply to a supplementary question by Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati, that "there is no quota or duty on export trade with Britain". There has been an inadvertent error in this answer, which is regretted.

2. Prior to 1st May, 1969, import of certain categories of jute goods into the United Kingdom was subject to a system of 'mark-up' of the prices. As a result of representations made to the United Kingdom Government, this system of 'mark-up' of prices was replaced by a system of quotas

on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.53 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.***

MR. SPEAKER : Out of six hours allotted by the Business Advisory Committee, we have already taken 4 hours and 5 minutes. Approximately we have 2 hours left.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Why do you not adjourn for lunch ?

MR. SPEAKER : I thought, you could wait for five minutes for your lunch.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are you offering me any ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are very welcome all the time but have some consideration for my resources also.

The Prime Minister may speak at 4 O'Clock.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Yes, Sir; the Prime Minister will speak at 4 O'clock.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : Extend the time.

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister will speak at 4 O'Clock and then thereafter there will be voting.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Since this is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, may I announce the time of voting ?

MR. SPEAKER : That will be after the Prime Minister's speech.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was

supposed to intervene yesterday but I thought that I should do it today.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is this to comment on the performance of your party yesterday ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As one who has dealt with this problem from 1966 onwards I thought that it was necessary for me to intervene in the debate and give the historical background to this problem as it started taking shape in 1967 and onwards.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : You are no longer the Home Minister. Why do you bother ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yesterday I heard three important and representative speeches from the Opposition. One was from Morarjibhai, the other was from the leader of the Jana Sangh, Shri Vajapye, and the third was the speech of a representative of the princes. All these Members are important people. At least, the first two are important because of their own national stature. Therefore, one has to seriously take notice of what they have said.

Sir, before dealing with the speeches made by them, I would like to give a little of the historical background of this problem. Though in the last 20 or 22 years the question of abolition of privy purses was debated at different forums and many parties have been raising the question of abolishing privy purses, the decision was taken in the AICC session of the Congress Party in Delhi. The resolution that was passed in that AICC session read as follows :

"The privileges and privy purses.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are you giving importance to that ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am just giving a historical background of it. It is not giving more importance to my organisation. The resolution reads like this :

"The privileges and privy purses enjoyed by the ex-rulers are incongruous to the concept of democracy and the AICC is of the view that the

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Government should examine it and take steps to remove it."

This was the beginning... (*Interruption*) I am just giving the background.

SHRI PILOO MODY : My father was quite right. He advised the princes to compromise, to keep the purses and let Mr. Chavan have the privy. (*Interruption*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, after this resolution was passed, it was considered necessary to start the negotiations with the princes. Some Members had raised the point yesterday that this resolution was passed by a very small majority or by a very small number of members of the AICC. But, by implication, the conduct of many members of the AICC in the months thereafter had confirmed the resolution of the AICC. The resolution was further confirmed at the Jabalpur AICC session as a part of the 10-point programme in 1967. Those Members who say that they were opposed to this resolution had never challenged the AICC to consider the issue again. If they were confident that the resolution had not the support of the majority of the members of the AICC, they could have very well challenged it..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : It is their internal quarrel. We are not interested in that... (*Interruptions*) Is this all relevant ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is perfectly relevant. He is giving the background..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not criticising anybody... (*Interruptions*) If you are not prepared to hear the facts of history, I cannot help it (*Interruptions*)

On this basis, I have had at least 5 meetings with the princes from November, 1967 to May, 1970.

MR. SPEAKER : You may continue after lunch. We adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 O'Clock.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chavan.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had just begun referring to certain historical background to the negotiations and discussions that took place between the Government and the representatives of the Princes. At least I was associated with five meetings from November, 1967 to nearly February or March, 1970. I am giving this background information because I would like to refer to some of the major points made by hon. Members whom I had referred to in the beginning of my speech. The talks with the princes reveal the answers to the points made by the Opposition Members. I am merely referring to substance of the speeches because I do not want to go into them at length.

Shri Morarjibhai's main point was that the whole Bill was deceitful because Art. 363 is not deleted. That is one point. He also made another point that no real efforts for negotiations were made. This was one position that he took.

The point that was made by Mr. Vajpayee was that he felt—the word he used was 'Parampara'; 'Progressive' is important and 'Parampara' is also important—that there is rather anti-democratic pressure on the princes because of the way this is being done. That is the major point he made.

The main approach of the representative of the princes was rather realistic. He laid emphasis on covenants and agreements. And the other point that he made was about self-respect.

These are the points. In the light of these points I would like to trace the history of the negotiations that took place and the arguments that went on between the Government and the rulers. In my first talk which took place in November 1967 I explained the general approach of the Government to these problems and it was that Government's policy was that the privy

purses and privileges would have to go. This basic position was made clear. I also made clear that there was a commitment on this question, but, at the same time, our approach was to give some sort of a transitional allowance and for that matter we would like to have negotiations with the princes. This was the three-fold approach to this problem.

We have never kept them in any doubt as to the intention of Government to go ahead with the proposal of abolishing the Privy Purses. At the same time we made it clear to them, that whether they agreed or not, the transition allowances will be given and we certainly would like to have negotiations. And, I think, we have not changed from this position even now. (*Interruption*) Certainly one can make the argument as to why transition allowances should be given. One thing I would like to make very clear : this transition allowance is not supposed to be compensation. Whether it will be compensation or transition allowance, it will depend upon the character of the Privy Purses themselves. Certainly they are not the property of the princes. Taking the human aspect of the problem, this transition allowance will be given. When I say, 'Human aspect' it is not merely the human problem of the princes themselves, but there are many dependents, old men who are servants also. The allowance will not be for their exclusive personal use but it will be at their discretion; I have no doubt about it. But, our expectation is that it will be used to look after the dependents and the small people who are in their employ.

So, the main point that I am making is this, that the idea was to give transition allowance and for that purpose we wanted to have negotiations. I refer to this because, a reference was made that there were never any negotiations as such. We met five times. Shri Morarji Bhai also had a talk with the princes. And, I think there were series of discussions between the Prime Minister and some of the princes. With at least five talks I was personally associated and personally involved, rather deeply involved. What was the approach of the princes ? They never started negotiations ; that is my assessment. They never started any negotiations..

In the first meeting they made very learned statements, historical statements but ultimately they stuck to one point, namely, that Government had no business to change its position, that they were never consulted before taking this decision, and therefore, Government should reconsider its position. Sir, this is not the idea of negotiations. Certainly they were right in the beginning to raise this question. I do not deny that. So, having taken this position, I said, it is much better that we meet again, and explain that this is our position and on this basis they may reconsider their position.

Then again we met in December, 1967 and at that time their spokesman read a statement, repeating the same legal and constitutional positions and the historical meaning of covenants and agreements and the historical role of princedom etc. At one stage they asked whether I had got any scheme to give. I said, 'I have got a scheme to give ; I am prepared to hand it over to you just now. But you take the position that you are prepared to consider this. If you are not prepared to consider and go into the details of the scheme, I don't want to hand over the scheme, because that possibly will lead us nowhere.' So the whole approach was this. It is much better that the House knows what was their approach. Their whole approach and attitude towards the Privy Purses was very strange.

Yesterday I heard one point which the hon. Maharaja of Dhrangadhra made. With all respect to him, may I say it is not a personal matter ; I am basing myself on certain facts which are on my record—he said 'Myself and my people'. It is really very strange indeed, as if his people were some sort of chattel, completely and finally bound to him.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : May I just interrupt for a minute on one point ? Now that you are going back to history for certain things, I have done some research myself of the subject, and I do not agree with the statement that you made. I would like to put the historical facts, straight. During the integration period I was there on the spot. My father was the signatory

[Dr. Karni Singh]

ruler. The people collected and asked Mr. V. P. Menon that the people must have a say in this matter, too. And, Mr. V. P. Menon said, No, only the rulers will have a say, and only the leaders of the Indian people would speak on your behalf, that is, Mr. Nehru and your predecessors. The people have nothing to do with it. It is on record.

**SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRAN-GADHRA** (Surendranagar) : My point was this. I referred to the time of the Instrument. I have not made any kind of undemocratic statement. I merely said that at the time when India was a plurality of entities we acceded to India ; this was precisely what happened. The people of Kashmir have become a part of the Indian people by the Instrument of Accession.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN** : I have not yet completed my speech, He can say it again.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR** (Peermade) : Even before 1947, I was in the Travancore State, and we had always felt that we were part of the Indian people and not part of the Indian States.

**SHRI RANJEET SINGH** (Khalilabad) : I hope he feels that now also.

**SHRI P. K. DEO** (Kalahandi) : I hope he feels the same thing even now. Let him not get inspiration from China.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN** : May I say a word ? What Mr. V. P. Menon said at some place like Bikaner or Jodhpur, I cannot subscribe to it and say that; it was something on behalf of Government and not one bureaucrat talking casually to a prince..... (*Interruption*).

**SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE** (Ratnagiri) : On a point of order. Who gives any of us the right to stigmatise other people and say that so-and-so is a bureaucrat, so-and-so is a bourgeois etc. ? We have no right to stigmatise any one here.

**SHRI P. K. DEO** : On a point of order...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Is it a point of order on her point of order ?

**SHRI P. K. DEO** : You have not heard my point of order yet. Kindly hear me... (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN** (Basti) : We are not going to be cowed down by these Russian allies.

**SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE** : My point of order is this. We have no right to cast aspersions on a person who is not here ; he is not even alive. But this has happened with regard to Mr. V. P. Menon. He has been stigmatised as a bureaucrat... (*Interruptions*). Have we got the right to stigmatise any one here ? That is my point of order.

**SHRI P. K. DEO** : May I say that I was a signatory to the covenant ? Shri V. P. Menon was the signatory on behalf of the Government of India representing Raja ji, the then Governor General of India. Now for the Finance Minister to speak about him and say that he was a bureaucrat and so on is irresponsible, shameless and meaningless.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : He is entitled to his point of view, but this is no point of order.

**SHRI P. K. DEO** : He should withdraw it.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN** : No, I will not.

**SHRI BABURAO PATEL** (Shajapur) : On a point of order, Sir. When we came to this House, we took an oath...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** (Kanpur) : He came to the House only today.

**SHRI BABURAO PATEL** : Notwithstanding this Red Robin when we first came to this House in 1967, we took an oath which reads :

"I...do swear in the name of God that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India..."

That was for the Constitution of India as in 1967. Today that Constitution is being ravaged. By so doing are we not going back on our oath ? I want your ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is his opinion. There is no point of order.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Let me make it clear that I have nothing against any person.

He made a mention of some statement made by Shri V. P. Menon to another person privately.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Not privately.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What else is it ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : He has written to me.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He might have. Let him send me a copy of it.

He said V. P. Menon told his father.....

DR. KARNI SINGH : It was not what he told my father. This was what he told the people. There were thousands of people when this remark was made, not to my father only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can deal with this when he speaks.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The main point I was going to make was this. These people talk so highly about their people now. But in my discussions with them, I had faced a very strange argument—and I would like to let the House know about it. We were telling them that the privy purse is not a property but it is some sort of allowance for certain political functions and responsibilities.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA : Who said ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I said that, and his answer to that was, what the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra said was, this. He said 'the only analogy I can make to the privy purse is that it is just like a royalty over an inexhaustible gold mine'. This

is their idea about their people, that they are a gold mine to be exploited completely and permanently by them. It is on record.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA : This is a gross misrepresentation. I am sorry he is speaking here like this, trying to indulge in this misrepresentation and trying to make out that I was exploiting my people.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is on record.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Has he taken legal opinion ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The grievance they are making is that there were no negotiations. As a matter of fact, they never wanted negotiations. Last time, before we met in Bombay in our party session, we invited them and made it clear to them that we had to make certain commitments in terms of time now, so 'let us talk and have some sort of negotiations ; we are going to make a categorical statement about it in the Bombay session'. It is my responsibility and duty also to communicate this to the leaders of the prince-hood. Then they said we could discuss again. So, the main point was that they had never seriously wanted negotiations. That was my assessment of the people. Even then, we continued and continued and continued. So, it is wrong to say that we never wanted negotiation. Even after this Bill is passed, the Government would like to have some sort of talks about the transitional allowances.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ? Don't have talks.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The other point that was made by hon. Member, Shri Morarji Desai, was that this is deceitful because artical 363 is not deleted. I have great respect for Shri Morarji Desai personally, as I have for any elders, as I have got for Acharya Kripalani, and for Shri Hiren Mukerjee. So, elders do demand and command our respect. What is wrong ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : What about younger people ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have got admiration for them.

His main point was that it is deceitful because article 363 is not deleted. We had many discussions with Morarji Bhai when he was in the Cabinet. Morarji Bhai, as far as I remember, I am prepared to be corrected in this matter, never made this argument in our discussion. He certainly made the point which he made yesterday about the position of Sardar Patel's commitment, and that position one can logically understand, but he also ultimately agreed that the circumstances had changed and we will have to abolish the privy purses. He undertook to negotiate with the princes also. He never made at that time the suggestion of deletion of article 363. I remember that at one time he only had a doubt about the word "dispute" in that article, and he said that it was better to get it examined constitutionally whether it would be a dangerous word, what its implication would be in case the princes go to the Supreme Court.

My answer to Shri Morarjibhai's criticism is that there is nothing wrong in retaining article 363.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Do it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am doing it. I am giving an answer for that.

The wording of article 363 is, I can read it for the benefit of Mr. Vajpayee :

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution but subject to the provisions of article 143, neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall have jurisdiction in any dispute arising out of any provision of a treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument..."

So, really speaking, the scope of article 363 is not confined to certain covenants. It has a wider application. There are certain *sanads*. So, this is not meant only for privy purses. Only because you are removing privy purses, you cannot completely delete this article. It operates in a wider field.

Secondly, the agreements about the privy purses are not contractual agreements, and they cannot be made subject to the jurisdiction of the courts.

Therefore, if you look at the whole scheme of the Constitution, the purpose of it is that the rights under these covenants or agreements, which are political agreements, are inherently temporary rights, and therefore the Constitution had made the provision as incorporated in article 363. It was the intention of the Constitution-makers to keep these temporary agreements non-justiciable. That is the basic thing. That also by implication means that the Constitution-makers expected that some time this House also might change such rights...

It is clear to those who want to see the real meaning of the Constitution and the political atmosphere in which we are working. I do not think that anybody can make a statement that it is deceitful. I do not think there is anything deceitful. It is a wise political step that we are taking.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : It is a stab in the back.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You have done your job; today you have attended the session.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I see you are also doing your job for a change. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA : What he says is apt to mislead the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday when you spoke for thirty minutes, I do not think anybody interrupted you. I can allow a point of order; I can allow you to put up a question, if the Member who is speaking yields. But if you want to make a statement, I am sorry, I will not be able to allow.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA : The Minister has said about the implication of the Constitution and read out article 363. In reading that article, he did not read out a very important part. It reads as follows :

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution but subject to the provisions of article 143..."

Under that we appealed.

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : I should request His Excellency to be a little more careful in listening to me..... (*Interruptions*). His Highness; I am sorry; I am not used to this sort of durbar. My main argument was that it was not a question of being deceitful about it. I patiently heard Mr. Desai's speech yesterday; it was a totally un-Morarji-like speech. Whether one agrees with him or not, it is a different matter. But he is very straight. All the argument that he made seemed to have been based on the conviction that the abolition of privy purses was completely wrong. That would have been logical. But unfortunately he began his speech by saying: "We are committed to the abolition of privy purses". He said so and then contradicted himself practically by every word that he said later on. That is why I say that this was not the speech that I expected from Shri Morarji Desai; it was non-Morarji like from that point of view.

I do not want to go into this any more. I certainly make a request to the hon. Members who belong to Mr. Morarji's party about their commitment. I would make an appeal as a colleague. I am not criticising anyone in this House, for many years we have worked together, worked for the same freedom and for the same cause... (*Interruptions*) It is Mrs. Sinha's commitment too which she made when she was with us and then they affirmed it in the Ahmedabad session. What has happened to change it ?

Unfortunately what happens is this. I know certain military doctrines practised by army leaders. There is something like tactics in the battle and there is something like strategy in a war. Tactics change from battle to battle. I know they have got their place. Any General who adopts tactics which are completely inconsistent with strategy ultimately gets lost. (*Interruption*) Now, I would like to make an appeal to the leaders of that party : you are merely playing tactics, but you have no strategy.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Ask your leader, who always plays tricks,

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : I am only making an appeal to you, as a colleague, as a friend, as one who has got respect for you. The point is, the strategy of any political party,—the strategy of any political party, I repeat—is contained in its economic and political programme. But if one merely goes on changing the strategy and the tactics merely because of some sort of negativism against a thing—anti-A or anti-B—then this anti-A or B makes everything anti. Therefore, no political party or philosophy... (*Interruption*).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : The hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Chavan, has appealed to us. I do accept that it was our commitment ; I do accept that this was taken at the Ahmedabad session when the AICC meeting was held there. But will the hon. Finance Minister look to his own side and say that all the strategy and tactics that have been played by them, and also the errors committed by them as well as their party leader are corrected ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can understand tactics being used to match tactics, but you cannot use wrong strategy to match a correct strategy. Anyway, that was my appeal to you. Certainly I know there are some progressive persons in all political parties, and I would like to make a request to them that for God's sake, and for their own sake... (*Interruption*).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : ...because, the Prime Minister yesterday while moving the Bill before the House said that this is a historic occasion. It is historic in more than one sense. It is a historic occasion because something new, something progressive, is taking place in our country today. At the same time, there is also another reason. In another sense also it is historic, because history has ordained that this should take place now. This is a compulsion of history.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE *rose*—

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Vajpayee, I am coming to your point also. Some-

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times, I feel jealous of Mr. Vajpayee's mastery over Hindi. I am really jealous of him about it.

मुझे लगता है, वाजपेयी जी, भाषा सुन्दरी आप पर प्रसन्न है और वह भाषण सुन्दरी आपको दूसरी तरफ देखने नहीं देती है।

I certainly admire his language. Sometimes, when I listen to him, I am hypnotised by his beautiful voice and wonderful Hindi.

थों कंवर लाल गुप्त : आपके पास भी तो सुन्दरी है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : They are in my pockets—the language beauties ! The point is, yesterday also I heard his speech.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : You are in her pocket or she is in your pocket ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The only point that I was making was that Mr. Vajpayee was very hypnotic in his speech yesterday. The only thing I would like to point out is that while a hypnotiser hypnotises his listeners, here I find that by his beautiful voice he himself gets hypnotised. Sometimes he forgets what he has said earlier. Only a year before, in August, 1969, he opposed the abolition of privy purses, and made a wonderful statement. I am quoting him :

मैं मानता हूँ कि समय बदल रहा है और बदलते हुए समय के कुछ तकाजे हैं।

I am trying to bring before you this *taqaza* of history. When I said that history has ordained it, I meant that this is a compulsion of history today. I think if they want to ignore the writing on the wall and would like to be swept away by history and thrown into the backwaters of history, if they really want it, I can only say "Amen".

Much was said about Sardar Patel's statement. I have great regard for him as our elder statesman. He was not only the leader of those people sitting there,

but he was our leader also. Unfortunately, the hon. members opposite have missed the significance of Sardar Patel's personality. He was a dynamic person, a person who wanted to change and also who wanted to be a realist. What he did then was *taqaza* of history then. What we are doing today is again a *taqaza* of history today. I am looking to the realities of the masses of the people of India, looking to the new compulsions of history...

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : You are undoing what he did.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Those who make history expect their disciples and followers to unmake what they did if necessary, for the cause of progress. That is why we say:

शिष्यादिन्देश्वराज्यं

These are blind followers merely interpreting the letters and words of what Sardar Patel said. In 1930, Sardar Patel was merely asking for the democratic functioning in the States. That was what he was asking those people who were involved in the people's movement in the States. He was against making any revolutionary change at that time and some of us who were inclined towards the left side were criticizing him and saying, "You are thwarting the people's movement". But the same man in 1947 said, get away with the princes. Of course, he tried to be human with them. We are trying to be human with them.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA : I had talked to Sardar Patel in 1946. He never said that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have no doubt that if Sardar Patel were living today and present in this House, he would have supported this Bill.

I think I have tried to reply to many of the points raised. A small point was made yesterday, probably by Mr. Vajpayee. He asked, "What is the economic aspect? It is merely Rs. 4 or 5 crores". It is not merely Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 crores. Compare

them to the ordinary citizen or even to any of the big business men. In order to have a net income of Rs. 5 crores, the man concerned will have to earn Rs 55 crores. I have got it calculated. Besides, it is not a question of merely Rs. 5 crores. Here we are talking about the rights of citizens. I am told there is something socialistic about it. In abolishing the privy purses and privileges, there is nothing socialistic. Really speaking, the question is whether it is consistent with our democratic ideals that a selected few should have unearned income and hereditary privileges.

Here many people are talking in the name of democracy. Do they want this type of a democracy to continue where one man gets not only unearned income but taxless income? What is this democracy? All of them are talking in terms of democracy? At least, those who are talking in the name of democracy, for the sake of democracy, will have to come and vote along with us....(Interruption)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I do not want to interrupt Shri Chavan but does it lie in our mouth, enjoying so many privileges that we do, to talk of the poor here? Even the Communists cannot talk of the poor here, enjoying as they do all the rights that we get here.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Those who are talking for the princes have no right to talk of the poor. There are other monopolies.....(Interruption)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Brah) : Even the head of the Government has no right to talk of the poor. You eat vegetables also of the Government. Even the Ministers do not pay for the vegetables which they take free from the taxpayers' money. You have no right to talk of the poor .....(Interruption). You are talking of the poor people... (Interruption) !

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to make any personal criticism ... (Interruption)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : That is why I am saying... (Interruption)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Then, somebody mentioned the advertisement of a faceless person. I think, I will have some discussion with Shri Dandekar but I must say that this faceless argument is a senseless argument. How do you compare us with them? We are getting what we are getting under the Act of Parliament.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I did not say that it was Shri Chavan's face.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Your word was "faceless".

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : All of you are faceless.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am coming to my last point and that is about progressive bodies and those who want to claim to be progressive. As I said in the beginning, there is a writing on the wall. The entire people of India are watching the representatives of the people as to what they are doing today. I think, on this would depend the final judgement of the people as to who are on the side of the people and who are against the people.....(Interruption).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that I get the opportunity to speak after Shri Chavan. Shri Chavan has said that the agreements that they entered into with the Princes were political agreements. I agree with that. But why did they enter into those political agreements? That is the real question.

Somebody here said that if those agreements had not been entered into, the integration of our country would not have taken place.

SHRI UMANATH : Morarji said that.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Shri Morarji Desai said that. Remember what happened in the year 1945 at the end of the Second World War. The whole country was in a boiling cauldron. The army was in revolt. It was precisely during that period—it was admitted even by a person like the ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Attlee—that

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they saw the writing on the wall and entered into a compromise with the Congress Government here for the transfer of political power. Just like that the princely order would have been thrown into the dustbin of history in the years 1946 and 1947. With the revolts that were taking place in State after State, the princes would have gone the way the other people had gone.

But then came Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Why did he enter into those agreements? Those agreements were entered into precisely because he wanted to save them from the doom that was theirs. That is the reality of the situation. After all, we know what happened when the gentleman by name Shri C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer wanted to declare Travancore to be an independent country. And we know what happened. Shri C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer had to go and, along with that, they had to extinguish the princes. Therefore, all this talk that this was a very wonderful act, that the agreement that had been entered into was a very wonderful act and that, but for that, the integration of the country would not have taken place is nothing but all bunkum. It was a political agreement, a political alliance, with the princes in order to rule the country for a long time. It was an alliance with the bourgeois and the feudal elements. That is the reality of the situation. They see the writing on the wall. The princes also saw the writing on the wall. That is why the princes at that time entered into an agreement. We also know that. Therefore, there is no question today of correctness or incorrectness of that wonderful act.

Today, you are bringing this amendment to the Constitution. You know that the people of this country do not want this thing to continue. Are you serious about it? If you were serious about it, no amendment to the Constitution is necessary. You are now seeking to delete clause 22 of article 366. What does it say? It says:

"Ruler" in relation to an Indian State means the Prince, Chief or other person by whom any such covenant or agreement as is referred to "in clause (1) of article 291 was entered into and who for the time being.....

does not become a Ruler; another consideration has to be satisfied and that is:

"...and who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Ruler of the State, and includes any person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the successor of such Ruler;"

It was open to you to utilise the power vested in this. There was no need to come to Parliament. By an executive order, the President could have said, "I do not recognise such and such person as the Ruler of the State." No question of privileges arises; no question of privy purse arises. The question could have been decided in no time whatsoever.

Now, today, when these people, the Congress Party, come forward and say that they are progressive and they want to abolish the whole thing, I question the integrity and the correctness of that statement. There is a purpose behind this. What is that purpose? After all, the Prime Minister when she spoke yesterday indicated that they want to give them some solatium which will be in terms of a smaller multiple in the case of bigger people and a bigger multiple in the case of smaller people. You have had negotiations with them for the last two years. Me. Chavan just now said that those things had proved useless. This question has been there for the last two years. Why is it that you could not find time, all these two years, to make up your mind and say that this is the solatium, this is the multiple, you are giving to them?

What is the political game behind this? Why is it that this thing is not placed before the House here and now? I say, it is a political game. And what is the political game? After passing this Bill, the political game is to negotiate with the princes. Mr. Chavan himself has admitted that. You want to negotiate with them. For what purpose? Again, for a political purpose. At that time, it was a political agreement entered into in order to get their support. That is why so many princes joined the Congress party after 1947. Today also, there is a political purpose and the political purpose is to win the support to the ruling party.

—even by entering into an agreement, he

Not only that. Why couldn't you utilise article 366 (22) directly and abolish the whole thing ? There is a political purpose. Apart from that political purpose, there may be also a monetary purpose. There is also a monetary purpose. After all, when Mr. V. P. Menon negotiated the agreements with the princes, negotiations were entered into with each prince. There was no principle for the payment of the privy purse. Privy purse was not determined, the quantum of the privy purse was not determined on the basis of any principle whatsoever and the rumour is that the more money that one gentleman got, the more the privy purse was given to that person. To-day also the quantum of the compensation or solatium or whatever it is, is determined not only on the basis of the political support but also on the quantum of the amount that the ruling Congress Party's coffers would get from them. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I say this because I have openly told the Prime Minister, 'You will be open to this charge unless you bring both the Bills together.' You cannot escape that charge. Any amount of denial by the Prime Minister on the floor of this House will not get credence in the country because people to-day do not trust you. I want to tell you.

Therefore, this is the political purpose. I do not know who is the law adviser who had advised them with regard to this. Why this section be deleted at all ? What is the harm in continuing that Art. 366 (22) ? What harm does it do ? You can later on utilise it. The very fact that you are abolishing it means that you do want to have a political settlement with them in mutually advantageous terms. This is the real thing.

The last question I would like to pose here is this. We know the Supreme Court. Mr. Chavan has talked about Art. 363. He has read the whole Article. Therefore, I do not want to read that. Are you sure with the ideological background of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Judges as we know in the Golaknath case and the bank nationalisation case ? Are you sure that the Supreme Court will not hold that these agreements are in the nature of a property and they are just like stocks, preferential stocks of a company and you

are entitled to get so much money every year ? When you hold a preferential stock in a company, 5% return you are entitled to whether the company makes profit or not. Are you sure that the Supreme Court will not hold that this is in the nature of property and, therefore, any attack on this will be subject to the law that they have laid down in the bank nationalisation case ? Are you sure of that ? Therefore I want to question the very way in which this whole thing has been done. You will be open to this charge. I want to point out to you.

Despite all these things there is one good thing about this. What is that good thing ? The privileges are abolished. We certainly would support this Bill on this ground knowing full-well the machinations of the Prime Minister knowing full-well all the machinations of the Congress Party, knowing full-well that they are going to utilise it for political bargaining and knowing full-well that they are going to have intrigues and horse-trading. In the ultimate analysis we depend upon the power of the people in this country and it is by the power of the people in this country we are going to fight.

Therefore, question is : to-day you are going to abolish the privy purses and privileges and if the Supreme Court holds it to be in the nature of a property and strikes it down, then the people will know what this Constitution is. Despite what my friend, Mr. Dange, has said, under this Constitution nothing progressive can be made in this country and this Constitution will have to go lock, stock and barrel. Without that this country cannot make any progress. Therefore, let people understand it by your own experience, and in order that the people can understand it by your own experience, we certainly are going to support this and we believe in the ultimate analysis it is the people who are sovereigns of this country. Who are the people who are the sovereigns of the States ? Not the Princes. It is the people of the States who are sovereign. Did you enter into agreements with the sovereign people of the States ? No. It is only with some rulers that you entered into agreements.

Therefore, Sir, there is nothing sacrosanct about it.

Finally, despite the fact that I am absolutely certain that the passing of this Bill is going to be utilised for political

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horse-trading—in spite of that—I say, we are going to rally the people and we are certain, even as we have broken your machinations in Kerala, despite all your attempts, we will succeed in breaking your machinations throughout the country and you will not succeed and it is only the people of this country who will succeed. Thank you.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि आज के इस ऐतिहासिक मौके पर अपनी राय रखने के लिए मुझे मौका मिला। (व्यवधान)...

मेरी पार्टी की राय भी वही है जो मैं बोल रहा हूँ। मैं पार्टी की तरफ से बोल रहा हूँ क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी इंडिपेंडेंस हासिल होने के पहले तैयार हो गई थी और जब हमको इंडिपेंडेंस नहीं मिला था तब भी बार-बार उन दिनों में रंगा साहब भी हमारे साथ थे, अशोक भ.ई भी हमारे साथ थे और हरेक अधिकारियां में हम लोग यह कहा करते थे कि जब जमीदारी खत्म होगी या जब प्रिसेज को हम हटा देंगे तब किसी को कम्पेंशन नहीं देंगे। यह बात कोई आज हम पहली बार नहीं कह रहे हैं। यह बहुत पुरानी बात है। अगर हमारे कोई लोग साथी उस रास्ते को बदलना चाहते हैं तो उनके लिए आजादी है। परन्तु हम लोगों की मांग शुरू से यह रही है। मुझे तो आश्चर्य लगता है कि जब यहां यह बताया जाता है कि जो हम ने ऐप्रीमेंट किया है उस ऐप्रीमेंट की कोई पवित्रता है। मैं यह देखता हूँ कि बार-बार ला एन्ड आंडर की बात की जाती है। ला एन्ड आंडर या ऐप्रीमेंट और यह सब बातें बड़ों के लिये हैं, उस ऐप्रीमेंट की पवित्रता होती है, और जब छोटों के साथ ऐप्रीमेंट होता है, गरीबों के साथ होती हैं तो उस ऐप्रीमेंट की कोई पवित्रता नहीं होती। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ इस सदन को और चबूतरा साहब को भी, मैं ने उस रोज भी कहा था, कि हमारे मजदूरों के नेताओं और प्रतिनिधियों

उन के साथ आप के मिनिस्टरों ने, नन्दा साहब भी थे, इन सब लोगों ने ऐप्रीमेंट किया, उस ऐप्रीमेंट को आप तोड़ रहे हैं, एक दिन की हड़ताल हम करते हैं, तब आप कहते हैं कि यह बड़ी सीरियस चीज़ है, मगर आप ऐप्रीमेंट तोड़ रहे हैं वह कोई सीरियस बात नहीं है। मैं इन लोगों से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस उक्त ही केवल पवित्रता की बातें थीं लेकिन जब गरीबों के साथ कोई ऐप्रीमेंट होता है तो उस की कोई पवित्रता नहीं होती, अमीर के साथ होता है तो उस की पवित्रता होती है? हम पूर्णिया जिले में गये थे और कई बार मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखा था कि वहां लोगों के साथ क्या-क्या अन्याय होता है। ला एन्ड आंडर की बात बार बार उठाई जाती है मगर जिस जेल में मैं रहा हूँ वहां मैं ने देखा कि संविधान की क्या मर्यादा रखी जाती है, दफा 109 में दो-दो साल से उन लोगों को रखा दुआ है जो जमीन के मामलों को ले कर लड़ रहे हैं। मालिकों ने पुलिस से सांठ-गांठ कर के उन को जेल में रखवाया है ताकि उन की शिकमी जमीनों पर वह कब्जा कर सकें। मैं इस बात को ज़रूर मानता हूँ और मैं चबूतरा जी से ऐप्री करता हूँ इस बात में कि यह बक्त का तकाजा है, हम लोगों को देखना चाहिए क्यों कि हम उन लोगों में हैं जो इस चीज़ को मानते हैं कि हमारे देश में लोक-तात्त्विक तरीके से हम को बुनियादी परिवर्तन करना चाहिये, एक नई समाज व्यवस्था समता के आधार पर बनानी है और इस समाजवादी परिवर्तन के लिए जो चीज़ आवश्यक है वह लोकतात्त्विक तरीकों से करने की हम में हिम्मत होनी चाहिए। इसी सदन में मैं ने कहा था, मुझे याद है कि जो हमारे प्रिसेज हैं उन्हें खुद बबूद प्रियों परसों को छाड़ देना चाहिये। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि एक बक्त सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल के साथ जब बात हो गई तो इन लोगों ने बहुत कुछ किया। मैं ऐसा एकदम अन-ग्रेटफुल नहीं हो जाऊंगा। मगर उस चीज़ को 20 साल हो गये। आजादी के 20 साल के बाद,

1931 में हम लोगों ने जो आश्वासन गरीबों को दिया था, क्या हम लोगों ने उस पर आवरण किया है? आज 20 साल के बाद देखते क्या हैं—देहातों में जाइये, आप को दिल्लाई देगा कि गरीब लोगों को, जो पिछड़ी जाति के लोग हैं, उन को दो वक्त खाना भी मर्यादा नहीं होता है। आज वक्त का तकाजा है और हमारा सदन इस बात की कस्ती है कि हम देखे कि क्या हम सही मायनों में लोकतान्त्रिक तरीके से हमारे देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं और आधिक व्यवस्थाओं को बदलना चाहते हैं? यदि हाँ, तो इस विधेयक को मंजूर करना होगा।

15 hrs.

रौज़-रोज़ इस तरफ से सुनता हूँ,—जब, जब नक्सलाइट्स की तरफ से बायलेंस होता है, तो कहा जाता है कि ये आदमी ऐसे हैं, वेंसे हैं, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ आज जो चीज़ नक्सलाइट लोग गर्व ब भूमिहीनों के लिये मांगते हैं, जमीन व्यवस्था को बदलना चाहते हैं उन की मांग को अगर हम कानूनी तरीके से नहीं करेंगे, शान्तिमय तरीके से नहीं करेंगे, तो आप गरीब अमहाय जनता को मजबूर कर देंगे कि वे नक्सल परियों के बताये हुए रास्ते पर चलें। महात्मा गांधी के जमाने में हम लोग विद्यार्थी थे, उन दिनों हम लोगों के अन्दर पिलिटेंसी का शोक था, भगत सिंह के रास्ते पर चलना चाहते थे, भगत गांधी जी ने हम को कहा—नहीं, तुम लोगों को हमारे साथ चलना है, तो लोगों के साथ चलो, यदि लोगों को अपने साथ कर लो तो फिर हिंसा की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ—आज जब 20 साल के बाद हमारे देश में इतनी गरीबी है तो क्या हम लोगों को अधिकार है .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 19 दिन जेल में रहा हूँ, अगर एक-एक दिन के लिये एक-एक मिनट ही दें, तो मेरा काम चल जायगा.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why was he let out today?

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : I have been let out because I have stuck to my principles.

आज सरदार बल्लभ भाई का नाम बार-बार लिया जा रहा है। सरदार पटेल उस समय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के हमारे नेता थे, यद्यपि समाजवाद के बारे में उन के साथ हमारे विचार नहीं मिलते थे। हम समाजवादी थे, वे नहीं थे, अगर कोई कहता है कि सरदार समाजवादी थे तो मैं इस बात को नहीं मान सकता। उनके समाजवाद के विरोध के कारण हम सोशिलिस्टों को कांग्रेस से बाहर जाना पड़ा। अब जो सरदार पटेल की बात करते हैं, मैं उन से पूछता हूँ—क्या सरदार पटेल ने आप को कहा था कि समाजवाद कबूल करो। जब सर्वसम्मति से आपने समाजवाद को मान लिया है, तो फिर समाजवाद के भी कुछ तकाजे हैं—अगर हम लोग आज जनता को जाग्रत करते हैं, जनता को संगठित करते हैं, गरीबी की लड़ाई को शान्तिमय तरीकों से लड़ सकते हैं, तो फिर हम इन लोगों को यानी सरकार को भी अपनी बात मानने के लिये मजबूर कर सकते हैं। आज जमाना बदल रहा है, जमाने के सामने उन लोगों को भी मुकना होगा, राइटिंग-ग्रान-दी वाल सिर्फ हमारे लिये ही नहीं है, उनके लिये भी है।

मैं आप लोगों से पूछता हूँ—क्या हम लोगों ने कहा था कि आप वह 10 पाइन्ट वाला प्रस्ताव पास करो। 10 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम किस ने पास किया जिस का आज आप लोग विरोध कर रहे हैं। मैंने मोरारजी भाई के भाषण को बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ा, मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ, मोरार जी भाई आज पवित्रता की बात करते हैं। जब हम मजदूरों के लिये लड़ रहे थे, तब वह क्या कहते थे? उस समय वह पवित्रता कहाँ गई थी? इस को छोड़िये, मैं पूछता हूँ—क्या

[भी एस० एम० जोशी]

गांधी जी को सब लोग मानते हैं ? अगर मानते हैं, मोरारजी भाई भी मानते हैं, तो मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ गांधी जी से भी पूछा गया—लूई फिशर ने पूछा था—ग्राा जब जमीदारी प्रया को खत्म करने जा रहे हैं तो जमीदारों को मुआवजा देंगे या नहीं ? उस समय गांधी जी ने कहा था—कैसे दे सकते हैं, अगर मुआवजा देने की कोशिश करेंगे तो कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है. वह तो अपने कन्धों पर खुद बैठने जैसे होगा । कैसे बैठ सकते हैं ? इन्हें दिनों से वह लाभ उठा रहे हैं उतना काफी है । अज उन को मुआवजा देंगे तो व्यवस्था मौलिक रूप से कैसे बदलेगी ? तब फिर इन को क्यूँ मुआवजा देना चाहिये । हाँ, हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि रिहैबिलिटेशन कम्पनेसेशन देना चाहिये, हमें किसी को विस्थायित नहीं करना है, अगर उस दृष्टि से कुछ देना है, तो जरूर दीजिये, लेकिन कम्पनेसेशन मांगेंगे तो नहीं चलेगा ।

बिहार में जमीदारी का कानून बना, उस का जो मामला जजेज के सामने चल रहा था, मैंने उस को पढ़ा । पी० आ० दास उन के एडवोकेट थे, मैंने उन के आर्यूमेंट्स को पढ़ा, उन्होंने कहा था—दरभंगा राजा को कम देते हैं और छोटे जमीदारों को ज्यादा देते हैं, ऐसा क्यों ? यह बात उन के दिमाग से बाहर थी, वह ऐसा क्यों समझने लगे कि ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हम लोगों को समझ लेना चाहिये कि क्या हम लोग बक्त के तकाजे को कबूल करते हैं या नहीं, यह कहना कि यह चार करोड़ का मामला है या पांच करोड़ का मामला है, हमें इस से मतलब नहीं है, इस में चार करोड़ का सवाल नहीं है, चार करोड़ का सवाल तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कुछ दिया है, लेकिन हमें यह देखना है कि अगर हमें अपनी व्यवस्था को

बदलना है तो कैसे बदलें ? मुझे याद आता है, 1952 में नासिक के एक देहात में हम लोग भाषण के लिए गये थे, उन दिनों शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट फैंडरेशन के साथ हमारा समझौता था । जब हम वहां बैठे थे तो हमारे एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के नेता ने वहां कि ब्राह्मणवाद को समाप्त करना चाहिए । तब मैंने मजाक में पूछा कि यहां देहातों में ब्राह्मण अब हैं नहीं तब आप ब्राह्मणों के पीछे क्यों पढ़े हो ? उन्होंने वहां—आप समझते नहीं हैं, यह जो वर्णाश्रिम धर्म है, इस का जो मूल आधार है, दरअसल में वह ब्राह्मणवाद है, इस लिये सब से पहले उस को खत्म करना चाहिए, इस का मतलब ब्राह्मणों का मारने से नहीं था, ब्राह्मणवाद को खत्म करने से था । बाबा साहेब अम्बेदकर वा वहना था कि वर्णाश्रिम को खत्म करना है । 1956 में आखिर बाबा साहेब अम्बेदकर को कहना पड़ा कि हिन्दू धर्म में रहूँगा तो मुझे न्याय नहीं मिलेगा, कितनी बड़ी बात है ? मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है । हम उन को उस समय इतना आश्वासन भी नहीं दे सके कि तुम हिन्दू धर्म में रहो, तुम को न्याय देंगे । आज छोटों को न्याय नहीं मिलता है, हम बदलना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

सरदार पटेल ने उस समय जो कुछ किया, उन के सामने कुछ खास मव्सद थे । आज हम सरदार पटेल को कोट करते हैं, लेकिन सरदार पटेल के बाद हम ने जो कुछ बिया, उस को दृष्टि में रहते हुए आज बक्त के कुछ तकाजे हैं । फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने जो कुछ बतलाया, वह उन का धूपना विचार है, लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि अब एग्रीमेंट का बया मतलब है ? आज हमारे सामने यह सवाल है कि क्या हम लोग इस कांस्टीचूशन बोर्ड ना चाहते हैं या नहीं, इस कांस्टीचूशन के जरिये हम तबदीली ला सकते हैं या नहीं ? आप देखिये—हमारे कास्टीचूशन में कुछ आव्जेकिट्ज हैं, जिन को हम डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल बहते हैं और सुप्रीम

कोट का रुलिंग है कि कुछ प्रावीजन्ज आफ कांस्टीचूशन ऐसे हैं जो एनफोसियेबिल नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह एनफोसियेबिल है, तो यह हो सकता था कि हमारे जेजे कोई ऐसा विचार ले लेते कि जिससे वक्त के तकाजे को समझ कर, संविधान की स्प्रिट को समझ कर उस को इन्टरप्रेट करते, तो अच्छा होता । अभी हमारे मित्र ने कहा कि प्रिन्सिप सुप्रीम कोट में जाएंगे, जायें, हो सकता है कि यह कानून वहाँ फैल हो जायें, वहाँ इस के खिलाफ नियंत्रण हो, जैसा बैंकों के वक्त में हुआ, तो फिर क्या करेंगे ? मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था कि हमारे पार्लियामेंटी मिनिस्टर ने कोई भाषण दिया था, यह सही हो या गलत हो, मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन उस का कहना यह था कि अगर यह बिल पास नहीं होता है, तो हम मिड-टर्म पोल के लिये कहेंगे । परन्तु मैं कहता हूँ कि इतना काफी नहीं है, अगर यह बिल यहाँ पास नहीं होता तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर को और आपकी तमाम पार्टी को इतना करें ताकि हाथ में लेकर कहना चाहिये कि अब लोक-सभा के लिये इलेक्शन नहीं होगा, अब इलेक्शन होगा कांस्टीचूएन्ट असेम्बली के लिये, जहाँ वह सब बात करेंगे । क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोट में अगर वे जाएं और वहाँ उसका उलटा हो जाये तो हम बवा करेंगे ? जुड़ीशियरी हमको ओब्लाइज करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । और जनता की भलाई की जो बातें हैं, हमने जो आश्वासन दे रखे हैं उनको हमें पूरा करना है लेकिन सुप्रीम कोट के इटरप्रिटेशन के चलते हम कैसे पूरा करेंगे ? इसलिए मुझे कहना है खासकर अपने पुराने साथियों से और कांग्रेस आर्गेनाइजेशन वालों से कि आप कम से कम अपनी पुरानी बातों को याद रखें । आपने क्या आश्वासन दिये थे ? बीस साल गुजर गए हैं और प्रस्ताव पास करने के बाद भी दो साल गुजर गए लेकिन अभी तक कोई अमल नहीं हुआ । तो यह चीज़ नहीं चलेगी । हमको सावित करना चाहिए और जनता को बताना चाहिये कि हम सही मानों

में गम्भीरता के साथ इस देश में बुनियादी बदलाव लाना चाहते हैं । आज जो गरीब हैं, किसान हैं या लैंडलेस हैं उनके साथ क्या व्यवहार हो रहा है ? तो एक तरफ इनके साथ में यह व्यवहार रखें और दूसरी तरफ उन लोगों को कुछ न दें तो वह डिमोक्रेसी नहीं होगी ।

यहाँ पर हमारे बुजुंग साथी ने कहा कि हम लोगों को प्रिविलिजेज हैं, यहाँ पर मिनिस्टर्स को प्रिविलिजेज है । महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि पांच सौ रुपया लो लेकिन वह बात नहीं चली, हम उसके विरोधी हैं । लेकिन मिनिस्टर तो कोई भी बन सकता है । जिसको लोग चुनेंगे वह हो सकता है । डा० राम सुभग सिंह कल को इस तरफ बैठ सकते हैं और वे प्रिविलिजेज ले लेंगे । जब उधर बैठे थे तब प्रिविलिजेज लेते भी थे । इसलिए वह कोई प्रिविलिजेज नहीं है जिस पोस्ट पर कि कोई बैठ सकता है लेकिन क्या कल को मैं प्रिन्स हो सकता हूँ ? नहीं हो सकता हूँ । तो इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा । सही मानों में अगर आप डिमोक्रेसी चाहते हैं तो लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से इस देश में बुनियादी बदलाव, मौलिक परिवर्तन करना होगा । आज गरीबों के ऊपर जो अन्याय हो रहा है उससे जनमें काफी असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है । और मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब अब ज्यादा रुकने वाले नहीं हैं जब तक कि आप उनको कोई विकल्प नहीं बतायेंगे । गरीब योड़े से भी संतोष कर लेते हैं लेकिन अगर आप उनको जरा सा भी नहीं देंगे तो वह ऐसे रास्ते पर चले जायेंगे आपको मंजूर नहीं होगा और मुझे भी मंजूर नहीं है । आखिर पूरे विश्व में इस देश की हमारी खासियत क्या है ? हम कहते हैं कि हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है, बहुत सारे मजहब के लोग हैं, इतना जातिवाद है किर भी महात्मा गांधी के बताये हुए रास्ते पर हम चलेंगे तो हम लोगों को पूरा विश्वास और यकीन है कि उसी रास्ते से हम यहाँ पर सामाजिक परिवर्तन ला सकते हैं इसलिए मैं आपके

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

जरिए अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस पर दोबारा सोचिए और यह साबित करने के लिए कि आप सही मानों में समाज में परिवर्तन चाहते हैं तो इस बिल पर वोट करना चाहिए वरना फिर यही समझा जायेगा कि आप परिवर्तन नहीं चाहते हैं। इतना कहकर इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Karan Singh.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : I want one clarification before he speaks, whether his privy purse will be affected if this Bill is passed.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Ever since I entered Parliament over three years ago, I have never considered myself to be a representative of any particular section in Parliament or in the Cabinet. I have the honour, like every hon. Member, to represent the 'vast masses of this country who have elected me. This does not mean that I repudiate my ancestry or my legacy. I am proud of the fact that I belong to a family that was responsible for adding thousands of square miles to the territory of India in the 19th century. And I am also proud of the fact that I belong to a family which was largely responsible for the fact that Jammu and Kashmir State is today part of India. I am sorry; I believe in some speeches the patriotism of the princes had been questioned. I do not want to go into historical details but shall merely ask one question. Was it unpatriotic for my father to have acceded to India when Mr. Jinnah was offering him virtually a sovereign State if he went over to Pakistan? Therefore, I feel that words should be used, in this context particularly rather carefully because we are dealing with very delicate issues.

As far as privy purses of princes are concerned, it is true that they are the result of solemn agreements. But it is also true

that time is a great changer. We live today in a world the keynote of which is change. Centuries ago Shankaracharya said :

कालः क्रीड़ति गच्छति आयः

Time changes a great number of things. Perhaps twenty years ago something was considered to be sacrosanct and sacred. Today new generations have arisen; new ideas are sweeping the world, not only our country but the entire world today is seized by a paroxysm of change and I think it will be difficult for anybody to stand against the process of change that is sweeping the country.

I agree that it would have been ideal if the change now sought to be made were made by agreement. It is a matter of deep regret to me that despite three years having elapsed since this decision was first announced no agreement was forthcoming. I do not think that it is at all necessary or useful at this stage to apportion blame. All I should say is that the Government is committed to making transitional arrangements. It is quite clear in the President's speech as well as in the speech of the Prime Minister. I would submit that there is still scope for creative dialogue on those transitional provisions. It is understood that transitional provisions are necessary because contrary to popular belief, it is not as if privy purses are invariably spent only on conspicuous consumption. I happen to know from my own personal experience that a large number of relatives and dependents and others also participate in these privy purses and therefore transitional provisions will have to be made. It is clearly Government's policy that transitional provisions will be made.

Incidentally one hon. Member raised a point as to whether my privy purse was going to be affected by this or not. My understanding of course is that it will be. But I may say quite clearly on the floor of the House that even if the legal experts say that it is not affected, I will voluntarily fall in line with it....(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRAN-GADHRA : I welcome the statement made

by the hon. Minister. But I should like the House to notice the emphasis on the word 'voluntarily'.

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is true that it is not merely a matter which concerns money. As rightly pointed out by many speakers it is a question in which honour is involved. Honour is something far greater than material possessions and far more important. I would submit that the honour of the princes or of the people of India is not necessarily connected with material possessions. The Isavasya Upanishad says :

तेन त्यक्तेन भुजीयाः

One can enjoy by renunciation also. There is a glorious heritage with the princes of India. Swathi Thirunal, the poet Maharajah of Travancore whose songs are sung to this day in every house in South India, Maharana Pratap whose very name is synonymous with chivalry and bravery throughout the world, Chhatrapati Sivaji Maharaj who out of a small area and with a handful of people created a State that withstood the power of the mightiest of the Moghuls; Maharaja Ranjit Singh who kept the British at bay as long as he was alive; there was my own ancestor Maharaja Gulab Singh who extended the territories of this country to China and Russia. These are all parts of Indian heritage and will remain part of Indian heritage whether the princes enjoyed privy purses and privileges or not.

Sir, I would submit that the matter really is that we are living in a situation in which change is becoming very, very rapid, and we are today at crucial crossroads of our history. The forces of extremism, the forces of hatred and bitterness seem to be arising and it almost appears as if the turmoil in which we are living today is a travail that precedes a new birth. I have no doubt in my mind that a new India will be reborn from the travail that we are passing through today, an India in which a better life will be made available to all sections of the people, whether they are princes or whether they are peasants.

I would submit, I would urge, that the princes also having played a historic role in 1947 and 1949, now realising the way the situation is developing, realising the fact that a new generation of Indians will come of age, should also play their part. Let us not be pushed by change. Let us take change by the forelock. Let man, in a positive way, with Divine grace, meet his own destiny. Let us seize the moment of destiny. Let us move forwards to a new India in which the princes and every section of society can play their glorious role.

With these words, I support the motion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, I hope the appeal made by Dr. Karan Singh would have some response at least among the princes and that they will withdraw their opposition, and support this Bill.

Sir, by this simple measure, we are only removing a slur on our Constitution. The Constitution of our Republic, by these articles, had created double citizenship in this country. Some were given privileged position, and not only privileged position but they were enjoying unearned income and certain privileges which were not available to the ordinary citizen of this country. Whatever might have been the compulsion of events when integration took place, whatever might be the reasons for coming into agreements with them, when the new Constitution came into being or at least when the reorganisation of States took place, and even Rajpramukhs were abolished and all the States completely were devoid of their identity and merged in the new Indian States, there was no reason to continue these articles in our Constitution.

Many things are being said about democracy, constitution, and other technical aspects of it. I do not want to go into them. But I would like to point out the views of a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Shri Gajendra-gadkar. While taking up a case in 1964, he observed :

"If, under the Constitution, all citizens are equal, it may be desirable to

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

confine the operation of section 87B of the Code of Criminal Procedure to past transactions and not perpetuate the anomaly of distinction between the rest of the citizens and the rulers of the former Indian States."

As you know, section 87B provides a bar on any suit against the rulers. He further pointed out as follows :

"But considered broadly in the light of the basic principle of equality before the law, it seems somewhat odd that section 87B should continue to operate for all time. For the past dealings and transactions protection may justifiably be given to the rulers of the former Indian States, but the Central Government may examine the question as to whether for transactions subsequent to January 26, 1950, this protection need or should be given."

For all practical purposes, this was undemocratic and unconstitutional. But the Government, which is now going to honour its pledge to the people, hesitated and did not bring forward any measure all these years in spite of the demand made by the people. Today it has come, not because the Government have become suddenly progressive or socialistic, but because of the resolution passed in the other House unanimously to complete the procedure for abolition before the budget session. The budget session was over but still they were carrying on negotiations with the princes. Probably left to themselves, Government would not have brought forward this Bill even now. The Prime Minister said, "we are opening up a new dimension of democracy." If that was really so, they should not have carried on the negotiations with the princes.

I was surprised to hear Mr. Morarji Desai's speech. He was pleading that we must be true to our commitments and he quoted Sardar Patel *in extenso*. But he himself is going back on his own commitments. The commitment of Cong. (O) is that privy purses must

be abolished. In the course of his speech, he agreed to the abolition in principle. This Bill is only abolishing it in principle. There is no further elaboration. They have not spelt out anything else. Now he is saying that his party is opposed to it because of the manner in which it is being done. That means, he professes socialism, but it must be ushered in a manner as would bring capitalism. By passing this Bill, privy purses are really to be abolished, but he does not want to support it. But if the Bill is framed in such a manner that it will never be abolished then probably he would have supported it. That is the game his party is playing. It is very difficult to understand the political motives which guide them. He was quoting *in extenso* from the paper. But nowhere is it mentioned there that it is permanent and it cannot be changed. On page 134 of the white paper, it is said :

"No understanding can be rightly interpreted without weighing the effect of lapse of time and change of circumstances. It is not only a question of material factors; it is also a question of morale. No pact can endure when, owing to the evolution of ideas, it has ceased to square with general conceptions of right and wrong."

There is nothing sacrosanct about it. It was not a fundamental right. It was not a property right. It was a political decision guaranteed in this Constitution. A pension was given to some who came forward to cooperate with the Government. It was a political pension which can be withdrawn at any moment. There was no question of the covenant or agreement being sovereign. I was really surprised when Mr. Morarji Desai who was then in the thick of the national struggle said that but for the patriotism of the princes, there would have been no integration of this country.

May I remind him that but for the people's movement and for States' people's revolution, the princes would never have come to terms with Sardar Patel...*(Interruption)*. I know, the person who is interrupting me was going to commit suicide when he was going to sign the Instrument of Accession.

SHRI P. K. DEO : There was firing in Kharswan in those days...(*Interruption*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is not voluntarily, it is not out of patriotism that the princes opted and signed the integration. It was because of compulsion of circumstances.

What had happened in Junagadh ? That was in Gujarat and I think Shri Morarji Desai must be knowing about it. Was it patriotism of the Raja ? He was somewhere in Pakistan and the people there made it impossible for him. Junagadh was integrated in India.

SHRI P. K. DEO : What happened to Kharswan ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Kharswan is now in Bihar and no prince is there...(*Interruption*). I will not try to waste my time describing here the misdeeds of the *ex*-Orissa rulers. Those are harrowing tales and I do not want to go into them.

What happened in Hyderabad ? Was it patriotism ? Would Shri Morarji Desai say that it was the patriotism of the Nizam that ultimately led to integration ? What about even Kashmir of which Dr. Karan Singh just now made a mention ? It was only because of the Pakistani guerillas and Pakistani hordes that the State came forward for our aid and we gave the aid.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : There was a people's movement for integration.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The princes were put in such a position at that time. When there was no governmental or military help, there was the movement of the people ; they came forward to protect themselves.

How did these princes come into being ? These are the wages of betrayal.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA : You have cited two examples—Junagadh and Hyderabad

and suggested that these are sufficient instances to show that the princes were not patriotic or did not feel for their country. I would like to point out that when the police action in Junagadh took place, it was Bhavnagar State Forces, Jamnagar State Forces and other State Forces which did the Police action ; when the police action took place in Hyderabad under General Chaudhri, the forces engaged at that time were the Rajasthan State Forces, the Mysore State Forces and the Baroda State Forces. Then the Travancore State Force were engaged during the Jammu and Kashmir operations. So, you cannot say that they were not patriotic.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : There were some princes at that time who really looked into the future and helped in that process. For them we have already given so much pension, so much privy purses and privileges, that they should now give them up voluntarily. For whatever they have done, we have paid them adequately.

It is not a question of mere patriotism that led all of them to integrate. It is because of the compulsion of events. The compulsion of circumstances also made this Government to compromise at that stage, as has been admitted by Nehru himself.

Even Shri Morarji Desai—and the Dhrangadhra Maharaja also—is very much concerned about honour and self-respect. Shri Morarji Desai went on emphasizing that this Constitution, this Parliament, this sovereign House is the custodian of the self-respect—self-respect of the rulers, I thought, not of the nation. It is national honour that we have to observe and the national honour of the country.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA : I never spoke of the Rulers' honour, but country's.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He said, voluntarily this could have been done and he was trying for it but he resigned from the Ministry. He resigned from the Ministry but what prevented him from trying to negotiate and find out a formula ?

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

I do not think the Central Cabinet told him, after his resignation, "No, no ; you do not carry on the negotiations." Did he voluntarily offer to do that ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : I was asked not to carry on the negotiations.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : That may be there ; it is all right.

This thing is not going to be solved voluntarily.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Why ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I will tell you, why. Just have patience.

In 1953, if Shri Lobo Prabhu has any notes he can see, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to 100 princes who were enjoying privy purses of more than Rs. 1 lakh for a voluntary cut. What was the response ?

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA : I have been giving a cut since 1953. You can examine my accounts.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You are a lone individual ; you are a single individual. There have been so many individuals who did not respond. Hero is a good man, an amiable man; we want a people's man, not a ruler. What I want to say is this. Mr. Nehru made this appeal and he had to give up the effort because there was no adequate response. In reply to a question in Rajya Sabha, on December 18, 1953, a supplementary was put to him asking, what about the voluntary cut and how far the princes had agreed to that and he expressed his sorrow that this thing did not happen and that they would still continue the effort which his daughter is still continuing. With what purpose we do not know.

As has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri P. Raimamurti, there may be a political purpose. So far as the abolition of the privy purses is concerned, there is no need for any negotiations and there is no need for any talks at all. I quote what Mr. Nehru then said:

"The agreements were entered into at

a time when all kinds of factors had to be taken into consideration....."

Underline the words "kinds of factors had to be taken into consideration". The Government was facing a change-over. Everybody knows what was the situation then and how anxious we were to see that at least the Constitution was framed with the cooperation of all. Therefore, all sorts of compromises were made with all sorts of persons. They had to take into consideration all kinds of factors and, at that time, the then Government came to the decision and these agreements were entered into.

That was the compulsion of circumstances that made them to agree to this, not because of patriotism and this or that. Therefore, it clearly shows that there is no question of any obligation at all. There is no contract, no agreement, no constitutional binding. Why do you want to pay transitional allowances ? I want to make it clear that this Government is proceeding in this matter in a half-hearted manner. They do not want to, as very rightly pointed out, lose the support of their supporters. Therefore, the Prime Minister, even while indicating in her letter to the princes that smaller princes should be given lump-sum and others in other respects, she does not want to take the House into confidence to tell here and now, these are the things that they are going to do, what will be the charge on the Exchequer and who are the persons who are going to be benefited, and so on. There is a lurking fear that probably you are dangling this weapon in order to play a political game...*(Interruption)* This is a beginning of the end of things like that.

The whole question is: why do you want to negotiate ? I want to ask this. Repeatedly, the Prime Minister is emphasising, Mr. Chavan is emphasising, to negotiate with the princes, to sit with them and to see their difficulties. She went so far to say that they are admired by the people in their own States and will continue to get the respect and dignity. I ask this Government : when you acquire lands of the peasants, do you negotiate with them to give them compensation ? Have you ever done that ? You have taken peasants' lands in

public interest. Have you entered into negotiation with them? What is the point in negotiating with the princes? If you say, you want to solve this matter in a constitutional manner, in a peaceful manner, taking the Parliament into full confidence, that these are the difficulties pointed out by the smaller princes, that, with the abolition of privy purses, they will be put to an abject poverty, and all that, I could understand. She could say that. She has not taken the House into confidence. She should have taken the House into confidence, taken all the leaders of the parties into confidence, to see what in the national interest is necessary to do. This is no negotiation. They have no right whatsoever, either constitutionally or technically. The whole Bill, according to me, means nothing excepting that a good beginning has been made to end this anachronism in our Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I do not take more time. I generally do not do that.

At the same time, when this question of Art. 363 has been raised, Morarjibhai has said that if for anything he is going to oppose, it is because this is a package deal. In the package deal only one pocket has been touched. The other pocket has remained. I would humbly ask him without going into legal complications of it : did not this Parliament, did not we amend the Constitution in order to make non-justiciable the quantum of compensation that would be given to land taken over by the Government? We passed that law that the Supreme Court will have no authority to judge upon the quantum of compensation that would be paid to the peasants.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It is a bad law.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Everything is bad law because a feudal order is going to be abolished. Because monopolies are going to be abolished, it is all bad

to you. Anything which will bring about a change is bad to you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Anything that is unjust is bad.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Therefore, what we want to say is...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Unjust law is a bad law.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If that is so, let Judges judge it. And they have given you a kick in the back. Don't forget that Judges have stood with the times and the bank nationalisation was not actually struck down but actually they gave a verdict in favour of bank nationalisation. But some flaws were there, some legal defects were there. That they pointed out. I have no grudge against the judiciary on that count. I still feel that they are the custodians of our constitution and our freedom and they will continue to discharge their duty. In this country if democracy is to survive, the judiciary has to be kept impartial and above politics. If we can amend the Constitution in order to provide this clause that quantum of compensation cannot be justiciable, why did Morarjibhai oppose it? The cat is out of the bag. Morarjibhai says, "I would have supported if you have had omitted Art. 363 also." That means the flood gates of litigation will be opened and the rulers would have gone to the Supreme Court. There will be a case and it would not have been possible to achieve what you want to do. What does he want? Rather than stressing the point about covenant and agreement, what you want to say, tell us. You are silent on that point. You are more emphatic on this point : why do you keep Art 363 debarring them from going to the law court? This is his approach. I think there has been no better advocate of the princes than Mr. Morarji Desai. Probably he lost himself because they are also playing a political game and that is very evident since this Government is playing a political game. They know them thoroughly well. They were partners, companions. They have worked together. All of them together made this country what it is to-day. There are as many sinners—good

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sinners or bad sinners—as these people are. I do not find in the approach there is any difference between the two. But what I mean to say is : if really it was a purpose which you want to defeat politically, therefore, even on a good measure you are going to commit political suicide going against your own commitment by dissociating yourself. We can fight out. We will continue to fight this question that no compensation should be paid because compensation is not due and this is not really a property right. Only a property right can be compensated. I would warn the Prime Minister. As I have stated, this is not the only occasion. We have to have more measures like this, if monopoly, if feudalism and all other anachronisms are to be abolished. Are you going to compensate ? Will this country ever be able to negotiate with the same vested interests which you want to abolish ? Can you compensate ? Are you in that position ? Therefore, there is no question of any constitutional difficulty being involved. Even now you can say : There is no question of compensation. We have given a pension, we are withdrawing it.

Therefore, I would ask her to make it very clear that there will be no negotiations with the princes on this question and no compensation whatsoever will be paid and so far as the follow-up action is concerned, I would say this. So far as this Bill is concerned, on the 15th of October, this is going to be implemented. I would suggest this. If the Government is not able to make up its mind now, they may have a special session. It does not matter. Before the 15th of October, when this Bill is going to be implemented, there must be a special session. The public must know, actually, to what extent and in what manner you are going to abolish these Privy Purses and these privileges. That should be made public so that 16th October will really be a red-letter day in the history of our country. Thank you.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : It is my intention to make this speech that I propose to make today on a high plane. A great deal has been said during the last two days on this very controversial question.

To some people, Sir, it is just another Bill, but, to us, it is a thousand year old history, it is our culture, it is our heritage and we feel strongly about it.

The reason for that is that it is not a question of any voluntary gesture that was ever asked for in the last couple of years, but, more so, because of the fact that in our opinion the whole thing was nothing but one big threat. The other Dr. K. was produced as a hydrogen bomb by the Treasury Benches, and he made a very fine speech. He is my colleague. (*Interruption*) I admire him for his point of view. There is only this difference between him and me ; I am nobody's stooge. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, I rise on a point of order. This word 'stooge' should be expunged.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I am not attacking anybody ; I am speaking about myself.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He started saying that he is going to speak on a high plane. I seek your ruling on this point,--- whether directly or indirectly, he can call some other Member a stooge. It may be by implication or directly. This is wrong. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not think there is anything unparliamentary.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I am not a stooge, Sir, but if anybody feels hurt, I am prepared to apologise. I would only say this much, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The Prime Minister herself said that history is being written today. It is because of this that I appeal to this honourable House that when you take any decision on it one way or the other, it must be taken with all the great historical facts as a background. The fact is that on this thousand year old history the curtain is to be wrung today. It is the great history of Rana Pratap, of Shivaji Maharaj, the families that exist today, descended from the family of the great Rani of Jhansi and from the 279 other ruling houses. These are families who are proud of their background, proud of the fact that they stood

by the traditions of what they believed in and fought for.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for 3 years this question of privy purse abolition has been taken up on the floor of this House. I can say this much that hon. Members from all sides of the House supported us in the interest of justice, in the interests of fairplay and decency. And we are very grateful to them for their kindness.

I am sorry that I have to speak on behalf of the princes myself. I never had any intention to do so, but I do feel, now that this has reached such an advanced stage, that our point of view must be placed before the House in the proper perspective because history one day must know how we expressed our views.

It does make me sad that the daughter of the great Jawaharlal Nehru should now herself be presiding over the Parliament and the Cabinet today to reverse the very decisions that her father took 20 years ago.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Her father wanted it.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I will say this much again that yesterday it was carried in the papers, and it was also mentioned to us by some Members that if the Government lost this Bill they would have to hold another election.

AN HON. MEMBER : That has been denied.

DR. KARNI SINGH : That again is another threat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been denied that any such statement was made.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Why are we afraid of facing the masses ? If there is going to be another election, let us go to the polls. Why should we be afraid of it ? But, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before we go to the polls again, and realising the fact that this is a poor country not prepared to

spend crores on another election or on a mid-term poll, the Opposition is prepared, I am sure, to take over. If Mrs. Gandhi does not have the majority, the Opposition can take over. After all, ultimately, a two-party democratic system has to evolve in this country. The unification of the Opposition forces that are taking place is very evident today. I would like to say this much that.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Grand Alliance.

DR. KARNI SINGH : ...the privy purse question is really blown out of all context. The real fact is that the forces in the country, those that are on the Treasury benches, supported by some Opposition parties, and those that sit on this part of the House (opposition) collectively are trying to try out their strength and the princes are only a pawn in the game. This is purely a stunt. But I do feel, what I said once before and I say it again, that all this privy purse talk is politically motivated. Shri P. Ramamurti was quite right; he did not beat about the bush; he came right down to the point. And I will say this much that from the 1967 elections onwards, you know perfectly well what happened in Madhya Pradesh, in Rajasthan etc; a demand grew up to declare the privy purse as an office of profit. Why ? It was because the 'chairocrats' wanted to stay in power. Now, what I want to ask is this. At the end of four general elections, why did they make a demand for declaring the privy purse as an office of profit ? They should have done it in 1952. But it so happened that some prince particularly the one who believed in what I shall call the people's point of view were able to go and fight for the people's interests, got elected and threw out the Congress from power. And naturally, a very astute politician like Shri Y. B. Chavan realised that the image and the myth of the princes, if you like to call it that, had to be destroyed. If Shri Y. B. Chavan was serious about privy purse abolition he could have told the princes before the 1967 elections that 'I believe we should do this'. But, no, he did not do that. But he waited till he put up his own candidate and the Rajmata of Kolhapur beat him, Shri Y. B. Chavan thought even if an old lady of 70 could beat the Home Minister's candidate in his area, surely this image had to be destroyed. That was where democracy parted

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company with the Congress people. It is because of this political Vendetta motivation that we are opposing it.

If Shri Y. B. Chavan had taken the same line that the Prime Minister has taken—I like the line that the Prime Minister has taken, and I say that—if Shri Y. B. Chavan had taken the same line without putting his foot out and saying 'Kiss it', I am sure that we would have cut our necks and put them down on a plate before him. But no decent man with self-respect is going to kiss anybody's foot in this age of democracy. And Shri Y. B. Chavan instead of dealing with princes like honourable and sensible men treated them with scorn. I remember I was once at the negotiating tables, but I am no longer in it. At that meeting, it was mentioned to Shri Y. B. Chavan that 'Surely, you should realise that you are in no position to give any compensations, because you do not know how long you yourself will be in power. If you yourself are removing these guarantees which are enshrined in the Constitution, for God's sake, what is your own word worth?' I asked Shri Chavan myself : 'If you give me a guarantee, I will say it will last a week or ten days'. This is so because he is not there in a position to carry it out since they now carry on with a minority Government.

I remember on the floor of the House I had once asked that the Opposition must come with a national Government. I said 'maybe we could have a nationalist Government'. Shri Chavan said, 'No. You try a government with the Communists.' And here they are sitting in power with the help of the Communists.

These are political expediencies and we can understand it.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : He has understood now.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Something has been said about the princes having a great deal of money to throw into politics, I would like to ask you: can anybody match the power of patronage that Government has? Shrimati Gandhi is in power today. If she were to leave that seat and

part company, it may take her 20 years to come back to power. The power of patronage is tremendous. Let us not ignore this fact. Not even the 279 privy purse-holders can match one iota of the power that the great Prime Minister wields. It is understandably so. I believe that even aeroplanes were despatched to Kerala—I am subject to correction—to get friends to come and vote today. The Government has aeroplanes at its disposal. This story may be untrue, but it is within her powers to do so, which the Opposition cannot.

The Prime Minister has been calling Independent members to her chamber trying to coerce them. Why? I know that during the Rabat debate, I was one of those who decided, amongst other members of my group, to help keep the Prime Minister in power, because we thought she believed in democracy, that we had to strengthen her hands. We supported her. But after that, she seems to have taken it for granted that we are her lackeys. One by one, Independent members are summoned to her chamber. What kind of democracy is this? Even the Independents will have to decide for themselves whether they are to join the Congress Party or sit as Independents as part of the Opposition, because every Independent has fought a Congress candidate or most of them have done so.

It has been said that the princes have outlived their use. I do not want to go into that argument. But I will just ask Shri Chavan one question. Why are the princes today still popular with the people? I must explain this (*Interruption*)

Last January, in my own area, three firings took place in one week; over a dozen people were killed and three dozen were put in hospital. I called on the Hon. Minister, Shri Chavan, presented him a memorandum and requested that he might kindly visit these firing areas. Do you know what happened? Neither he nor the Chief Minister of Rajasthan visited these firing sites. They did not have the guts to do. Only Dr. Karni Singh had it. Why?

AN HON. MEMBER : A great warrior.

DR. KARNI SINGH : No, I am a public representative like any one of you. It was their duty, because they are in the saddle. If they failed in the duty, do not turn round and say : 'These princes get elected. So let us destroy their image'. We work with the people. We are one of them. I go into my villages and I mix with the little children. They treat me like a father. They are like my own children and I love them.

That is the feeling they want to destroy and quite understandably so. But you cannot destroy that image. You must first give good government before you can make the people forget the Rulers. If you want to destroy the princes, give good government; they will be destroyed within a generation. But with your chairocratic government, your corruption, nepotism and regionalism that are injected into state politics, the princes' image may last more than a generation.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let us accept the challenge.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I am not challenging. I may be finished tonight or tomorrow. That is not the point.

If you give good government to the people, they will forget the rulers in a minute. You know perfectly well that after the integration of the States, the integrated states' moneys were pooled together, and we have been asking for equal development of all regions of our new States. Rajasthan wanted equal development. There were five divisions. It wanted all the five "Brothers" to be treated alike. Madhya Pradesh wanted the same thing. But what happened ? Wherever the Chief Minister comes from, he feathers his region's nest. Then why do you blame the poor princes for getting elected.

16.00 hrs.

Yesterday the Hon. Member who opened bat on behalf of the Congress Party, Mr. Nahata, spewed out such poison that even the Prime Minister was upset. I am very happy to see that. I wish she had picked a better man to open the innings.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He was a left hander.

DR. KARNI SINGH : However, I would say only this much that Mr. Nahata talked about certain atrocities that were committed by the former rulers and said that people were killed in jail and firings took place. I would like to ask him to tell the House how many firings took place in his own State Jodhpur where he came from. I have got a whole lot of firings that have taken place in the last ten days alone. They are so many that I cannot read them. Somebody said that I was a good clay pigeon shooter, but this Government certainly beats me.

I would like to place before the House one or two those facts. The hon. Member Mr. Nahata came from Jodhpur Division. One or two years after the integration of the Jodhpur State, the young Maharaja who was my own age then, 27, joined the opposition forces, fought the Congress and won 31 out of 34 seats. If he and his father were terrible people I doubt if the people would have voted that way. So, I think we have to look at facts and understand them. Let us not be too bitter about these things. If you work for the people you will get the votes. Let us not ignore one basic fact. No matter what you may say about democracy, but the fact if the father is a good man, the son will always benefit. The fact that the hon. Prime Minister sits on that side as Prime Minister, 90 per cent of it is due to the fact that she is Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter. What is there to be ashamed of ? I am sitting here today because I am my father's son, he was a good man, my grandfather was a great good man, too.

Dr. Karan Singh made a statement to say that his father helped to consolidate the country. I am very proud of this fact because his father and my father were close friends. I would like to remind the hon. House, however, that my father was amongst the first to sign the Instrument of Accession bringing the Bikaner State into the Indian Union and his father was almost the last. His father delayed the accession to such an extent that the country is in the predicament that it is in today.

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Let us face facts. I feel that there are reasons for this privy purse question to be brought up and given so much emphasis because I feel this is diversionary tactics. There are very many more important matters in this country than destroying the Princes. The Princes are loyal citizens. We are not Chinese agents, let me remind you. If you destroy the Princes, you will have destroyed loyal Indians, but you will have saved yourself for six months because you would have diverted the attention of the nation from these most pressing points which I shall read out to you only for a short period. I am reminded of the great General who killed tiny little mice which had no more teeth to bite with. I understand that kind of bravery. I played politics for 18 years. You have also played politics. We know how it is. Let us look at some of the major problems that the country faces. Nehru's pledge to Parliament to vacate Indian territory from Chinese aggression should have priority number one. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you were a member, I was a member of this House too then; we all stood up to pass a resolution saying that every inch of Indian territory will be vacated of Chinese aggression. I believe it was on Mr. Nehru's birthday. Have you redeemed that pledge? No, you have not even the guts to try. So, kill the princes, divert the mind of the nation for two more months...*(Interruptions)*.

There is the cartographic aggression on India's territory by the Soviet Union. If you finish the princes today, for another two months the nation will forget these maps. This maps question was a far more important problem. But, the princes must be destroyed, because the cartographic aggression can then look as a minor problem in comparison and the Government can become great heroes. The fact is that India is becoming the satellite of the Soviet Union. Day after day your policy of non-alignment is being blown to the winds. You are being tied to the apron strings of the Soviet Union. We realise only too well where this is going to take this country and what is going to happen to democracy.

Then there is the solution of the Kashmir problem. It did not occur to

the Prime Minister to tell the House what steps she proposes to take to evict Pakistan from parts occupied by them. No, Sir. Kill the princes. That is more important. They are vermin.

Then there are the findings that take place in this country every day. You take the newspaper any day. There is not a day when we do not read of firings. I should like the Prime Minister to tell us when she is replying; is there any other democratic country in the world where there are so many firings on human beings? Let her produce statistics. How many persons have been killed during the last ten or twenty years? If this is the concept of a democratic socialist Government, I can do without it.

Everybody knows that fifty thousand babies are born every day. This is going to set at naught every thing that we are trying to build. Does the Prime Minister have the guts to stand on a platform and say: this population explosion is destroying everything? The socialist philosophy believes in giving the people who live on this earth a better deal. By the socialist philosophy we must ensure prevention of unnecessary births. We talked about how to benefit the common man. Do you not have it within your means to do so? But no, the princes must be destroyed first because they are vermin.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli): They are also producing.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I shall now refer to the communal trouble in the country. I shall not mention the places but we know where communal trouble has recently taken place. The hon. Prime Minister also knows. At the time of partition, when her great father was the Prime Minister of India, when India became independent, it was in the States that carnage and bloodshed was not permitted and my father and the Maharaja of Jodhpur, against whom my friend Mr. Nahata spoke the other day saw to it that fifteen lakhs of Muslims passed through without anybody being killed.

The State troops were posted all over the State. Those great rulers said that every man would be protected. I do not believe in religion being made a political ideology. The ruler's job is to protect. The rulers are now gone, and it is your job to protect the minorities.....(Interruptions). I imagine five lakhs of Muslims live in Bikaner Division. It is not now in my power to protect them. I can only represent them forcefully in Parliament. It is your job to protect them as the Government. The failure of the Government to protect the minority communities is a serious matter. Before the princes are accused I feel that the hon. Prime Minister and her Cabinet colleagues should throw some more light on this matter and tell the country how they are going to protect these poor minorities in our country. Mere talk of secularism is going to get you nowhere. Regional and communal bitterness is increasing. And in the elections your tickets are given on communal grounds. We know it, too. Will the ruling Congress come out with a statement that in the next elections seats will be given not on a communal basis? I should like the Prime Minister to assure us that in the 1972 election, they shall firmly do so. We shall then believe that and think that you are true to your word. Then, take lawlessness in the country; there is the Naxalite menace, where even decent people cannot live a decent life. Then the inter-State border dispute; and I believe that Mr. Chavan is sufficiently exercised with that problem, the rising prices; unemployment and shortage of jobs and food scarcities. The Prime Minister and Mr. Chavan, would like the House to believe that by stopping the privy purse, the whole problem of unemployment and poverty will be solved. That is a remarkable way of thinking, because two lakhs of people sustain themselves for their daily livelihood on the privy purse and the rulers do not turn on a shower with money and enjoy it themselves. This money is spent on thousands of people for their daily bread.

Mr. Dange yesterday said that "you spend more than your total amount." I said, "Yes, I do." And the reason for that is that I am not going to be the man who

fires 400 people so that I could save some money for myself. If I have got capital, let it be spent. The wealth-tax is designed for that, to erode the capital. Most of us are paying more income and wealth-tax put together than our income, and if we are left with a negative income figure, there is nothing to be surprised at. But we shall not axe the poor people. There are many men and women, old people, for which even the Prime Minister, in her generosity of heart, will not find an answer if they were to become unemployed by stopping of the privy purses.

16.10 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*.]

I now will take you back to 1950, when my father died. My father was the first ruler to die after the integration. His privy purse was in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs : it was Rs. 17 lakhs. I met Sardar Patel and said, "Sir, will you kindly give this Rs. 7 lakhs that are being cut from my Privy Purse for the benefit of the people of Bikaner?" He said, "I am very sorry, son; the law does not allow it. This must go to the Consolidated Fund." So, 300 men were thrown out of their jobs and nobody came to their rescue. Today, when you press this button, two lakhs of people will go out of jobs. Please bear this in mind. These are real problems. (Interruption)

With your permission, I will read out a small section from the speech that the hon. President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who is regarded as a *rishi* and a great man, made, about the princes in general and my father in particular, of which I am proud. It has been quoted; it has been requoted and it shall continue to be quoted because he was one of the greatest men our time has produced. Dr. Rajendra Prasad said :

"The great move for the unification of India could materialise primarily because of the goodwill and ready willingness of Princes like Maharaja Sadul Singhji..."

[Dr. Karni Singh]

I am proud to be the son of that great man—

"to participate in Constitution-making and to send their representatives to the Constituent Assembly of India. It was a difficult task, too difficult to be described in words, because but for this kind of wilful co-operation India might have remained split in several bits. It redounds to the credit of the late Maharaja of Bikaner that by his bold decision he gave a correct and timely lead to other Princes. This eventually resulted in the accession of not only Bikaner but also other princely States to India. Therefore, India is, and will, remain indebted to him. When the history of that period is written, it will be recorded therein that at a time when India was faced, on the one hand, with the calamity of partition and, on the other, with the dangerous possibility of Balkanisation, Maharaja Sadul Singhji prompted by farsightedness and the most patriotic of motives stood firm like a rock and averted that possibility."

You can also repudiate Dr. Rajendra Prasad. He was your President. But there is nothing to stop you from saying that he was nobody. It is a free country.

There is one more thing. I feel that the Prime Minister might like to take a definite and realistic approach to this question, and that is in regard to Sikkim and Bhutan. The Communist Benches have been keeping quiet about Sihanouk. He was also a prince. But they are still for him. (Interruption).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : We are also for Maharani Lakshmibai.

DR. KARNI SINGH : May I remind the hon. House that although I concede that there were some small differences in the position of the rulers of Sikkim and Bhutan as compared to other Rulers, the fact still remains that they still sat in the Chamber of Princes and occupied a position in some cases lower than Indian rulers. Trying to be consistent, I

would like to know whether the Government proposes now to extend the merger scheme to Sikkim and Bhutan, or, are they too scared. Is it their desire to whip their own loyal citizens and keep the others who kept away as Kings? You must have seen pictures of the Prime Minister going to the airport to receive the King of Bhutan and the King of Sikkim. She comes home and plants a kick on the back of the loyal rulers. What kind of ethics is it?

As far as the rulers were concerned, our dealings were with the Home Ministry. When the Home Ministry turned round against us and instead of a handshake stuck out their foot and kicked us, although in today's situation it is understandable but still it is something that you cannot accept. The fact remains, as the saying goes in Rajasthani : 'बाटु खेत न खावे' (the fence destroys the field). The Home Ministry is our custodian. When Mr. Chavan was Home Minister, our entire rights were to be safeguarded by him. He was our father so to say. Yet, Mr. Chavan, instead of protecting us, did everything possible to create a situation whereby the princes could be humiliated.

I will say this much in justice to Mr. Chavan. I have gone on record in having said in this House that in 1965, Mr. Chavan, with the help of the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, gave India a tremendous image, having beaten Pakistan in war. As a young man, I admired him for that and placed him on a high pedestal. But when personal vendetta and political motivation came into this question, I was hurt.

AN HON. MEMBER : Because it touched your money.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Money, Mr. Speaker, is the least important. Many newspapers have produced pictures and cartoons showing the princes dying for money. Speaking for myself, I do not care two brass buttons for money, but principles are involved and we should fight for principles. Principles of Bilateral agreements are involved. You have agreements today with the princes, and you can throw them aside. Tomorrow you will have your agreements

with trade and labour unions. You will have agreements with the State of Punjab for Continuing its bifurcation. You will have agreements with the new Hill State. Any powerful Government tomorrow can repudiate any of these agreements. The five-rupee note you carry around has this written on it : "I promise to pay..." etc. For God's sake, value your promises. What does it mean otherwise ?

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Don't believe it. (*Interruptions*).

**DR. KARNI SINGH :** People no longer believe it. You know perfectly well what happens to a country which cannot keep its word. The princes have been used as whipping boys. For every mistake made by this Government the princes have to be whipped. The time has come when the record has to be put straight. If we oppose this Bill it is not that we are not in keeping with the times. We are in keeping with the times all right. I will go a step further. If the people of the former States decide that the privy purses should go, I have no objection. But it is not fair that people of areas outside the former States should be asked about it who are not going to be involved or affected by the large scale unemployment.

Before I conclude, I will say a few words about the privileges. You are trying to build a privilege-free society. Whatever else it may be, I admire Mr. Limaye ; he has been at last consistent. He is in the opposition and his party did not come to a merger agreement with the rulers. He cannot be blamed. But your Congress party did. There are many privileges which are in the process of dying out. We must accept that. Man has landed on the moon and will soon go to Mars, Venus and all over the space. Times are changing. Dr. Karan Singh was right to this extent. I will say only this much : What about the privileges we, Members of Parliament, enjoy ? We have a bungalow for which we pay Rs. 200, but whose rental value is Rs. 2,000. Is this not a privilege ? If you make it absolutely free to an MP and no money is to be paid for it, it is all right but certainly paying 1/10 of its actual rental value is a privilege by me.

Something was said about income-tax free incomes. We draw Rs. 51 a day income-tax free. There are many rulers in this country today whose total privy purses are less than our (M. P's) income-tax free income.

These privileges do exist. I agree that in course of time these privileges will also disappear; so will those of the rulers, but I feel that it is not fair for us not to realise this.

There is one privilege which, I have felt, has been misused in this House. We have freedom of speech. Whatever we say about anybody on the floor of the House cannot be sued in a court of law for libel or defamation. The princes also cannot be sued in a court of law without the permission of the Home Ministry in civil suits, but permission is easily forthcoming. But whatever we say on the floor of the House, even character assassination of decent citizens on the street, nobody can sue us even for libel. These are facts that we all must realise.

This is a changing democracy. Everything has to change. This will have to change, too. A very much higher standard of responsibility has to develop in this House so that we realise that we have a sacred responsibility not to slander the man-on-the-street who cannot defend himself. As they say in Hindi as matters stand today.

"किसी की भी इज्जत मिट्टी में मिला दो"

Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. House for the patience with which they have listened to what I have said. I will only conclude with just one remark. It takes a thousand years for any country to build up a reputation—a reputation of honesty, a reputation of sticking to its honour and of sticking to its word. In the comity of nations in which India lives it is what you do inside your own country that affects our outside image as well. In support of this I will quote what the great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, said—you can repudiate him also if you wish— :

"It is a dangerous thing even for a powerful ruler to break his plighted word. Breach of a promise is no less an act of insolvency than a refusal to pay one's debt."

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विभाजन के समय अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान को दो हिस्सों में नहीं तीन हिस्सों में बांट कर गये। भारत और पाकिस्तान के अतिरिक्त एक हिस्सा जो अंग्रेजों ने हिन्दुस्तान में बनाया वह देशी रियासतों का था। अंग्रेज ने प्रत्यक्ष नहीं लेकिन पीछे से ब्रिटिश पोलिटिकल डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा इस बांट की कोशिश की कि किसी भी प्रकार से भी हो राजा महाराजाओं का एक प्रयत्न राजस्थान बना चाहिये और ब्रिटिश पोलिटिकल डिपार्टमेंट इस मामले में बहुत दूर तक प्रयत्न करता रहा। ब्रिटिश से पूर्व एक इस प्रकार की स्थिति आई जब अप्रैल 1947 में बम्बई के ताजमहल होटल में एक बैठक हुई राजाओं की जिसकी अध्यक्षता तत्कालीन भोपाल नरेश ने की। इस बैठक में जब यह प्रस्ताव आया कि देशी रियासतों को अपने एक प्रयत्न संगठन और प्रश्न इकाई के रूप में परिणत हो जाना चाहिये तो उस समय जो भेरे पूर्व बक्ता महाराज बीकानेर, डा० कर्ण सिंह बोल रहे थे, उन के पिता जी श्री शार्दुल सिंह पहले व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने उस बैठक का बहिष्कार किया और बहिष्कार ही केवल नहीं किया बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक स्वस्थ बातावरण का भी निर्माण किया। दिल्ली के औरंगजेब रोड के पहले नम्बर के मकान में नये हिन्दुस्तान की एक नई तस्वीर बनी जिस में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना घटी। जहां सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल रहते थे, और वह घटना घटी तब जब महाराज जामनगर वहां पर पधारे थे। गुजरात के लोगों को याद होगा कि सरदार पटेल का जामनगर के साथ जीवन भर किस प्रकार का सम्बन्ध रहा? लेकिन सरदार पटेल ने देश की आवश्यकता को अनुभव करते हुए जाम साहब को लंच पर बुलाया। उस बैठक में दोनों के भोजन के समय उन से क्या बात चीत हुई यह तो पता नहीं लेकिन यह सच है कि जब भोजन के बाद सरदार पटेल और जामनगर के महाराज बाहर

निकले तो दोनों में समझौता हुआ और दोनों में बात चीत है कि महाराज जामनगर सरदार पटेल को बड़ा भाई मानेंगे और सरदार पटेल महाराज जामनगर को अपने छोटे भाई की तरह देखेंगे। जब ब्रिटिश पोलिटिकल डिपार्टमेंट ने हिन्दुस्तान की देशी रियासतों को पृथक रूप से यूनिट बनाने का यत्न किया तब सरदार पटेल ने देश के चार बड़े बड़े राजवाड़ों को ले कर, जिन में जामनगर का परिवार आता था, बड़ोदा का परिवार आता था, पटियाला का परिवार आता था और बीकानेर का परिवार आता था, देश में एक नये बातावरण का निर्माण किया जिस से साढ़े पांच सौ राजाओं ने अपने राज मुकुट उतार कर भारत माता के चरणों में अंपित कर दिये। सरदार पटेल देश के उन कुशल राजनीतज्ञों में से थे जिन्हाँने इस देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार का बातावरण निर्माण किया कि अंग्रेज देश का तीन हिस्सों में बांटन का जा मनसूबा पूरा करना चाहता था, उस को उन्हाँने अपने कुशल दिमाग और मजबूत हाथों से घूल में मिला दिया।

जहां तक राजाओं के जेब खंच को स्तम्भ करने की बात है, मैं इस प्रश्न को चार हिस्सों में बांटा हूँ। एक है इस समस्या का सर्वधार्मिक पक्ष, दूसरा है इस समस्या का आर्थिक पक्ष, तीसरा है इस समस्या का नैतिक पक्ष और चौथा है इस समस्या का राजनीतिक पक्ष। हमारे संविधान में यह व्यवाधार की गई है कि जब कभी इस प्रकार का प्रसंग आये जहां संविधान के विपरीत सरकार को निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता हो—दुनियां के और देशों के विवान में इस प्रकार की स्थिति कम है, लेकिन भारतीय संविधान के निर्माताओं ने यह स्थिति रखली है—उस समय सरकार को सुन्नीति कोटं की ऐवाइजरी ओरीनियन लेनी चाहिये, उस का परामर्श लेना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे यह प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न

पर भी अगर आज सरकार ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की राय नहीं ली तो सरकार का इस न्याय मंदिर से विश्वास उठ गया है या फिर सरकार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय पर विश्वास करती है तो इस की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं करनी। लेकिन जो बात में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि कहीं कल ऐसी स्थिति न आये जैसे बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में हुआ था। अच्छा यह होता, और यह सरकार के भी हित में था तथा देश के भी हित में था, कि सरकार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय से परामर्श लेती।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे संविधान में मूलभूत अधिकारों के विषय में कुछ गारन्टीज दी गई हैं। इस नाते से नहीं कि ये राजा-महाराजे हैं बल्कि इस देश के वे नागरिक भी हैं इस नाते से पूछना चाहता हूं कि गोलकनाथ केस में जो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय हुआ था उस को ध्यान में रख कर क्या सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि इस पर जितनी भी समस्यायें हमारे सामने आयें उन सारे के सारे प्रश्नों पर मूलभूत अधिकारों का हनन करे और मूलभूत की उपेक्षा करे ?

यों भी संवेदनिक दृष्टि से यह बिल अपूरण है क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है उस में यह तो कहा कि इन व्यवस्थाओं को समाप्त किया जाना है, लेकिन बैकलिंपक व्यवस्था क्या है इस को उन्होंने सुरक्षित रखा है। मेरा अपना अनुमान यह है कि वह चुनावों में राजा-पदाराजाओं के सिर पर प्रलोभन की तलवार लटकाये रखना चाहती है ताकि इस प्रकार की स्थिति आये तो कहीं राजा-महाराजे इस प्रकार का कोई निर्णय न लें जिस से सत्तारूढ़ दल को जीतने में कठिनाई हो।

अब मैं इस समस्या के दूसरे पक्ष की ओर आता हूं जिस को आर्थिक पक्ष कहा जाता है।

आर्थिक पक्ष की स्थिति यह है कि मुक्त को प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार का मंहगाई के साथ एक समझौता हुआ है। सत्तारूढ़ दल और मंहगाई का आपस में एक समझौता हो गया है। राजाओं के जेब खर्च का बिल तो आज आया है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि राजाओं का जेब खर्च तो आज से बहुत पहले कम किया जा चुका है। राजाओं-महाराजाओं को जो जेब खर्च 4 करोड़ रु० के लगभग दिया जाता है आज उस रूपये की कीमत क्या है ? आज उस की कीमत एक चौथाई रह गई है। सच्चाई यह है कि 4 करोड़ रूपया जो रखा गया है वह आज 1 करोड़ रूपये के बराबर है। दूसरी सब से बड़ी स्थिति यह है कि सरदार पटेल ने संविधान सभा में भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि जिन राजाओं ने हमें पैसा दिया है उस में 77 करोड़ रु० इस प्रकार का है जो उन्होंने हम को नकद दिया है। इस 77 करोड़ रूपये में से साढ़े 52 करोड़ रूपये तो अकेले राजलिंपक राज्य का था जो मध्य भारत के राजप्रमुख के नाते सरकार को दिया था। सरदार पटेल ने संविधान सभा में कहा था कि इस साढ़े 52 करोड़ रूपये का ब्याज जो होता है अगर उस को भी मिला लिया जाये तो हम महाराजाओं को उतना जेब खर्च नहीं देते जितना उस रूपये का सूद होता है। लेकिन आज जिन हमारे मिश्रों को 4 करोड़ रूपयों का दर्द है और उस में उन को आर्थिक पक्ष दिल्ली देता है उन से मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक काल्पनीक रियासत की समस्या अभी तक पूरी तरह से हल नहीं हुई है और वहां हम 3 ब तक 4 हजार करोड़ रूपये खर्च कर चुके हैं पिछले 23 सालों में। उस में न तो कांग्रेसियों को दई दिखाई देना है और न दूसरे साम्यवादी मिश्रों को ही दर्द दिखाई देता है। आज इम विधेयक को रखने वाले इस बात को भी भूल जाते हैं कि जैसा कुछ समझ पहले इसी सरकार ने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए 10 मई 1968 को कहा था कि राजा-महाराजों के साथ जो सन्धि हुई

## [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

यी वह तो स्वतन्त्र भारत में हुई थी । लेकिन स्वतन्त्र भारत के पहले भी कुछ लोगों के साथ सन्धि हुई थी, जो 1801 में हुई थी, 1823 में हुई थी, 1846 में हुई थी और 1866 में हुई थी । 10 मई, 1968 को इसी सदन में प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए बतलाया गया था कि उसमें मुशिदाबाद का खानदान था, सतारा का खानदान था और काट का खानदान था और इसी प्रकार के 13 खानदान थे । उन सब को भागत की संचित निधि से प्रति वर्ष माडे 22 लाख ८० दिया जाता है । मुझ को खुशी होती अगर यह सरकार इस विवेयक को लाते समय इस बात की धोषणा करती कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने से जो लायविलिटीज हमारे ऊपर हैं उन को भी हम समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं । उनके सम्बन्ध में यह सरकार मौन है, बिल्कुल सोचनी नहीं है । मुझे तो पता चला है कि इन में से एक दो रियासतों को अंग्रेजों के समय से भी ज्यादा पैसा बढ़ा दिया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री इनके बारे में भी बताएं कि वह पैसा बढ़ा है या नहीं बढ़ा है । महाराष्ट्र में वे रियासतें हैं या कहां हैं । मुझे इस नी जानकारी नहीं है ।

अब मैं नेतिक पक्ष की ओर आता हूं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं । पहली बात तो यह है कि 1947 में जिस समय हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ और देश का विभाजन हुआ उस समय हमारे देश के ऊपर एक प्रकार से विभिन्न का पहाड़ हट पड़ा था । लाखों लोग अपने सिर पर मुसीबत की गठड़ी रख कर काफिलों की शक्ल में पाकिस्तान से भारत आ रहे थे । उस समय अगर देश को परेशान करना होता तो राजे-महाराजे आसानी से कर सकते थे । उस समय अगर देश के इन साढ़े पांच सौ राजाओं ने हमारी मज़बूती का लाभ नहीं उठाया तो क्या आज यह नेतिकता का तकाजा है कि हम आज इन

राजाओं और महाराजाओं की मज़बूती का लाभ उठायें ? यह प्रश्न में आप से नेतिकता की दृष्टि से पूछना चाहता हूं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर सन्धि तोड़नी है तो सन्धि तोड़ने के लिए आपके पास कई क्षेत्र थे । आपने पता ही है कि इस देश ने इस प्रकार की कई संधियां कर रखी हैं, नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट है, ताशकन्द पैक्ट है । इन संधियों के होते हुए भी आज करोड़ों आदमी पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से निकल कर भारत आ गए हैं और आ रहे हैं । लाखों लोगों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया है । आज आपको हिम्मत नहीं है कि नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट को आप तोड़ें, ताशकन्द पैक्ट को आप तोड़ें । लेकिन पैक्ट कौनसा तोड़ना है ? पैक्ट वह तोड़ना है जो सरदार पटेल ने इनके साथ किया था । उसको तोड़ना है जो अपनी देश भक्ति का परिचय देते हुए राजाओं ने उनके साथ किया था । सच्चाई तो यह है कि जो राजाओं और महाराजाओं ने इस सरकार को दिया था उस में से भी इस सरकार ने कुछ न कुछ गंवाया ही है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि महाराजा हरी सिंह ने जितनी काइमीर की रियासत आपको दी थी आज क्या उतनी काइमीर की रियासत आपके पास है ? कच्छ का जितना रण दिया गया था आज कच्छ का उतना रण हिन्दुस्तान के पास है ? क्या उसका कुछ भाग पाकिस्तान को नहीं दिया गया है ? कूच बिहार की रियासत को आप देंखें । उसका क्या हुआ है ? बेलवाड़ी के इलाके के बारे में स्थिति क्या है ? यह तो सुरेम कोटं को घन्यवाद दिया जाना चाहिये जिस ने अभी तक उस प्रश्न को रोक कर रखा हुआ है वर्ना यह सरकार तो उसको पाकिस्तान को देने का निर्णय कर चुकी है । सच तो यह है कि राजाओं ने जितना इनको दिया उसको भी ये बरकरार नहीं रख पाए उस में से भी इन्होंने कुछ गंवाया । अब तो होना यह चाहिए कि जनत की अदालत में इनको छढ़े करके, इनके ऊपर केस चलाया जाना चाहिये उसके लिए जो इन्होंने गंवाया है ।

आज राजाओं के साथ किये गए समझौतों को अगर आप तोड़ते हैं तो उसका एक बहुत बड़ा नुकसान यह भी होगा कि हम ने देशी और विदेशी कुछ करण भी अपने ऊपर ले रखे हैं और आगे के लिए भी विदेशी क्रूर लेने की व्यवस्था कर रखी है। अगर सरकार इस तरह से बादों की खिलाफर्जी करती रही तो इन देशी और विदेशी क्रूरों का क्या होगा? कई राज्य इस प्रकार के हैं जहां जमीदारियों के खत्म होने के बाद जमीदारों को बांड दिए गए हैं। कल को अगर कोई सरकार आए और यह कहे कि जमीदारों को जितना मुश्वावजा मिल गया, मिल गया, वाकी उनको देने की जरूरत क्या है, तब स्थिति क्या बनेगी?

ब्रिटिश गवर्नर्मेंट के जमाने में जो सेना यी उन लोगों को भी सरकार के खजाने से पैशान दी जाती है। अगर कल को सरकार के सामने यह चीज आये कि क्योंकि उन्होंने ब्रिटिश गवर्नर्मेंट की सेवा की थी, इसलिए उन पैशानों को बन्द कर दिया जाए तो उस समय आपकी स्थिरता आ कर क्या बनेगी?

प्रियों पर्सों के मामले में सरदार पटेल ने आश्वासन दिया था और संविधान में धारायें बनी थीं। क्योंकि वह आश्वासन उस समय सरदार पटेल ने दिया था इसलिए उसको बापिस लिया जा सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि राज भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो नेहरूजी ने आश्वासन दिया था उसको क्यों तोड़ा नहीं जा सकता है? जब यह कहा जाता है कि उस आश्वासन के मुकाबले में संविधान का मान जाए, उसका आदर किया जाए तो कहा जाता है कि नेहरूजी का अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों के लिए आश्वासन था इसलिए इस प्रकार का बिल बनाने की जरूरत है। उसी तरह से सरदार पटेल का भी तो आश्वासन था और उस आश्वासन को क्यों तोड़ा जा रहा है?

अब मैं राजनीतिक स्थिति पर आता हूं। राजनीतिक स्थिति क्या है? सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि हम को बोड़ा शीशे के सामने खड़े हो कर अपना मुंह देखना चाहिए। आखिर इन 22 सालों में राजाओं के प्रियी पर्स के अन्दर इनको पहले ऐसी दुर्गंध व्याप्ति नहीं आई? 1967 के बाद दुर्गंध आने क्यों शुरू हुई? यह तब शुरू हुई जब उड़ीसा के अंदर इनकी सरकार नहीं बनी, जब मध्य प्रदेश में इनकी गवर्नरेंट को हटाया गया, जब राजस्थान के अन्दर श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया को हटाने की तंयारियाँ होने लगीं। तब राजाओं के प्रियी पर्स के अन्दर इनको दुर्गंध आने लगी, तब राजे-महाराजाओं के प्रियी पर्स इनको खतरनाक दिखाई देने लगे। लेकिन जिन मित्रों को ये साथ ले कर चल रहे हैं दुर्भाग्य यह है कि वह उसका लाभ उठा कर उसे समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के अन्दर कुछ ऐसे लोग चुस्पैड कर रहे हैं जो हृदय से इनके सिद्धांतों में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं और जिन्होंने निश्चय किया हुआ है कि इनके अन्दर जा कर विधन पैदा किए जाएं। अगर सरकार इन लोगों को साथ ले कर चलेगी तो घाटे में रहेगी। आज मैं प्रधान मंत्री के कानों तक अपने शब्द आपके मान्यम से पहुँचाना चाहता हूं कि यह वही पार्टी है जिस ने गांधी जी के व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह के लिए यह कहा था कि बूढ़ा देश के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहा है। यह वही पार्टी है जिस ने गांधी जी के ढू और ढाई के आनंदोलन के लिए कहा था कि देश अभी तैयार नहीं है, गांधी जी ने मुल्क को मट्टी के अन्दर क्यों भोकं दिया। यह वही पार्टी है जिस ने नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को विवर्जित और कोमी गटार कहा था। यह वही पार्टी है जिस ने सुभाष बोस को जाप नी कुत्ता कहा था, विभाजन के समय मुस्लिम लोग का साथ दिया था, शेख अब्दुल्ला का साथ दिया था आज वह आपके साथ है। कल श्री डॉगे ने कहा था

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

जब तक राजाओं की जरूरत थी तब तक तो हमने उनको इस्तेमाल किया, आज जरूरत नहीं है तो उनके इस्तेमाल की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं कहना यहीं चाहता हूँ कि भारत के इतिहास में यह शब्द न कभी लिखे जाएं कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को जब तक सत्ताधारी कांग्रेस की आवश्यकता थी, तब तक तो उसका इस्तेमाल किया, जब आवश्यकता नहीं रही, तब उनको भी उठा कर फेंक दिया।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not surprising that this Bill should have received such wide support from different sections of the House. It is not surprising also that two of the Opposition parties should oppose the Bill so vehemently.

One of the speeches was a master piece of beautiful packaging, of beautiful words, with no substance; nor was the speech of the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra surprising. He was born and brought up in a particular milieu. He and his friends are personally involved. He has his point of view, which he has always expressed openly and in the most chaste English. He spoke of the reference to the Supreme Court. But, since this is one of the amendments, I shall deal with the amendments, when we take them up.

But, there is another party of my hon. friends opposite. It is difficult to know what to say about them. I have long since stopped being surprised by either their words or their deeds.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Prime Minister stated that the reference to Supreme Court is a separate amendment. But, it is not a separate amendment. It is an amendment to the Motion for consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : That is an amendment to the Motion.

SHRI P. K. DEO : This is an amendment to the Motion for consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : I know it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Sir, Government has examined all the constitutional and legal implications of this Bill. We have taken legal advice on the question of referring this matter to the Supreme Court. But the advice of the highest law officers was that the proposed Bill is constitutional and legally in order and that it is therefore not necessary to refer the matter to the Supreme Court.

Now, as I was saying, I have long since stopped being surprised by what some of my hon. friends opposite say and do.

When Shri Morarji Desai rose to lead the opposition to the Bill, the thought came to my mind, of the Kauravas setting up Bhishma Pitamah to plead their case. It was his lot to give a moral facade to an indefensible case.

Shri Morarji gave rather an one-sided view. Other Members have also mentioned that negotiations with the princes did help us at that time. But, let us not forget that had the princes taken any other course at that time, the reaction of the people would have been very different and I doubt if we would have been able to control the situation. Maybe, it would have created difficulties ; I am sure it would have. But, perhaps, it would have solved some problems also.

Some point was made about Shri Chavan ji having suddenly thought of the abolition of the Privy Purses as a political device. I do not remember now, but I do not think that Shri Y. B. Chavan was a member of the Working Committee in 1953 which was when this matter was first taken up there. I myself became a Member in 1955, and there was hardly a year when this matter was not taken up and discussed. And year by year, almost month by month, the pressure from our party was growing that something should be done about it, long before the 1967 elections. So, either people do not know this or knowing it they deliberately want to distort facts.

Many points of view have been put forward, which are not in correct perspec-

tive. It was said, for instance, that the agreements and compacts with the rulers had been entered into before the Constitution came into force and that the Constitution only put a seal on those agreements, and, therefore, although the constitutional sanctions may go but the agreements would continue in force. Now, this view is based on a misunderstanding of the nature of these agreements. They are not contracts between individuals. They were political settlements which were followed by the political acts of the President in recognising the rulers under the Constitution. Some hon. Members said that the President has the right to recognise or derecognise a ruler and that the merger agreements are thus dependent on the continued recognition by the President of a ruler as a ruler. It was suggested that the Government could have discontinued the privy purse without involving the Parliament in a constitutional amendment Bill. From the nature of the merger agreements, it was possible for the Government to do so. However, Government preferred to bring about a change by the democratic method of discussion and ascertaining the collective will of the people as reflected in this House. Government's willingness to subject this proposal to a vote by the special majority required for a constitutional amendment reflects their desire to abide by the highest conventions of democratic processes.

Another criticism was of the omission of articles 291 and 362 and clause 22 of 366 and the retention of article 363. I would not deal with this matter because I think Shri Y. B. Chavan has dealt with it. It must be recognised that such settlement must be subject to the final arbitration of Parliament and not the courts and that is why the Constitution-makers decided to keep the agreements out of the courts.

A point was also made that the continuance of article 363 would deny the rulers even the ordinary right of a citizen. Surely this is a travesty of facts. The rulers have and will continue to have the same rights and remedies as ordinary citizens. Their recourse to courts is barred only in respect of the special privileges they acquired through a political settlement. Today, totally unjustified political motives have been imputed to this Bill. We have been charged that the

decision to abolish privy purses and privileges was because some rulers had contested the elections against the Congress. It has also been said that we planned to take time to strike political bargains with the rulers in settling the transitional arrangements. All this will come up in the Bill for the transitional allowances will thus come before Parliament, and hon. Members will have ample opportunity to speak about it in the House. The actual payment is supposed to be based on a multiple of the privy purse. I am sure they will realise that in such a principle which we accepted there will be no scope whatsoever for individual bargaining.

Now, much was said about heritage. I also am proud of the Indian heritage. But as I said yesterday, we do not live in that heritage. Times change, everything in life is changing every minute, every second of the day, and we cannot keep old, outmoded methods or customs which have no place in contemporary life. Shortly before I got up we were offered a high-level speech but I am afraid much of it did not strike me as high-level. If the hon. member will forgive me, I thought that much of his speech was full of the diversionary tactics which he was attributing to the Government, because all the various items were listed which have no relevance whatsoever to the matter in hand today.

We were told of special 'planes being despatched to Kerala.' Before also, we have heard the story of 'planes going to other States for different purposes.' I have still not been able to gather the information where the 'planes came from, who flew them, where they disappeared after their flights, and what problems were solved by their use.

I also believe that all members should vote as they think is right to do. I wish that the princes and some of their friends had also stuck to that belief and had not tried to put pressures on some of our members (*Interruptions*). It is not our wish to do that.

Much was said about the people who lived in the princely States. You will have

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

noticed that the most bitter speeches that were made yesterday and today were those by individuals who had the chance or ill-fortune to live in princely States. It is those people who tell more bitter about the whole question. We, who have not had that experience can afford to be generous. But even though I did not live in a princely State, I did have occasion to attend some of the meetings of the States' People's Conference. I know the deep feelings, the hurt, the atrocities and humiliations which were piled on our political workers in those days. We do not want to start recrimination against anybody. If there is to be such a debate, certainly we can have plenty to say. But I do not want to say it ; this is not the occasion. In fact, I have gone out of my way to ignore that side of it and have tried to see the brighter side of the picture. I think that the least that could have been done was for the princes also to try not to hark back to the times about which much can be said on the other side as well.

Now, when we talk of heritage, does it mean we want the old feudal customs to continue, the old feudal methods of functioning ? Have they been able to continue anywhere in the world ? They have not. We do not want them. The people do not want them and they will see that they go. It is where there is the least education that you find there is most consideration for such old customs and so on. As education spreads, as consciousness of their rights awakens amongst the people, there is revolt against injustice and inequality. I do not think it is a thing to be proud of that you do not have such a revolt in your States, because it shows that the people there are not politically conscious ; it shows the people do not know what their rights are.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : What about the people of Delhi ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There has also been talk about justice. Justice is a much misused word. I have asked before in this House : justice for whom ? We do not want to do injustice even to one person or to two people or 200 and odd people. But as against them, there is the question

of justice to some millions of people. I am not saying that the removal of the privy purses is going to solve the poverty problem or the unemployment problem or any of the other problems. We have not said it at any time, nor am I saying it now. But it is a step in a particular direction in which the country wants to go, and the country will go in spite of anybody. If we oppose the country in that, we also will be swept aside, I have no doubt about it.

The hon. Member said much about political moves and so on, but what seems strange to us is that this the second occasion when we have heard him applauding the speech made by the hon. Member of the C. P. Marxist Party. So, it is evident that politics make strange bed-fellows. Our views are perfectly clear. It is not we who say that merely because a person is a Communist, he is bad. We are against certain policies, we are against certain methods, we are against violence. But here is somebody who does believe that the mere word Communist is an abuse, and then he thinks it is not strange at all that he should get together with one of the extreme Communist parties, whether on this issue or the issue of Kerala elections or some other issue. I do not mind, I am just pointing this out. It is for him to decide whom he wants to be with. As I said, the question is not whether individual Princes were good or bad, whether today they are good or bad. We are not concerned with their individual qualities, but it is a principle which is in question today. The members of the princely order look at the question from one angle, I must confess that we look at it from the opposite angle.

The Constitution-makers could not foresee all eventualities. We have had amendments to the Constitution before. We must make the Constitution such as will serve the aspirations and the needs of the Indian people. The only thing that matters is what is necessary for the welfare of the people of India. The hon. Member knows that it is not just our party which has been anxious to bring this Bill here. Many other parties, who are not Communists, have been and, are supporting it.

As I said earlier, I think this is an important step. It is very strange to hear that

some people feel that this is a step to destroy them. On the contrary, I think this is a step that could strengthen them because now they can make a life on their feet, not on the basis of what their forefathers did, not on the basis of money or something which is coming from the Government, but they can make a new life for themselves and, as I said, what sort of life it is, what sort of new heritage they give to future India is today in their hands.

The step we are going to take is an important step. In our segmented society, broken up by caste and creed, fragmented further by the concepts of hierarchy and graded privileges, a step, however small, which is directed towards the dissolution of vertical and horizontal division is a step in the direction of the democratisation of that society.

Personally I feel that this is of far greater significance than all the arid controversies garbed in high sounding phrases. That is why I was pained to hear a doctrine propounded here so violently in contradiction to some of the basic and essential tenets of India's national movement. The basic tenet of our national movement lay in asserting the sovereignty of the people of India, both of British India and of the Indian States as against the sovereignty of the imperial crown and that of the princely order. The assertion of this principle amounts to fighting against the system and not against an individual.

So, in advocating the adoption of this Bill, there is no animus against individuals for we are fighting for a principle; we are fighting to take the country in a particular direction.

As I said yesterday, the Bill is of historic significance. Let us walk in step with the times; let the value of men not be judged by their wealth or rank.

With these words, I commend the motion to this august House. I hope that the other motions will be rejected. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There are some

amendments. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Will you please settle down now ?

17.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Mr. L. N. Mishra is there. Members of the Rajya Sabha should not come here. They are sitting on the back. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Leave it to me. Will you all please keep sitting ? Now, are there any Members, any Ministers, from Rajya Sabha ? There are no rules under which they can be asked to go out, but it is much better if they leave the House. (*Interruption*)

Now, may I have your attention please ? Stop this hilarious mood. Come to business now. In respect of the motion for consideration, we have already a few motions for reference of the Bill to the Supreme Court, and then also for circulation for public opinion, I will put them first.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Sir, a point of order. This motion for reference to the Supreme Court is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not go into those legal implications now. I will put them. It is much better to put it to the House. Now, motion No. 4 is in the name of Shri Imam. It is with reference to the Supreme Court.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If the whole motion is out of order, how can Parliament refer it to the Supreme Court ? I think the whole motion is out of order. How can you ask us to vote in regard to a motion which is out of order ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dwivedy, there is divided opinion, and I am going to put it. (*Interruption*) I have studied the letter. I have already studied that letter. Motion No. 4 is with reference to the Supreme Court.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not pressing it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : He is pressing it.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you pressing it ?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion to the vote. The question is :

"That the Bill be referred to the Supreme Court of India for its opinion regarding the competency of Parliament to terminate the agreement, covenant and the guarantee given by the former Government of Dominion of India and by the Constituent Assembly of India." (4)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Then there are motions Nos. 13, 14 and 15. They are just the same and are out of order; we have already put amendment No. 4 to the vote.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : I want to speak on amendment No. 5. Kindly allow me.

MR. SPEAKER : No. We have discussed it for two days and after the Prime Minister's speech, I must put the amendments.

Does Mr. B. P. Mandal press his amendment No. 1 ?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 1. This is a motion for circulation.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Amendments Nos. 2, 5, 20 and 21 are also for circulation. So I need not put them.

There is amendment No. 7 of Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta for reference to a Select Committee. Is he pressing it ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 7 for reference to a Select Committee.

*Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Amendments Nos. 10, 12 and 22 are also for reference to Select Committee. Because amendment No. 7 has been negatived, those need not be put.

Before I put the main motion for consideration, this Bill being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : There I differ, but anyway, I am not pressing it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the lobbies be cleared.

Order, order. The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

Division No. 14]

[17.14 hrs.

AYES

Abraham, Shri K. M.  
Achal Singh, Shri  
Adichan, Shri P. C.  
Aga, Shri Ahmed  
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
Ahmad, Dr. I.  
Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
Ahmed, Shri J.  
Amjad Ali, Shri Sardar  
Anbazhagan, Shri  
Anbuchezhian, Shri  
Anirudhan, Shri K.  
Ankineedu, Shri  
Anthony, Shri Frank  
Asghar Husain, Shri  
Atam Das, Shri  
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
@ Bakshi, Shri Ghulam Mohammad  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Barrow, Shri  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata

@ Votes recorded through Tellers only.

Barua, Shri Hem	Durairasu, Shri
Barua, Shri R.	Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy	Esthose, Shri P. P.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee	Fernandes, Shri George
Basumatari, Shri	Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Baswant, Shri	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Behera, Shri Baidhar	Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Besra, Shri S. C.	@ Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh	Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Bhagaban Das, Shri	@ Gautam, Shri C. D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.	Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Birla, Shri R. K.	Gopalan, Shri P.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.	Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Biswas, Shri J. M.	Gounder, Shri Muthu
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Govind Das, Dr.
Bose, Shri Amiyanath	Gowda, Shri M. H.
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami	Guha, Shri Samar
Buta Singh, Shri	Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.	Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Hajarnawis, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Halder, Shri K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri	Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Heerji Bhai, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Hem Raj, Shri
@ Chatterjee, Shri N. C.	Iqbal Singh, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Jaggaiah, Shri K.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar	Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Jamir, Shri S. C.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Jamna Lal, Shri
Chittiyababu, Shri C.	Janardhanan, Shri C.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki	Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Choudhury, Shri J. K.	Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.	Joshi, Shri S. M.
Dange, Shri S. A.	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Kalita, Shri Dhireshwar
Daschowdhuri, Shri B. K.	Kamalanathan, Shri
Deiveekan, Shri	Kamble, Shri
Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Desai, Shri Dinkar	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Kandappan, Shri S.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Karan Singh, Dr.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.	Kasture, Shri A. S.
Dhandapani, Shri	Katham, Shri B. N.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Kavade, Shri B. R.
Digamber Singh, Shri	Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kedaria, Shri C. M.
@ Dixit, Shri G. C.	Kesri, Shri Sitaram

Khadilkar, Shri R. K.	Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
@Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali	Muhammed Sheriff, Shri
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Khan, Shri M. A.	Mulla, Shri A. N.
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Khanna, Shri P. K.	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Kinder Lal, Shri	Nair, Shri N. Sreekanth
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Nambiar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Nanda, Shri
Krishna, Shri S. M.	Narayanan, Shri
Krishnamoorthy, Shri V.	Nath Pai, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.	Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.	Nihal Singh, Shri
Kuchelar, Shri G.	@Oberoi, Shri M. S.
Kundu, Shri S.	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Lakkappa, Shri K.	Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila
Lakshminikanthamma, Shrimati	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu	Parmar, Shri D. R.
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Partap Singh, Shri
Madhukar, Shri K. M.	Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Paswan, Shri Kedar
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand	Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
Mahajan, Shri Yadav Shivram	Patil, Shri Anantrao
Maharaj Singh, Shri	Patil, Shri C. A.
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari	Patil, Shri Deorao
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Patil, Shri N. R.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Patil, Shri S. B.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Patil, Shri S. D.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Patil, Shri T. A.
Mane, Shri Shankarrao	Pradhani, Shri K.
Manoharan, Shri	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Maran, Shri Murasoli	Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Marandi, Shri	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath	Raj Dev Singh, Shri
Mayavan, Shri	Rajaram, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.	**Ram, Shri T.
Melkote, Dr.	Ram Dhan, Shri
Menon, Shri Krishna	Ram Sewak, Shri
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha	Ram Swarup, Shri
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati	Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ramamurti, Shri P.
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Ramani, Shri K.
Misra, Shri Janeshwar	Ramji Ram, Shri
Misra Shri S. N.	Ramshekhar Prashad Singh, Shri
Misra, Shri Srinibas	Rana, Shri M. B.
Modak, Shri B. K.	Randhir Singh, Shri
Mohammad Ismail, Shri	Rao, Shri Jaganath
Mohammed Yusuf, Shri	Rao, Dr. K. L.
Mohan Swarup, Shri	Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Mohsin, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Molahu Prashad, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala

@ Vote recorded through Tellers only.

\*\* Vote for Noes recorded through machine, changed to Ayes through Tellers.

Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Raut, Shri Bhola	Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Reddi, Shri G. S.	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Reddy, Shri Eswara	Sonavane, Shri
Reddy, Shri Ganga	Sreedharan, Shri A.
Reddy, Shri M. N.	Subravelu, Shri
Reddy, Shri P. Antony	Sunder Lal, Shri
Reddy, Shri Surender	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila	Sursing, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan	Swaran Singh, Shri
Roy, Shrimati Uma	Swell, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Saha, Dr. S. K.	Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman	Thakur, Shri P. R.
Saleem, Shri M. Yunus	Tiware, Shri D. N.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Tiware, Shri K. N.
Samanta, Shri S. C.	Tripathi, Shri K. D.
Sambandhan, Shri S. K.	Tula Ram, Shri
Sambhalvi, Shri Ishaq	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Saminathan, Shri	Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Umanath, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Satya Narain Singh, Shri	Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	Viswambharan, Shri P.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Sayeed Ali, Shri	Viswanatham, Shri G.
Sen, Shri A. K.	Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Sen, Shri Deven	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Sen, Dr. Ranen	Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Sethi, Shri P. C.	Yajnik, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri	
Shankarann, Shri B.	
Sharma, Shri Madhoram	
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore	
Sharma, Shri Yogendra	
Shashi Bhushan, Shri	
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan	
Shashti, Shri Ramavtar	
Shastri, Shri Ramanand	
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan	
Sher Singh, Shri	
Shinde, Shri Annasahib	
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri	
Shivappa, Shri N.	
Shukla, Shri S. N.	
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	
Siddayya, Shri	
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri	
Sinha, Shri Mudrika	
Sinha, Shri R. K.	
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan	
Sivasankaran, Shri	

## NOES

Agadi, Shri S. A.	
Amat, Shri D.	
Amin, Shri R. K.	
@Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.	
Arumugam, Shri R. S.	
Avedya Nath, Shri	
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh	
Badrudduja, Shri	
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan	
Bansh Narain Singh, Shri	
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal	
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	
Birua, Shri Kolai	
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri	
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri	
Brijendra Singh, Shri	
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb	
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh	

Dandeker, Shri N.	Mondal, Shri Jugil
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani	Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Dass, Shri C.	Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
Deb, Shri D. N.	Murti, Shri M. S.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh	Muthusami, Shri C.
Deo, Shri P. K.	Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Desai, Shri Morarji	Naik, Shri G. C.
@ Devgun, Shri Hardayal	@ Naik, Shri R. V.
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji	Nayar, Shri K. K.
Dipa, Shri A.	Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti	Nayar, Dr. Sushila
@ Girja Kumari, Shrimati	Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana	Onkar Singh, Shri
Gowder, Shri Nanja	Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand	Pandey, Shri K. N.
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.	Pandey, Shri Vishwanath
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Gupta, Shri Ram Kisban	Patel, Shri Baburao
Hari Krishna, Shri	Patel, Shri Manubhai
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Patel, Shri N. N.
Himatsingka, Shri	@ Patel, Shri Pashabhai
@ Horo, Shri N. E.	Patil, Shri S. K.
Jai Singh, Shri	Patodia, Shri D. N.
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao	Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Kamaraj, Shri K.	Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Karni Singh, Dr.	Rajasekharan, Shri
Katham, Shri B. N.	Rajni Devi, Shrimati
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Raju, Dr. D. S
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal	Rajyalakshmi, Shrimati Lalita
@ Kikar Singh, Shri	*Ram, Shri T.
Kothari, Shri S. S.	Ram Charan, Shri
Koushik, Shri K. M.	Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Kripalani, Shri J. B.	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta	Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya	Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh	Ranga, Shri
Lobo Prabhu, Shri	Ranjeet Singh, Shri
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj	Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Majhi, Shri Mahendra	Reddy, Shri R. D.
Mandal, Shri B. P.	Reddy, Shri N. Sanjiva
Masani, Shri M. R.	@ Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Masuriya Din, Shri	Sambasivam, Shri
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal	Sanji Rupji, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka	Santosham, Dr. M.
Mehta, Shri P. M.	Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Sen, Shri P. G.
Mody, Shri Piloo	Sethuraman, Shri N.
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati	Shah, Shri Manabendra

@ Vote recorded through Tellers only.

\* Wrongly voted for NOES.

Shah, Shri Shantilal  
 Shah, Shri T. P.  
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar  
 Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal  
 Sharda Nand, Shri  
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker  
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore  
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar  
 Sharma, Shri Shiv  
 Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt  
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir  
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Shinkre, Shri  
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Singh, Shri D. V.  
 Singh, Shri J. B.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
 Solanki, Shri P. N.  
 Solanki, Shri S. M.  
 Somani, Shri N. K.  
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.  
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.  
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra  
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup  
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati  
 @ Yashpal Singh, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : The result\* of the division is : Ayes—336; Noes—155.

The 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now proceed with the clauses.

*Clause 2—(Omission of articles 291 and 362)*

@ Vote recorded through Tellers only.

\* The figures of the division announced were on the basis of the figures shown on the machine and votes recorded through Tellers. Subsequently, on usual check with the photograph it was found that (i) the votes of Sarvashri P. L. Barupal, P. M. Sayeed, Molahu Prasad, P. Sivasankaran and Ishaq Sambhali who voted for Ayes through Tellers had already been recorded for Ayes by the machine; and (ii) the vote of Shri T. Ram who voted for Ayes through the Tellers had already been recorded for Noes by the machine. Therefore, the correct figures of the division are : Ayes 331; Noes 154. The Speaker made an announcement accordingly on 3.9.1970. (See L. S. Debates, dated 3.9.1970)

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay-North West) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 5,—

In Clause 2 of the Bill, mark the existing clause as sub-clause (a) and add sub-clause (b) as under :

"(b) For Article 291 substitute the following Article :

291. Nothing in Article 363 or in Article 131 shall apply to any dispute relating to any right accruing under or any liability or obligation arising out of any covenant or agreement or other similar instrument entered into by the Ruler of any Indian State before the commencement of this Constitution for payment of any sum guaranteed or assured by the Government of the Dominion of India to any ruler of such state as privy purse." (30)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 30 to vote.

*Amendment No. 30 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put clause 2. Let the Lobbies be cleared—the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

Division No. 15]

[17.31 hrs.

AYES

Abraham, Shri K. M.  
 Achal Singh, Shri  
 Adichan, Shri P. C.  
 Aga, Shri Ahmed  
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Ahmed, Dr. I.  
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
 Ahmed, Shri J.  
 Amjad Ali, Shri Sardar  
 Anbazhagan, Shri  
 Anbuchezhian, Shri  
 Anirudhan, Shri K.

Ankineedu, Shri	Deiveekan, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank	Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Asghar Husain, Shri	@ Desai, Shri Dinkar
Atam Das, Shri	Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri	Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Babunath Singh Shri	Dhandapani, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Bakshi, Shri Ghulam Mohammad	Digamber Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Barrow, Shri	**Dixit, Shri G. C.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Durairasu, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem	Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Barua, Shri R.	Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Esthose, Shri P. P.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy	Fernandes, Shri George
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee	Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Basumatari, Shri	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Baswant, Shri	Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Behera, Shri Baidhar	Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Besra, Shri S. C.	Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh	@ Gautam, Shri C. D.
Bhagaban Das, Shri	Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Bhargava, Shri B. N.	@ Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Birla, Shri R. K.	Gopalan, Shri P.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.	Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Biswas, Shri J. M.	Gounder, Shri Muthu
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Govind Das, Dr.
Bose, Shri Amiyanath	Gowda, Shri M. H.
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami	@ Guha, Shri Samar
Buta Singh, Shri	Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.	Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Hajarnawis, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Halder, Shri K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri	Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Heerji Bhai, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Hem Raj, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.	Iqbal Singh, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Jaggaiah, Shri K.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar	** Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Jamir, Shri S. C.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Jamna Lal, Shri
Chittbabu, Shri C.	Janardhanan, Shri C.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki	Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Choudhury, Shri J. K.	Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.	Joshi, Shri S. M.
Dange, Shri S. A.	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Kamalanathan, Shri

@ Vote recorded through Tellers only.

\*\* Vote for Noes recorded through machine, changed to Ayes through Tellers.

Kamble, Shri	@ Modak, Shri B. K.
Kameshwar Singh, Shri	Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Kamala Kumari, Kumari	Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.	Mohan Swarup, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.	Mohsin, Shri
Kasture, Shri A. S.	Molahu Prasad, Shri
Kavade, Shri B. R.	@ Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Muhammad Sheriff, Shri
Kesri, Shri Sitaram	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.	Mulla, Shri A. N.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Khan, Shri M. A.	Nair, Shri N. Sreekanthan
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali	Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Khanna, Shri P. K.	Nambiar, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri	Nanda, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Narayanan, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Nath Pai Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Krishna, Shri S. M.	Nihal Singh, Shri
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.	@ Oberoi, Shri M. S.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Kuchelar, Shri G.	Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Kundu, Shri S.	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Lakkappa, Shri K.	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shrimati	Parmar, Shri D. R.
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Partap Singh, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Parthasarthy, Shri P.
Limaye, Shri Madhu	Paswan, Shri Kedar
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
Madhukar, Shri K. M.	Patil, Shri Anantrao
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Patil, Shri C. A.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand	Patil, Shri Deo Rao
Mahajan, Shri Yadav Shivram	Patil, Shri N. R.
Maharaj Singh, Shri	Patil, Shri S. B.
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari	Patil, Shri S. D.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Patil, Shri T. A.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Pradhani, Shri K.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Mane, Shri Shankarrao	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Manoharan, Shri	Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Menan, Shri Munasali	Rajaram, Shri
Marandi, Shri	Ram, Shri T.
Master, Shri Bhola Nath	Ram Dhan, Shri
Mayavan, Shri	Ram Sewak, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Melkote, Dr.	Ramabadrani, Shri T. D.
Menon, Shri Viswanatha	Ramamurti, Shri P.
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati	Ramani, Shri K.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ramji Ram, Shri
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar	Rana, Shri M. B.
Misra, Shri S. N.	Randhir Singh, Shri
Misra, Shri Srinibas	Rao, Shri Jaganath

Rao, Dr. K. L.	Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Rao, Shri Muthyal	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Rao, Shri Thirumala	Sivasankaran, Shri
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Raut, Shri Bhola	Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Reddi, Shri G. S.	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Reddy, Shri Eswara	Sonavane, Shri
Reddy, Shri Ganga	Sreedharan, Shri A.
Reddy, Shri M. N.	Subravelu, Shri
Reddy, Shri P. Antony	Sunder Lal, Shri
Reddy, Shri Surender	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Sursingh, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan	Swaran Singh, Shri
Roy, Shrimati Uma	Swell, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Saha, Dr. S. K.	Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman	Thakur, Shri P. R.
Saleem, Shri M. Yunus	Tiware, Shri D. N.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Tiware, Shri K. N.
**Samanta, Shri S. C.	Tripathi, Shri K. D.
Sambandhan, Shri S. K.	Tula Ram, Shri
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Saminathan, Shri	Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Umanath, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Satya Narain Singh, Shri	Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	Viswambharan, Shri P.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Sayyad Ali, Shri	Viswanatha, Shri G.
Sen, Shri A. K.	Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Sen, Shri Deven	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Sen, Dr. Ranen	Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Sethi, Shri P. C.	Yajnik, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri	
Shambhu Nath, Shri	<b>NOES</b>
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Agadi, Shri S. A.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram	Amat, Shri D.
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore	Amin, Shri R. K.
Sharma, Shri Yogendra	Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Shashi Bhushan, Shri	Anjanappa, Shri B.
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan	Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar	Avedya Nath, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand	Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan	Badrudduja, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri	Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Shinde, Shri Annasahib	Bansh Narain Singh, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri	Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Shivappa, Shri N.	Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.	Birua, Shri Kolai
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	@ Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Siddayya, Shri	Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri	

Brijendra Singh, Shri	Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh	Mukne, Shri Yashwantrao
Dandoker, Shri N.	Murti, Shri M. S.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani	Muthusami, Shri C.
Das, Shri N. T.	Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Dass, Shri C.	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Deb, Shri D. N.	Naik, Shri G. C.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh	Naik, Shri R. V.
Deo, Shri P. K.	Nayar, Shri K. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh	Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Desai, Shri Morarji	Nayar, Dr. Shushila
Devgun, Shri Hardayal	Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji	Onkar Singh, Shri
Dipa, Shri A.	Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
£ Dixit, Shri G. C.	Pandey, Shri K. N.
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanta	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Gowder, Shri Nanja	@ Patel, Shri Baburao
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand	Patel, Shri Manubhai
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.	Patel, Shri N. N.
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal	Patel, Shri Pashabhai
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan	Patil, Shri S. K.
Hari Krishna, Shri	Patodia, Shri D. N.
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Himatsingka, Shri	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Horo, Shri N. E.	Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
£ Jagjiwan Ram, Shri	Rajasekharan, Shri
Jai Singh, Shri	Raju, Dr. D. S.
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao	@ Rajyalakshmi, Shrimati Lalita
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Ram Charan, Shri
Kamaraj, Shri K.	Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Karni Singh, Dr.	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Katham, Shri B. N.	Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal	Ranga, Shri
@ Kikar Singh, Shri	Ranjeet Singh, Shri
Kothari, Shri S. S.	Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Koushik, K. M.	Reddy, Shri R. D.
Kripalani, Shri J. B.	Reddy, Shri N. Sanjiva
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta	Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya	£ Samanta, Shri S. C.
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh	Sambasivam, Shri
Lobo Prabhu, Shri	Sanji Rupji, Shri
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj	Santosham, Dr. M.
@ Majhi, Shri Mahendra	Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Masani, Shri M. R.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Masuriya Din, Shri	Sethuramian, Shri N.
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Mehta, Shri Asoka	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Mehta, Shri P. M.	Shah, Shri Shantilal
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Shah, Shri T. P.
Mody, Shri Piloo	Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.	Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati	Sharda Nand, Shri
@ Mondal, Shri Jugal	Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker

£ Wrongly Voted for Noes.

@ Vote recorded through Tellers only.

Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop  
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar  
 @ Sharma, Shri Shiv  
 Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt  
 Shahi Ranjan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir  
 Sheo Narayan, Shri  
 Shinkre, Shri  
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Singh, Shri D. V.  
 Singh, Shri J. B.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
 Solanki, Shri P. N.  
 Solanki, Shri S. M.  
 Somani, Shri N. K.  
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.  
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Tapuria, Shri S. K.  
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra  
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup  
 @ Vijaya Raje, Shrimati  
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : The result\* of the division is : Ayes—339 ; Noes—152.

The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it.

Clause 2 is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER : The doors are closed and they will remain closed. Do you want them to be opened ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

#### New Clause 2A

MR. SPEAKER : There are two amendments to add a new clause, 2A.

@ Vote recorded through Tellers only.

\*The figures of the division announced were on the basis of the figures shown on the machine and votes recorded through Tellers. Subsequently, on usual check with the photograph it was found that (i) the votes of Shrimati Ganga Devi, and Sarvashri P. L. Barupal, Chintamani Panigrahi, Gulam Mohammad Bakshi, Molahu Prasad, Sivasankaran, Ishaq Sambhali and K. M. Madhukar who voted for Ayes through Tellers had already been recorded for Ayes by the machine ; and (ii) the vote of Shri G. C. Dixit who voted for Ayes through the Teller had already been recorded for Noes by the machine. Therefore, the correct figures of the division are : Ayes=331 ; Noes=151.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : I beg to move :

Page 1,—*after line 5, insert—*

“2A. Article 363 of the Constitution shall be omitted”. (18)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move :

Page 1,—*after line 5, insert—*

‘2A. After article 363 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely :

“363A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1970, the compensation payable to the Rulers shall be decided by the Supreme Court and approved by Parliament.” (29)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : How can a new clause come ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : These amendments No. 3, 8, 9, 18, 19, 24, 28 and 29 are out of order. Please refer to rule 80.

MR. SPEAKER : Only two amendments have been moved, No. 18 by Shri Dandeker and No. 29 by Shri Dar.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I want to speak.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : Not Now. The lobbies are cleared. I am going to put them to vote. Now, I put amendments No. 18 and 29 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments No. 18 and 29 were put and negatived.*

Clause 3—(*Amendment of article 366*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no amendment to clause 3. The Lobbies are already

cleared. May I put clause 3 to the vote of the House ?

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :** Every-time, the Lobbies should be cleared.

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** There may be some Members outside. The Lobbies should be cleared.

**MR. SPEAKER :** All right. Let the Lobbies be cleared ...Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

I now put clause 3 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

**Division No. 16]** [17.47 hrs.

**AYES**

Abraham, Shri K. M.  
 Achal Singh, Shri  
 Adichan, Shri P. C.  
 Aga, Shri Ahmed  
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Ahmad, Dr. I.  
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
 Ahmed, Shri J.  
 Amjad Ali, Shri Sardar  
 Anbazhagan, Shri  
 Anbucchezian, Shri  
 Anirudhan, Shri K.  
 Ankineedu, Shri  
 Anthony, Shri Frank  
 Asghar Husain, Shri  
 Atam Das, Shri  
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
 Babunath Singh, Shri  
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
 Bakshi, Shri Ghulam Mohammad  
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
 Barrow, Shri  
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
 Barua, Shri Hem  
 Barua, Shri R.  
 Barupal, Shri P. L.  
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee  
 Basumatari, Shri  
 Baswant, Shri  
 Behera, Shri Baidhar  
 Besra, Shri S. C.  
 Bhaduria, Shri Arjun Singh

Bhagaban Das, Shri  
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri  
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
 Birla, Shri R. K.  
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.  
 Biswas, Shri J. M.  
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal  
 Bose, Shri Amiyanath  
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.  
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C.  
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.  
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
 Chavan, Shri D. R.  
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
 Chittibabu, Shri C.  
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki  
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Damani, Shri S. R.  
 Dange, Shri S. A.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
 Deiveekan, Shri  
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.  
 Desai, Shri Dinkar  
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.  
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.  
 @ Dhandapani, Shri  
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
 Digamber Singh, Shri  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri  
 @Dixit, Shri G. C.  
 @Durairasu, Shri  
 Dwivedy, Shri Nageshwar  
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath  
 Esthose, Shri P. P.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Ganesh, Shri K. B.  
 @Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh

@Gautam, Shri C. D.	Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Khanna, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh	Kinder Lal Shri
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Kisku, Shri A. K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Girja Kumari, Shrimati	Krishna, Shri M. R.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.	Krishna, Shri S. M.
Gopalan, Shri P.	Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela	Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Gounder, Shri Muthu	Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Govind Das, Dr.	Kuchelar, Shri G
Gowda, Shri M. H.	Kundu, Shri S.
Guha, Shri Samar	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal	Laskar, Shri N. R.
Hajarnawis, Shri	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Halder, Shri K.	Limaye, Shri Madhu
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Lutfal Haque, Shri
Heerji Bhai, Shri	Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Hem Raj, Shri	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Mahajan, Shri Yadav Shivram
Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Maharaj Singh, Shri
Jaggaiah, Shri K.	Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Jamir, Shri S. C.	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Jamna Lal, Shri	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Janardhanan, Shri C.	† Mandal, Dr. P.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Mandal, Shri Yamnna Prasad
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra	Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Jharkhande Rai, Shri	Manoharan, Shri
Joshi, Shri S. M.	Maran, Shri Murasoli
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Marandi, Shri
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar	Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Kamalanathan, Shri	Mayavan, Shri
Kamble, Shri	Meghachandra, Shri M.
Kameshwar Singh, Shri	Melkote, Dr.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari	Menon, Shri Krishna
Kandappan, Shri S.	Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Karan Singh, Dr.	Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Kasture, Shri A. S.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
@Kavade, Shri B. R.	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	@ Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Kesri, Shri Sitaram	Misra, Shri S. N.
Khadikar, Shri R. K.	Misra, Shri Srinibas
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali	Modak, Shri B. K.
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Khan, Shri M. A.	Mohammad Yusuf, Shri

@Vote recorded through Tellers only.

† Dr. P. Mandal was absent. Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh whose seat is adjacent to that of Dr. Mandal, voted for Ayes from Dr. Mandal's seat through the machine. He again voted for Ayes from his seat through the Teller. On 4.9.1970, in the House he explained the circumstances under which he made that mistake. The vote recorded by the machine from Dr. Mandal's seat has accordingly been deducted.

Mohan Swarup, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Mohsin, Shri	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Molahu Prasad, Shri	Raut, Shri Bhola
Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.	Reddi, Shri G. S.
Muhammad Sheriff, Shri	Reddy, Shri Eswara
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Reddy, Shri Ganga
Mulla, Shri A. N.	Reddy, Shri M. N.
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Reddy, Shri Surender
Nair, Shri N. Sreekanthan	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Nambiar, Shri	Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
Nanda, Shri	Roy, Shrimati Uma
Narayanan, Shri	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Nayanar, Shri E. K.	Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Nihal Singh, Shri	Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila	Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Sambali, Shri Ishaq
Pant, Shri K. C.	Saminathan, Shri
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Parmar, Shri D. R.	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Pratap Singh, Shri	Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.	Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Sayyad Ali, Shri
Patil, Shri C. A.	Sen, Shri A. K.
Patil, Shri Deorao	Sen, Shri Deven
Patil, Shri S. B.	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Patil, Shri S. D.	Sen, Dr. Ranen
Patil, Shri T. A.	Sethi, Shri P. C.
Pradhan, Shri K.	Sezhiyan, Shri
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Radhabai, Shrimati B.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Raj Deo Singh, Shri	Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Rajaram, Shri	Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Ram, Shri T.	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Ram Sewak, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Ram Swarup, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Ramabadran, Shri T. D.	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Ramamurti, Shri P.	Sher Singh, Shri
Ramani, Shri K.	Shinde Shri, Annasahib
Ramji Ram, Shri	Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
@ Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Shivappa, Shri N.
Rana, Shri M. B.	Shukla, Shri S. N.
Randhir Singh, Shri	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Rao, Shri Jaganath	Siddayya, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Rao, Shri Muthyal	Sinha Shri R. K.

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
 Sivasankaran, Shri  
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo  
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.  
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.  
 Sonavane, Shri  
 Sreedharan, Shri A.  
 Subravelu, Shri  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Sursingh, Shri  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Swell, Shri  
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.  
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand  
 Thakur, Shri P. R.  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.  
 Tula Ram, Shri  
 Ukey, Shri M. G.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Umanath, Shri  
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind  
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand  
 Viswambharan, Shri P.  
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti  
 Viswanathan, Shri G.  
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra  
 Yadab, Shri N. P.  
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet  
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar  
 @ Yajnik, Shri

## NOES

Agadi, Shri S. A.  
 Amat, Shri D.  
 Amin, Shri R. K.  
 Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.  
 Anjanappa, Shri B.  
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.  
 Avedya Nath, Shri  
 Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh  
 Badrudduja, Shri  
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan  
 Bansh Narain Singh, Shri  
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal  
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
 Birua, Shri Kolai  
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri  
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotha, Shri  
 @ Brijendra Singh, Shri  
 Burman, Shri Kirti Bikram Deb

Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Dandeker, Shri N.  
 @ Dar, Shri Abdul Gani  
 Das, Shri N. T.  
 Dass, Shri C.  
 Deb, Shri D. N.  
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh  
 Deo, Shri P. K.  
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh  
 Desai, Shri Shri Morarji  
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal  
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji  
 Dipa, Shri A.  
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti  
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana  
 Gowder, Shri Nanja  
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand  
 Gudadinni, Shri B. K.  
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal  
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan  
 Hari Krishna, Shri  
 Hazarik, Shri J. N.  
 Himatsingka, Shri  
 Horo, Shri N. E.  
 Jai Singh, Shri  
 Joshi, Shri Jaggannath Rao  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kamraj, Shri K.  
 Karni Singh, Dr.  
 Katham, Shri B. N.  
 Kedaria Shri C. M.  
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal  
 Kikar Singh, Shri  
 Kothari, Shri S. S.  
 Koushik, Shri K. M.  
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.  
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta  
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya  
 Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh  
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri  
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj  
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra  
 Mandal, Shri B. P.  
 Masani, Shri M. R.  
 Masuriya Din, Shri  
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal  
 Mehta, Shri Ashoka  
 Mehta, Shri P. M.  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
 Mody, Shri Piloo  
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.  
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati  
 Mondal, Shri Jugal  
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao

Murti, Shri M. S.	Shah, Shri Shantilal
Muthusami, Shri C.	Shah, Shri T. P.
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.	Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Shaiwale, Shri Ram Gopal
Naik, Shri G. C.	Sharda Nand, Shri
@ Naik, Shri R. V.	Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Nayar, Shri K. K.	Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala	Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Sharma, Shri Shiv
Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati	@ Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Onkar Singh, Shri	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Pandey, Shri K. N.	Sheo Narain, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Shinkre, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhajibhai	Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Baburao	@ Singb, Shri D. N.
Patel, Shri Manubhai	Singh, Shri D. V.
Patel, Shri N. N.	Singh, Shri J. B.
Patel, Shri Pashabhai	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Patil Shri, S. K.	Solanki, Shri P. N.
Patodia, Shri D. N.	Solanki, Shri S. M.
Poonacha, Shri C. M.	Somani, Shri N. K.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Rajasekharan, Shri	Shraj Bhan, Shri
Rajni Devi, Shrimati	Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
@ Raju Dr. D. S.	Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Rajyalakshmi, Shrimati Lalita	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Ram Charan, Shri	Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Ram Dhani Das, Shri	Vidyartha, Shri Ram Swarup
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa	
Ranga, Shri	
@ Ranjeet Singh, Shri	
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha	
Reddy, Shri R. D.	
Reddy, Shri N. Sanjiva	
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal	
Sambasivam, Shri	
Sanji Rupji, Shri	
Santosham, Dr. M.	
Sapare, Shrimati Tara	
Sen, Shri P. G.	
Sethuraman, Shri N.	
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	
Shah, Shri Manabendra	

MR. SPEAKER : The result \* of the division is : Ayes—336 ; Noes—153.

Clause 3 is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

@ Vote recorded through Tellers only.

\*The figures of the division announced were on the basis of the figures shown on the machine and votes recorded through Tellers. Subsequently, on usual check with the photograph it was found that the votes of Saivashri P. L. Barupal, Chintamani Panigrahi, Molahu Prasad, Sivasankaran, Ishaq Sambhali and K. M. Madhukar who voted for Ayes through Tellers had already been recorded for Ayes by the machine. Therefore, the correct figures of the division are : Ayes 330 ; Noes 153.

ओ छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप से एक निवेदन करना है। यह जो वोट के आंकड़े आ रहे हैं यह ठीक हैं, इस के बारे में संदेह पैदा हो रहा है। अभी सत्तारूढ़ दल के पिछले मत विभाजन में 339 वोट आए थे। अब वह 336 रह गए। हम नहीं चाहते कि इन के वोट कम हों। यह ठीक नहीं है। मशीन अलग वोट बता रही है, आप अलग वोट बता रहे हैं। यह मशीन को क्या हो गया?

#### New Clause 1A

MR. SPEAKER : Let the doors be opened. There is one amendment to insert new clause 1A. Is anybody moving it?... (Interruptions.) It is an ordinary amendment.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I have every right to speak on this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : I am speaking of clause 1A by Shri Patel and others.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : I have to say a few words.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : I move :

Page 1,—

after line 4, insert—

'1A. For article 291 of the Constitution the following article shall be substituted, namely :—

"291. Nothing in article 363 or in article 131 shall apply to any dispute relating to any right accruing under or any liability or obligation arising out of any covenant or agreement or other similar instrument entered into by the Ruler of any Indian State before the

commencement of this Constitution for payment of any sum guaranteed or assured by the Government of the Dominion of India to any Ruler of such a State as privy purse." (26)

MR. SPEAKER : I put amendment No. 26 which seeks to insert new clause 1A to the vote, because it has to be put before putting clause 1 to vote.

*Amendment No. 26 was put and negatived.*

#### Clause 1 (Short title)

MR. SPEAKER : We take up clause 1. There is an amendment by Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I move\* :

Page 1,—

for lines 3 and 4, substitute—

"Short title and 1. (1) This Act may be commenced.

called the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1970.

(2) It shall come into force on the 15th day of October, 1970." (11)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1,—

for lines 3 and 4, substitute—

"Short title and 1. (1) This Act may be commenced.

called the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1970.

(2) It shall come into force on the 15th day of October, 1970." (11)

*The motion was adopted.*

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put clause 1, as amended, to vote. Let the Lobbies be cleared—the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

Division No. 17]

[18 hrs.

AYES

Abraham, Shri K. M.  
 Achal Singh, Shri  
 Adichan, Shri P. C.  
 Aga, Shri Ahmed  
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Ahmad, Dr. I.  
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
 Ahmed, Shri J.  
 Amjad Ali, Shri Sardar  
 Anbazhagan, Shri  
 Anbucchezian, Shri  
 Anirudhan, Shri K.  
 Ankineedu, Shri  
 Anthony, Shri Frank  
 Asghar Husain, Shri  
 Atam Das, Shri  
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
 Babunath Singh, Shri  
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
 Bakshi, Shri Ghulam Mohammad  
 Banerjee, S. M.  
 Barrow, Shri  
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
 Barua, Shri Hem  
 Barua, Shri R.  
 Barupal, Shri P. L.  
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee  
 Basumatari, Shri,  
 Baswant, Shri  
 Behera, Shri Baidhar  
 Besra, Shri S. C.  
 @ Bhaduria, Shri Arjun Singh  
 Bhagaban Das, Shri  
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Bhakt Darshan, Shri  
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
 Birla, Shri R. K.  
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.  
 Biwas, Shri J. M.  
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal  
 Bose, Shri Amiyanath  
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chakrapani, C. K.  
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C.  
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.  
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
 Chavan, Shri D. R.  
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
 Chittybabu, Shri C.  
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki  
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Damani, Shri S. R.  
 Dange, Shri S. A.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
 Deiveekan, Shri  
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.  
 Desai, Shri Dinkar  
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.  
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.  
 Dhandapani, Shri  
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
 Digamber Singh, Shri  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri  
 Dixit, Shri G. C.  
 Durairasu, Shri  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath  
 Esthose, Shri P. P.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
 @ Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh  
 Gautam, Shri C. D.  
 Gaviti, Shri Tukaram

Ghosh, Shri Ganesh	Kuchelar, Shri G.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Kundu, Shri S.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.	@ Lakkappa, Shri K.
Gopalan, Shri P.	Lakshminikanthamma, Shrimati
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela	Laskar, Shri N. R.
Gounder, Shri Muthu	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Govind Das, Dr.	Limaye, Shri Madhu
Gowda, Shri M. H.	Lutfal Haque, Shri
Guha, Shri Samar	Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Gupta, Shri Lakan Lal	Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
Hajarnawis, Shri	Mahajan, Shri Yadav Shivram
Halder, Shri K.	Maharaj Singh, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Mahato, Shri Bhajhari
Heerji Bhai, Shri	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Hem Raj, Shri	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Jaggiah, Shri K.	Manoharan, Shri
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri	Maran, Shri Murasoli
Jamir, Shri S. C.	Marandi, Shri
Jamna Lal, Shri	Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Janardhanan, Shri C.	Mayavan, Shri
Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Meghachandra, Shri M.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra	Melkote, Dr.
Jharkhande Rai, Shri	Menon, Shri Krishna
Joshi, Shri S. M.	Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Kalita, Shri Dhireshwar	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Kamalananthan, Shri	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Kamble, Shri	Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
Kameshwar Singh, Shri	Misra, Shri S. N.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari	Misra, Shri Srinibas
Kandappan, Shri S.	Modak, Shri B. K.
Karan Singh, Dr.	Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Kasture, Shri A. S.	Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Kavade, Shri B. R.	Mohan Swarup, Shri
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Mohsin, Shri
Kesri, Shri Sitaram	Molahu Prasad, Shri
Khadiikar, Shri R. K.	Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali	Muhammad Sheriff, Shri
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Khan, Shri M. A.	Mulla, Shri A. N.
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Khanna, Shri P. K.	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Kinder Lal, Shri	Nair, Shri N. Sreekanthan
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Nambiar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Nanda, Shri
Krishna, Shri S. M.	Narayanan, Shri
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.	@ Nath Pai, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.	Nayanan, Shri E. K.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.	Nihal Singh, Shri

@ Oberoi, Shri M. S.	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Pant, Shri K. C.	Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Sambhal, Shri Ishaq
Parmar, Shri D. R.	Saminathan, Shri
Partap Singh, Shri	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Paswan, Shri Kedar	Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Manibhaj J.	Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Patil, Shri C. A.	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Patil, Shri Deorao	Sayyad Ali, Shri
Patil, Shri N. R.	Sen, Shri A. K.
Patil, Shri S. B.	Sen, Shri Deven
Patil, Shri S. D.	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Patil, Shri T. A.	Sen, Dr. Ranen
Pradhani, Shri K.	Sethi, Shri P. C.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi	Sezhiyan, Shri
Radhabai, Shrimati B.	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Raj Deo Singh, Shri	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
@ Rajaram, Shri	Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Ram, Shri T.	@ Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Ram Dhan, Shri	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Ram Swarup, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramavat
Ramabadran, Shri T. D.	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Ramamurti, Shri P.	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Ramani, Shri K.	Sher Singh, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri	Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.	Shivappa, Shri N.
Randhir Singh, Shri	Shukla, Shri S. N.
Rao, Shri Jaganath	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Siddaya, Shri
Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal	Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Rao, Shri Thirumala	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Raut, Shri Bhola	Sivasankaran, Shri
Reddi, Shri G. S.	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Reddy, Shri Eswara	Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Reddy, Shri Ganga	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
@ Reddy, Shri M. N.	Sonavane, Shri
Reddy, Shri P. Antony	Sreedharan, Shri A.
Reddy, Shri Surender	Subravelu, Shri
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Sunder Lal, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan	Sursingh, Shri
Roy, Shrimati Uma	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri

Swell, Shri  
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.  
 Thakur, Shri Gunanad  
 Thakur, Shri P. R.  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.  
 Tula Ram, Shri  
 Ukiy, Shri M. G.  
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 Verma, Shri Balgovind  
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 Viswanthan, Shri G.  
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra  
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 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet  
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar  
 Yajnik, Shri

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 Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh  
 Badrudduja, Shri  
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan  
 Bansh Narain Singh, Shri  
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal  
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
 Birua, Shri Kolai  
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri  
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri  
 Brijendra Singh, Shri  
 Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb  
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Dandeker, Shri N.  
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani  
 Das, Shri N. T.  
 Dass, Shri C.  
 Deb, Shri D. N.  
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh  
 Deo, Shri P. K.  
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh  
 Desai, Shri Moraji  
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal  
 @Dhrangadhra, Shai Sriraj Meghrajji

Dipa, Shri A  
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti  
 @Girja Kumari, Shrimati  
 Gowd, Shri Gandilingana  
 Gowder, Shri Nanja  
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand  
 @Gudadinni, Shri B. K.  
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal  
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan  
 Hari Krishna, Shri  
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.  
 Himatsingka, Shri  
 Horo, Shri N. E.  
 Jai Singh, Shri  
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kamaraj, Shri K.  
 Karni Singh, Dr.  
 Katham, Shri B. N.  
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.  
 @ Khan, Shri H. Ajmal  
 Kikar Singh, Shri  
 Kothari, Shri S. S.  
 Koushik, Shri K. M.  
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.  
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta  
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya  
 Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh  
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri  
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj  
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra  
 Mandal, Shri B. P.  
 Masani, Shri M. R.  
 Masuriya Din, Shri  
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal  
 Mehta, Shri Asoka  
 Mehta, Shri P. M.  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
 Mody, Shri Piloo  
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.  
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati  
 Monda, Shri Jugal  
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
 Murti, Shri M. S.  
 Muthusami, Shri C.  
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.  
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya  
 Naik, Shri G. C.  
 Nailk, Shri R. V.  
 Nayar, Shri K. K.  
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntla  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati  
 Onkar Singh, Shri

Padmavati Devi, Shrimati	Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Pandey, Shri K. N.	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai	Sheo Narain, Shri
Patel, Shri Baburao	Shinkre, Shri
Patel, Shri Manubhai	Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.	Singh, Shri D. N.
Patel, Shri Pashabhai	Singh, Shri D. V.
Patil, Shri S. K.	Singh, Shri J. B.
Patodia, Shri D. N.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
@ Poonacha, Shri C. M.	Solanki, Shri P. N.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.	Solanki, Shri S. M.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash	Somani, Shri N. K.
Rajasekharan, Shri	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Rajni Devi, Shrimati	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Raju, Dr. D. S.	Suraj Bhan, Shri
Rajyalakshmi, Shrimati Lalita	Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Ram Charan, Shri	Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Ram Dhani Das, Shri	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.	Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa	Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Ranjeet Singh, Shri	
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha	
Reddy, Shri R. D.	
Reddy, Shri N. Sanjiva	
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal	
Sambasivam, Shri	
Sanji Rupji, Shri	
Santosham, Dr. M.	
Sapre, Shrimati Tara	
Sen, Shri P. G.	
Sethuraman, Shri N.	
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	
Shah, Shri Manabendra	
Shah, Shri Shantilal	
Shah, Shri T. P.	
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar	
Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal	
Sharda Nand, Shri	
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker	
Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop	
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar	
Sharma, Shri Shiv	

MR. SPEAKER: The result\* of the division is : Ayes—338; Noes—152.

Clause 1, as amended, is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula and the title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

@Vote recorded through Tellers only.

\*The figures of the division announced were on the basis of the figures shown on the machine and votes recorded through Tellers. Subsequently, on usual check with the photograph it was found that the votes of Sarvashri Vidya Charan Shukla, P. L. Barupal, Chinta mani Panigrahi, Molahu Prasad, Sivasankaran Ishaq Sambhali, and K.M. Madhukar who voted for Ayes through Tellers had already been recorded for Ayes by the machine. Therefore, the correct figures of the division are : Ayes—331; Noes—152.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Sir,  
I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री अम्बुल गनी डार : स्पीकर साहब, मैं बड़े अद्वा के साथ इस बिल की मुख्यालफत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ... इस तीसरे स्टेज पर मैं सारे हाउस की तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा मेरी बहन कहती है कि यह बड़ा तारीखी बिल है, इस से तारीखी नतायज पैदा होंगे..... (व्यवधान) ..... लेकिन मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि इस से ऐसे नतायज भी पैदा हो सकते हैं जो देश के लिए तबाहकुन होंगे, व्योंकि अगर आज आप उन लोगों के साथ जो पियुपिलजवार की बात कहते हैं, उनके साथ मिल कर ब्रूट मेजोरिटी से इसको पास कर लेंगे तो कल माइनीरिटीज के साथ भी, जैसा मेरी बहन और इन के पिता जी के जमाने में मुसलमानों के साथ, हरिजनों के साथ, सिखों के साथ ..... (व्यवधान) ..... बेइन्साफी हुई, वही हालत पैदा हो सकती है। ये कहती हैं कि यह ऐतिहासिक है, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि ये इतिहास को मिटाने जा रही हैं। अपने बेटे संजय को छोटी कार का लाइ-सेंस दे कर उस को नया प्रिन्स बनाने जा रही हैं।.... (व्यवधान)...

अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर यह कहते हैं कि वे अपने वायदे पर कायम हैं कि वे राजाओं को ट्रांजीशनल पीरियड के लिए मदद देंगे, तो मैं उन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इन की बातों में न आयें, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट जरूर जाएं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट इस को जरूर सुनेगा। मैं ऐसी बात क्यों कहता हूँ—हमारे डॉगे साहब ने बड़ी खूबसूरती से कहा, हमारे द्विवेदी जो ने भी इस को बाजा किया—

यह इंतिहा है, कल को..... (व्यवधान).....  
 कल को आप अपनी कोठी में नहीं रह सकेंगे,  
 इस कुर्सी पर ये लोग आप को नहीं बैठने देंगे ।  
 इंदिरा बहन, इस बात को याद रखो, ये  
 राममूर्ति, डांगे, जोशी, तुम्हारे सारे खानदान  
 को तबाह कर के रहेंगे, ये उसी तरह से कल  
 होंगे जिस तरह से जार को लेनिन और स्टा-  
 लिन ने खत्म किया था.....

شیری عبد الغنی طار - بیں بڑے ادب کے ساتھ اس  
بیں کی مخالفت کرنے کیلئے سکھرا امرا ہوں - اس نتیجے  
شیخ پر میں سارے ہاؤس کی توجیہ اس طرف دلانا  
چاہتا ہوں کہ جیسا میری بہن کہتی ہے کہ یہ بڑا  
تاریخی بیں ہے - اس سے ایسے نتائج بھی پیدا ہو سکتے  
ہیں جو دلیش کے لئے تباہیں ہوں گے کیونکہ اگر کچھ آپ  
ان لوگوں کے ساتھ جو پیو پلز وار کی بات کہتے  
ہیں ان کے ساتھ مل کر بردھ مجبوری سے اس  
کو پاس کر لیں گے تو کل ما نہزتی کے ساتھ بھی جیسا  
میری بہن اور ان کے پیتائی کے زمانے میں مسلمانوں کے ساتھ  
ہر کبھیوں کے ساتھ - شکھوں کے ساتھ بھی انصافی ہوئی  
وہی حالت پیدا ہو سکتی ہے -

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Now before I put the motion to vote, let the lobbies be cleared.

Order, order. Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

Division No. 18]

[18.15 hrs.

AYES

Abraham, Shri K. M.  
 Achal Singh, Shri  
 Adichan, Shri P. C.  
 Aga, Shri Ahmed  
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Ahmad, Dr. I.  
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
 Ahmed, Shri J.  
 Amjad Ali, Shri Sardar  
 Anbazhagan, Shri  
 Anbucchezian, Shri  
 Anirudhan, Shri K.  
 Ankineedu, Shri  
 Anthony, Shri Frank  
 Asghar Hussain, Shri  
 Atam Dass, Shri  
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
 Babunath Singh, Shri  
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
 Bakshi, Shri Ghulam Mohammad  
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
 Barrow, Shri  
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
 Barua, Shri Hem  
 Barua, Shri R.  
 Barupal, Shri P. L.  
 @ Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee  
 Basumatari, Shri  
 Baswant, Shri  
 Behera, Shri Baidhar  
 Besra, Shri S. C.  
 Bhaduria, Shri Arjun Singh  
 Bhagaban Das, Shri  
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
 Bhakti Darshan, Shri

Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
 Birla, Shri R. K.  
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.  
 Biswas, Shri J. M.  
 Bhora, Shri Onkarlal  
 Bose, Shri Amiyanath  
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.  
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C.  
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.  
 Chaudhry, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
 Chaudhri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
 Chavan, Shri D. R.  
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
 Chittiyababu, Shri C.  
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki  
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Damani, Shri S. R.  
 Dange, Shri S. A.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsi Das  
 Daschoudhury, Shri B. K.  
 Deiveekan, Shri  
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.  
 Desai, Shri Dinkar  
 @ Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.  
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.  
 Dhandapani, Shri  
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
 Digamber Singh, Shri  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri  
 Dixit, Shri G. C.  
 Durairasu, Shri  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Divedy, Shri Surendera Nath  
 Esthose, Shri P. P.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh  
 Gautam, Shri C. D.  
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram  
 Gosh, Shri Ganesh

Gosh, Shri P. K.  
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal  
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.  
 Gopalan, Shri P.  
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela  
 @ Gounder, Shri Muthu  
 Govind Das, Dr.  
 Gowda Shri M. H.  
 Guha, Shri Samar  
 Gupta, Shri Jndrajit  
 Gupta, Shri Lakan Lal  
 @ Gurcharan Singh, Shri  
 Hazarnavis, Shri  
 Halder, Shri K.  
 Hanumanthaia, Shri  
 Heerjee Bhai, Shri  
 Hem Raj, Shri  
 Iqbal Singh, Shri  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshi das  
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.  
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.  
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri  
 Jamir, Shri S. C.  
 Jamna Lal, Shri  
 @ Janardhanan, Shri C.  
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra  
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra  
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri  
 Joshi, Shri S. M.  
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.  
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar  
 Kamalanathan, Shri  
 Kamble, Shri  
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri  
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari  
 Kandappan, Shri S.  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kasture, Shri A. S.  
 Kavade, Shri B. R.  
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri  
 Keshri, Shri Sitaram  
 Khadiikar, Shri  
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali  
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali  
 Khan, Shri M. A.  
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali  
 Khanna, Shri P. K.  
 Kinder Lal, Shri  
 Kisku, Shri A. K.  
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
 Krishna, Shri M. R.  
 Krishna, S. M.  
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.  
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.

Krishnappa, Shri M. V.  
 Kuchelar, Shri G.  
 @ Kundu, Shri S.  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati  
 Laskar, Shri N. R.  
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu  
 Lutfal Haque, Shri  
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.  
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand  
 Mahajan, Shri Yadav Shivram  
 Maharaj Singh, Shri  
 @ Mahato, Shri Bhajahari  
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao  
 Manoharan, Shri  
 Maran, Shri Murasoli  
 Marandi, Shri  
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath  
 Mayavan, Shri  
 Meghachandra, Shri M.  
 Melkote, Dr.  
 Menon, Shri Krishna  
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha  
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar  
 Misra, Shri S. N.  
 Misra, Shri Srinivas  
 Modak, Shri B. K.  
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri  
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri  
 Mohan Swarup, Shri  
 Mohsin, Shri  
 Molahu Prasad, Shri  
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.  
 Muhammad Sheriff, Shri  
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
 Mulla, Shri A. N.  
 Murthy, Shri B. S.  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan  
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
 Nambiar, Shri  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Narayanan, Shri  
 Nath Pai, Shri

Nayanar, Shri E. K.	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Nihai Singh, Shri	Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
@ Oberoi, Shri M. S.	Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila	Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Sambhal, Shri Ishaq
Pant, Shri K. C.	Saminathan, Shri
Paoki Haokip, Shri	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Parmar, Shri, D. R.	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Partap Singh, Shri	Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri	@ Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Sayyed Ali, Shri
Patil, Shri C. A.	Sen, Shri A. K.
Patil, Shri Deorao	Sen, Shri Deven
Patil, Shri N. R.	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Patil, Shri S. B.	Sen, Dr. Ranen
Patil, Shri S. D.	Sethi, Shri P. C.
Patil, Shri T. A.	Sezhiyan, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Radhabai, Shrimati B.	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Sharma, Shri Noval Kishore
Raj Deo Singh, Shri	Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Rajaram, Shri	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Ram, Shri T.	@ Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Ram Dhan, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Ram Sewak, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Ram Swarup, Shri	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Ramabadran, Shri T. D.	Sher Singh, Shri
Ramamurti, Shri P.	Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Ramani, Shri K.	Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri	Shivappa, Shri N.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Shukla, Shri S. N.
Rana, Shri M. B.	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Randhir Singh, Shri	Siddhdaya, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Rao, Shri Muthyal	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Rao, Shri Thirumala	Sivasankaran, Shri
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Raut, Shri Bhola	Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Reedi, Shri G. S.	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Reddy, Shri Eswara	Sonavane, Shri
Reddy, Shri Ganga	Sreedharan, Shri A.
Reddy, Shri M. N.	Subravelu, Shri
Reddy, Shri P. Antony	Sunder Lal, Shri
Reddy, Shri Surender	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Sursingh, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan	Swaran Singh, Shri
Roy, Shrimati Uma	Swell, Shri
Sadhu Ram Shri	

Tarodekar, Shri V. B.  
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand  
 Thakur, Shri P. R.  
 Tiwari, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.  
 Tula Ram, Shri  
 Uikey, Shri M. G.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Umanath, Shri  
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind  
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand  
 Viswambharan, Shri P.  
 @Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti  
 Viswanathan, Shri G.  
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra  
 Yadab, Shri N. P.  
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet  
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar  
 Yajnik, Shri

**NOES**

Agadi, Shri S. A.  
 Amat, Shri D.  
 Amin, Shri R. K.  
 Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.  
 Anjanappa, Shri B.  
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.  
 Avedya Nath, Shri  
 Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh  
 Badrudduja, Shri  
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan  
 Bansh Narain Singh, Shri  
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal  
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
 Birua, Shri Kolai  
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri  
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri  
 Brijendra Singh, Shri  
 Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb  
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Dandeker, Shri N.  
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani  
 Das, Shri N. T.  
 Dass, Shri C.  
 Deb, Shri D. N.  
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh  
 Deo, Shri P. K.  
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh  
 Desai, Shri Morarji  
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal  
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji  
 Dipa, Shri A.

Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti  
 @Girja Kumari, Shrimati  
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana  
 Gowder, Shri Nanja  
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand  
 Gudadinni, Shri B. K.  
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal  
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan  
 Hari Krishna, Shri  
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.  
 Himatsingka, Shri  
 Horo, Shri N. E.  
 Jai Singh, Shri  
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kamaraj, Shri K.  
 Karni Singh, Dr.  
 Katham, Shri B. N.  
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.  
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal  
 Kikar Singh, Shri  
 Kothari, Shri S. S.  
 Koushik, Shri K. M.  
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.  
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta  
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya  
 Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh  
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri  
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj  
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra  
 Mandal, Shri B. P.  
 Masani, Shri M. R.  
 Masuriya Din, Shri  
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal  
 Mehta, Sri Asoka  
 Mehta, Shri P. M.  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
 Mody, Shri Piloo  
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.  
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati  
 Mondal, Shri Jugal  
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
 Mukene, Shri Yeshwantrao  
 Murti, Shri M. S.  
 Muthusami, Shri C.  
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.  
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya  
 Naik, Shri G. C.  
 Naik, Shri R. V.  
 Nayar, Shri K. K.  
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntla  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati  
 Onkar Singh, Shri

Padmavati Devi, Shrimati	Sheo Narain, Shri
Pandey, Shri K. N.	Shinkre, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai	Singh, Shri D. N.
Patel, Shri Baburao	Singh, Shri D. V.
Patel, Shri Manubhai	@Singh, Shri J. B.
Patel, Shri N. N.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Patel, Shri Pashabhai	Solanki, Shri P. N.
Patil Shri S. K.	Solonki Shri S. M.
Patodia, Shri D. N.	Somani, Shri N. K.
Poonacha, Shri C. M.	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Puri Dr. Surya Prakash	Suraj Bhan, Shri
Rajasekharan, Shri	Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Raju, Dr. D. S.	Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
@Rajyalakshmi, Shrimati Lalita	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Ram Charan, Shri	Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Ram Dhani Das, Shri	Vidhyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	@Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Ramabadrani, Shri T. D.	Yaspal Singh, Shri
Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa	
Ranga, Shri	
Ranjeet Singh, Shri	
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha	
Reddy, Shri R. D.	
Reddy, Shri N. Sanjiva	
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal	
Samanta, Shri S. C.	
Sambasivam, Shri	
Sanji Rupji, Shri	
Santosham, Dr. M.	
Sapre, Shrimati Tara	
Sen, Shri P. G.	
Sethuraman, Shri N.	
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	
Shah, Shri Manabendra	
Shah, Shri Shantilal	
Shah, Shri T. P.	
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar	
Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal	
Sharda Nand, Shri	
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker	
Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop	
Sharma, Shri Ram Avatar	
Sharma, Shri Shiv	
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt	
Shashi Ranjan, Shri	
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir	

@ Vote recorded through Tellers only.

\*The figures of the division announced were on the basis of the figures shown on the machine and votes recorded through Tellers. Subsequently, on usual check with the photograph it was found that the vote of Servashri Vidya Charan Shukla, P. L. Barupal, Chintamani Panigrahi, Molahu Prasad, Sivaran Karan, Ishaq Sambhali and K. M. Madhukar who voted for Ayes through Tellers had already been recorded for Ayes by the machine. Therefore the correct figures of the division are: Ayes—332; Noes—154.

MR. SPEAKER : The result\* of the division is : AYES—339: Noes—154.

The Bill, as amended, is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : The Bill, as amended, is passed.

I would like to know the sense of the House whether we should proceed with the rest of the business.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.20 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, September 3, 1970/Bhadra 12, 1982 (Saka).*