

LOK SABHA DEBATES

536
8 E.C

(FOURTH SERIES)

Vol. XLIV

[August 26 to September 4, 1970/Bhadra 4 to 13, 1892 (Saka)]



Eleventh Session, 1970/1892 (Saka)

(Vol. XLIV contains Nos. 21—29)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

Fourth Series, Vol. XLIV, Eleventh Session

No. 21—Wednesday, August 26, 1970/Bhadra 4, 1892 (Saka).

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred questions Nos. 601, 602, 604, to 607	1—30
Short Notice Question. No. 7	30—32

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 603, 608 to 619 and 621 to 630	32—48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3949 to 3967, 3969 to 4002, 4004 to 4059, 4061, 4062, 4064 to 4090, 4092 to 4108, 4110 to 4117 and 4119 to 4120	48—167
Re Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	167—70
Papers Laid on the Table	170—71
Message from Rajya Sabha	171
Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill as Passed by Rajya Sabha	172
Announcement re Extension of Session	172
Arrest of Member—	172—73
(Shri Rabi Ray)	172
Conviction of Member—	173
(Shri Jahrkhande Rai)	173
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit—	174
(Sixth Report)	174
National Service Bill Introduced	174
Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill	
Increase in Membership of Joint Committee	174—75
Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1970-71	175—241
Shri Sardhakar Supakar	187—90
Shri Baswant	190—92
Shri R. K. Amin	193—98
Dr. Karni Singh	198—201

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

	COLUMNS
Shri Janeshwar Misra	202-09
Shri Om Prakash Tyagi	210-13
Shri Chandrika Prasad	213-14
Shri K. M. Madhukar	214-18
Shri Umanath	218-22
Shri S. R. Damani	222-24
Shri Samar Guha	224-26
Shri K. N. Tiwary	226-27
Shri S. M. Banerjee	227-28
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	228-35
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill-Introduced—	
Motion to consider	241-47
Shri Ramavtar Shastri	242-45
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	245-46
Clauses 2 and 3	
Motion to pass	246-47
Demand for Supplementary Grant (Railways)	247-84
Shri C. M. Poonacha	251-56
Shri Deorao Patil	256-57
Shri Ganesh Ghosh	257-59
Shri Naval Kishore Sharma	259-63
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa	263-69
Shri Kinder Lal	269-71
Shri B. P. Mandal	271-75
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported sale of girls from Kerala etc. in Europe ...	285-310

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 26, 1970/Bhadra 4, 1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exclusion of Members of SEATO and CENTO From Lusaka Non-Aligned Summit Meet

*601. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 16 Member Standing Committee of the non-aligned nations which met in New Delhi on 8th June, 1970 had decided that the proposed summit at Lusaka should be held from September 8 to 10; and

(b) if so, the specific items which are likely to be discussed and whether the countries which are members of SEATO and CENTO are automatically excluded from the Summit ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Members of SEATO and CENTO are not being invited to the Summit because countries which are members of military pacts conceived in the context of Great Power conflicts are excluded under the existing criteria of non-alignment. So far as the agenda of the Summit is concerned, the Preparatory Meeting of the non-aligned States held in Dar-es-Salaam in April 1970 has recommended consideration of the significance of the

policy of non-alignment in the present day world situation with special reference to maintenance and strengthening of peace and security, ensuring independence and full sovereignty for nations on the basis of equality, promoting the rapid economic growth of the developing countries and considering possibilities for greater consultations and cooperation by the non-aligned countries.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that both SEATO and CENTO have been excluded from this Non-Aligned Summit Conference. I am also happy that the Prime Minister, if I am not mistaken, is going to attend the Conference. I would like to know from the Minister whether the delegation led by the Prime Minister to the Conference in Lusaka will press the demand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam for their admission to the Conference and, if not, what are the reasons thereof.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have got the information that the P. R. G. of South Vietnam are wanting to attend the Non-Aligned Conference. This is a matter which will be decided either by the Foreign Ministers' meeting or by the Summit meeting.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is Government of India's attitude ? That was my question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not think I should go to the Conference with a pre-determined mind. We will see the situation, weigh all aspects and then take a decision.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is the most opportunistic way of doing it.

My second question is this. The hon. Minister is aware that all sections of the House are extremely agitated over Great Britain's resumption of supply of arms to

South Africa and this has been resented by other countries who believe in peace and non-alignment. I would like to know what will be the attitude of the Government of India at the Conference and whether the Government of India will definitely condemn Great Britain's action and take positive steps there to see that something is done in the matter.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : As the House is aware, the Government of India's reaction to the proposed supply of arms by Great Britain to South Africa has already been explained on the floor of the House. We are totally opposed to that move of Great Britain and we will strongly support any move there to put adequate pressure on Great Britain in this respect. It is expected that this matter will come up there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I thank him 50 per cent.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I know whether the countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact will also be kept out; secondly, whether the countries which may not be formally in SEATO or CENTO but which are actually in more than active alliance either with the USA or USSR, for example, UAR which has more than 50,000 Russian technicians and troops in that country, will also be kept out; thirdly, whether those Governments which are rebel Governments and which are not legally established will also be kept out?

May I know whether all these three will be kept out of the Conference and whether the Government of India will take a principled and determined stand in this matter?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, no Warsaw Pact country is attending the Conference because the very definition that I tried to give in answer to part (b) of the question does indicate that all those countries which are members either of NATO or Warsaw Pact or SEATO or CENTO will not be admitted to the Non-aligned Summit at Lusaka.

About the second question, all those countries which are not members of pacts in the concept of the pacts of the power blocs are entitled to attend. UAR will certainly

attend and they are entitled to attend.

About the third question, I am not aware of any rebel Government which may be wanting to attend. I have already answered a question before.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Legal Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already answered the question about PRG. If there is any other Government in the mind of the hon Member ...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Prince Sihanouk Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : My reply to the move for admission of the government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk is the same as the reply that I gave with regard to PRG.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of countries like Yugoslavia with which India claims to enjoy a position of something like leadership in the non-aligned movement, if that country can openly and publicly declare that it is going to support at Lusaka the participation of the PRG as well as the representation of the Sihanouk Government in Cambodia, what is the exact reason for the inhibition which prevents this Government from coming out with a clearcut attitude and merely say that we are not going there with a pre-determined mind? Why not the Government think aloud in Parliament when Yugoslavia has done it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Yugoslavian Government already recognises the PRG of South Vietnam. They have no relation with the Saigon Government.

So far as the Government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk is concerned, Yugoslavia also recognizes the Sihanouk Government and they have no representation in Phnom Penh. The House must realise that we have relations with the Saigon Government and also with Phnom Penh and, therefore, we have to take a view taking all aspects into consideration.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It has been repor-

ted that when Madame Binh visited India, she pleaded with the Government that PRG should be allowed to send a delegation to the Lusaka Conference of non-aligned nations as a non-aligned government. It has been reported that our Government also indicated its mind. May I know as to what was the indication given by this Government to Madame Binh when she made this proposal?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I don't think I have come across any report where it might have been mentioned that the Government of India had indicated their mind. If the formulation that I placed before the hon House is any indication, then this may be regarded as an indication.

SHRI UMANATH : The recent meeting of the AICC of the Ruling Party has gone on record in a resolution that all American troops from South Vietnam should be withdrawn first to be followed by others. I would like to know from the hon Minister...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : How does it arise out of this question?

SHRI UMANATH : I would like to know from the hon Minister whether this question of withdrawal of American troops will be taken up at the Lusaka meeting so that the sovereignty, independence and unity of the Asian countries is protected.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have a feeling that the problem of Indo-China which unfortunately is in the grip of war and conflict for so many years, is bound to be taken up. And in accordance with our stand which we have placed before this honourable House more than once, we will always take appropriate steps to help the evolution of a formulation which might meet the situation restore peace there and which might enable the unfortunate countries of Indo-China to determine their future without any interference from any outside force.

श्री शोलह प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न के भाग (ख) की तरफ व्याप दिलाते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सभा के समक्ष कौन-कौन से विषय विचारार्थं रखे गए हैं? उनका

व्योरा क्या है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : From the very nature of the Conference the items of the Agenda will be finalised by the Foreign Ministers' meeting and I have spelt out the general problems that are likely to be discussed and I cannot, from the very nature of the conference, give all the details of the Agenda because they are to be finalised by the Foreign Ministers' meeting which will precede the summit meeting.

श्री शोलह प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरा व्योरा नहीं है तो जो कुछ है वही दे दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो उसका फैसला होना है, फारेन मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ़े से होनी है जिसमें उसका फैसला होगा।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : In the proposed non-aligned meeting, may I know from the Hon. Foreign Minister, before we advocate for the freedom and other things about other countries, whether the interest of this country will be protected in the nonaligned conference and whether the Prime Minister will rise to the occasion and condemn the arms supply to Pakistan by Russia and the United States of America?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, the interest of our country will certainly be protected and if the non-aligned countries get strong and the sovereignty and independence of these countries are ensured, this is a matter in which we are not indifferent, we are very much interested in this problem.

About the supply of arms by the USA or USSR to Pakistan that is a matter in which neither of these countries will be present in Lusaka and generally we do not discuss things in the absence of the countries concerned.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Let the non-aligned countries be aware of it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The very fact that the Hon Member has mentioned it shows that the entire world will be aware of it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : About

the participation of the Rebel Government, the Hon. Minister said that he is going there without any predetermined mind, and that he is going there with an open mind.

SHRI SWAKAN SINGH : On that issue.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Yes, on that issue. But then, when you go there, you have to decide here itself whether you have to oppose their admission there, and their participation there. That has got to be decided here itself. Why are you going there with an open mind? Do you want to consult or take orders from your masters there and then determine what to do? Do you want to take orders from the Russians or not?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Hon. Member is suffering from Russian phobia. He does not realise that Russia will not be attending the summit conference in Lusaka. Somehow or other this is happening, the Cong-O in season and out of season, are always dreaming of Russia.

Protest against Decentralisation of Tea Centre at Calcutta

+

*602. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from West Bengal protesting against the hasty move of Government to decentralize the 100-year old tea centre of Calcutta and thereby endanger the job security of lakhs of workers and of the Tea Board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Representation have been received from

the West Bengal tea trade, Calcutta Tea Broker's Employees Coordination Committee and some others against the proposal for opening tea auction centre at Gauhati. The question of opening an auction centre within a state is mainly a matter for consideration by the State Government and it is presumed that all the relevant factors would be taken into consideration by them. The Central Government would, at the same time, ensure that the maximum export effort needed at the present juncture would be ensured and the industry afforded full facilities to participate in this effort. The representations would be examined from this point of view and if necessary, the attention of the State Government concerned will be drawn to these broad national considerations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Does the Government agree that the prices of Tea, after the centre is shifted to a different place, will, in the long run be affected, because of lack of concentration of buyers.

The Brooke Bonds who are controlling 42 per cent of the world's total tea consumption in after shifting the auctions because the Calcutta auction is slightly dearer. If Government agree that it is due to lack of concentration of buyers, the prices will in the long run go down. May I know what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the tea prices for the producers in the auctions?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The question is about the tea auction centre at Gauhati. The Government of Assam have thought about it and they want to have a centre at Gauhati. We have received a communication from them. Only this morning, I had a discussion with the Finance Minister of Assam in this regard, and I wanted to know his point of view. He feels that if they have a centre at Gauhati, the tea growers of Assam will get a better price and the State Government will have increased revenue because they will not have to pay the entry charge into Bengal and they will have also more return by way of sales tax. So far as the price of tea is concerned, it will be our endeavour to see that the prices of tea do not fall below the rock bottom minimum, and also that the ex-

port does not suffer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is due to lack of concentration of bueyrs.

I am fully with the ambitions of the people of Assam. But as I feel it, it is not going to benefit them ultimately financially. I am pointing this out because he is giving a story which is not true.

May I ask the hon. Minister what steps he proposes to take to safeguard [the future of the people employed in the present Calcutta tea auction centre which is about a century old, because we apprehend that the Central Government had been running down West Bengal and encouraging direct shipments through Kandla at considerable loss because there is no return cargo for the railway wagons from Kandla and they are all coming back empty and the Government are losing a lot of money ? We have to safeguard the interests of the employees of the tea trade in Calcutta which is a hundred years old. We are fully with the people of Assam and their ambitions and we wish them all success. But let the hon. Minister tell what steps he proposes to take to safeguard the future of the employees in the tea trade in Calcutta.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The responsibility for the employment of [the employees of the tea auction centre at Calcutta is not ours nor is that of the Tea Board. It is for the State Government of West Bengal and also the tea dealers there.

So far as Assam is concerned, they have got a case that they produced almost half of the tea in North India and they want to have a centre of their own in order to get better price for their growers. According to the Constitution, it comes within the State subjects. We have no right to come in their way. As Shri Jyotirmoy Basu says, the question of employment might be there. I pressed this point only this morning with the Finance Minister of Assam, and he said that at the moment they were going to concentrate only on that quantity of tea which was sold locally and not the tea which was brought to Calcutta by the other agencies. This is his case at the moment.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Assam produces 57 per cent of the total tea produced in India, and Assam tea constitutes 75 per cent of the tea sold at the tea auctions in Calcutta. It is not consistent with the policy followed by Government to decentralise trade and industry in order to remove regional imbalances in the economic and industrial growth of the country. If this is the policy, I fail to understand why the people of West Bengal are resisting it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We are not resisting it. We are fully with them and with their ambitions. We must make it clear. They have been neglected during the last 20 years, and certainly we wish them all prosperity.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : There is also entry tax imposed on the tea by West Bengal. I am told that octroi is also coming. The economic consequences of the entry tax have already begun to be felt and sales from Calcutta market have shifted to ex-factory price.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should come to his question now.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : I am just giving some facts.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not to give facts, but he must ask a question.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : I shall be putting the question after giving the facts. Kindly give me just one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Let there be no introductions to the question.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : In 1968, nearly 136 million-pounds out of 669 million pounds and in 1967, 164 million pounds out of 669 million pounds of tea were sold at ex-Factory Price.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to his question now.

In view of this, may I know whether Government will resist all pressures to exploit the people of Assam, more particularly the

tea industry, by the vested interests ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The Assam Government is vigilant enough to protect the interests of their tea growers. His figure is not correct—I would like to correct him. Out of 164 million kg. of tea sold in the Calcutta market, 114 million kg. come from Assam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I can correct the Minister also.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the fact that the Government of West Bengal is now conducted by the Centre and ours is a Union of States and in view also of the fact that the case of Assam in this particular matter is likely to be quite plausible in certain regards, how is it that many procedures had been adopted by the India Government like the provision of railway wagons for transport to Kandla, and many other things had happened in the meantime ? Why was it that during this period no consideration was given to the interests of West Bengal which is being looked after for the time being by the Government of India ? In regard to the unemployment potential, the Minister can give us no assurance whatever. Why is it that when Assam's case has really to be considered with sympathy West Bengal's case should also not receive proper consideration and unemployment provided against ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I had referred to the question of unemployment. If the Assam Government approached us for allotment of wagons to send tea to Kandla, how could the Government of India decline the request ? Assam is also one of the States of India, a backward State at that. They want to develop their economy and they want to transport tea to Kandla. Kandla has got metre gauge and it is also convenient in the sense that right from Gauhati to Kandla they can take it on metre gauge. I think it would not be fair on our part to decline the request.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact that a lot of adverse campaign is going on against Assam ? It has been said that lakhs of workers will be affected if the auction centre is shifted from Calcutta to Gauhati.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We are not

making any malicious propaganda. We are only pointing out certain facts.

MR. SPEAKER : I can confine the supporters to Bengal Assam. But they should not quarrel among themselves. Otherwise, I will go on to other States.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is not a fact that lakhs of people are going to be affected, only 7,500 are going to be affected if the Calcutta tea auction centre is shifted to Gauhati. Would it not be possible for the State Government to employ these people ? A lot of malicious propaganda is going on against Assam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a very delicate matter. We are not making any propaganda. We want that the exploitation of monopolists like Brooke Bond should stop.

SHRI HEM BARUA : When the Finance Minister of Assam saw the then Chief Minister of Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, the latter refused to listen to him. Then he saw Shri Jyoti Basu, the leftist Dy. Chief Minister for the withdrawal of the Bengal entry tax on Assam tea. But he refused to listen. Let Shri Jyotirmoy Basu deny it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We have no malice against Assam. We wish them all luck. The Assam people have been neglected by the Centre for 22 years. Their foreign exchange has been robbed by the Centre, and he is talking about this.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it was a question.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : We are all at one that something should be done to help the economy of Bengal, but this is not a question of Bengal or Assam. After all, has not Assam contributed to the economy of Bengal to the extent of one-third for the last hundred years, not only with regard to tea but so many other things ? And has not Assam got the right to develop her on way ? It is not a question of auctions being conducted in Ganhal, because are not auctions still continuing in London ? So, I would like to know specifically what type of assistance the Go-

vernment would give so that this area also may develop in its own way, without the type of difficulties which we are facting due to various kinds of situations.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We are giving normal help to the Assam growers in the matter of fertilisers etc.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not a question of conflict between Assam and Bengal and the interests of the people of Assam and Bengal. It raises the problem of about 200 buyers, all of whom are not Bengalese, who operate from the Calcutta port; it also raises the problem of about a lak of people, not exactly buyers, but porters, coolies etc., who come from Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and even from Assam, who are connected with this tea auction centre operating in Calcutta. There is also another point. Tea being one of our foremost foreign exchange earners, we have to look at it from the national point of view and the interests of the people of different States, not only of Bengalis or Assamese. Assam has certainly a right, because it produces about 60 per cent of tea. But I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that the Consultative Committee of the Tea Traders' Association and also the Coosultative Committee of the Tea Planters' Association, in which Assam producers and tea traders are also represented, disapproved, in the interests of the planters as well as the traders, the idea of having an auction centre at Gauhati, because it will affect the tea plantations in Assam. If so, what has been the reaction of the Government?

Secondiy, may I know whether, if Assam tea is diverted via Kandla, Government will not have to pay a subsidy for that and whether Government agrees to that?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The question of subsidy concerns the railways, and the railways he agreed to pay a subsidy, mainly for two reasons, to help Assam and to develop the port of Kandla.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has not answered my first question.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have received

a number of representations, both from Assam and Bengal, and we have looked into all the points made out in the representations, and we have said that the opening of the auction centre is entirely the responsibility of the local Government. Neither the Tea Board no the Central Governdment can interfere. It is for the Assam Government to decide whether to have it or not to have it.

MR. SPEAKAR : I think we have had enough of it. Next question.

Soviet Land 'Editor's Visit to Kashmir

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

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to report in the Orbit Weekly of June 7, 1970 (page 3) about the visit to Srinagar and other parts of Kashmir by the Editor of the "Soviet Land";

(b) whether the Editor during his stay discussed with the members of the Communist Party plans for circulating Russian and Communist literature in the Valley, and

(c) whether it is in consonance with the normal rules accepted by international standards and, if not, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details regarding this visit as reported in the "Orbit" weekly are being ascertained.

(c) There are no restrictions on journalists and others, whether foreigners or Indians, going to Jammu and Kashmir, or other parts of India, to popularise their publications.

श्री श्रीठा लाल शीना : अद्यत महोदय, विदेशी दूतावासों से जितने भी पलकार या सम्पादक चाहे नामालैंड जाते हों या कश्मीर के बहाँ पर जाकर अपनी जासूसी करते हैं, देश के खिलाफ गलत कार्य करते हैं, ऐसे पत्र और

विज्ञापन बगैरह बांटते हैं जिससे कि खुलेआम इस देश के प्रति देशद्रोह का कार्य समझा जाना चाहिए। तो क्या ऐसे सम्पादकों तथा रशियन द्रूतालय से जो इस तरह के डेलिगेशन कश्मीर जाते हैं उनकी आज तक कोई जाँच की है वे वहाँ पर क्या करते हैं, क्या नहीं करते हैं और कितने दिन वहाँ पर रहते हैं और किस-किस प्रकार के लोगों से मिलते हैं? यदि की है तो उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है? यदि नहीं की है तो क्यों नहीं की है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It will be wrong to suggest that any journalist or other person connected with some paper or reporter had gone to Nagaland or Kashmir for spying. I am hearing it for the first time; I suppose that journalists, both Indian and foreign, do their job and do not do spying.

श्री भीठालाल भीना : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले एक साल में रूसी दूतावास के कितने अधिकारी या कर्मचारी कश्मीर के क्षेत्र में गए और उनकी कार्यविधि क्या रही है?

दूसरी बात यह कि जो आपने सोवियतलैंड के सम्पादकों को सुविधा दी है तो क्या सभी इस तरह के विदेशी पत्रिका के सम्पादक अयवा पत्रकार को देश में खुलेआम छुट्ट है कि कहीं भी जायें और किसी भी तरह रहें या किसी से भी मिलें?

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो वहाँ पर सोवियट डेलिगेशन के लोग जाते हैं, पहले कहा गया था कि वे वहाँ पर जाकर जंगलों में लकड़ी काटना सिखाते हैं। यदि भारत सरकार ऐसे कार्यों में उनकी सहायता ले रही है तो क्या जो वे वहाँ बांदर पर सर्वे करते हैं, वह सर्वे करने की भी इजाजत आपने दे रखी है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We do not keep a record of the journalists, Indian or foreign, who go to Jammu and Kashmir; everybody can go to Jammu and Kashmir. There are no restrictions what so ever. I do not see why the

hon. Member is feeling nervous. It is an open society; Jammu and Kashmir is run by a Government elected by the people and there is nothing to hide there:

श्री हुक्मचरद कछवाय : कोई भी जाये, कोई परवाह नहीं?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Even you can go there; anybody can go. He says that we have allowed everybody to go to Jammu and Kashmir. Of course we have, because there is no restriction on anybody going to Kashmir. The road is open, aeroplanes are open and anybody can go, Indian or foreigner

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is very dangerous to travel in open aeroplanes.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They fly at low speed. Aeroplanes which are open at the top are still being flown by flying clubs; perhaps Mr. Mody is too fat to be carried in that small plane. I have no information if there is anybody to teach the Jammu and Kashmir people in the matter of cutting wood.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न में आया है कि सोवियटलैंड के सम्पादक ने साम्यवादी पार्टी के साथ वहाँ मिलकर चर्चा की। किसी भी सम्पादक को किसी भी आदमी से साहित्य प्रचार के लिए बात-चीत करने का अधिकार है तो मैं जानता हूँ परन्तु क्या किसी भी विदेशी सम्पादक या अन्य व्यक्ति को किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से किसी प्रान्त में जाकर चर्चा करने का अधिकार है? यदि है तो उस सम्पादक ने वहाँ की साम्यवादी पार्टी के साथ में साहित्य प्रचार की ही चर्चा की या कोई अन्य राजनीतिक चर्चा भी की—यह बात आपने जानने की चेष्टा की है? यदि की है तो वह चर्चा क्या है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The hon. Member is no doubt aware that there is no restriction on any journalist talking to the Jansangh, the Swatantra party or the Communist Party of India, and I do not see why anything special is read when a Russian journalist has gone and talked to members of the CPI. They can

also talk to the Jan Sangh if the hon. Member is very much interested.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या आपको जानकारी है कि साहित्य प्रचार के अलावा और कोई बात नहीं हुई?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I was not present, and we do not keep spying on the journalists talking to the party leaders. We have not come to that stage.

**Drop in the Generating Capacity of
D. V. C. Power Plant**

***605. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to the fact that for the last several months, the supply of power from the Damodar Valley Corporation has dropped to the level of 450/500 megawatts on an average each day;

(b) if so, the reasons for the drop in the generating capacity of the Plant; and

(c) the steps to normalise the position ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) : During the last few months, the average supply of power from the Damodar Valley Corporation has been about 550 MW. The main reasons for the shortfall in generation are the reduced outputs in thermal plants caused by the use of coal with very high ash content and abrasive material. The Damodar Valley Corporation have already taken up the matter with Hindustan Steel Ltd. for supplies of washery by-products with a lesser ash content and abrasive material.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : From the statement, I find that much of the trouble has been due to the bad quality of fuel

and that we have been using the middlings and rejects with very high ash content in the coal and also due to the non-availability of spare parts from indigenous sources and also labour trouble. About the labour trouble, I would like to know how far that has been normalised.

Secondly, about the non-availability of spare parts from indigenous sources, what attempt is being made to manufacture these locally, because I understand that there are no spares with the DVC and they have to import them. What steps are being taken to get the better quality fuel from the washeries ?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :** All the machines that are installed in the DVC are foreign-made and the spares have to come from outside, and they are not manufactured here. Only when we begin to instal machines that are manufactured in this country can the spares be manufactured in this country and therefore, we have to buy the spares from outside for the machines which are already installed.

With regard to fuel, it is true, as she has said, that the main trouble with the DVC has been that it has been using coal with a very high ash content. The DVC has given notice to the concerned organisation that from the 1st September they will not accept any coal with an ash content of more than 35 per cent.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : May I know also whether the DVC has incurred a loss of Rs. 30 lakhs last year and how much was due to labour trouble, and how far they have been able to counteract it.

Secondly, I would like to know how many industries have been affected by the plant not going into full production capacity, because where there is an installed capacity of 1,060 megawatts, only 400 to 500 megawatts are being supplied.

Dr. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member is very correct when she said that the installed capacity is 1,060 megawatts. Last year, it is true that the average output was only about 500 megawatts. But since then all, the repairs

have been carried out and to-day we are supplying practically all the load requirements, namely, 610 megawatts a day.

With regard to the other question about losses, the DVC has got a number of sections; they have got the Irrigation section, the flood section and the power section. On the power side, they are making good progress and are making profits out of that. It is only on the side of irrigation and flood that there are losses, and these have got to be adjusted with the various States.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : I want to know from the Minister as to how the decrease in the production of power has affected the two States, West Bengal and Bihar, in the matter of supply. I mean the supply position.

DR. K. L. RAO : Today, the power position has improved, and we are meeting the full load requirements of both Bihar and West Bengal, and it is our desire to produce the maximum amount of power to meet all requirements.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डी० बी० सी० की खराबी की वजह से क्या यह बात सही है कि दक्षिण विहार के जममेदपुर रांची, धनबाद आदि जगहों में अक्सर बिजली दिन भर फेल रहती है जिसकी वजह से उद्योग-घन्थों में नुकसान होता है और आम लोगों की तकलीफ होती है? अगर यह बात सही है तो उसको दुरुस्त करने के लिए आपने कौनसी कार्यवाही अब तक की है या आगे करने का विचार रखते हैं?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am not aware of any big interruptions occurring for a long time. If there are any particular cases, I will take enquiries into that.

Installation of short range missiles at Nathu La and establishment of an underground defence complex by China.

*606. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Sikkim has drawn the attention of the Indian authorities to the fact that China has installed short range missiles at Nathu La, the use of which can endanger the entire State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that China has constructed an underground defence complex; and

(c) if so, the counter measures taken by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRINAREN-DRA SINGH MEHIDA) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the construction of underground bunkers and store houses on the Chinese side of the border with Sikkim. Therefore it is not necessary for the Government of Sikkim to draw our attention.

(c) Necessary steps to safeguard our borders have been taken.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सिक्किम की रक्षा का भार भी हमारे ऊपर है। चूंकि सिक्किम हमारा अंग है इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसने उसी तरीके से भूमि रक्षा व्यवह का निर्माण किया है तथा प्रक्षेपणात्मक लगाये हैं और अन्य आवश्यक हथियारों का जाल बिछाया है या नहीं बिछाया है या केवल वह उसलों और अंहिसा से ही उसकी रक्षा करना चाहती है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगदीशन राम) : सिर्फ अंहिसा से ही हम इस मामले का मुकाबला नहीं करना चाहते। सुरक्षा के लिए हमारी ओर से क्या-क्या कार्यवाहियाँ की गई हैं उनको भी विस्तार से बताना मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब को वहाँ खुद जाकर इंतजाम सम्हालना चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिलकुल तैयार हूँ और अगर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री इजाजत दें तो लाख काम छोड़ कर मोर्चा सम्हाल लूँ। एक स्नियर के नाते देश की रक्षा करना मेरा

सबसे प्रथम व पुनीत कर्तव्य है। केवल रक्षा करके ही हम इसे पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें इनीशिएटिव लेना चाहिए और शलू पर हमें हमला करना चाहिए। केवल इसी तरह सोचने से कि दूसरा प्रलेपणस्त का इस्तेमाल करे और हम उससे बचाव करें, उसका बचाव दें, इतने भर से काम नहीं चलने वाला है, अपितु हमें पहल करनी चाहिए। जब तक हम फॉर्स्ट अट्क नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम कामयाब नहीं हो सकते। माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री क्या पालियामेंट के सामने इस स्थिति को स्पष्ट करेंगे?

श्री जगबीबन राम : इस पर पालियामेंट में बहुत दफे बहस हो चुकी है।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It was said in reply that it was not necessary on the part of Sikkim to draw the attention of the Government of India to this matter. I do not know whether this sentence in the reply was necessary in that form, because it is a very sentimental thing. Even if really Sikkim draws our attention to it, there is no harm because we are all working together. The question was whether there is any knowledge about the installation of short range missiles and locations of the sites there. There has been no answer to that question.

MR. SPEAKER : Did you see the written statement?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is not there. He only said that underground bunkers and store houses are there. I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that really China has set up underground missiles.

MR. SPEAKER : It would have been much better if you had seen the statement laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I take utmost care when I put any question. It is not there.

MR. SPEAKER : In reply to a question by the first member, the minister said, it is laid

on the Table of the House. When the first member accepted it, I thought it was there.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : There is no statement laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Most humbly I would like to know from the hon. Minister.....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Will the Minister reply to what he says? Are you repeating the first reply?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : He has not finished the question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What is the knowledge of the Government of India or of the Defence Ministry with regard to the installation of short range missiles near the Sikkim border; is that information with the Government of India or not?

MR. SPEAKER : I asked him, "Is he repeating the first reply or is he prepared to answer it again?"

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It will be repetition of the first reply.

AN HON. MEMBER : How can it be so.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It can be; I will explain it.

Firstly, he took objection to our saying that the Sikkim Government need not have pointed it out. We knew it and, therefore, it was not necessary for the Sikkim Government to point it out. It is a statement of fact.

So far as the activities of the Chinese across the border are concerned, we have kept the House informed from time to time. Whatever information comes to our notice, we have been placing it before the House. The Chinese are quite active across the border. They are constructing roads, having bunkers, underground preparations, rajting walls and things like that. It is possible that in some of these things they may be installing guns and short range missiles.

DR. D. S. RAJU : Will he enlighten us on the range of the missiles, whether they can be guided or not and whether they are likely to be or are actually tipped with atom bombs ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is too difficult to say but it is not a secret, as is appearing in the newspapers, that China is preparing for medium range ballistic missiles. It is also preparing for inter-continental ballistic missiles. It is in the air and we are listening to that. Also, sometimes it appears in the papers.....(Interruption)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You have no military intelligence. You are getting it from the newspapers and the AIR, USA, Soviet Russia.....(Interruption)

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am saying that these things are known to everybody. They are preparing for medium range and inter-continental missiles. Therefore, I am not giving anything new to the House. The House is aware of the fact.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is good that the Minister has said that he has kept this House informed from time to time. But when he replied to the specific question he said that may be, China was installing short range missiles. The question was whether China was installing short range missiles. In the interest of the country will he take Parliament into confidence and tell us whether it is a fact; why he is hiding it from the country, and that China has already installed short range missiles just on the border ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have said that the possibility of that cannot be ruled out.

SHRI R. BARUA : From paper reports it is found that China is preparing to test their inter-continental ballistic missiles across India. How far is the Government of India aware of this ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he mentioned just now.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The

Minister has admitted that there might be short-range missiles installed ; he has also said that there are the medium range missiles and inter-continental and ballistic missiles. All this has appeared in the newspapers. In the circumstances, may I know what are the preparations that are going to be made for the defence of this country to meet the challenge of China ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : On this, again, there has been a discussion in the House and it has been explained that the defence in these matters lies only in traditional method and conventional anti-measures. So far as these ballistic missiles are concerned, until now something like anti-measures to these missiles have not been evolved. So, it is very difficult to say what anti-measures there can be, except strengthening our borders with conventional methods and with modern and sophisticated weapons. So far as ballistic missiles are concerned, there is no anti-measure as such for them.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : What are the defence preparations you are going to have to meet it ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : As I have said we have to make preparations to strengthen the security measures on our borders.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस सदन में जब जब सवाल पूछा गया सरकार की ओर से एक ही उत्तर आया कि हम चीन का मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार हैं । चीन लगातार अपनी तैयारी करता आ रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये, बहस करेंगे हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चीन ने अनेक क्षेत्रों में तैयारी की है और अच्छे शस्त्र मैंगाये हैं, जो हमारे पास नहीं हैं । हम दूसरे देशों के भरोसे बेठे हैं । हम हम, अमरीका और दूसरे राष्ट्रों के भरोसे बेठे हुए हैं । आज हमको इस बात का सन्देह है कि आज हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा का भार एक ऐसे मन्त्री के ऊपर आया है

जो पिछले 20 वर्षों से लगातार मन्त्रिमण्डल में रहे हैं और उनका स्वभाव भूलने का है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल कीजिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : आप घण्टी क्यों बजाते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसी बात मत कहिये। यह मुझको पसन्द नहीं है। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप सवाल कीजिये और आप मेरे साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार करते हैं। आप एक मिनट में खत्म कीजिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : लोगों के मन में इस प्रकार का सन्देह बढ़ता जा रहा है कि हमारी सुरक्षा का भार जिस मन्त्री पर है उनकी भूलने की आदत पढ़ गई है। पिछले नीं सालों से वह इनकम टैक्स देना भूल गये। अगर वह लड़ना भूल जायें तो देश का क्या होगा। अगर देश पर आकर्षण होगा तो क्या वह यह कह कर पीछे हट जायेंगे कि हम लड़ना भूल गये? इसलिए जो उनका भूलने का स्वभाव है उसको देखते हुए क्या वह इसका विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि वह लड़ना भूलेंगे नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मेरे सवाल का मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं जवाब दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन भ्रष्टाके सवाल का जवाब दे सकता हूँ। अशिष्टाका उत्तर नहीं देना चाहता।

Costa Rica's Objection to Dr. Teja's Arrest

+

*607. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Costa Rican Government have objected to the arrest of Dr. Teja on the ground that the latter was travelling on a Diplomatic Passport issued by Costa Rica; and

(b) whether this new development is causing difficulty to secure extradition of Dr. Teja?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has come across reports to this effect.

(b) The case for Dr. Teja's extradition to India is now pending before a British court and is, therefore, *sub judice*. Government of India are taking all steps for securing Dr. Teja's extradition.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Dr. Teja was arrested about a month back and, according to reports that we receive, the extradition proceedings are likely to start only next month because of two reasons, namely, the legal formalities have not been completed and, secondly the clearance from the British Government has not been obtained so far. May I know from the hon. Minister what were the formalities which were not completed and what were the reasons for which the clearance was not obtained? By what time positively the extradition proceedings are likely to be started?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Dr. Teja's extradition is being sought under the Fugitive offenders Act of U. K. of 1967. Under that Act, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has to give the clearance to the magistrate and, unless and until the clearance is given, the magistrate cannot start the extradition proceedings. The magistrate is waiting for the orders from the Secretary of State. As far as other formalities are concerned which concern the Government of India, they have been fulfilled. All documents have been sent to London. Our men are there and they are looking after the case. As far as we are concerned, every precaution has been taken.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question has not been answered. What were the reasons for not obtaining the clearance from the British Government ? Why have they not given the clearance so far ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : That hardly concerns the Government of India. It is entirely for the British Government to consider over the matter and give a decision whenever they like.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : In the newspaper, HINDU, published from Madras, dated 25th August, it has been reported that Dr. Dharma Teja offered through his lawyers to the legal advisers of the Government of India to come back to India on certain conditions. May I know whether any such offer was made ? What were the conditions ? And is it a fact that the Government of India and, more particularly, the Prime Minister, are averse to the idea of bringing Dr. Dharma Teja back to India in which case many such incidents will be exposed against them ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This is absolutely incorrect. No such conditional offer has been made to him and we are not averse to his being brought back to India. Everything possible is being done by the Government of India to bring him back to India.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The offer made by Dr. Teja to you.

DR. SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As far as we are aware, there is no such offer from Dr. Teja.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : From the answer of the hon. Minister it appears that India's condition is very helpless and they were feeling quite helpless in this matter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps have been taken to see that the British Government do not delay matters in this case and if so, whether the copies of the correspondence exchanged between the two Governments will be laid on the Table of the House to convince this House that India is very serious in bringing back Dr. Teja to India ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The Government of India is very serious about this matter. We have been pursuing it for a number of years now. The hon. House knows what action we have taken from time to time and how we were able to secure his extradition from America a year ago when he jumped the bail. Even now, as soon as we came to know that he made an appearance in London, we alerted the Interpol as a result of which he was arrested. Now, everything possible is being done from our side to bring him back to India and we are hopeful that in the talks and negotiations that are going on with the British Government they will take a helpful attitude and we are hoping that necessary instructions will be issued by the Secretary of State to the Magistrate to go ahead with the case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the copies of the correspondence exchanged between the two Governments be laid on the Table of the House ? Because, I am afraid Mr. Phizo has remained there in London. Phizo is already there. I am afraid that they may defend Dr. Teja also.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : All moves are being made through diplomatic channels. There is no question of laying any documents on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : From the answer given by the hon. Minister it appears that it is fully at the discretion of any Government to delay or deny our request under the Extradition Act. I would like to know under these circumstances whether we have an Extradition Treaty with the British Government. If it is so, is it not obligatory on the part of the Government to move this matter expeditiously ?

Lastly, may I know whether the delay in giving this particular clearance is in any way connected with the representation of the Costa Rican Government about the diplomatic passport.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We have no extradition treaty with U. K. As I said earlier on, such cases of extradition are governed by the Fugitive Offenders Act of

UK. 1967, which has been made applicable to India also by an Order-in-Council.

As regards the intervention of the Costa Rican Government in this matter, we have no definite information, but we have learnt from press reports and other sources that some kind of representation has been made by the Costa Rican Government in this regard and their complaint or representation is being considered by the UK Government and we cannot say exactly when they will give their final decision. But we are hopeful that the decision will be in our favour.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA Kripalani: Is it a fact that the total tax arrears of Dr. Dharma Teja was Rs. 271 lakhs and this Government on the floor of this House in August 1969 has announced that they are going to realise the arrears by selling the Jayanti Shipping Co., shares? What has the Government done so far in this regard?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This matter does not arise out of this question,

MR. SPEAKER: It is beyond the scope of this question.

SHRI UMANATH: The hon. Minister, while replying to Mr. Patodia, denied that any offers were made by Mr. Teja. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will assure this House that no out-of-court settlement will be made with Mr. Teja at any time whether he offers or not, with regard to the extradition proceedings or with regard to the prosecution here inside the country.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The only assurance I can give is that if Mr. Teja wants to surrender and come back to India he is welcome to come back to India, and face a trial.

SHRI UMANATH: I want to know whether you can give an assurance that no out-of-court settlement will be made with Mr. Teja, with regard to extradition proceedings or things like that, which he has got to face outside the country.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We give

that assurance that no out of court settlement will be made.

Short Notice Question

Frigates purchased from U. S. S. R.

S.N.Q. No. 7. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Petya-class frigates purchased from U. S. S. R. went out of order in their journey from Vladivostock to Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, whether these frigates are at present undergoing repairs at Hong Kong; and

(c) if so, the party engaged for repair-works of these frigates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDR A SINGH MAHIDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) A small bearing of an Air compressor was remetalled by the Royal Naval Base at Hong Kong. It was a very minor maintenance work.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I want to know whether the Government placed orders for 6 frigates with Soviet Russia and they supplied only 2? They were coming from Vladivostock to Visakhapatnam and on the way near Hong Kong they went out of order. What was the party which was asked to repair them at Hong Kong?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: It was a minor maintenance work of extremely small nature. I can assure the hon. member about this. In regard to the air compressors these belong to gun carriage and there are three air compressors. If one goes out of order the rest will be working. And, these maintenance works concerning air compressors of only 3 centimetres length could very easily be carried out by the Royal Naval Base at Hong Kong and they do this job without any charges.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The hon. Minister has not replied to my question. I wanted to

know whether order was placed with the Soviet Union for 6 frigates or not. He has not replied to that. He says the defect was very minor. However, minor that defect might be, it is a fact that these 2 frigates that were delivered to our Government went out of order on the way from Vladivostock to Visakhapatnam near Hong Kong. Therefore I want to know whether Government are in a position to tell us, when they take delivery of 'new' frigates, I say 'New' within inverted commas, because they are sub-standard frigates, whether they have got any machinery to examine them before taking delivery of the frigates.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : We have already examined. There is nothing wrong. The hon Member may know that these are mechanical works and there are bearing adjustments which are involved. Any machinery anywhere in the world has to go through such bearing adjustment and nothing has gone wrong.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It may be bearing adjustment; that is all right. But these are 'new' frigates. You should not forget the fact that these 'new' frigates have gone out of order in their very first journey.

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody who is new has to adjust his bearings.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That is his difficulty, Sir; he cannot adjust his bearing.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : He said there was some difficulty with compressors and then he said that there was some bearing adjustment which was involved. Bearing actually is something unconnected with compressors completely. And, in the Navy, when you speak of 'bearing' you don't speak of ball-bearings; it may be a directional equipment which may be 360 degrees and all that. He has to give us correct answers. If he says such things which make no sense, what are we to ask? Let him tell us first of all what a frigate is. Then, I shall ask my question.

MR. SPEAKER : Both the hon. Member and the hon. Minister have come from the Army and that too from the land forces. I think both are as ignorant.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I know much more than what he does.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : That is an assumption. That should not be made unless you have seen my knowledge and his knowledge. Here it is his knowledge which is on test, and it is we who are questioning him.

MR. SPEAKER : All of us are in the same position. I also served in the army. Yet we do not know anything about these frigates.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : The hon. Member is out of the mark. If he says that he knows more about mechanical details, then the ring metalling of a bearing is such a minor thing that it should not have been brought before this House at all.

MR. SPEAKER : We all need a little bit of free-metalling; because all of us are out of bearing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : All of us need some free-metalling.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he is over-metalled.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that in the case of the other navalcraft purchased from Soviet Russia, similar defects, minor in some cases and major in other cases, have been found by Government, and if so, the nature of the defects discovered by Government?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : We have never come across such defects as the hon. Member has mentioned.

Written Answers to Questions

Export of Coir Goods from Kerala to USSR

*603. **SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any order had been placed by the Soviet Union on the Government of India for the export of coir goods from Kerala worth about Rs. 50 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the order ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No order has been placed by the Soviet Union on Government of India for the export of Coir goods. Exports of this item from India to USSR are affected at the level of concerned commercial enterprises of the two countries in accordance with contracts concluded between them.

Liberalisation of Import Curbs

*608. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a scheme under the changed policy of our export development to liberalise our import curbs; and

(b) if so, whether the All India Manufacturers, Association and businessmen have made several appeals to Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) As part of the general programme of economic development and industrialisation of the country, Government have adopted measures for export promotion and also for import substitution. While export promotion is designed to increase the foreign exchange earnings of the country, import substitution helps in conserving the country's foreign exchange resources by limiting their use for importing, as far as possible, only those goods which are not available indigenously. Whenever essential, in the interest of promoting, exports, facilities for imports are provided for purposes of product development to suit the demands of the international market and to maintain and increase the competitiveness of our export products. The import policy for registered exporters is reviewed annually in detail and forms part of the Import policy announced on the eve of the commencement of the financial year. Amendments as may be warranted by changing circumstances are made from time to time during the course of the year.

(b) Representations and suggestions made by various associations of the trade and industry, and by individual business firms and manufacturers are taken into account at the time of the annual policy review and during the course of the year.

Import Substitute Programme

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

(a) The main items of import substitute programme produced indigenously on which foreign exchange was saved; and

(b) the steps, if any, government are likely to take for the producing these items within the country on larger scales ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Since the programme of import substitution covers the entire gamut of industry, it would be difficult to enumerate the items which have mainly contributed to the saving of foreign exchange as a result of the import substitution drive.

All possible efforts are being made in the various sectors of the industry to boost up production of the items already being produced in the country to meet the internal and the possible external demand. Continuous efforts are also being made in all the sectors of the industry to identify items which have been imported in the past and to organise developmental action for achieving their production within the country so that the import of such items whether they are end products or raw materials is progressively reduced to the minimum possible. As a result of these efforts a number of new items like Pneumatic and Hammer Drills, Pressure Die castings, spring and impact testing machines, Multi-spindle, Multi-tool, Copying and Drum Turret lathes, X-ray tubes and a number of Chemicals were produced for the first time in the country during 1969.

With a view to creating a more favourable industrial climate conducive to rapid growth

of the industry, Government have also recently announced a number of measures relating to industrial licensing and registration procedure. Wide publicity has also been given to specific industrial fields in which additional capacity has been considered necessary and also to industries in which foreign collaboration may be permitted in order *inter alia* to produce items which have been hitherto imported.

Harassment to Indians in South Vietnam

*610. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that, in spite of the assurances by the South Vietnam Government, harassment to Indians is still continuing in South Vietnam;

(b) whether it has become impossible for the Indians to carry on their business in Saigon and some Indian concerns have closed down their business; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Some stray incidents of harassment to Indians continue to be reported.

(b) and (c). According to the information available to Government, the great majority of Indians and Indian concerns are carrying on their business normally. Government have drawn the attention of Saigon Government to their duty to protect the lives and property of all Indian nationals living there.

Setting up of Cotton Corporation

*611. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the statement made on the 31st July, 1970 and state :

(a) the further progress made in the setting up of the Cotton Corporation of India;

(b) whether the appointments of the Chairman, the Managing Director and other Directors have been made; and

(c) whether the Corporation has started functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The constitution of the Board of Directors is nearing finalisation. Arrangements for office accommodation and appointment of requisite personnel are underway,

(b) Appointment of the Chairman has been made. Selection of the Managing Director has been made and that of other Directors will be finalised shortly.

(c) Not yet.

Cases of Espionage and Pilferage in Defence Establishments

*612. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases of espionage and pilferage have come to light in the Defence Establishments during the last one year;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to notice;

(c) the number and names of persons arrested by Government in those cases; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). A number of cases of suspected espionage and pilferage in Defence Establishments have come to light during the last one year. It will not be in the public interest to give the details of the cases of espionage. Details of cases of major pilferages are being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(d) Several steps are being taken by the various security agencies to tighten up security arrangements, e.g., special training to the Security staff, stricter measures on the entry and exit to sensitive units and formations,

stricter enforcement of instructions regarding safe custody of classified documents, etc.

Discussions with USSR on Vietnam Problem

*613. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Foreign Ministry officials recently visited Moscow;

(b) whether there was any discussion about the Vietnamese problems with the Russians; and

(c) whether any suggestions emerged as a result of these discussions for the solution of the Vietnamese problem and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A team of officials from the Ministry of External Affairs visited Moscow in May 1970 for the annual bilateral consultations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of such discussions are confidential. Government has already stated clearly in this House its views on how the Vietnam problem may be resolved.

Export of Shoes to U. S. S. R.

*614. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pairs of shoes India supplies to U. S. S. R. every year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the lack of proper organisation of the shoe trade in India is responsible for our lagging behind in shoe exports; and

(c) what remedial action Government propose to take to promote this export further ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) India supplied 9.3 lakh pairs and 10 lakh pairs of leather

shoes to USSR during 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively.

(b) and (c). Export of shoes to USSR as well as India's global export of footwear has shown a continuing marginal increase in recent years. Exports are expected to increase further once adequate progress is made in the introduction of needed mechanisation in the hand-made sector as well as creation of additional export-oriented mechanised production facilities.

Supply of French Military Hardware to Pakistan

*615. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the recent bilateral talks held in Paris, the question of the supply of French military hardware to Pakistan was raised by the Indian Delegation; and

(b) if so, what was the attitude of the French delegation on the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of France have not been left in any doubt about our views on the subject of the supply of military hardware to Pakistan. They have been told that any further arms build up by Pakistan would constitute a threat to the security of India and to the peace and stability of the sub-continent. Government fervently hope that the Government of France would take these views into serious consideration and not undertake any further supply of arms to Pakistan.

Requirements of Jawans Posted in Eastern Sector

*616. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Members of Parliament which visited the forward areas in the Eastern Sector in a report

submitted to the Government, has recommended sympathetic consideration to the requirements of the Jawans; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) and (b). A team of three Members of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Defence visited the Eastern Sector in May 1970 and forwarded a tour report to Government. The main recommendation of the team was that married accommodation should be provided in nearby towns, wherever possible, to the married personnel of the Defence Services posted to the field areas.

It is the policy of Govt. to provide married accommodation for troops serving at selected stations in the field areas. In pursuance of this policy, a project for construction of family quarters for Army officers and other ranks has been sanctioned in the Tenga Valley in NEFA at an approximate cost of Rs. 12 crores. The question of providing additional family quarters at certain stations in J and K is under consideration.

Scheme for Export of Man-made Textiles

*617. **SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the man-made fibre industry has made any suggestions for the proper working of the scheme for export of its products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. Such suggestions have been received from time to time.

(b) These generally are for higher rates of replenishment for certain imported items, flexibility in the utilisation of replenishment entitlements and extension of certain special facilities for units having substantial export performance.

(c) The suggestions, as and when received, are given due consideration and implemented wherever found necessary and feasible.

पाकिस्तान में मृत्युदण्ड दिये गए भारतीय राष्ट्रजन

*618. **श्री अधिकारी प्रसाद :** क्या दंवेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार को सूचित किये बिना पाकिस्तान सरकार ने दो भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को मृत्युदण्ड दिया है।

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान स्थित भारतीय उच्चायोग को यह सूचना बहुत देर बाद दी गई थी और अब उच्चायोग सम्बद्ध भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को मुक्त कराने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय उच्चायोग को सूचना देने में पाकिस्तान सरकार ने कितना समय लगाया तथा पाकिस्तान स्थित भारतीय उच्चायोग से सम्बद्ध भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को मुक्त कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है?

दंवेशिक-कार्य भंडालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 27 जून, 1970 को पाकिस्तान रेडियो/अखबारी खबरों से इस बात का पता चला कि मदन लाल और कृष्ण नाम के दो भारतीय राष्ट्रियों को मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया है। इस मामले को तुरन्त पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठाया गया और उससे यह अनुरोध किया गया कि वे उनकी निजी बातों की पूरी जानकारी दें तथा उनके कल्याण के लिए, जो आवश्यक हों और ऐसी कानूनी सहायता के लिए जो अपेक्षित हों, कोई व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से पाकिस्तान स्थित भारतीय हाई कमीशन के एक अधिकारी को उन भारतीय राष्ट्रियों से मिलने की अनुमति दी जाए।

बार-बार अनुरोध करने पर भी, पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इस मामले के बारे में हमें अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं दी है।

Diplomatic Recognition to Israel and Taiwan

*619. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH

KUSHWAH :

SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there is a growing public opinion in the country to give diplomatic recognition to Israel and Taiwan subsequent to Government's decision to give Consulate status to the German Democratic Republic;

(b) whether he has received a memorandum to that effect from some Members of Parliament; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) There have been such demands from time to time.

(b) Two Memoranda have been received from Members of Parliament asking for establishment of diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

(c) India recognises People's Republic of China as the legitimate Government of China. Therefore, the question of our recognising Taiwan Government which claims to represent the whole of China including mainland China does not arise. India does recognise Israel, but we do not feel any useful purpose will be served by exchanging diplomatic Missions at this stage.

Proposals to Introduce Changes in the Structure and Functioning of U. N.

*621. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to introduce changes in the structure and functioning of the United Nations Organisation in order to make it more effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are Government's views thereon

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The provisional Agenda of the XXV Sessions of the U. N. General Assembly includes an item entitled, "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations". The Agenda also includes consideration of the "rationalization of procedures and organisation of the General Assembly".

(b) Government would like to express their views at the appropriate time.

U. S. Peace Proposal for West Asia

*622. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. S. Peace Proposal on the West Asia has been accepted by some of the Arab States and Israel;

(b) whether the Government of India have taken any initiative on the basis of the proposals for peace in that area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c), Government of India have all along supported the Security Council Resolution of November 1967 in the firm belief that a just and lasting peace in West Asia can be secured through its complete implementation. Government of India welcome the ceasefire which was announced on August 8, 1970 and support the efforts currently under way to translate into practical terms the provisions of the November 1967 Security Council Resolution.

Construction of Roads/Bridges By Pak. Army and China near Indian Boarders

*623. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Pakistan Army had constructed a bridge which links Sinkiang with West Pakistan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an all-weather road had also been constructed to connect the northern areas with rest of West Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details of the roads and bridges constructed by China and Pakistan near Indian border in the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the bridges constructed on the Indus Valley road and the Karakoram Highway linking the Western wing of Pakistan with the Sinkiang Province of China over the Khunjerab Pass. Government are also aware of the all-weather road between Gilgit and West Pakistan.

(c) Information regarding roads linking Sinkiang with West Pakistan through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir was given to the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4263 on 20th August 1969 and in the Statement by the Minister of External Affairs on 22nd July, 1969. It is not in the public interest to give further details available with the Government regarding the roads and bridges constructed by China and Pakistan near the Indian borders.

(d) Developments across the border having a bearing on our security, are taken note of in our operational plans.

Afro-Asian Conference to discuss Arms Supply to South Africa by U. K.

*624. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minis-

ter of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to convene a Conference of Asian and African countries at Delhi to discuss the matter of arms aid to South Africa by the Government of U. K. ; and

(b) if not, in what manner Government propose to lodge protest against the above arms supply ?

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

(b) Government have conveyed their strong disapproval of the move to supply arms to South Africa to the British Government, and are making further efforts in consultation with all concerned to dissuade the British Government from carrying out [their declared intention in the matter.

Water Level at Bhakra Reservoir

*625. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest position of water level at the Bhakra Reservoir;

(b) whether it will necessitate a further cut in power for industrial and domestic purpose; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The water level in the Bhakra reservoir as on 25th August, 1970 was at elevation level 1582'00 ft. against 1674'68 ft. last year. In view of the continuing poor inflows during the present filling period ending September, 1970, and to conserve water for the coming Rabi season, the partner States (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan) and the Common Pool Consumers (Nangal Fertiliser Factory and Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking) have been required to reduce their off-take of energy from the

Bhakra System and the generation has been limited to 10 M. U. per day from the Bhakra Nangal Power Houses. The Power cut is being continued corresponding to this output and the position is constantly under review. Arrangements are being made to obtain an additional relief of about 1 M. U. per day from Satpura Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh.

Restricted Movement of Sikh Pilgrims in Lahore

*626 SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a party of 666 Sikh pilgrims who made a four-day pilgrimage to Gurdwara Dera Sahib in Lahore in early June 1970 were not allowed to move out freely and had to remain within the precincts of the Gurdwara till the Attache to the Indian High Commission intervened;

(b) if so, the reasons for restricting the movements of pilgrims;

(c) the reasons why the Pakistan Customs confiscated Sikh books and iron bangles of the pilgrims which were meant only for distribution among Sindhi Hindus;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Granth Sahib has been removed from all the Gurdwaras and that anti-Indian propaganda is done on television sets installed in the Gurdwara Dera Sahib; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent neglect of Gurdwaras ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. They had to resort to a "dharna", before the pilgrims were allowed to move out.

(b) and (c). The reasons are best known to the Government of Pakistan.

(d) Yes, Sir. It is known that the Granth Sahib has been removed from a number of Gurdwaras except those to which pilgrimage is allowed by the Government of Pakistan.

(e) Government have, from time to time taken up the general question of the proper maintenance and repairs, etc. of the Shrinies with the Pakistan Government who are the authorities responsible in this regard.

Indian Collaboration Sought by Nigerian Government

*627. SHRI HIMAT SINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nigerian Government has invited financial and technical collaboration offers from the Indian entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, in respect of which specific industries such collaboration is sought; and

(c) the precise response of the Indian entrepreneurs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Government of India are not aware of any formal invitation from the Federal Government of Nigeria to Indian entrepreneurs. However, Government of India have approved a few joint ventures in Nigeria in the fields of engineering goods, textiles, solvent extraction, palm kernel crushing and razor blades. Some proposals for joint ventures in the field of textiles, steel rerolling, fertilisers and air-conditioners are under consideration of Government of India. Recently, at the request of the Government of Western Nigeria, a 4 member team was sent by the Government of India for carrying out a techno-economic survey of that State for promotion of small scale industries. Their report is awaited.

Jute Inquiry Commission Report

*628. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the Jute Inquiry Commission appointed in December, 1969 by the West Bengal Government has submitted an interim report relating to the production and marketing of raw jute;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian Jute Mills Association is pressing Government to wind up the Commission, and

(d) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to ensure that the Commission's work is not obstructed by interested parties ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) According to information furnished by the West Bengal Government, the Commission has submitted an interim report.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Indian Jute Mills Association is understood to have submitted a Memorandum to the State Government praying for the dissolution of the Commission.

(d) Does not arise as the tenure of the Commission has not so far been extended by the State Government beyond the original period of six months which expired in June, 1970.

Harassment to Indian Immigrants to U.K.

*629. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to ensure that Indians visiting U. K. are not subjected to harassment on grounds of mere suspicion by the immigration officials in U. K. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRAPAL SINGH) : While it is the British Government's responsibility to ensure that Indians visiting the U. K. are not harassed by British immigration on grounds of mere suspicion, Government have been vigorously pursuing all cases of discourteous treatment meted out to Indians with the British Government, and have been assured by the latter that these complaints are being looked into with a view to avoiding their recurrence.

गंडक परियोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त नियतन

*630 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई तथा विषुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई के अन्त में लखनऊ में हुई गंडक नियंत्रण बोर्ड की बैठक में गंडक परियोजना के लिए योजना आयोग से अतिरिक्त नियतन के लिए की गई मार्ग का व्योरा क्या है;

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) परियोजना का कार्य, संभवतः कब पूरा हो जायेगा ?

सिचाई तथा विषुत मंत्री : (श्री कु० ल० राव) :

(क) बोर्ड ने यह संकल्प किया है कि गंडक परियोजना के निमित्त अतिरिक्त धन के लिए भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया जाये। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों ने पहले भी चालू वर्ष के दौरान गंडक परियोजना के लिए राज्य योजना में निर्धारित राशियों के अलावा अतिरिक्त आवंटन मार्गे थे।

(ख) सिचाई योजनाएँ राज्य की योजनाओं का अंग होती है, और इनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था राज्यों के लिए स्वीकृत योजना परिव्ययों में से करनी पड़ती है।

(ग) बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश दोनों में इन्हींनियरी कार्यों के चौथी योजना के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Arrest of Indian Sepoys in Pakistan

3949. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of Indian Sepoys arrested in Pakistan during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGIWAN RAM) : 9 sepoy, most of whom had crossed the border inadvertently, are reported to have been arrested in Pakistan. Of them, two have returned.

Sale of Import Licences for Raw Materials

3950. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that import licences for raw material are sold in open market every day in Bombay and in other ports; and

(b) If so, whether any importers have been arrested ?

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

M. P. Subjected to Harassment in U. K.

3951. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the member of Parliament of Rajya Sabha who was a victim of harassment by British immigration officials during his recent visit to London ; and

(b) the nature of protest made by the Indian High Commission to the British Government and result of protest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) During his recent visit to U. K. Professor Nurul Hassan, a member of Rajya Sabha, was treated with courtesy by a British immigration official at London's Heathrow airport.

(b) The matter was simultaneously taken up with the British High Commission in New Delhi, and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London. The British authorities have promised to make a full enquiry into the incident and inform us of their findings.

Confiscation of Indian Currency from Indian Labourers from Tehran

3952. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 46 Indian Labourers working on a project of the British Insulated Callender's Construction Company Ltd., near Tehran were paid a substantial part of their wages in Indian currency against their will;

(b) whether this money was confiscated by the Customs on arrival in Bombay on June 7, 1970; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFATRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Salal Hydel Project, Jammu

3953. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Salal Hydel project in Jammu has been taken over by the Centre and, if so reasons for this take-over;

(b) date on which the Salal Hydel project was started and date when it will be ready;

(c) the cost of the project and total quantity and value of power it will supply when ready;

(d) the money spent so far on the project and the stage at which it is now; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the project has suffered owing to rampant corruption and negligence and, if so, the specific instances and the steps taken to prevent further corruption and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) with

the concurrence of the State Government, the Central Government has taken up the construction and operation of the Salal Hydel project in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, mainly because this project would be operated to confer benefits not only on the State of Jammu & Kashmir but also on other States/Union Territories in the Northern Region.

(b) The project was taken in hand at the beginning of the current year and is expected to be completed during the Fifth Plan.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs 55.14 crores; the project will be capable of generating 270 MW of power. The annual revenues from power sales from this project have been estimated at Rs. 5.7 crores.

(d) About Rs. 45 lakhs have been spent so far on the project. Orders for generating plant and equipment have been placed. Civil works are in progress.

(e) No, sir.

Steno-Typists Working in Armed Forces Headquarters

3954. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Stenotypists working in Armed Forces Headquarters (Ministry of Defence) have not been converted into Stenographer Grade III; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Steno-typists are not employed whole-time on the duties of Stenographers. Accordingly, 75% of the posts of Steno-typists in the Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Services Organisations are reckoned as Lower Division Clerks in A. F. H. Q. Clerical cadre. They are thus taken into account for arriving at posts of LDCs, UDCs and Assistants, which are at present sanctioned in the ratio of 40 : 35 : 25. The question as to how the Steno-typists posts should be

distributed between the AFHQ Stenographers' cadre and AFHQ Clerical cadre is under examination.

Extension Of Rajasthan Canal to Kandla

3955. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER, be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal under consideration for the extension of the Rajasthan Canal to Kandla which was shelved on account of paucity of funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESH WAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Antibiotic from Moon Dust

3956. SHRI M. A. KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a news-item in the Times of India dated the 8th August, 1970 quoting Dr. Walter Kemmerer of Houston Space Centre as saying that a substance obtained from moon dust able to kill several earth microbes is "almost certainly" a new type of anti-biotic and that the height of certain plants had tripled when the substance was added as a fertilizer; and

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

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

(b) According to the press report, experiments are still in progress on viruses and plants. It is too early for the Government to express views in respect of the claim which has not been confirmed.

**Pak Comments on Exodus of Minorities
From East Pakistan**

3957. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information about the Pakistani comments on his statement on the exodus of minorities from East Pakistan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government of Pakistan have denied the existence of a large-scale exodus of minorities from East Pakistan to India. Their spokesman has even denied the informal contact with their authorities at a high level over this matter. But both these are facts. Instead of issuing denials, the Government of Pakistan should ensure the security of life, property and honour to their minorities and thus stop this unfortunate exodus.

Kerala's 560 Km. Coast-line Affected by Sea Erosion

3958. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state ,

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala's 560 Km. Coast-line is being eaten away by the sea at several points which has become an annual feature; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A major portion of the coast line of Keraja is subject to erosion by the sea specially during the monsoon season. About 77 Km. of sea-coast has been protected so far at a cost of Rs. 800 lakhs. The worst affected reaches are given priority of protection. The Government of India have recently

agreed to provide a special loan assistance up to Rs. 50 lakhs to Kerala for undertaking emergent anti-sea erosion works in the State during the current financial year outside the State Plan in addition to the outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs already approved for flood control and anti-sea erosion works in the State Plan for the year, the recommended provision for such works in the States' Fourth Plan being Rs. 653 lakhs.

Indo-Mauritius Collaboration in Setting up of Industries

3959. SHRI N. R. LASKAR , Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Mauritius have agreed to facilitate the establishment of joint ventures in collaboration with India;

(b) if so, whether Indian experts will help Mauritius for setting up industries in that country;

(c) what is the progress so far made in this regard; and

(d) whether any agreement has been signed ?

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

(b) As and when requests are received from Mauritius for experts, we shall endeavour to provide them as we have been doing in the past.

(c) Government of India have approved 5 collaboration proposals by Indian Industrialists so far. One of these is already in operation. One has not been approved by Government of Mauritius. The others are at various stages of implementation.

(d) While no formal agreement has been signed, both Government have agreed during a number of discussions, to facilitate the setting up of joint ventures in Mauritius with Indian collaboration. Government of India

have assured the Government of Mauritius of their willingness to cooperate in the economic development of Mauritius.

पाकिस्तान में साम्प्रदायिक उपद्वारों का भारत में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों का मूल कारण होना

3960. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भारत के प्रतिनिधि श्री ज्ञा ने 23 मई, 1970 को कहा था कि भारत में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे प्रायः पूर्व पाकिस्तान में इसी प्रकार के उपद्वारों की प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप होते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पाकिस्तान में हुई साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा की घटनाओं तथा ऐसे ही साम्प्रदायिक घटनाओं जिनमें पाकिस्तान का हाथ था, का व्योरा क्या है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल तिह) : (क) यह सच है कि श्री एन० एन० ज्ञा ने आधिक एवं सामाजिक परिषद् की सामाजिक समिति में यह कहा था कि भारत के साम्प्रदायिक दंगे बहुधा पाकिस्तान के इसी तरह के दंगों की प्रतिक्रिया में होते हैं।

(ख) श्री ज्ञा ने कोई खास उदाहरण नहीं दिये बल्कि ऐसा करने से कोई लाभदायक उद्देश्य पूरा न होता।

Central Approval for Thermal Project to the Punjab State Electricity Board

3961. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an inordinate delay in according Central approval to the Punjab State Electricity Board's thermal project near Bhatinda;

(b) if so, the reasons for delaying the decision for such a long period;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for delaying decisions in such matters of national importance and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there are requests from Punjab for two more thermal projects waiting clearance from CPWD; and

(e) if so, by what time decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The scheme report on Bhatinda Thermal power station was originally received in May, 1968. This was examined by CW & PC and was considered by the Technical Advisory Committee in January, 1969 when it was decided that the scheme should be recast with necessary supporting details. The revised scheme report was received from Punjab State Electricity Board in September, 1969 and was approved by the Advisory Committee in February, 1970. The formal approval of Planning Commission was issued in March, 1970.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) and (e). The two proposals are (i) Installation of diesel generating sets and (ii) installation of a 200 MW thermal unit at Bhatinda. The scheme for installation of diesel sets has already been approved by the Government of India. As regards the scheme for extension of Bhatinda thermal station, the scheme report has been received in May, 1970 and is under examination by CW & PC. The scheme will be considered by the Advisory Committee as soon as the examination by CW & PC is completed.

Reduction in Export Duty on Groundnut Extractions

3962. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a

request from the Chairman of Groundnut Extraction Export Development Association to abolish or at least substantially reduce the export duty of Rs. 125/- per tonne on groundnut extraction if it is desired to maintain exports at the existing levels; and

(b) whether this request has been considered by Government and if so, with what result?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Programmes and Problems of National Laboratories by the Governing Body of C. S. I. R.

3963. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research reviewed the programmes and problems of the various National Laboratories in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at?

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). The Governing Body of the C. S. I. R. at the meeting held on 24th July, 1970 considered *inter-alia*—

(i) the Annual Report of the C. S. I. R. for the year 1969; and

(ii) certain New Projects/schemes to be undertaken in National Laboratories/Institutes.

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.

Manufacture of Radios and TV Sets in India

3964. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the different foreign makes of radios and television sets produced in India;

(b) considering that volume in production reduces prices and makes standard parts easily available, the reasons why did not Government restrict the number of makes;

(c) the number of pending applications for television sets and their respective terms?

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) No TV sets of foreign makes are being produced in India.

The following firms are producing radios with foreign brand names :—

Name of the firm	Brand Name
1. M/s Phillips India	Phillips
2. M/s G. E. C., Calcutta	G. E. C.
3. M/s Gramophone Co. of India	H. M. V.
4. M/s Murphy India	MURPHY
5. M/s Mulchandani Radio and Electrical	BUSH
6. M/s Telefunken India	TELEFUNKEN
7. M/s Bhatty Electronics Corporation	STANDARD

(b) Radios are produced by a number of units in the organised sector as well as in the small scale sector, as this industry is suitable for both the sectors. Restricting the number of makes would not have resulted in as fast a development of this industry, in India, as has actually taken place in the last few years, during which there has also been a substantial reduction in the prices of the radios.

(c) The last date for receipt of applications for the manufacture of TV sets was

15th of August 1970. A large number of applications have been received from firms both in the organised sector as well as in the small scale sector, details of which are being compiled.

Protest by Himachal Pradesh Government Against Survey of Kangra District for Rehabilitation of Pong Dam Oustees

3965, SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Himachal Pradesh have strongly protested against the Centre's proposal to send a team for preliminary survey of Government land in Kangra District for the rehabilitation of Pong Dam oustees;

(b) if so, the number of the oustees proposed to be settled in that area;

(c) the reasons for the protest lodged by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, and

(d) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power had discussed the problem of Pong Dam oustees with the Members of Parliament from Himachal Pradesh on 22-5-70 when it was decided that investigations may be done on the fringes of the Pong Dam reservoir between RL 1410 and RL 1600 and also in Unah Tehsil to find out the quantum of Government or village common lands which could be available for settling some of oustees in the Himachal Pradesh itself. A Team of officers, from the C. W. & P. C. was sent to Himachal Pradesh for this purpose and the Himachal Pradesh Government issued necessary instructions to the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra to render all possible assistance to the CW&PC Team. However, the Pong Dam Oustee Advisory Committee which met on 3.6.76 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh, protested against the sending of the above Team and the Himachal Pradesh Government, accordingly,

requested for withdrawal of the team. The survey Team was called back in the second week of June, 1970.

भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारियों को अपने जिलों में भूमि का आवंटन

3966. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जो सरकारी भूमि भूमिहीन भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारियों तथा शरणार्थियों को आवंटित की गई थी वह भूमि अधिकांशतः उन जिलों में स्थित है जहाँ के वे भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारी रहने वाले नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह भूमि अन्य जिलों में स्थित होने के कारण वे भूमिहीन भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारी उस भूमि को उपजाऊ नहीं बना सके हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारियों को बदले में उनके अपने जिलों में भूमि का आवंटन के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह भाड़ा) : (क) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाए गए कानूनों और विनियमों के अन्तर्गत जिला अधिकारियों और श्रम सभाओं द्वारा अलाट की जाती है। भूमि केवल वहीं अलाट की जा सकती है, जहाँ खाली भूमि प्राप्य हो। उन जिलों को छोड़कर कि जहाँ के वह भूतपूर्व सैनिक न हों, विभिन्न जिलों में उन्हें अलाट की गई, उनके विस्तार प्राप्य नहीं हैं। उन्हें राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से इकट्ठा करने में जो समय और श्रम दरकार होगा, वह प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप न होगा।

(ख) आवश्यक नहीं, यह ठीक हो। यह अलाट की गई भूमि के गुण, रूप और व्यक्तियों के संसाधनों इत्यादि पर निर्भर है।

(ग) भूमि के ऐसे तबादलों का प्रबन्ध करना सरकार नहीं है।

राजस्थान में विमान से चीनी पद्धों का गिराया जाना

3967. श्री अंगोकार लाल देरवा :
श्री अयोध्यावन :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व राजस्थान में चीनी भाषा में चीनी पद्धों विमान से गिराये गये थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगद्वीप राम) :
(क) से (ग). ध्यान 19 अगस्त 1970 को सदन में दिए गए वक्तव्य की ओर आकृषित किया जाता है।

Scheme for Regulations and Control over Foreign Cultural Centres

3969. SHRI JAI SINGH, Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for the regulation and control over foreign cultural centres other than those that are being run as part of the diplomatic, consular and trade missions is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The matter has not yet been finalised,

Government Control over Cultural Centres Financed with Foreign Funds

3970. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIEF :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are working out a scheme under which it will have a control and supervision over all the cultural centres financed with foreign funds;

(b) if so, what are the main features of this proposed scheme; and

(c) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The possibility of evolving a framework within which the establishment and functioning of foreign cultural centres may be regulated is currently receiving the consideration of Government.

(b) and (c), The matter is still under consideration and the decision when made will be announced.

Passport Issued to Shri B. P. Koirala by Govt. of India for his Tour Abroad

3971. SHRI M. A. KHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri B. P. Koirala, former Prime Minister of Nepal, was issued a passport by the Government of India for his tour abroad; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) It was issued on medical advice for

humanitarian reasons and for medical consultation and treatment abroad.

Air Dropping of Leaflets in Rajasthan

3972. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government requested Government of India to investigate the mystery of air-dropping of leaflets in the Chinese language in certain Districts of Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that such leaflets together with some photographs, were air-dropped;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the whole incident, and with what results; and

(d) whether the identity of the plane involved and the contents of the leaflets have been established ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government had done so.

(b) to (d). Attention is invited to the statement made in the House on 19th August, 1970.

Setting up of a Regiment for Adivasis

3973. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate regiment in Adivasi areas so that Adivasis may become good soldiers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Enquiry into the Affairs of C. S. I. R.

3974. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry into the affairs of the council of Scientific and Industrial Research which started after the conclusion of the last session of Lok Sabha has now concluded;

(b) whether the Committee have submitted their reports; and

(c) if so, the main findings of the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Committee of Inquiry was set up by the President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, in May, 1968 under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri A. K. Sarkar. The Committee started its inquiry in June, 1968.

(b) The Committee has submitted Part I of the Report dealing with personnel policies of the CSIR (the first term of reference). Report on the other terms of reference has not yet been submitted.

(c) Part I of the Report containing the findings of the Committee was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 10th March, 1970.

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद और
शिक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अधिकारियों और
अनुवादकों के बेतनकल समान करना

3975. श्री राम किशन गुप्त : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद में कुल कितने अनुवादक और हिन्दी अधिकारी हैं और उनके कर्तव्य तथा शैक्षिक योग्यताएँ क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को परिषद में अपने ही समान कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की तुलना में अधिक उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण कार्य करना

पड़ता है जबकि उनके वेतनमान परिषद् के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की तुलना में बहुत कम हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों के इन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों के वेतनमान वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के वेतन-मानों के बराबर न लाने के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) सी० एस० आई० आर० प्रधान कार्यालय के भारतीय भाषा यूनिट में एक पद सीनियर वैज्ञानिक सहायक (एस० एस० ए०) (अनुवाद) का है और प्रकाशन एवं सूचना निदेशालय (पी० आई० डी०) में एक पद विशेषाधिकारी (ओ० एस० डी०) (हिन्दी) और दो पद सीनियर तकनीकी सहायक (एस० टी० ए०) (अनुवाद) के हैं। उक्त पदों की शैक्षिक योग्यताओं एवं कार्यों को प्रदर्शित करते हुए एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। प्रथालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—4063/70.]

(ख) और (ग). उनके कर्तव्य भिन्न-भिन्न हैं।

Pak effort to remove Remains of the Body of Bahadur Shah From Rangoon

3976. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan is trying to remove the remains of Bahadur Shah from Rangoon to Pakistan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No official report has so far been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Silk Board

3977. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the members on the Silk Board, their pay scales and conditions of appointment; and

(b) the amount of money and assistance given to this Board by Government during 1969-70.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Central Silk Board is a Statutory Body. It consists of 36 members including the Chairman. The scale of pay of the Chairman is Rs. 1800-2000 but the present Chairman is working in an honorary capacity. The other members are appointed on an honorary basis. The Board is constituted in the manner indicated in Section 4 (3) (c) of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. The 'term of office' of the Members and the travelling and daily allowances etc. are governed by rules 5, 8 and 31 of the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955.

(b) Rs. 26.42 lakhs.

Accumulation of Handloom Cloth

3978. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 60 crores worth handloom cloth has accumulated with various 'open societies' in the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps, if any taken to help the 'open societies' to dispose of the accumulated stock?

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.

Opposition in the Entry of the S. T. C. in the Wholesale Trade in Seeds

3979. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of the Government to the opposition against the entry of the State Trading Corporation in the wholesale trade in seeds by the President of the East India Oil Millers Association; and

(b) the details of this opposition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation has not entered the wholesale trade in seeds.

Increase in Exports

3980. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the items in which our exports have registered an increase as also the foreign exchange earned through these exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : The Ministry has already laid on the Table of the House in reply to part (b) Unstarred Lok Sabha Question No. 3281 answered on 20th August, 1970 a statement showing increases and decreases in the exports of the major commodities during January-April, 1970 as compared to January-April, 1969. Detailed information in this regard is available in the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. I regularly published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

The values of exports of a commodity represent the gross foreign exchange earnings therefrom.

मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत वासित करवे

3981. श्री गंगा शंख शीक्षित : क्या बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में

चलाये गये विद्युत वासित करवों की संख्या और उनका व्योरा क्या है और उनमें कितना धन लगाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों में कितिपय बस्तुओं की कमी अथवा अन्य कारणों से कई विद्युतवासित करवों को या तो बन्द कर दिया गया है या वे बड़ी कठिनाई में चल रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस उद्योग को मुनर्जीबत करने तथा उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या व्यवहारिक कदम उठाए हैं ?

बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Opposition to the Setting up of a Corporation for Raw Jute

3982. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the setting up of a Corporation for raw jute has been opposed by the President of East India Jute and Hessian Exchange; and

(b) if so, the details of his objections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government have not received any representation in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Nickel

3983. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of nickel imported from foreign countries per year;

(b) the price per kilogram on which the same is sold to the industrial concerns;

(c) whether the metal is imported by the State Trading Corporation or by some other private agencies; and

(d) if so, the names of the private agencies and terms and conditions on which they are allowed to import the metal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The quantity and value of nickel imported from foreign countries during the last three years was as follows:—

Year	Quantity tonnes	(Lakhs of Rs.)
1967-68	1994	349·9
1968-69	2493	574·1
1969-70	1273	281·6

(b) The sale price at which nickel is sold by the MMTC to actual users against release orders issued by the licensing authority for each quarter beginning from April-June, 1969 to July-September, 1970 was as follows:—

Quarters	Sale price in Rs. per kg.		
	Andoes	Briquettes	Cathodes
January-March, 1969	42·44	37·70	
April-June, 1969	44·14	38·65	
July-September, 1969	45·00	39·55	
October-December, 1969	—	51·00	
January-March, 1970	—	52·00	
April-June, 1970	—	67·00	
July-September, 1970	—	60·99	

(c) Besides the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation nickel is allowed import by priority industries.

(d) The names of the private parties who are granted licences for import of nickel are published by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in the Weekly Bulletin of Imports & Export Licences, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Actual Users are granted licences for import of nickel for their own consumption.

Proposal to set up a State-owned Corporation for Raw Jute

3984. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a State-owned Corporation for raw jute; and

(b) if so, the function of this Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a public Sector Corporation for raw jute is under examination.

Entry of S. T. C. in Wholesale Trade in Oil seeds

3985. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the extent to which the S. T. C. is now controlling the wholesale trade in oilseeds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : The State Trading Corporation has not entered the wholesale trade in oilseeds.

Class III and IV Staff in Delhi Flood Control Wing

3986. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the number of Class III and IV staff in the Delhi Flood Control Wing according to category of posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The Delhi Administration has informed that the following class III and IV staff, including the staff of Planning and Development Cell (Water Supply), is working in their Flood Control Wing :

(a) Class III

1. Superintendent	1 No.
2. S. A. S. Accountant	1 No.
3. Head Clerk	7 Nos.
4. Divisional Accountant	7 Nos.
5. Sectional Officer	100 Nos.
6. Stenographer	2 Nos.
7. Steno-Typist	9 Nos.
8. U. D. C.	32 Nos.
9. L. D. C./Cashier	51 Nos.

10. Draftsman Grade I	1 No.	Junior Draftsman	4
11. Draftsman Grade II	10 Nos.	Stenographer	12
12. Draftsman Grade III	11 Nos.	U. D. Clerk	21
13. Driver	7 Nos.	Storekeeper	7
	<hr/> 293 Nos.	L. D. Clerk	37
		Telephone Operator	2
		Tracer	2
(b) Class IV		Ferro-printer	1
1. Daftary	6 Nos.	Asstt. Storer-keeper	12
2. Barkandaj	7 Nos.	Staff Car Driver	1
3. Chowkidar	5 Nos.	Driver	2
4. Peon	44 Nos.	Havildar	4
5. Khalasi	2 Nos.	Jr. Gestetner Operator	1
6. Sweeper	4 Nos.	Despatch Rider	1
	<hr/> 68 Nos.		
		<hr/> TOTAL	246

Class III and Class IV Staff in Badarpur Thermal Power Project

3987. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the number of Class III and Class IV staff according to category of posts in the Badarpur Thermal Power Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Statement

The number of Class III and IV staff according to category of post in the Badarpur Thermal Power Project is as follows :—

Category of Post	No.
CLASS III	
Erection Engineer	3
Superintendent	2
Senior Erector	5
Asstt. Security Officer	1
Senior Welder	1
Erector	10
Welder	2
Technical Assistant	12
Head Clerk	9
Divisional Accountant	8
Supervisor (Civil)	36
Super visor (Elec. & Mech.)	35
Senior Draftsman	1
Fitter	14

CLASS IV	
Security Guard	34
Peon	24
Chowkidar	4
Farash	2
Sweeper	2
<hr/> TOTAL	66

GRAND TOTAL (Class III & IV) = 312

Construction of Quarters for Badarpur Thermal Power Project Staff

3988. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether quarters are being constructed for the residence of staff of Badarpur Thermal Power Project at Badarpur;

(b) if so, the number of quarters according to each type and the categories of staff who would be allotted these quarters;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct more quarters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The information is given below :

Type of Quarters	No. of Quarters
Type I	60
Type II	108
Type III	40
Type IV	24
Type V	8
Type VI	2
TOTAL	242

52 single room tenements have also been constructed and allotted to essential construction and other staff. During the construction phase of the project, quarters will be allotted to essential staff including senior engineers of the project who are required to be at site to execute and supervise the construction of the project. After the construction period is over, the quarters will be allotted to operation and maintenance staff according to the types indicated above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Report of Enquiry into Crash of an I. A. F. Aircraft in Jamnagar

3989. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1459 on the 5th August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether enquiry report in regard to the crash of an Indian Air Force aircraft has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The report is expected to be received in Air Headquarters during September 1970,

Difficulties for Indians to get Jobs in U.K.

3990. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been hardships for Indians to get jobs in United Kingdom;

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

(c) whether Government have taken up the issue with the Government of United Kingdom; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports from time to time regarding hardships experienced by some Indians in finding employment in the United Kingdom.

(b) to (d). Our High Commission in the United Kingdom extends advice and help to Indian nationals in resolving to the extent possible hardships in such matters. If there is a case of discrimination, the High Commission takes it up with the British Government.

भारत, पाकिस्तान तथा चीन के दूतावासों द्वारा विदेशियों को जानकारी देने के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाली भाषाएँ

3991. श्री मोठालाल भीना :

श्री मु० न० नाथनूर :

श्री एन० शिवप्पा :

क्या विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावास विदेशियों को किस भाषा में जानकारी देते हैं; और

(ख) इस उद्देश्य के लिए पाकिस्तान तथा चीन द्वारा किस-किस भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) विदेश स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास इस प्रकार की सूचना देने में मुख्यतया अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करते हैं; लेकिन फांसीसी, स्पेनी, अरबी, जर्मन और रूसी जैसी स्थानीय भाषाओं का भी उपयोग किया जाता है।

(ख) इस बारे में पूरी एवं अद्यतन सूचना देना सरकार के लिए संभव नहीं है।

Aid to Mauritius

3992. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Mauritius there was a discussion with that Government about India's aid to Mauritius; and

(b) if so, details of the aid or financial assistance which Government of India has agreed to extend to that country?

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

(b) During the Prime Minister's visit to Mauritius from 2nd to 6th June 1970, the Government of India agreed to extend assistance to Mauritius for the following projects :

(1) Establishment of Mahatma Gandhi Institute for studies on Indian culture and tradition in Mauritius—contribution towards the building of the Institute and later, in the provision of equipment, books and teachers.

(2) Techno-economic survey of Mauritius—services of experts and consultancy organisations in carrying out the survey and planning and implementing industrial projects in Mauritius.

- (3) Extension and modernisation of the civil airport in Mauritius.
- (4) Establishment of an industrial technical training institute in Mauritius.
- (5) Northern irrigation project in Mauritius—provision of experts and equipment.

सरकारी ऐजेंसियों के आयात से आयात व्यापार

3993. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयात व्यापार में सरकार का शेयर गत वर्ष 66 प्रतिशत था और इस वर्ष इसके बढ़ कर 80 प्रतिशत हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) साम्यवादी देशों के साथ आयात व्यापार में गत वर्ष सरकार के शेयर की क्या प्रतिशतता थी तथा इस वर्ष इसमें कितनी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इस परिवर्तन से हमारे वैदेशिक व्यापार पर तथा यहाँ की कुछ संस्थाओं और संस्थानों को प्राप्त हो रहे कमीशन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है अथवा पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) वास्तविक आयातों के अंकड़े आयातकों के बर्गों के अनुसार नहीं रखे जाते हैं। तथापि ऐसा अनुमान है कि कुल आयातों, जिनमें अनाज का आयात भी शामिल है, में से लगभग 66 प्रतिशत आयात सरकार अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधिकरणों द्वारा सीधे ही अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किये गये। वर्तमान वर्ष के लिए पूर्वानुमान अथवा अन्दाजा लगाना संभव नहीं है। कुछ

वस्तुओं के आयात, जिनमें अनाज भी शामिल है, लाइसेंस प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं। आयात लाइसेंसों द्वारा सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी तौर पर किये गए आयातों के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध हैं। ये इस विवरण के अनुबन्ध में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) पूर्व यूरोप के देशों से सरकार की ओर किये गये आयातों के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि 1969-70 में इन देशों से आयात करने के लिए सरकारी विभागों को मिलाकर सरकारी क्षेत्र के अभिकरणों तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को दिए गए लाइसेंसों का कुल

मूल्य क्रमशः 112 करोड़ 40 तथा 73 करोड़ 40 है। चालू वर्ष में इन देशों से आयात करने हेतु लाइसेंस देने का ढंग अथवा क्रम का पूर्वानुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार जिन परिवर्तनों को करने के लिये वचन-बद्ध है उनसे सरकार की वाणिज्यिक नीतियों को आगे बढ़ाने तथा कमियों और हानियों को दूर करने में सहायता मिलेगी। देश के विदेशी व्यापार में जिन संस्थाओं अथवा संस्थाओं का बंश अथवा भाग कम होगा अथवा कम कर दिया जाएगा, उनके कमीशन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

विवरण

1968-69 में तथा 1969-70 में लाइसेंसों द्वारा सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी तौर से किये गए आयातों की दराने वाला विवरण

करोड़ 40 में

	1968-69	1969-70
सरकारी	373.10 (39.5 प्र० श०)	546.40 (45.4 प्र० श०)
गैर-सरकारी	571.42 (60.5 प्र० श०)	657.33 (54.6 प्र० श०)
योग	944.52 (100 प्र० श०)	1203.73 (100 प्र० श०)

Development of Nickel Cadmium Cells of Pocket Plate Construction by Electronics and Radar Development Estd.

3994. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electronics and Radar Development Establishment of his Ministry has developed production-worthy nickel cadmium cells of pocket plate construction;

(b) if so, the details of its usefulness, durability and cost as compared to imported ones;

(c) whether it is proposed to produce these on a mass-scale;

(d) if so, from when and in what quantity per annum; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Establishment has also invented a sealed version of button-type cells with pocket plate construction; and if so, full details about their usefulness, cost and production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Electronics and Radar Development Establishment has developed a Nickel-Cadmium battery for a set under production at Bharat Electronics. Trials on the battery are still continuing.

(b) These details can only be given after the battery is found satisfactory and goes into full scale production. However, it is expected that it will cost less than the imported ones.

(c) Yes, if it is found satisfactory in all respects.

(d) For the time being small quantities required are being made in Electronics and Radar Development Establishment itself. Bulk production will be considered once the battery is found entirely satisfactory.

(e) The development of this cell has emerged as a side result of the main project though no special project for this work was allotted to Electronics and Radar Development Establishment. The results of development are still awaited.

Talks with the Bhutanese Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industries

3995. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhutan Minister of Trade-Commerce and Industries met him recently;

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

(c) the decisions taken and agreements arrived at during the course of the stay of the Bhutan Minister ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). His Royal Highness Namgyal Wangchuk, the Tengye Lyonpo, Bhutan's Minister for Trade, Commerce and Industries, called on the Minister of Foreign Trade on 28th July, 1970. During the talks questions relating to the progress made by small scale industries in Bhutan, exploitation of natural resources of Bhutan, and the sale of Bhutanese handicrafts abroad were discussed in general terms.

Import of Cars for Tourist Car Operators

3996. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has liberalised its quota of foreign cars for tourist car operators;

(b) if so, the previous quota of car as compared to the liberalised quota; and

(c) the criteria for fixing the quota to tourist car operators ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The State Trading Corporation is meeting the requirements of foreign cars for tourist car operators.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Chinese I. C. B. M. and Use of Nuclear Potential for Defence Purposes by India

3997. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Communist China's Intercontinental Ballistic Missile is now ready to be test-fired;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of Nuclear scientists have vehemently expressed themselves in favour of India going nuclear; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to have second thoughts on using nuclear potential for defence purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Government are aware that China is likely to test her first inter-continental ballistic missile in the near future.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no change in the Government's policy on the use of nuclear weapons which has been explained in the House on a number of occasions, including in the last Session.

Indian Role for Peace in Middle East

3998. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. A. R. has given its qualified acceptance to the American peace proposals;

(b) if so, the stipulations made by U.A.R.; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto and its role in bringing the Arab nations to the negotiating table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of the U. A. R. has accepted without qualifications, the new U. S. proposals requiring a 90-day cease-fire and the reactivation of the efforts of Ambassador Jarring to bring about a just and lasting peace in the region in terms of the U. N. Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India welcomes the recent steps taken for the relaxation of tension in West Asia. Ambassador Jarring is currently in touch with the parties to the conflict and Government of India support his efforts to obtain their agreement to translate into practical terms the provisions of the November 1967 Security Council Resolution which in Government of India's view is essential for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in West Asia.

Production of Plutonium in Atomic Power Plants

399. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tarapur Atomic Plant and the Rana Pratap Sagar Power Plant are capable of producing 400 kilograms of plutonium and the Kalpakkam Plant another 200 kilograms of plutonium; and

(b) whether from those, India can produce at least 60 plutonium bombs of the Hiroshima type?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Tarapur Atomic Power Station is expected to produce about 115 kg of plutonium per annum. The two units of the Rajasthan Atomic Power

Station will together be capable of producing annually about 180 kg and one unit of the Madras Atomic Power Station about 90 kg.

(b) The use of plutonium for bombs depends on its isotopic composition. We have commitment that the plutonium produced at a Tarapur and Rajasthan will be used only for peaceful purposes. Both the power plants are under bilateral safeguards. The policy of the Government of India to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes only has been declared in the House on various occasions.

West German Curb on Indians

400. SHRI D. N. PATODIA ;
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Germany has imposed curbs on the Indian tourists;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether other European countries have also imposed such restrictions; and

(d) 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.

(c) and (d) Acting on some reports that some West European countries had imposed such curbs on visitors from India, Government had taken up the matter with the countries concerned. Government have now received assurances from these countries that Indian nationals visiting them for the purpose of tourism are not treated differently from tourists coming from other countries.

Import of Naptha

4001. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a scheme to allow import of Naptha under the export promotion scheme;

(b) if so, whether any decision has 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) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reported West German Moral and Material Support to Rebel Nagas

4002. SHRI D. N. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in Patriot, dated May 8, 1970 that West Germany has agreed to give moral and material support to rebel Nagas;

(b) whether Government have tried to verify the veracity of the news item; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Government have made enquiries. There is no truth whatsoever in the report.

Price of Rayon Yarn

4004. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the report of the Tariff Commission on the price of rayon yarn has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the important findings of the report; and

(c) whether Government have seen the reported statement of the Chairman of the Travancore Rayons for giving relief to small Rayon spinners in the country?

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

(b) The Report of the Tariff Commission is under consideration and as soon as decisions on the recommendations contained therein are taken, the Report and Government's Resolution thereon will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

Profitability of Tea Companies

4005. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the "Economic Times" of the 22nd May, 1970 saying that the profitability of Tea Companies has considerably dwindled during the last 3-4 years; and

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

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

(b) The profitability of tea plantation companies compiled on the basis of balance sheets of selected companies relating to 3 years 1965-66 to 1967-68 has not dwindled. In the absence of any data for the subsequent periods, it is difficult to state whether the trend in profitability is being maintained or not.

Policy for distribution for Wool

4006. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 403 on the 29th July, 1970 and state :

(a) the provisions in the policy for distributing wool to the actual user hosiery manufacturers who had no past consumption during the period from April, 1956 to October, 1959;

(b) the names of those 61 firms in Himachal Pradesh to whom this sum of Rs. 6,10,000 was distributed;

(c) the reasons for which on the spot investigation of the existence of machinery and utilisation of raw material was not conducted by the Textile Commissioner prior to sanctioning of wool quota to them; and

(d) whether it has been ascertained from the Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh about the existence of hosiery machineries and utilisation of raw material in respect of Shri Raj Kumar Soni ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). As indicated earlier, the general policy followed for allocation of raw wool to actual users in hosiery sector does provide for ad-hoc allocations of limited quantities not related to past consumption during the basic period. A special allocation of Rs. 6,10,000 has been made during the period October 1969 to March, 1970 to the Himachal Pradesh Mining and Industrial Development Corporation, an enterprise of the Himachal Pradesh Government to meet the special needs of the hosiery units in the State. Since the allocation is being made to a public sector undertaking of the State Government, it is incumbent on them to undertake necessary verification. According to information received, investigation on the majority of units has already been made.

The Corporation has not so far made any actual allocation to these units; necessary material will be released only after the required verification in respect of all units is complete. The State Government have confirmed that no hosiery unit is registered in the name of Shri R. K. Soni.

Industrialist owning maximum number of Powerlooms

4007. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 404 on the 29th July, 1970 and state :

(a) the total number of powerlooms in the country;

(b) the highest number of powerlooms owned by one Industrialist along with the

number of powerlooms and the name and address of the industrialist;

(c) the date on which the Industrialist as referred to in part (b) above purchased the powerlooms and also the number of powerlooms purchased at one time;

(d) the quota of wool allocated to each of the industrialists having powerlooms; and

(e) whether before allocating the quota, Government ensures that such powerlooms are actually in existence ?

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

Central Committee for Coordination of Rural Development and Employment

4008. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Committee for Coordination of Rural Development and Employment has been set up by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the main objects of the Committee;

(c) in how many States similar committees have been set up; and

(d) reactions, if any, of the State Governments for setting up of the Committee ?

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

(b) The Committee will concern itself with the formulation and review of the progress of the following programmes, ensure their coordination at all appropriate stages and arrange for their evaluation at suitable intervals :—

(i) Establishment of Small Farmers

Development Agencies for potentially viable farmers.

(ii) Establishment of similar agencies for sub-marginal farmers, agricultural labour and rural artisans.

(iii) Dry-land farming projects.

(iv) Non-Plan project for integrated rural works etc. in chronically drought effected areas.

(c) and (d). All the State Governments with whom discussions have been held have reacted favourably to the setting up of State level Committees for reviewing and coordinating the programmes for development of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour. According to information available so far such committees have been set up in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala.

It is also expected that states in which the programmes of rural works in drought prone areas are taken up will set up State level committees to guide, plan and review the work.

Purchase of Liquor by 18th Punjab Regiment from Messrs. Tilksons

4009. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given in respect of Unstarred Question No. 3434 dated the 18th March, 1970 and state :

(a) the quantity of liquor purchased by the 18th Punjab Regiment from Messrs. Tilksons, while the unit was at Gurdaspur (Punjab) and at what rate;

(b) whether the said liquor was purchased on a licence; if so, the licence number and the date on which licence number and the date on which licence was issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur;

(c) in case the liquor was purchased without any licence, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against the officer commanding for this serious lapse; and

(d) in case the quantity of the liquor purchased is not substantial which can accrue

Profit justifying the presentation of a costly trophy by Messrs. Tilksons, and whether Government will hold enquiry into this deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cambodian Opposition to Reactivisation of International Control Commission

4010. DR. M. SANTOSHAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cambodian Prime Minister recently opposed the reactivising of the International Control Commission; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government of India have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

श्रीलंका में भारतीय भाषाओं को जानने वाले व्यक्ति

4011. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को श्रीलंका में उन लोगों की संख्या मालूम है जो कोई एक भारतीय भाषा बोलते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सिहाली भाषी लोगों अथवा किसी अन्य विदेशी भाषी लोगों की तुलना में उनकी संख्या कितनी है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) श्रीलंका की 1965 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वहाँ की जनसंख्या

के 20% तमिल भाषा-भाषी हैं। यद्यपि ऐसे लोगों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जो अन्य भारतीय भाषा बोलते हैं, उनकी संख्या नगण्य समझी जाती है।

(ब) श्रीलंका के कुल लोगों के 70% सिंहली बोलते हैं।

कल्जातीवृद्धीप विवाद

4012. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) कल्जातीवृद्धीप पर श्रीलंका के दावे के प्रतिकार के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है; और

(ख) क्या कल्जातीवृद्धीप अभी तक एक विवादाग्रस्त क्षेत्र है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). कल्जातीवृद्धीप के निर्जन द्वीप पर प्रभुसत्ता के प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार एवं श्रीलंका सरकार के बीच विचार विमर्श चल रहा है। पिछली बार 8 अप्रैल, 1970 को सदन में इस विषय पर उठाए गए प्रश्न के बाद से स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

Increase in Number of Officers in Armed Forces

4013. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the appointment of Officers have increased rapidly in the Armed Forces during the last 10 years;

(b) whether there has been proportionate increase in the number of staff working under them;

(c) the number of officers (Gazetted) and other ranks in 1960 and the number thereof at present; and

(d) whether Government are proposing to increase the number still further during next year; if so, the details of the proposal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). As there has been an expansion of our Armed Forces to meet the requirements of the security of the country there has been a large increase in the number of officers and other ranks during the last 10 years.

(c) and (d). It will not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

Trade through S. T. C.

4014. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how much worth of goods were exported by the State Tarding Corporation during 1968-69 and 1969-70 and which were the major items of exports during these years; and

(b) the concrete steps being taken by Government so that the export and import as far as possible are undertaken in the public sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. see No. LT. 4064-70]

Reorganisation of Stenographers' Service in the Armed Forces Headquarter

4015. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Stenographers' Service in the Armed Forces Headquarter has been reorganised as required under his Ministry's letter No. 97313/CAO/DPC/490/S/D (Est. I/Gp. II) dated 2nd July, 1970 addressed to the Chief Administrative Officer;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the date by which it will be reorganised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) to (c). Government sanction has issued reorganising the Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers Service. Revised Recruitment Rules are being drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Union Public Service Commission. Efforts are being made to finalise the rules expeditiously.

Agreement Between India and USSR in the Nuclear Field

4016. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 511 on the 29th July, 1970 and state :

(a) whether consideration of the details of the implementation of the agreement has since been completed; if so, details thereof; and

(b) by which time it is expected to begin industrial and other uses of nuclear energy on an appreciable scale and what are the details of the estimate?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Representation received from Flood Control Wing of Embankment and Drainage Department of Dhemajee and North Lakhimpur, Assam

4017. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given Unstarred Question No. 586 on the 29th July, 1970 and state :

(a) whether comments of the Government of Assam have, since been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of Assam have informed that one of their senior officials is conducting an inquiry into the matter.

नागा रेजिमेंट की स्थापना

4018. श्री निं. २० सास्कार :

श्री देविन्दर सिंह गार्भा :

श्री भयावन :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने सेना में नागा रेजिमेंट नामक एक नई रेजिमेंट बनाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका गठन कैसा होगा; और

(ग) रेजिमेंट के बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). जी हाँ। सरकार ने अगस्त, 1970 को 'नागा रेजिमेंट' नाम से एक नई रेजिमेंट खड़ी करने की घोषणा की है जबकि इस रेजिमेंट की रचना मुश्यतः नागालैंड के रंगरूटों से की जाएगी, इसमें भारत के अन्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के भी रंगरूट होंगे। रेजिमेंट इस उद्देश्य से खड़ी की जा रही है कि नागा लोगों को भारत की सशस्त्र सेनाओं में उनके बराबर के कृत्य की चाहना पूरी हो सके।

Raising of Bengal Regiment

4019. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether names of regiments like Kumaon Regiment, Punjab Regiment, Rajput Regiment, Jat Regiment, Gurkha Regiment, Dogra Regiment, Sikh Regiment etc. are identified with region, caste community, and religion; and

(b) if so, the reason for refusal to reorganise Bengali Regiment which was demolished by the British Government for its patriotic activities ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) As explained on 5.8.70 in reply to Starred Question No. 212, these names and certain class-composition in the regiments have been allowed to continue due to historical reasons and on grounds of tradition. Despite their names certain per cent of recruitment in some of these regiments has been thrown open to persons belonging to other regions and castes.

(b) In this connection, a reference is invited to the reply given on 24.4.68 to the Hon'ble Member's starred question No. 1427.

Spare Parts for Soviet Weapons

4020. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allegation that there are not sufficient spare parts of weapons and military equipment supplied to India by the USSR is correct, and

(b) the steps taken by Government to make the country self-sufficient in spare parts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) : No difficulty is experienced in the procurement of spare parts for weapons and equipment supplied to India by USSR; there have been some delays and these are no more than in the case of procurement of spares from other countries. The actual availability of spare parts for these equipment in India is considered not unsatisfactory.

(b) While importing any item or resorting to its indigenous production, considerations of economy and cost-effectiveness are kept in view. As we are still dependent on foreign sources for raw materials for producing many of the spares, where an item is produced indigenously sufficient quantities of raw mate-

rials are imported as a stockpile. The indigenous production of spares for many of the imported equipments has been taken up by the Department of Defence Supplies and some items have already been productionised.

Collecting of Intelligence by Agents for Passing Over to Foreign Powers

4021. DR. SUHSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been agents who are engaged in collecting intelligence about security arrangements and pass on to the foreign powers; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will take any suitable action and tighten up security to counter their attempts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) : Government are aware of the attempts by agents of foreign powers to collect intelligence on matters affecting our security. Steps have been taken to guard against such attempts.

Defence Institute of Works Study Landour (Mussoorie)

4022. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Estimates Committee in its 1967-68 Report (Para 48) had recommended that the Defence Institute of Works Study, Landour (Mussoorie) should be shifted out;

(b) if so, whether Government has accepted recommendations in this regard and if so, the steps being taken to implement it; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SEHLI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The Government have considered the question of relocation of the Institute

at an alternative site several times since the recommendations of the Estimates Committee were made.

It was decided to pend the proposal in view of the drive for economy in the expenditure, non-availability of suitable location for the Institute and the necessity for alternative use for the buildings now occupied by the Institute.

With the creation of the Institute of Defence Management at Secunderabad, the transfer of control of the Defence Institute of Work Study, Landour Cantt. (Mussoorie) to this Institution is under consideration, during which the question of re-location of DIWS will be decided.

Import of Cotton

4023. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total foreign exchange earned by cotton textile industry in the last three years; and

(b) the value of cotton import in the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) (a) (In crores of rupees)

1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
110.21*	123.44*	141.75*

*inclusive of exports of raw cotton

(b) 83.48 90.18 82.78

Ban Imposed by Ceylon Government on Import of Tamil Magazines in Ceylon

4024. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon propose to ban the import of Tamil Magazines from South India;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be lost on this account ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) : There have been press reports that Ceylon is likely to ban import of Indian Magazines, mostly Tamil and Malayalam, in order to save foreign exchange. While no such ban has so far been imposed, Government of Ceylon have suspended imports under Open General Licence, which covers a number of items including magazines.

(c) In view of the position explained in reply to parts (a) and (b), it is not possible, at present to assess likely losses.

Rejection of Soviet offer to supply a Plant for the Production of Shoes

4025. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the ground on which Soviet offer to supply a whole plant with a capacity to produce two million pairs of shoes annually was rejected by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : The question of obtaining technical assistance for modernisation of the public sector factory viz., TAFCO manufacturing shoes is still under consideration.

Buddhist Conference for Vietnam Issue

4026. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Buddhist Action Committee has urged Government to take the initiative in calling a conference of all Buddhist countries in South-East Asia to find a solution to the Vietnam problem; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

बलिया-बैरिया बांध के लिए धन

4027. श्री सिंहार्ड विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बलिया-बैरिया बांध के लिए पुनरीक्षित प्राक्कलन बढ़ा कर 2.50 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग ने वर्ष 1970-71 में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 2 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किये हैं तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इस राशि में से 70 लाख रुपए बलिया-बैरिया बांध पर खंड करने के लिए कहा है, किन्तु उसने इस पर अनुकूल प्रतिक्रिया नहीं दिखाई है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उक्त बांध के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से 2 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपयों की अतिरिक्त सहायता चाहती है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिंद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तैयार किये गए बद्यतन प्राक्कलन के अनुसार बलिया बैरिया बांध पर 2.58 करोड़ रुपए लगाने का अनुमान है। सितम्बर, 1969 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों को तथा बलिया बैरिया बांध समेत महत्वपूर्ण बंधों को, मरम्मत के कार्यों को आरम्भ करने के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष सहायता मांगी थी परन्तु इसे स्वीकारन किया जा सका क्योंकि बाढ़-नियंत्रण स्कीमों को कार्यान्वयिता राज्य योजना में सम्मिलित उन स्कीमों के एक अंग के रूप में करनी पड़ती है, जिनके लिए केंद्रीय सहायता किसी विशेष स्कीम

से जोड़े बिना ब्लाक-क्रूणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है। राज्य सरकारों को किसी स्कीम पर उसको सापेक्ष आवश्यकता को दिखाकर धन व्यय करने की स्वतन्त्रता है।

1970-71 के दौरान योजना आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए 1.5 करोड़ रुपए के आवेदन को बढ़ाकर 2 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया जिसमें बलिया बैरिया बांध के लिए 70 लाख रुपए का पृथक रक्षित परिव्यय भी शामिल है। राज्य सरकार इस प्रबन्ध से सहमत नहीं है और अनुरोध किया है कि बलिया बैरिया बांध के लिए कोई राशि पृथक रक्षित न की जाए क्योंकि चालू वर्ष का सारा परिव्यय अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्कीमों के लिए व्यवहारित कर दिया गया है। योजना आयोग उनके इस अनुरोध पर विचार कर रहा है।

Reopening of the Foreign Cultural Centres

4028. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to permit reopening of the foreign cultural centres that were closed in May last; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the revision of the earlier decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) : The position has been explained while answering Starred Question No. 388 on 12th August, 1970.

Indians being Asked to Quit Africa

4029. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in more than one country of Africa, Indians are being asked to quit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of such countries; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Some countries of Africa likely Kenya, Uganda, Tanjania, Malawi, Ghana etc. have recently undertaken in varying degrees certain legislative and other measures to restrict the role of non-nationals in trade, business and employment in those countries in order to give preference in these fields to their own nationals. These measures, taken in pursuance of the policy of Africanisation, affect all non-citizens, including persons of Indian origin, irrespective of their nationality or ethnic origin. Many of those non-citizens whose livelihood has been affected by these measures have been obliged to leave these countries.

(c) The national Governments concerned have taken these measures in the exercise of their sovereign right. The majority of persons of Indian origin affected are British passport-holders, and the Government of India have repeatedly impressed upon the British Government that the welfare of these persons is clearly their responsibility.

The Government of India have decided to accord those affected persons of Indian origin wishing to come to India for permanent settlement from East Africa liberal customs and import trade control concessions.

Home Ministry's Report on Soviet Trade Mission Office Buildings in Bombay

4030. SHRI S. K. TAPLIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report of the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to his Ministry regarding the mysteriously coming up of a Russian Trade Mission Building in Bombay just opposite the Chief Minister's residence has since been considered;

(b) the reasons for rejecting the request of the Soviet Embassy to open a trade mission in that building; and

(c) whether the Soviet Embassy have submitted reasons for constructing of this nature in the populated area of Bombay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. There was an exchange of correspondence with the Home Ministry on this subject.

(b) The request of the Embassy of the U. S. S. R. has not been rejected.

(c) The lease of the site and the construction of the building do not conflict with our laws and the established diplomatic norms.

Defence Minister's Statement regarding India's Position to repel Sino-Pak Attack

4031. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has said in Ranchi on the 2nd August, 1970 that India was now in a position to repel Sino-Pak attack;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) what concrete steps Government have taken to prepare the country's Armed Forces to repel such an attack and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) and (b). To a question at a Press Conference whether we are prepared to defend ourselves against a joint attack by Pakistan and China, the Minister of Defence replied that we have continuously to be prepared for it.

(c) Our defence preparedness takes into account the nature of threats which confront the country.

Mobilising World Opinion Against Arms Supply to South Africa

4032. SHRI RABI RAY : SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have taken initiative to contact Zambia and Tanzania to marshal world opinion against the British Government's decision to resume arms sales to South Africa; and

(b) if so, what specific steps the Government have taken to start bilateral talks with East African countries in this connection and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Most Commonwealth countries, and indeed opinion the world over, share the anxieties of the Government of India on the question of Britain resuming the sale of arms to South Africa. The Government of India have been in touch with Commonwealth countries including Zambia and Tanzania, on the issue.

(b) It is the general consensus that the matter should be discussed at forums like the OAU and the non-aligned conference. The Government of India are, therefore, preparing to discuss the issue at the forthcoming Non-aligned Summit Conference due to be held in Lusaka.

Raising the Issue of Arms Supply to Africa at Non-Aligned Summit Conference

4033. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has decided to join the non-aligned countries at their forthcoming conference at Lusaka;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Government of India have decided to raise the issue of resumption of arms supply by Great Britain to South Africa; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken from now on to mobilise the opinion of these countries against Britain's supply of Arms to South Africa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). India is totally opposed to the supply of arms to South Africa. India is in touch and will cooperate with all like-minded States in dealing with the situation.

Export of Skins

4034. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fixation of quota for exporting skin from India to other countries has adversely affected the exports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has been done to give benefit to some favourite leading exporters who have monopolised this trade, if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the export of this item is now made mainly to USSR; whereas the exports of this item used to be made to hard currency areas previously; and,

(d) whether Government propose to revise their decision in the matter ?

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

(b) to (d). In order to earn higher unit value on export of leathers it was decided in 1959 to introduce Quota Restriction on export of raw goat skins. The policy of gradual reduction of export quota had the effect of smooth switching over of exports from raw to tanned skins. For the year 1970, the quota has been fixed at 15% of the established shipper's best year's exports and by 1973-74 exports of raw skins are likely to be completely stopped.

USSR'S offtake of raw skins had been 48% and 62% of total exports of raw skins during 1968-69 and 1969-1970 respectively.

NEFA Shown as Chinese Territory in Soviet Map

4035. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) in how many cases Government of India pointed out to the Soviet Government regarding showing some parts of Indian territory as Chinese during the last three years;

(b) the reply of the Soviet Government on each case;

(c) whether it is a fact that NEFA has been shown as Chinese territory in the Soviet encyclopedia published recently; and

(d) if so, what action was taken by Government on this issue.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) During the last three years the Government of India have pointed out to the Soviet Government inaccuracies in their maps on more than ten occasions.

(b) Till recently their reply had always been that these were old maps and that they were looking into this matter keeping in view our representations. When the issue was recently raised with them, the Soviet authorities told us that this was a matter which was dealt within a technical manner by their cartographers and specialists. This did not, they assured us, have any political significance. They have further told us that the Soviet Union completely respects India's territorial integrity and that wrong depiction of boundaries in such maps did not in any way affect or reflect Soviet Government's understanding of and respect for India's frontiers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This inaccuracy was brought to the notice of the Soviet Foreign Office on 22nd June, 1970 by our Embassy in Moscow.

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय राजवृतावासों में
उच्च पदों का भरा जाना

4036. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय राजवृतावासों में रिक्त पड़े लगभग 400 उच्च पदों को भरने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त पदों पर नियुक्ति किस दंग से की जा रही है ?

विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जो नहीं। विदेश स्थित हमारे मिशनों में अभी सिर्फ रायारह वरिट एवं रिक्त हैं। इनमें चार नये बनाए गये हैं।

(ख) इन रिक्त स्थानों में से सात के लिए अधिकारियों का चयन हो चुका है और शेष चार स्थानों को भरने के लिए सामान्य प्रशासनिक पद्धति से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Reopening of American Cultural Centres

4037. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sounded the U. S. A. Embassy to reopen the American Cultural centres.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the conditions laid down by Government to regulate the functioning of all foreign cultural centres in the country; and

(d) the reaction of U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. Governments to the scheme of the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The position was explained while answering Starred Question No. 388 on 12th August, 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is still under consideration of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

गंडक योजना के अन्तर्गत तिरहुत नहर पर पुल-निर्माण के लिए अध्यावेदन

4038. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को जनता से कई अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि गंडक योजना के अन्तर्गत तिरहुत मुख्य नहर पर हारनही तथा बरन-राज गाँवों के समीप और 581 आर० डी० पर पुल बनाये जायें; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अपेक्षित कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस संबंध में कोई अध्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। बहरहाल, राज्य सरकार के स्थानीय अधिकारियों से इस विषय पर विस्तृत रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए कहा गया है जो कि प्रतोक्षित है।

बिहार में बागमती परियोजना का निष्पादन

4039. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस वर्ष बागमती परियोजना के कार्य को आरम्भ करने की घोषणा की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है, और इस कार्य को कब आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) बागमती परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने में कितना अनुमानित व्यय होगा तथा

इसमें कितनी राशि की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ख). योजना आयोग ने बागमती योजना के चरण 1 को जिस पर 5-78 करोड़ रुपये लगाए, बिहार को विकासात्मक योजनाओं में शामिल करना स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस परियोजना के लिए बौद्धी योजना में 2-8 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। सभी पक्षों में इस स्कीम के पांचवां योजना के शुरू में पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

राज्यों को उनकी विकासात्मक योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक छप्पों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और उसे किसी विशेष स्कीमों अथवा विकासशीर्ष के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाता।

उत्तरी बिहार में भोतीपुर नामक स्थान पर तापीय बिजली घर की स्थापना

4040. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर बिहार में बिजली की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर बिहार में भोतीपुर नामक स्थान पर एक तापीय बिजली घर स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जाने वाली है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) राज्य के प्राधिकारी मुजफ्फरपुर के

निकट एक नये ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के प्रतिष्ठापन की स्कीम बना रहे हैं।

मोतीपुर में ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के लिए स्थल को ठीक नहीं पाया गया है जिसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि कोयले के परिवहन के लिए ब्रॉड गेज रेलवे साईडिंग सुविधाएँ मुजफ्फरपुर में ही पहले मिलने की सम्भावना है।

बड़ियारपुर विहार में बूढ़ी गण्डक नदी द्वारा कटाव

4041. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या तिक्काई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में मोतीपुर के समीप बड़ियारपुर में बूढ़ी गण्डक नदी के कटाव से मोतीपुर गुगर मिल रेलवे लाइन तथा राष्ट्रीय राजपथ की स्थायी रूप से रक्खा करने के लिए कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है हालांकि उन्होंने इस बारे में आश्वासन दिया था और कटाव इस वर्ष भी जारी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की सहायता करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है?

तिक्काई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). चालू बाढ़ झट्टु के दौरान बूढ़ी गण्डक द्वारा भू-कटाव की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। विहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में मोतीपुर के निकट बरियारपुर में बूढ़ी गण्डक की बाढ़ों से मोतीपुर चीनी मिल, रेलवे लाइन और राष्ट्रीय राजपथ सुरक्षित हैं। उन्होंने यह

भी सूचित किया है कि प्रारूप अध्ययनों के पूर्ण होने पर, जो इस समय चल रहे हैं और जिनके परिणाम लगभग दो मास में आने की सम्भावना है, दायें तट पर भू-कटाव को रोकने के लिए स्थायी उपायों पर विचार किया जाएगा।

(ग) और (घ). बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों को शुरू करना, बनाना तथा उनकी कार्यान्वित करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें ऐसी तकनीकी सहायता देती है जिसकी उन्हें आवश्यकता होती है।

Demand for a Separate Water Resources Ministry by Rajasthan Engineers

4042. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Conference of the Irrigation Engineers of Rajasthan has voiced the demand for a separate Ministry for Water Resources; and

(b) if so, the reason for this demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) : Press Reports have been seen to the effect that a Conference of the Irrigation Engineers of Rajasthan have voiced the demand for a separate Ministry of Water Resources. No official intimation has been received to this effect from the Rajasthan Government.

At the Central level, the co-ordination of water resources development all over the country is being done at present by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The water resources of Rajasthan are relatively meagre and the State has to depend on other States for a large part of its water requirements for irrigation. The needs of Rajasthan are recognised and all possible efforts have been made in the past and continue to be made by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to meet the requirements of Rajasthan by transferring water from other States to the extent possible. In the

circumstances, it is felt that there is no need for any separate Ministry of Water Resources to cater to the needs of Rajasthan.

Export of Ore through Paradeep Port

4043. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how many tonnes of ore will be exported to Japan, Rumania and other countries from Paradeep Port during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75;

(b) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation was asked recently by the Railway Administration to give a projection of ore traffic that is likely to originate in the areas where Talcher-Bimalgarh-Koira-Banspan railway link in Orissa is being surveyed

and which will be transported to and from Paradeep port;

(c) if so, what is the quantity of ore which will be transported and/or exported to and from Paradeep port and whether any figure has been submitted to the Railway, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether in this matter the Mines Department of Orissa Government has been consulted; and, if so, what is their view in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Following quantities of iron ore are likely to be exported to Japan, Rumania and other countries from Paradeep Port during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75:

Countries	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Japan	18.75	19.50	19.50	27.00	30.00
Rumania	7.10	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
Others	0.65	1.50	1.50	3.00	5.00
	26.50	30.00	30.00	40.00	45.00

(b) to (d). In connection with the traffic survey for the propose rail link between Talcher-Bimalgarh with extenstion to Koira-Banspani, the railway authnrities have been collecting information from various sources including the MMTC regarding the possibilites of export of ore from the areas to be opened up by the proposed railway line through the Paradeep Port. The proposed alignment being surveyed will cover the existing mines as well as the Malangtoli-Khandadhar blocks in Orissa. MMTC proposes to furnish their views in the matter to the Ministry of Railways after completing their study of the Report of the GSI (now received) on the Malangtoli Deposits in consultation with the concorded Government/State Departments.

Promotion List of Superintendents B/R Grade II as maintained by Chief Engineer, Western Command, Simla

4044. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased

to state :

(a) whether the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Simla, maintains a promotion list of Superintendents B/R Grade III for his command;

(b) the qualifications necessary for eligibility for entry in the promotion list;

(c) whether the seniority in the promotion list is fixed according to date of appointment or the date of passing the departmental examination;

(d) the criteria and rules governing the above promotion and if so, whether a copy of the same will be placed on the Table of the House;

(e) whether some names have been removed from the promotion list of those who

were in the list ever since 1966; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MEHIDA) : (a) There is no grade of Superintendent B/R Grade III in the MES. Presumably, the reference is to Superintendents B/R Grade II. The Chief Engineer, Western Command, maintains a Select List for promotion of Superintendents B/R Grade II to Superintendents B/R Grade I.

(b) and (d). The qualifications necessary for the promotion of Superintendent B/R Gde. II to Superintendent B/R Gde. I are indicated in column 10 of the Recruitment Rules, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. Sl. No. LT-1065/70.]

(c) Seniority is fixed according to the date of appointment.

(e) and (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indo-North Korean Trade

4045. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of trade between India and North Korea at the end of June, 1970;

(b) the main items of exports and imports; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated to increase the trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The volume of trade between India and DPRK from June, 1970 to 30th June, 70 is Rs. 21 lakhs only.

(b) the only item exported from India was High Speed Diesel Oil (Rs. 21 lakhs).

No item was imported from DPRK during this period.

(c) During the recent official trade talks certain items have been identified. Efforts are being made to develop contacts at the level of enterprises at both ends to facilitate export/import business.

हरदुआगंज परियोजना के लिए ही गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का तुल्ययोग

4046. श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरदुआगंज परियोजना के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है;

(ख) जोने जोनसन कम्पनी के इस परियोजना के लिए कितने और कितने मूल्य के बायलर खरीदे हैं;

(ग) इन बायलरों द्वारा अपनी क्षमता के अनुरूप कार्य न किये जाने से सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई;

(घ) क्या इन बायलरों को चालू करने से पूर्व जांच कर ली गई थी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) खरीदे जाने के समय से ये बायलर जिस इंजीनियर की देख-रेख में रहे, उसका नाम क्या है; और

(च) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता का तुल्ययोग किया गया और यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस संबंध में सरकार का जांच कराने का विचार है ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरदुआगंज परियोजना के लिए कोई पृथक रक्षित सहायता नहीं दी ।

(ख) 1,95,80,491 रुपये को कुल लागत पर चार बायलर।

(ग) बायलरों ने ठेके में लिखा कर दी गई दस्ता के अनुसार काम नहीं किया। इस प्रकार से कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई है, इसका मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) बायलरों का वाणिज्यिक परिवालन इस शर्त पर कर दिया गया कि इस की कार्यशीलता का परीक्षण बाद में कर दिया जाएगा। बहरहाल, कार्यशीलता का परीक्षण इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखकर अभी तक नहीं किया गया है कि ठेकेदार ठेके में लिख कर दी गई दस्ता लाने के लिए अभी तक अपेक्षित संशोधन कर रहे हैं।

(ङ) श्री एन० के० बैनर्जी जोकि अप्रैल, 1960 से सितम्बर, 1965 तक अधीक्षक अधियंता थे।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गंडक बांध परियोजना में नियुक्तियों के मामले में जातिवाद

4047. श्री विभूति मिश्न : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्धुत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंडक परियोजना में भर्ती करते समय बांध विभाग के उच्च अधिकारी अपनी जाति के लोगों को ही प्राय-मिकाता देते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अनियमितता को रोकने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

सिचाई तथा विद्धुत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). गंडक बराज पर कार्य बिहार सरकार द्वारा करवाया जा रहा है तथा बराज प्रभाग में जो अधिकारी

कार्य कर रहे हैं वे बिहार सरकार के अधिकारी हैं। उनकी नियुक्तियाँ आदि राज्य सरकार के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत हैं, जिसने कहा है कि जब तक किसी ठोस मामले की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिलाया जाता, इस मामले को तद्दीकात करना कठिन है।

Setting up an Explosive Berth at Cochin Port

4048. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently set up an explosive berth at Cochin Port;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that due to the existence of the explosives berth in Cochin Port, a number of shipping companies have stopped calling at the Port; and

(c) whether Government have received any representations for shifting of the berth from Cochin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) No explosive berth has been set up recently at Cochin Port by Government.

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

Reopening of Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu

4049. SHRI P. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills in the Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu, which have been reopened after the constitution of National Textile Corporation;

(b) the number of persons employed in those mills;

(b) the number of mills which are yet to be reopened and the approximate number of persons still unemployed; and

(d) the time by when they will be reopened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEOAK): (a) Six mills out of eight which were lying closed at the time of the constitution of the Nation Textile Corporation (i. e. 1. 4. 1968) have reopened since then.

(b) About 5, 300,

(c) and (d). As at the end of June, 1970, four mills in the Coimbatore District were lying closed affecting about 2,500 workers. Two of these mills have been ordered to be wound up, while one mill has not been considered suitable for being taken over by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation Act) as it is of uneconomic size having obsolete machinery. The question of taking over the management of the remaining mill under the Act mentioned above, is under consideration.

Export of ferrous scrap

4050. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the findings of Report on Ferrous Scrap in India prepared by the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation, Limited, the surplus scrap that can be exported from the country during 1969-70 will be of the order of 16, 45,000 tons; and

(b) the quantity out of the above surplus exported during 1969-70?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) In the report prepared by the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation the quantity of ferrous scrap estimated as surplus available for export during 1969-70 was 4, 32,000 metric tons.

(a) the total quantity of ferrous scrap exported during 1969-70 amounted to 4, 17, 301 metric tons.

Irregularities committed by Shri R. K. Soni of Ludhiana

4051. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Raj Kumar Soni, a businessman of Ludhiana, was found to be involved in several irregularities like converting export licences for brassware and utensils in to import licence for wool and synthetic fibre;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of licences involved in these deals;

(c) the names of persons who are reported to have abetted him in this racket;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Bombay High Court has held the allotment of raw material import license in the name his Kabir Woollen Mills for production of hair belting yarn as "perverse"; and

(e) if so, the action which Government propose to take in the matter.

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

Government's Soft Attitude Towards China

4052. SHRI J. B. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the names of the invitees who attended the Chinese Reception in New Delhi recently were not noted this years as was being done in previous years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Because such measures are not considered necessary.

Shortage of Supply of Coal to DESU

4053. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHER SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is facing acute shortage of coal for its various generating plants;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of coal to the Undertaking ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Talks with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Regarding Peaceful Settlement of Indo-China Problem

4054. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHER SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he discussed about the Soviet initiative for holding an International Conference for peaceful settlement of the problems of Indo-China with the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister during his recent visit to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). This information has already been furnished to the House in answer to Starred Question No. 222 on the 5th August, 1970.

Persons Killed in Ambush by Naga Hostiles in Rangama of Nagaland

4055. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an officer and several jawans were ambushed by Naga hostiles in the Rangama area of Nagaland in May, 1970;

(b) the total number of persons actually killed in this operation;

(c) whether four bodies have been recovered again in addition to those killed on the spot;

(d) the location from where these bodies were recovered, the conditions of the bodies and the date on which they were recovered; and

(e) whether a report regarding this recovery as appearing in the *Statesman* of 20th May, 1970 has been brought to the notice of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Security Forces suffered no casualties in any ambush in Nagaland during May 1970.

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

(e) Yes, Sir. But the report is not correct.

Conversion of Foreign Exchange by North Korean Embassy for Advertisement to Newspapers in India

4056. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total or approximate amount spent so far, upto 25th July, 1970, by the North Korean Consulate General in various newspapers of India, for advertisements which they have published for giving publicity to their premier Kim Sung; and

(b) whether this amount was officially converted in India from Foreign exchange they received from their home Government in Pyongyang ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are not in a position at

present to state the amount of money spent on such advertisements or its source.

Newspapers Carrying North Korean Advertisements

4057. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the numerous advertisements in the Indian newspapers published recently by the North Korean Consulate General in New Delhi, giving publicity to the Premier (Kim II Sung); and

(b) the names and issues the newspapers in which these advertisements have appeared ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government have noticed several advertisements on the subject.

(b) Some of the issues are :—

1. Hindu	13.12.69
2. The Indian Express	2.2.70
3. The Statesman	5.2.70
4. The Amrit Bazar Patrika	7.2.70
5. The Indian Express	26.2.70
6. Hindustan Standard	2.3.70
7. Patriot	3.3.70
8. National Herald	11.3.70
9. The Indian Express	21.3.70
10. Hindustan Standard	28.3.70
11. National Herald	7.5.70
12. The Indian Express	15.5.70
13. The Tribune	20.5.70
14. Patriot	25.5.70
15. Patriot	5.6.70
16. Amrit Bazar Patrika	18.6.70
17. Hindustan Standard	19.6.70
18. The Indian Express	24.6.70
19. Patriot	25.6.70
20. Patriot	30.7.70

Warning to North Korean Consul

4058. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently and also some time ago, the North Korean Consul General in New Delhi, was called by his Ministry and was warned for his various speeches condemning and abusing friendly countries to India and thus bringing the cold war propaganda in the Indian soil; and

(b) if so, the dates and occasions of each warning given and the reaction of Government of India towards the activities of the North Korean Consul General ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of External Affairs has from time to time drawn the Consul General's attention to the impropriety of criticising countries friendly to India.

North Korean Delegation's Visit to India

4059. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the numbers and nature of the delegations which have visited India from North Korea officially and unofficially during the period between 1st January, 1970 and 30th June, 1970; and

(b) the names and positions of each member of the delegations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The following three unofficial delegations have visited India from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the period 1st January, 1970 to 30th June, 1970 :

(1) A Trade Union Delegation, on the invitation of the All India Trade Union Congress to attend its 28th session in Guntur.

(2) A Korea-India Friendship Association Delegation on the invitation of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.

(3) An Afro-Asian Solidarity Delegation on the invitation of the Indian Afro-Asian Solidarity committee.

(b) (i) Members of the Trade Union Delegation were :

(i) Mr. Sim Jae Song.

Vice President, Central Council of General Federation of Trade Unions (CCGF) of Korea, Pyongyang.

.....*Leader*

(ii) Mr. Ik Jong Ki

of C.C.G.F. of Korea,
Pyongyang.

(iii) Mr. Rim Yung Jai

of C.C.G.F. of Korea,
Pyongyang.

(2) Members of the Korea-India Friendship Delegation were :

(i) Mr. Jung Seung Gyu.

Director, D.P.R.K. Society for Cultural Relations with foreign Countries and Vice-Chairman of the Korea-India Cultural Society

.....*Leader*

(ii) Mr. Choi Dok,

Korea-India Cultural Society
.....*Member*

(iii) Mr. Ju Hyo ng Sun.

Korea-India Cultural Society
.....*Member*

(iv) Mr. Kim Yun Taek.

Korea-India Cultural Society
.....*Member*

(3) Members of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Delegation were :

(i) Myong Chan Sun

Chancellor of the Pyongyang University

.....*Leader*

(ii) Madame Lee Chong II,

Member of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee

.....*Dy. Leader*

(iii) Mr. Myong Gung Sam,

Secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee

.....*Member*

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये मन्त्रूर की गई सिचाई योजनाएँ

4061. श्री गौण च० दीक्षितः क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के लिये सिचाई की कितनी योजनाएँ स्वीकार की गई हैं और प्रत्येक योजना पर कितना खर्च आयेगा ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के पूरा होने पर मध्य प्रदेश में कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई होने लगेगी ; और

(ग) बड़ी और माध्यमिक दर्जे की योजनाओं द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई की जा रही है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री तिव्वरेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) योजना आयोग ने निम्नलिखित स्कीमें 1967-68 से मध्य प्रदेश की विकासात्मक योजनाओं में शामिल करने के लिए मन्त्रूर की थी :—

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	अन्तिम लाम, लाख एकड़ में
1.	हासदेव दक्षिण तट नदी	497.21	1.17
2.	दुधवा (संशोधित अनुमान)	311.34	कोई प्रत्यक्ष लाभ नहीं । लाभ “महानदी नहर प्रणाली पुनर्घटण” के अन्तर्गत हैं।
3.	महानदी नहर प्रणाली पुनर्घटण	282.69	1.40
4.	बाबू दक्षिण तट नदी	371.98	0.528
5.	कुंवरपुर ताल	85.64	0.105
6.	बारुर नाला ताल	70.14	0.06
7.	फूका नाला परियोजना	48.20	0.55

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में बृहत् तथा मध्यम सिचाई स्कीमों से योजना-पूर्व सिचाई 12.6 लाख एकड़ थी। योजनाओं के दौरान हाथ में ली गई बृहत् और मध्यम सिचाई योजनाओं के पूर्ण विकास से 24.9 लाख एकड़ में अतिरिक्त सिचाई होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) 1969-70 के अन्त तक 18.5 लाख एकड़।

मध्य प्रदेश को सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता

4062. श्री० गं० च० दीर्घितः क्या सिचाई तथा बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश की सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए कितनी सहायता दी; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी अतिरिक्त भूमि पर सिचाई होने लगेगी और इस अतिरिक्त भूमि पर सिचाई होने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितनी एकड़ भूमि पर सिचाई होने लगेगी?

सिचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिंद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1969-70 से राज्यों को सम्पूर्ण केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य की वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए ब्लाक अपों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जा रही है और वह किसी विशेष स्कीम/स्कीम समूह अवधा किसी विकासशीर्ष के साथ संबद्ध नहीं होती।

(ख) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि बृहत् और मध्यम सिचाई स्कीमों से 1969-70 के दौरान 1.60 लाख अतिरिक्त एकड़ भूमि में सिचाई की गई जिससे इस सेक्टर में राज्य में सिचित क्षेत्र बढ़ कर 18.5 लाख एकड़ हो गया।

विशेष विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में पिछड़े जिलों का विकास

4064. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार देश के पिछड़े जिलों को एक विशेष विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत लाकर उनके बारे में एक नया कार्यक्रम बनाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार, किन-किन जिलों को लाया जायेगा और इस बारे में विकास योजनाएं कब से आरम्भ की जायेगी?

प्रधान मंत्री, अनु शक्ति मंत्री, शुहू-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास राज्य योजनाओं का एक अविकल अंग है तथा राज्यों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा क्षमताओं के अनुकूल समुचित स्कीम कार्यान्वयित करें। सभी राज्यों के सभी पिछड़े जिलों के लिए एक केन्द्रीय स्कीम तैयार करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

1969-70 में राष्ट्रीय आय

4065. श्री जागेश्वर यादव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1969-70 की राष्ट्रीय आय के अन्तिम जांकड़े अब उपलब्ध हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष की तुलना में राष्ट्रीय आय में इस बारे में वृद्धि हुई है अथवा कमी और तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री, अबु शफित मंत्री, शूह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Russian Bases in Ports of Mauritius

4066. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has established naval bases in the ports of Mauritius;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Indian Government thereto, from the point of view of security of the Indian Ocean.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Government are not aware of the establishment of Soviet Naval bases in Mauritius.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

U. N. Definition of Aggression and the Aggressor

4067. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations is considering the various proposals on the definition of aggression and the aggressor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) India's reaction to them ?

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

There is a special Committee set up by U. N. General Assembly to consider all aspects of the question of defining aggression. This Committee was to meet in Geneva from 13th July 1970 to 14th August, 1970. India is not represented on this Special Committee as a member.

(b) and (c). We have not yet received the Report of this Special Committee on the work of its recent session in Geneva which will give the details of the proposals discussed in the Committee. We have asked our Mission in Geneva to send us this Report urgently.

Setting Up of an Atomic Plant in Bihar

4068. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what specific steps are going to be taken for the Atomic development work in Bihar during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether Government are going to set up an Atomic Plant in Bihar during the Fourth Plan period; if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons there-for; and

(c) the total amount of money that would be spent on atomic development and research work in Bihar in the Fourth Plan period *vis-à-vis* in other States during that period ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The activities of the Department of Atomic Energy in Bihar include prospecting extensively for Uranium, Beryllium and

Columbium-Tantalum; mining of Uranium ore and its conversion to Uranium Concentrates by the Uranium Corporation of India Limited at Jaduguda and the development of a second mine at Narwapahar.

(b) No atomic power plant is contemplated since the region is well endowed with coal deposits.

(c) The State-wise details of the expenditure on research and development work on atomic energy have not been worked out as the benefits from these activities flow to all States.

Sainik Rest House at Ferozpur

4069. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of the Sainik Rest House at Ferozpur has not gone beyond the laying of the Foundation stone in 1967 by the then Governor of Punjab, Shri Dharmendra Vira;

(b) whether such delays have occurred in the construction of Sainik Rest House elsewhere also;

(c) what is the criteria for choosing the location and sanctioning of finances for the construction of such Sainik Rest House; and

(d) the steps Government propose to do to speed up the procedures for completing the construction work once it is sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

(b) Government have no information as such projects are entirely controlled by the State Governments.

(c) and (d). The location of Sainik Rest Houses is decided by the State Governments in accordance with their assessment of requirements of the ex-servicemen. The construc-

tion is financed mainly from State Post war Services Reconstruction fund and State special fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen. These funds are also controlled entirely by the State Government.

Central Cottage Industries Emporium

4070. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) when did Government take over the Central Cottage Industries Emporium;

(b) whether since its take over, its reputation has been going down fast, two founder members of the governing body have resigned and suppliers have expressed their lack of confidence in their new management; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to restore the position of the Emporium ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) In July, 1964, Government registered the Central Cottage Industries Association under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

(b) and (c). The sales of the Emporium have gone up from Rs. 95.85 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs. 220.86 lakhs in 1969-70. Besides the Emporium has opened two new branches at Calcutta and Bombay during 1969 and 1970 respectively.

Two members of the Governing Council have resigned and the Government would like them to withdraw their resignations.

The suppliers had some apprehensions due to delay in payments but these had been cleared in the normal course.

चीन, पाकिस्तान, नेपाल और बर्मा के साथ विद्युतप्रस्तर भारतीय लेल

4071. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या बंदेश्वर कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन, पाकिस्तान, नेपाल और बर्मा की सीमा से लगा भारत का कितना वर्ग मील क्षेत्र ऐसा है, जो विवादप्रस्त है;

(ख) विभिन्न देशों द्वारा कितने भारतीय वर्गमील क्षेत्र पर दावा किया गया है या किया जा रहा है;

(ग) भारत सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या पहल की है; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सरकार का इस संबंध में क्या कार्यान्वयी करने का विचार है?

दंदेशिक कार्य-मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :

चीन :

(क) और (ख). चीन के साथ भारतीय सीमा इतिहास, परम्परा और प्रथा पर आधारित है और उसकी संघियों द्वारा भी पुष्टि होती है। लेकिन लद्दाख में चीन ने हमारे 14,500 वर्गमील क्षेत्र पर अवैध रूप से कब्जा कर रखा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पाकिस्तान के साथ एक अवैध सीमा समझौते के जरिए, चीन ने, पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में 2000 वर्ग मील भारतीय क्षेत्र पर कब्जा कर रखा है।

(ग) और (घ). भारत सरकार, सांतिपूर्ण उपायों के जरिए अवैध रूप से कब्जे किए गए क्षेत्र की वापसी के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है।

पाकिस्तान :

(क) और (ख). जहाँ तक भारत सरकार का संबंध है, पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई ऐसा क्षेत्र संबंधी झगड़ा नहीं है। जैसा कि सदन को मालूम ही है, जम्मू और काश्मीर के भारतीय राज्य में लगभग 30,500 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र पर पाकिस्तान अवैध रूप से कब्जा किए हुए हैं।

भारत-पूर्वी पाकिस्तान क्षेत्र के कुछ छोटे से टुकड़ों के सीमांकन कार्य में भी कुछ कठिनाइयां पैदा हो गई हैं।

(ग) और (घ). जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान द्वारा अवैध रूप से कब्जा किए गए क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार की यही नीति रही है कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों की वापसी के लिए शांतिपूर्ण तथा द्विपक्षीय बातचीत के जरिए प्रयत्न किए जाएं। भारत-पूर्वी पाकिस्तान क्षेत्र के टुकड़ों के संबंध में दोनों देशों के सर्वेक्षण अधिकारियों के बीच बातचीत चल रही है।

नेपाल :

(क) से (घ). भारत और नेपाल के बीच, किसी क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। केवल कुछ योहे से क्षेत्रों में, स्त्रों का बहाव बदलते रहने के कारण, भूमि के सीमांकन कार्य का प्रश्न रहता है।

बर्मा :

(क) से (घ). बर्मा के साथ कोई झगड़ा नहीं है।

विद्रोही नागालैंड दल का भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा दल के सामने आत्म समर्पण

4072. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मार्च 1970 से अब तक विद्रोही नागालैंड दल के कुछ अधिकारियों ने भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा दल के सामने आत्म समर्पण किया है?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री श्री जगजीवन राम : जो ही 43 व्यक्तियों ने, जो कि अपने आपको अफसर कहलाते थे, सुरक्षा सेनाओं और असेंक्स के अधिकारियों को। मार्च 1970 से 17 अगस्त, 1970 तक आत्म समर्पण किया है।

Agreements for Export of Mineral Ores through Eastern Ports

4073. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreements have been entered into with foreign countries for exports of mineral ores through the eastern ports during the coming years; and

(b) if so, the quantity of mineral ores to be exported through each of the ports and to which countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The following contracts in respect of iron ore have been concluded by the MMTC with the foreign buyers during the coming years:—

- (i) Supply 61.26 million tons of Bailadila iron ore to Japan from March, 1971-April, 1980. This will be shipped through the port of Visakhapatnam on the Eastern Coast.
- (ii) Supply of 1.0 million tons of Kiriburu iron ore to Japan from Visakhapatnam port during 1971-72.
- (iii) Supply of 6.5 million tons of Bellary Hospet iron ore to Japan from April, 1971-March, 1974. This will be shipped through the ports of Madras, Guddalore, Pardeep and Calcutta/Kakinada.
- (iv) Supply of firm quantity of 8 million tons of iron ore to Rumania from January, 1971-December, 1980. The ore will be shipped through various ports in India on the Eastern/Western Coasts.
- (v) Contracts for manganese ore are entered into by MMTC on yearly basis. Exports of manganese ore from Eastern region is getting concentrated at Visakhapatnam.

Country-wise sales of manganese ore so far concluded by MMTC for shipment from the above port during 1970-71 are furnished below:—

	Qty. in lakh tonnes	Value in Rs. lakhs
Japan	3.8	353.58
Belgium	0.4	42.58
Czechoslovakia	0.4	64.40
North Korea	0.1	17.17
Total	4.7	477.73

Rural Electrification Programme in Bihar

4074. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Bihar which have been covered under the Rural Electrification programme as against the total number of villages and the percentage of rural electrification as compared to other States in the country; and

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up to integrate the rural electrification with minor irrigation schemes in Bihar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) As against 67,655 villages in Bihar, 7,538 have been electrified at the end of July, 1970, the percentage of villages electrified being 11.2 as against the all India average percentage of 15.

(b) Rural Electrification Schemes in Bihar and in other States in the country have been reoriented since 1966-67 with a bias towards energisation of irrigation pump sets. This emphasis will be continued during the Fourth Plan and programmes of minor irrigation will be dovetailed with rural electrification schemes for energising clusters of wells. The number of irrigation pumpsets/tubewells energised in Bihar at the end of June 1970 was 58,111 as compared to 10660 irrigation pumpsets/tube-

wells energised at the end of the Third Plan (31.3.1966),

हिन्दू चीन युद्ध में शामिल होने की चीन की घमकी

4075. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या दंवेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यान चेयरमैन माओ के उस कथित वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिससे उनके द्वारा हिन्दू चीन युद्ध में कूद जाने की घमकी दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

दंवेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री, (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार को ऐसे किसी वक्तव्य की पुष्टि नहीं मिली है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Soviet Peace Proposal for Middle East

4076. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the Peace proposals submitted by the Government of U. S. S. R. in the middle East; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect which appeared in sections of the press towards the end of July. The proposals reportedly suggested a cease-fire and the implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967 including withdrawal from occupied areas and guarantee by the U. N. and the Four Powers of the peace terms.

(b) Government of India welcome all steps for the relaxation of tension in West-Asia. The Government believes that the implementation, in full, of the U. N. Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967 is essential for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in west Asia.

Setting up of a Jute Mill in Orissa

4077. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any firms in Orissa have applied to Government for a licence to set up a Jute Mill near Paradeep;

(b) if so, the name of the firms concerned;

(c) whether Government have taken any any decision in the matter

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay and the period of pendency of the applications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (e). M/s. Sriprakash Co, Cuttack, made an application on 18.5.68 for setting up a Jute mill near Paradeep. The Company has been asked to submit a detailed project report and on receipt of the same, the feasibility of the project will be examined.

Electrification of Villages in Maharashtra

4078. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages which have so far been electrified in Maharashtra;

(b) number of villages which are yet to be electrified in Maharashtra; and

(c) the approximate time which be taken for electrifying the remaining villages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) : Up to 31. 7. 70, 10,350 villages have been electrified in Maharashtra.

(b) 25,501 villages are yet to be electrified in Maharashtra.

(c) During the Fourth Plan, emphasis continues to be laid in rural electrification schemes on the energisation of irrigation pumpsets to increase agricultural production, and village electrification is only an incidental part of this programme. It is not possible to indicate the date by which all the remaining villages would be electrified in Maharashtra as this would depend upon the availability of funds or rural electrification schemes in the subsequent Plans.

Uplift of Handloom Industry

4079. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special procedure is under consideration of Government for the uplift of the handloom industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not aries.

(c) Assistance is already being provided for development of handloom industry in the form of loans and grants for various purposes including assistance to handloom cooperatives and cooperative weaving factories, supply of equipment, establishment of dye houses and finishing plants, mobile vans, recurring expenditure on sales depots and production societies. Assistance is also being provided in the form of rebate on sale of handloom fabrics at the rate of 5 paise in a rupee. An additional rebate of five paise in rupee is also allowed for short periods during the year.

Improvement in Indo-Pak Relations

4080. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken or being taken to improve India's relations with Pakistan;

(b) whether Pakistan Government have also shown some inclination in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government have continued to take initiatives in an effort to improve relations with Pakistan under the Tashkent Declaration. These relate, *inter alia*, to the return of property and assets, suppression of hostile propaganda, no-war pact, resumption of trade, facilities for travel, cultural exchanges and resumption of flights by civil airlines.

(b) No, Sir. Pakistan's response has not been positive.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Handloom Products

4081. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of the handloom products exported during the last three financial years;

(b) the countries to which the handloom products were exported; and

(c) the steps taken to boost the export of the handloom products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The value of handloom

exports during the last three financial years was as follows :

Year	Value (in '000' Rs.)
1967-68	11,69,92
1968-69	15,77,04
1969-70	28,93,60

(b) The major importers of the Indian handlooms during 1969-70 were as follows :—

(1) Singapore, (2) Malaysia, (3) South Yaman, (4) West Germany, (5) France, (6) U. S. A. (7) Sweden, (8) U. K. and (9) Japan.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to boost export of handloom products :—

- (i) Helping the exporters in getting raw materials which are in short supply, for manufacturing exportable varieties, such as yarn, dye stuffs and chemicals, raw silk etc.
- (ii) Helping the exporters to develop new varieties and designs for export, with the help of the technical organisations connected with handlooms;
- (iii) publicity and propaganda regarding handloom goods in foreign countries;
- (iv) Visit of Indian Handloom Delegations and Study Teams to foreign countries from time to time;
- (v) Entering into Collaboration Agreements by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi with foreign experts in respect of upto date designs, models, etc., for ready-to-wear garments;
- (vi) Participation of Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras; Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation for India Ltd., and All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay, in Fairs and Exhibitions organised by foreign countries from time to time;
- (vii) Opening of Branch Offices by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports

Corporation of India Ltd., and All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., in foreign countries for sale and publicity of handloom goods;

(viii) Approach to State Governments for exemption of handloom cloth from sales tax; and

(ix) Awards are given to outstanding handloom exporters.

Amendment of Tea Act, 1953

4082. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tea Act, 1953, has not helped in the development of Tea industry and working of the Tea Board is also defective in several respects; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Tea Act, 1953 and, if so, when ?

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

(b) Amendments have been made to the Tea Act, 1953 whenever it has been considered necessary. An amendment to enable the Board to receive grants or loans from the Central Government for financing schemes for the development of the tea industry was passed by Parliament during the last budget session.

Rural Electrification Scheme for Darwha Tehsil in Maharashtra

4083. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether schemes for rural electrification covering Darwha Taluka has been submitted by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board to the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(b) whether it is a fact that only 76 villages of Kelapur and WVN Tehsil has been proposed for electrification; and

(c) if so, the reasons given by the Maharashtra Electricity Board in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). In Yeotmal District in Maharashtra the percentage electrification in the Talukas of Kelapur, Wani and Darwha is 22.5, 6.23 and 34.6 respectively. The percentage in respect of Yeotmal District is 24.1 as against 28.4 for the State of Maharashtra. The scheme submitted by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for sanction by the Rural Electrification Corporation in respect of Yeotmal District covered the Talukas of Wani and Kelapur since the percentage electrification in these two Talukas was lower. The scheme submitted by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board has been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

Programme for Village Electrification and Energising of Pumps

4084. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) number of electrified villages and organised pumps as on the 31st March, 1970, Statewise; and

(b) the programme for village electrification and energised pumps in those States for the year 1970-71?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) : The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4066/70]

(b) During the Fourth Plan, emphasis will continue to be laid in rural electrification schemes on the energisation of irrigation pumpsets and village electrification will continue to be an incidental part of the programme. Hence targets have been fixed only for energisation of pumpsets. During the year 1970-71, it is programmed to energise 1,08,940 pumpsets from outlays in the State plans. Statewise details are given in the

statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4066/70]. An additional number of 1.5 lakhs pumpsets are expected to be energised in the country during 1970-71 out of funds provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation and other financing institutions.

Subsidy on Electricity for Agricultural Consumption

4085. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where a gricultural rate is either 12 Paise/or above for per K. W. H. on agricultural consumption; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to subsidise the rate above 12 Paise per K. W. H.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa (hydel area) and Punjab, the average tariff rate for supply of power for agricultural purposes is less than 12 paise per unit; in the State of Tamil Nadu rate is 12 paise per unit; in the other States it is above 12 paise per unit. The continuance of the subsidy scheme which was in force for the period 1.4.1966 to 31.3.1969 for subsidising electricity rates for agricultural purposes where such rates were above 12 paise per unit, is under the consideration of Government.

नेपाल सरकार द्वारा श्री श्री० पौ० कोयराला को पारपत्र जारी करने से इंकार करना

4086. श्री महन्त अवध नाथ: क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल सरकार ने नेपाल के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री कोयराला को यूरोपीय देशों का दौरा करने के लिए पारपत्र देने से इंकार कर दिया है?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री

मुरेम्ब्रपाल तिहः: सरकार को प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार श्री बी० पी० कोयराला ने विदेश में चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों की सलाह लेने के उद्देश्य से कुछ मास पूर्व नेपाल सरकार को पासपोर्ट के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया था। नेपाल सरकार ने उन्हें पासपोर्ट नहीं दिया।

Advertisement about Communal Riots in New York Times

4067. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a fourcolumn advertisement on communal riots in India in the Sunday Edition of the *New York Times* of 12th July, 1970;

(b) whether the advertisement which appeared under the signature of several Islamic Organisations is predictably aided and financed by the Government of Pakistan; and

(c) if so, whether our Embassy in New York has been instructed to take suitable steps to remove whatever wrong impressions the advertisement must have created in the minds of the leaders in U. S. A. and, if so, the details of the steps taken in that direction by our Embassy in New York ?

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

(b) The advertisement appeared under the sponsorship of several Islamic Organisations of USA and Canada. Government have drawn appropriate conclusions regarding what the hidden sources of finance and assistance might be.

(c) A careful watch is being kept by the Government, and by our missions abroad, and suitable measures to counter such false propaganda are being taken.

CBI Report on Disappearance of Defence Documents from Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh

4088. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the C.B. I. on the disappearance of defence documents from Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh; and

(b) if so; the details thereof ?

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, Sir.

(b) The advice of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on the Report of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is awaited. It is not in the public interest to divulge the details of the Report.

Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Project, West Bengal

4089. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri P. C. Hazara of the Geological Survey of India conducted engineering geological and ground water survey at the project site and submitted a report on the 27th August, 1958; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) In the geological report submitted by Shri Hazara, reference was made to difficult terrain conditions and unfavourable geological features viz., presence of shear zones, falls and rock dykes possessing varying physical properties and it indicated tunnelling

hazards viz. inrush of ground of water, rock falls, etc. He also recommended adequate tunnel supports during drilling. He also recommended further geological field exploration holes being taken to adequate depths for correct assessment of the nature and conditions of rocks and suggested that the design and location of major items of work be amended on the basis of geological test results.

**Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Project
West Bengal**

4090. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various officials of the West Bengal State Electricity Board, including the Jaldhaka Project, in their evidence before the Commission, appointed by the West Bengal Government to enquire and report on all points relating to the execution of the Jaldhaka Hydro-electric Project, maintained that the havocs in 1968 and 1969 flood could have been prevented if the barrage had been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In the report of the Commission of Enquiry set up by the State Government of West Bengal on the Jaldhaka Hydel Project, it has been indicated that the various officials of the West Bengal State Electricity Board including officials of the Jaldhaka Project had maintained that the hazards of the 1968 and 1969 could have been avoided if the Barrage had been completed. The report of the Commission is under the consideration of the Government of West Bengal.

बिहार में बिजली को प्रति व्यक्ति खपत

4092 : श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में कम है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम से बिजली की सप्लाई में विद्यु पड़ जाने के कारण बिजली की लाइनें प्रायः सारा दिन खारब रहती हैं;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सप्लाई में इस प्रकार विद्यु पड़ जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इसकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में बिजली की खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार का विचार इसको कब तक पूरा कर लेने का है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की कम खपत कुछ क्षेत्रों में पारेषण और वितरण प्रणाली को अपर्याप्तता और औद्योगिक विकास की धीमी प्रगति के कारण है ।

(ग) और (घ). योड़ी-योड़ी अवधियों के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई के बंद हो जाने के ये कारण हैं — दामोदर घाटी निगम के उत्पादन केन्द्रों की उपज में सामयिक कमी अथवा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के उत्पादन केन्द्रों को आउटेज/दामोदर घाटी निगम के तारीय केन्द्रों को सप्लाई किए गए मिर्डलिंग की समता को सुधारने के लिए पग उठाए गए हैं ताकि उनकी अभिकल्पित उपज को कायम रखा जा सके और बिहार राज्य

बिजली बोर्ड के उत्पादन केन्द्रों के परिचालन और अनुरक्षण में सुधार किया जा सके।

(ड.) और (च.) बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (डीजल केन्द्रों को छोड़कर) लगभग 300 मेगावाट है। चौथी

योजना के अन्त तक प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता को बढ़ाकर लगभग 850 मेगावाट कर देने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। अतिरिक्त प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता तथा उन तिवियों का ध्योरा जब तक इनको चालू करने की सम्भावना है नीचे दिया जाता है:—

राज्य का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	चालू करने को प्रत्याशित तिथि
बरोनो तापीय	50	अक्टूबर, 70
पश्चात् तापीय	420	अप्रैल, 71, से मार्च 74
कोसी पन बिजली	15	मार्च, 72
सुवर्परेखा पन बिजली	75	मार्च, 74
कुल	550 मेगावाट	

छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1924 में संशोधन

4093. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के लगभग सभी छावनी बोर्डों से प्रस्ताव पास कर छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1924 में संशोधन करने की माँग की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक संसद में कब तक प्रस्तुत करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्रसिंह महोदय) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम ९ में व्यापक संशोधन सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं, और इन संशोधनों को समाविष्ट करने वाला एक विधेयक यथा शब्द शीघ्र पुरस्त्यापित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। इस संबंध में बड़ी संक्षया

में प्राप्त हुए सुझावों के विस्तृत निरीक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त समय देना आवश्यक है।

Withdrawal of Personnel of the Indian Military Liaison Group from Nepal

4094. SHRI M. A. KHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to withdraw all the personnel of the Indian Military Liaison Group stationed in Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b), The Indian Military Liaison Group went to Kathmandu at the request of His Majesty's Government. Having successfully fulfilled their Mission the Group has now been withdrawn at the request of Nepal Government.

एशिया के लिए रूस की सामूहिक सुरक्षा योजना

4095. श्री यशवन्त सिंह दुश्माचाह : क्या

वेदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि रूस के मंत्री द्वारा भारत सरकार की उनकी सहमति के लिए भेजी गई “एशिया सम्बन्धी सामूहिक सुरक्षा योजना” का व्योरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वेदेशिक-मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) सांवित समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ के मंत्री ने एशियाई सामूहिक सुरक्षा योजना का व्योरा भारत सरकार को नहीं भेजा है।

मध्य प्रदेश के मुरेना और मिन्ड जिलों को
चम्बल नहर से कृषि प्रयोजन हेतु
पानी की सप्लाई

4096. श्री यसवन्त सिंह कुसबाह : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) चालू कृषि के दोरान मध्य प्रदेश के मुरेना तथा भिण्ड जिलों को चम्बल नहर से कितना पानी सप्लाई करने का विचार है;

(ख) गत कृषि वर्ष के दोरान उक्त नहर से राजस्थान द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की पानी को निर्वाचित मादा सप्लाई न किए जाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) उक्त दोनों राज्यों में हुए करारों के अनुसार चम्बल नदी के पानी के वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिंदूरेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) कोटा बराज पर दाइ मुख्य नहर में डाले गए पानी का 60% मध्य प्रदेश की सप्लाई करने का विचार है।

(ख) गत वर्ष हुई कम सप्लाई का कारण दक्षिण तट मुख्य नहर की अपर्याप्त वहन समता थी। इस समस्या की जांच एक उच्च स्तरीय

तकनीकी समिति द्वारा की गई और उनके कुछ सुझावों के कार्यान्वयन से स्थिति बहुत सुधरी है।

(ग) राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के दो राज्यों के बीच चम्बल नहर के जल का उचित वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए चम्बल नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा एक स्थायी समिति स्थापित की गई है। इस संबंध में दोनों राज्य सरकारों के बीच पानी के वितरण के लिये जब कभी भी आवश्यकता पड़ती है, यह समिति बैठकें करती रहती है।

Survey Regarding Export Possibilities of Orissa

4097. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a survey of export possibilities by a wing of his Ministry in Orissa recently;

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted, published and circulated to the Members;

(c) whether in the report it has been recommended that Orissa should have another steel plant; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) : The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, an autonomous organisation set up by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, was commissioned by the Government of Orissa to conduct a comprehensive survey of the export potential of the State for determining concrete measures for the expansion of the export effort in the State.

(b) The Survey Report has been brought out by the Institute. In terms of the contract entered into by it and the State Government of Orissa, copies of the Report have been sent by the Institute to the State Government.

(c) and (d). Taking into account the requirement of sustaining a progressively

increasing export as well as internal demand for steel and in view of the long gestation period involved, the Survey Report has observed that planning of new steel plants over and above the three plants planned at Salem, Hospet and Vizag needs to be initiated sufficiently in advance. To that extent, the Survey Report has suggested that detailed techno-economic feasibility studies should be undertaken to facilitate assessment of the relative merit of possible sites in Orissa *viz-a-viz* other sites in the country.

Badarpur Thermal Power Project

4098. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the original time schedule for the completion of the Badarpur Thermal Power Projects;

(b) whether the Project is likely to be completed within that time schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) As indicated in the Fourth Five Year Plan document, Badarpur Thermal Power Station is scheduled to have its first unit (100MW) in operation in 1971-72 and the other two units of 100 MW each are expected to follow in 1972-73.

(b) and (c). There is a likelihood of the commissioning of the first unit being deferred, because the civil works have not progressed according to schedule and delivery periods of some essential items of equipment have been extended by the indigenous manufacturers. Efforts are being made to accelerate the progress of civil works and the delivery of equipment so that the first unit is commissioned before the end of 1972.

Manufacture of Adour Engines by HAL in Collaboration with Rolls Royce, UK

4099. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent newspaper report, on the move by "Hindustan Aircraft Limited for collaboration with the British Company, Rolls-Royce" to make Adour engines, is correct; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The possibility of using the Rolls Royce-Turbomeca "Adour" engine as a power plant for the HF-24 aircraft is under consideration. No decision has yet been reached in the matter.

Development and Expansion of Proof and Experimental Establishment at Balasore

4100. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3454 on the 18th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether any money has been sanctioned for the development and expansion of Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any programme to locate major Proof and Experimental work of Defence Department at Chandipore, Balasore for future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The money spent on expansion of Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore in 1969-70 and money sanction for 1970-71 are as follows:—

	(Actual) 1969-70	(Sanctioned) 1970-71
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
Major work excluding minor and maintenance	13.10	8.33
Stores	40.09	29.40

It will be seen from the above that the actual expenditure in 1969-70 and the allocation for 1970-71 have been somewhat in higher than the estimated amounts for these years as stated in the reply to the previous question under reference.

In addition a major Works Project estimated to cost about 93.10 lakhs is expected to be sanctioned shortly for which provision of funds will be made as follows:—

1971-72	10 lakhs
1972-73	30 lakhs
1973-74	30 lakhs

Remaining 23.10 lakhs will be carried forward for the next plan period.

(b) and (c). All important experimental work involving of guns/ammunition as well as important proof work is already being done at Balasore. Due to increased R and D activity the workload at Balasore has also shown an upward trend. To cope with the increased workload, proposal to increase the strength of personnel both gazetted and non-gazetted is under consideration of the Government. There are no other proposals at present.

**Central Vehicle Depot,
Delhi Cantonment**

4101. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of representations from the employees of the Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantonment pending at present with his Ministry for fixation of their pay;

(b) since when they are lying pending; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA): (a) No representations are at present pending in the Ministry.

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

भारत नेपाल सीमा पर चीन की जासूसी गतिविधियाँ

4102. श्री विष्वति विष्वति : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल के सन्निकट भारतीय सीमा पर चीनी लोग चोरी हिपे जासूसी कार्य कर रहे हैं और साथ ही भविष्य में भारत के विरुद्ध युद्ध करने के लिए कूटयोजना तैयार कर रहे हैं; और

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

बंदेशिक कार्य-भवनालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार को ऐसी सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Export of State Trading Corporation

4103. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the total exports of State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., which stood at only Rupees 45 crores in its 51st week of working the exports during the last week of financial year 1969-70 rose to Rupees 10 crores; and

(b) if so, the value and item-wise composition of these exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Actual exports of the State Trading Corporation upto 51st week were valued at Rs. 51.98 crores and the exports for 52 weeks were valued at Rs. 55.15 crores.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the

House [Placed in Library See. No. LT.—4067/70].

Basic Civil Amenities in villages falling under Delhi Cantonment

4104. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the villages falling in Dehli Canit. do not have basic civic amenities like water, electricity and drains so far; and

(b) if so, the names of such villages and how long it will take to extend these amenities to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) and (b). The Cantonment Board has provided water supply to all the eight villages in Delhi Cantonment. Electric street lighting has been provided in the villages of Mehram Nagar and Naraina, while drainage has been provided in the villages of Mehram Nagar, Naraina and Old Nangal.

The above facilities are being gradually extended and improved consistent with the availability of funds with the Cantonment Board. It is not feasible to indicate how long it would take to complete the provision of the above amenities to all villages falling within Delhi Cantonment.

Class IV Employees of Indian Air Force Living in Maud Lines, Delhi Cantt.

4105. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Class IV employees of Indian Air Force and other Defence Services live in Maud Lines, Delhi Cantt. where living accommodation is too small and in a dilapidated condition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are being charged more amount for this accommodation than is charged from other class IV employees of Government; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to renovate and improve their quarters and treat them in the matter of rent etc. at par with other Class IV employees of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NAREN-DRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The accommodation which was built in 1915 to permanent specifications, is less than the present prescribed scale. The accommodation is, however, not in a dilapidated condition.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Extensive repairs have been carried out and proper ventilation has been provided with running water connection. The quarters are electrified. Ceiling electric fans will be provided in accordance with the revised scales recently sanctioned. Flush type latrine blocks have already been constructed. Annual colour/white washing will be carried out as part of the current year's maintenance programme.

गंगा के तल तथा इसकी नहर में
रेत का जमा हो जाता

4106. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगा नदी तथा इसकी नहर तल में रेत जमा हो गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इनके तलकार्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिवद्वेषबर प्रसाद) : (क) जी है।

(ख) बोर (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने रेता मन्त्रालय से बुलडोजरों जैसे कुछ उपकर के लिए

प्रारंभना की है। उस मंत्रालय ने उन्हें सूचित किया है क्योंकि अपेक्षित उपस्कर उनके पास तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि सभी उपलब्ध उपस्कर जोखीमठ सेक्शन में सड़क यातायात को पुनः चालू करने के लिए भेजा हुआ है।

चीन की सीमा के साथ लगते क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों का मनोबल बढ़ाना

4107. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन द्वारा अणु बम विस्कोट के फलस्वरूप नेपाल, भूटान आदि जैसे हिमालय में देशों को अपनी सुरक्षा के खतरे की आशंका है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीन की सीमा के साथ लगने वाले क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले हमारे शिक्षित लोग भी भयभीत हो रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उनमें सुरक्षा की आवाना पेंदा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठा। तदपि जैसा सदन को सूचित किया गया है, अपने सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी ओर से उपयुक्त उपाय किए गए हैं।

गंडक परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा नियुक्ति/ठेकों के लिए जाने में अनियमिततायें

4108. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार गंडक परियोजना की क्रियान्विति के संबंध में

व्यय की जा रही समूची धन-राशि बिहार सरकार को दे रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त परियोजना में जिन व्यक्तियों को नौकरियाँ तथा टेके दिये गये हैं उनके बारे में सरकार समुदाय-वार आँकड़े सभा पटल पर रखेगी;

(ग) क्या उक्त परियोजना में नौकरियाँ तथा टेके देने में कुछ अनियमितताये की गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) सिचाई परियोजनायें राज्यों की विकासात्मक योजनाओं का भाग हैं और स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रशासनिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। 1968-69 तक उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की राज्य सरकारों को गंडक परियोजना पर व्यय के लिए निर्धारित केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता दी जा रही थी परन्तु यह ऋण सहायता राज्य योजनाओं के लिए कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता का ही एक अंश थी।

केन्द्रीय योजना में, राज्य योजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक रुणों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में है और यह किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम अथवा विकास शीर्ष के साथ जुड़ी हुई नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). चंडीकरि परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रशासनिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है, यह सूचना भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। गंडक परियोजना के अधिकारी राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी हैं और उनकी नियुक्ति आदि राज्य सरकार के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत है। ठेकों के पंचाट की जिम्मेदारी भी राज्य सरकार की है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

Indo-US Satellite Instructional Television Project

4110. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that consultations have taken place recently between the Indian and American Scientists on the Indo-US Satellite Instructional Television Project;

(b) if so, the details about the project envisaged; and

(c) the results achieved from the discussion held so far ?

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

(b) Details of the project for Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) are given in publication entitled 'Television for Development' which is placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) The discussion formed one of a series of periodical consultations for implementing the project. The recent discussions were very fruitful.

Scientific Use of Water for Irrigation

4111. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item regarding 'Scientific use of water for irrigation' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 8th August, 1970;

(b) the steps so far taken to reduce the average irrigation of 1500 gallons per acre to 400 gallons which gives the same results and avoids water logging and salinity;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 60 per cent of the water is lost in transit and, if so, what percentage out of outlay on irrigation would the lining of canals bear;

(d) whether Central assistance would be provided to State Government for setting up brick kilns for such lining; and

(e) publicity given to good water management and the responsibility of extension staff therefor ?

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

(b) The following steps are being taken by the Agricultural Departments, who are in charge of water management :

(i) Setting up of Research Centres in the command of large irrigation projects to determine the quantum of water required and its, timings.

(ii) Establishing Demonstration Farms to train farmers in scientific application of irrigation water.

(iii) Construction of watercourses and field channels in place of field to field irrigation.

(iv) Minimising overuse and wastage of water by tighter controls.

(v) Lining of canals where seepage losses are excessive.

(c) Losses range from 40 to 50%. The cost of lining main canals alone would double the cost of the irrigation canals. For the sake of economy, unlined canals are therefore being built at present wherever possible, and lined only wherever absolutely essential as, for instance, when they pass through pervious soils.

(d) The necessity of lining and the type of material to be used depend on several factors such as relative economy of lining, type of soil, availability of material etc. No difficulties are experienced in getting bricks from private parties whenever brick lining is restored to.

(e) Necessity of good water management

is stressed through Agricultural Research Stations and Demonstration Farms. A Water Management Unit has also been set up under the Union Ministry of Food & Agriculture to improve the existing systems.

Treatment of Coffee Plantations as Small Scale Industries for Purpose of Loans

4112. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the average rates of interest on loans taken by Coffee planters;

(b) the reasons for which plantations are not treated as Small Scale Industries and given loans at 7 1/2 per cent on the mortgage of payments due from the Coffee; and

(c) why similarly Coffee Curing Establishments are not given loans as Small Scale Industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Long-term and short-term loans taken by Coffee Planters from Coffee Board carry interest at 7 1/2% per annum with a rebate of 1/2% for punctual payment of interest and principal on due dates.

(b) As no manufacturing processes take place on coffee plantation, they are not treated as Small Scale Industries. However, loans are granted by Board to plantations at 7 1/2% with a rebate of 1/2% as mentioned in (a). Security taken by Board include a charge on coffee produced on the Estate and on payments thereon from Board's Pool.

(c) Curing Establishments in Co-operative sector are eligible for loan assistance from Board. No provision exists in Board's scheme for loans to curing works in private sector.

Utilization of Power Produced from Tarapur Atomic Plant

4113. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the report in Hindustan Times of 7th August, 1970 that half the power of Tarapur Plant was not utilised, if so what would be the income from this power, if sold;

(b) what is the calculation of the cost for the extension of the transmission lines required for the full use of this power in other States; and

(c) whether any foreign exchange will be necessary for this extension of the transmission lines ?

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

(a) Tarapur Atomic Power Station had actually sent out 1378 million units to Maharashtra and Gujarat during October 1969 to June 1970, both inclusive. During the same period, it could have produced 2025 million kwh, if both the States utilised all the power produced at Tarapur. The cost of power unutilised at Tarapur comes to about Rs. 3·6 crores.

(b) and (c). The possibility of using fully all the production of power at Tarapur by providing suitable grid connections to the Northern Region is under study. No foreign exchange is involved in the construction of these lines.

Extension of the long-term arrangement in regard to Cotton Textiles

4114. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the long-term arrangement in regard to Cotton Textiles, concluded under the auspices of the GATT has been extended for a further period of three years from first September, 1970;

(b) if so, the terms of the arrangement; which are the countries that are parties in this arrangement; and

(c) whether India has agreed to a further extension of the arrangement and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the meeting of the GATT Cotton Textiles Committee held in May, 1970 there was general consensus for the extension of the Long-term Arrangement regarding international trade in cotton textiles, which is due to expire on 30th September, 1970, from 1st October, 1970 to 30th September, 1973. So far France, United States, Denmark, Norway and Belgium have accepted the Protocol extending the Arrangement. A statement giving the main features of the arrangement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4068/70].

(c) India has agreed in principle to the extension of the Arrangement subject to the satisfactory conclusion of bilateral negotiations with the main importing countries such as the U. S. A., EEC etc. The necessary formalities leading to the acceptance of the Protocol by Govt. of India have not yet been completed.

India has agreed in principle to the extension of this Arrangement so that she could derive maximum benefits in both the multilateral and bilateral negotiations for her export trade in cotton textiles.

Powerlooms in India

4115. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise break-up of powerlooms in the country and of workers employed by them;

(b) the quantity of yarn consumed by them; and

(c) the quantity of cloth produced by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Statewise break-up of powerlooms in the country.

Name of States	No. of powerlooms as on 1.3.1970
Andhra Pradesh	2296
Kerala	1602
Mysore	19598
Tamil Nadu	20690
Pondicherry	620
Gujarat	57280
Rajasthan	4453
West Bengal	8577
Bihar	8100
Assam	474
Orissa	1175
Uttar Pradesh	13517
Maharashtra	94424
Madhya Pradesh	9268
Delhi	1394
Punjab and Haryana	17572
Himachal Pradesh	39
Jammu and Kashmir	18
Tripura	24
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	114
Manipur	4

No statistics are maintained for number of workers employed by the powerlooms.

(b) and (c). No statistics of quantity of yarn consumed by powerlooms only and cloth produced by them are maintained. Civil deliveries of yarn to the decentralised sector which includes both powerlooms and hand-looms during 1968 and 1969 were 389 and 390 million kgs. respectively. The estimated production of cloth by the decentralised sector during these years was 3530 million meters and 3538 million meters, respectively.

Export of Forest Produce

4116. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is necessary before embarking on an ambitious export policy of forest produce to ascertain the exact forest areas in the country and the commercial value of the more than hundred contents of forest wealth;

(b) whether it is a defective planning to proceed with the harnessing of forest resources without fully knowing the resources; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken steps in these directions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Export policy of forest produce is finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, who in turn consult the State Forest Department. Exportable surplus is arrived at by assessing the availability, domestic demand etc. It is for this reason that a very large number of forest produce are covered under the Export Control Order and the exports are restricted by fixing ceilings/quotas.

Fulfilment of Export Targets of Cash Crops

4117. **SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the context of Export Policy Resolution Government have undertaken the allocation of fixing up of land requirement for the cash crops as possessing a promising export potential with due consideration of domestic requirements; and

(b) if not, how the Government expect to fulfill the export targets by leaving the cultivation of cash crop on the whims of the farmers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) This is being done by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

Rate of Growth of Exports

4119. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of growth of exports, year-wise, from 1967-68 upto June, 1970; and

(b) the share of (i) engineering products, (ii) iron and steel, (iii) raw materials, (iv) textiles including jute goods, and (v) plantation products in the total export in 1968-69, 1969-70 and upto June, 1970 ?

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

(b) Export Statistics of some major commodities are available upto the month of May, 1970. Therefore, export figures for the commodities listed in the question (except raw materials) are given in the attached statement-II. The figures of exports of "raw materials" are not yet available for May, 1970.

Statement—I

Rates of Growth of Export year-wise

Year	Total Exports	(Value in Rs. crores)	
		% in increase	% decline
1966-67	1156.56		
1967-68	1198.69	3.6	
1968-69	1357.87	13.3	
1969-70	1413.21	4.1	
April-June, 1970	340.03		(—) 2.8%
April-June, 1969	349.76		

Statement-II

(Value in Rs. Crores)

	1968-69	1969-70	April, 1970- to May, 1970	% share to total exports 1968-69	1969-70	April-May 1970
1. Engineering goods	67.42	89.52	18.11	5.0	6.3	7.4
2. Iron & Steel	74.45	77.20	16.63	5.5	5.5	6.8
3. Raw materials*	292.91	308.96	N. A.	21.6	21.9	N. A.
4. Textiles including jute goods	348.37	355.32	52.43	25.7	25.1	21.3
5. Plantation	174.47	144.12	16.82	12.8	10.2	6.8
TOTAL EXPORTS	1357.87	1413.21	246.10			

*includes :—1. Crude minerals.
2. Mineral fuels.
3. Animal and Vegetable oils.
4. Chemicals.

N. A.—Not yet available.

Counting of Service Period of Armed Forces Personnel for Purposes of Pension and Gratuity

4120. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for counting only 2/3 of the service rendered by the armed forces personnel prior to grant of a Commission, for purposes of pension and gratuity;

(b) whether this is not a discriminatory rule that adversely affects the morale of the Jawans who by dint of merit rise to Commissioned ranks;

(c) whether Government would consider setting right this matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Broadly speaking, the quantum of retiring pension of a Commissioned officer is based on (i) the total period of Commissioned service rendered, (ii) the pay which an officer would

normally be in receipt of at the completion of such service and (iii) the rank held continuously for 2 years preceding the date of retirement. Accordingly, a 'Standard' rate of pension is fixed for each rank. For example, a Major who has rendered 22 years of qualifying service and who, at that stage would be drawing a pay of Rs. 1,250/- p. m. would be eligible for a pension of Rs. 550/- p. m. Majors with more than 22 years service would also be eligible for pension of Rs. 550/- p. m. only.

The above principle which has been adopted for fixing the quantum of pensions of Commissioned officers necessitates a weightage to service as a soldier before it is equated with Commissioned service for calculating the retiring pension of an officer promoted from the rank. At present, therefore, only 2/3rds of service rendered as a soldier counts for pension as a Commissioned officer.

However, service as a soldier is not allowed to count for gratuity to discourage promoted officers from applying for premature retirement.

(b) In view of (a) above, there is no discrimination.

(c) and (d). Do not arise. However, the entire question of non-effective benefits of Service personnel (including officers) is now being examined by the Pay Commission.

12.07 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MR. SPEAKER : As for the calling-attention-notice, I have received information that the foreign affairs debate has just opened in the other House and the hon. minister has been required to stay there. If hon. Members want that the Minister himself should reply, then we can postpone the calling-attention-notice till the evening or after 2 p. m. or at any time that may be convenient hon. member think that his deputy should reply...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We want the hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : It may be taken up at 5 p. m. or 5.30 p. m.

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : On a point of order. This concerns thousands of Christian families in Kerala...

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take that up when it comes up, not now.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I have a submission to make to you. Until and unless Government get definite and positive information from the respective High Commissioners or Ambassadors of our country in those countries and are in a position to give a categorical reply, let this not be taken up to smear about 5000 Christian middle-class families who have sent their educated girls abroad...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I strongly oppose this. You have admitted the calling-attention-notice and it should be discussed.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : Very few Members have given notice of this...

MR. SPEAKER : When I am on my legs, the hon. Member should have the courtesy to sit down.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : I am on a different point. I want to make a submission to you. This is a very serious problem. Therefore, there should be a full discussion. Under the rules, only those Members who have given notice will be permitted...

MR. SPEAKER : I made an observation about this yesterday.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : If you permit a full discussion, then I would request you to give me also a chance.

MR. SPEAKER : I had said yesterday that let the information come and if after getting the information we were of the opinion that this should be discussed, then I would agree to it. I made this observation yesterday.

As for Shri N. Sreekantan Nair's suggestion we do not yet know what the exact reply of Government is; let us know it first and then we can decide...

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Are Government in a position to give a categorical reply ?

MR. SPEAKER : They should be in a position. They ought to have been in a position to give it even before it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We may take up at 2 p. m. or at 5 p. m.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take up at 5 p. m.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Permade) : Let it be taken up at 2 p. m.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : 5 O'clock would be all right.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, 5 o'clock.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I met you yesterday and I have written to you that

there is a strike on of electricity workers in U. P. which has paralysed some cities of U.P. This is because of the non-implementation of the Wage Board award. This is a central responsibility. They have posted the military there. I request that either the Labour Minister or the Irrigation and Power Minister should make a statement. We do not want that the strike should be tackled by calling in the army. We want a statement by the Labour Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get up without giving me previous notice of what you are going to say. Do not make it a daily phenomenon.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I bring to your notice that there is a strike declared by the government employees in West Bengal for three days with effect from today? May I request the Minister to make a statement on the situation that is developing there in consequence of the strike.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond-Harbour) : And also on their demands. They wanted implementation of the recommendations of a government-appointed Wage Board. But Government's way of implementation seems to be by calling in the army to pose a threat to peaceful strikers. Is this the purpose for which the army is maintained in his country?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगाँव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल के अखबार में यह समाचार छपा है, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के 14 ज़िलों में भीषण सूखे की स्थिति—30 प्रतिशत फसल नष्ट। मैं ने कल इस सम्बन्ध में एक व्यानार्कण प्रस्ताव दिया था, लेकिन वह स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। आप उसको स्वीकार न करें, लेकिन आप कम से कम खाल तथा कृषि मंत्री से इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य देने के लिए कहें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दें। मैं उनको भेज दूँगा।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैंने लिखकर दिया है।

12-12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF CSIR

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) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1969, along with the Audited accounts for the year 1968-69 [Placed in Library See No. LT. 4058/70].

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a supplementary statement on the flood situation in the country. [Placed in Library See No. LT—4059/79]

ANNUAL REPORT AND OTHER PAPERS RE : GARDEN REACH WORKSHOPS LTD. CALCUTTA

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 Garden Reach Works Limited, Calcutta 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.—4060/70]

EXPORT OF JUTE BAGGING FOR WRAPPING COTTON BALES (INSPECTION RULES)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export of Jute Bagging for Wrapping Cotton

[Shri Ram Sewak]

Bales (Inspection) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2672A in Gazette of India dated the 6th Aug, 1970 under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library See No. LT.—4062/70]

PASSPORTS (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Amendment) Rules 1970, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1061 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of Passports Act, 1970 [Placed in Library See No. LT.—4061/70]

12.13 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1970, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1970.

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Friday the 21st August, 1970, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1969:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint a member to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee and resolves that Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

**PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL
AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 19th August, 1970.

12.14 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE : EXTENSION OF SESSION

MR. SPEAKER : On the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee I have decided that Lok Sabha will sit also on Thursday, the 3rd September, 1970, for the completion of Government business and other discussions. There will be no Question Hour on that day.

The Business Advisory Committee also agreed that the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill might be taken up on Tuesday, the 1st September and disposed of by Wednesday, the 2nd September, 1970.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : 'Might be'? We were assured that it will be taken up. We have to send telegrams to our members.

MR. SPEAKER : I am reading what was decided. He was there. He should have objected then.

12.15 hrs.

**ARREST OF MEMBER
(Shri Rabi Ray)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message, dated the 25th August, 1970, from the Superintendent of Police, Puri, Orissa :—

"In observance of their civil disobedience movement, Shri Rabi Ray, Member, Lok Sabha, led a procession with 18 S. S. P. satyagrahis from their party office at about 12 Noon, shouting slogans and reached Rajbhavan main gate, Puri, at about 1 P. M. today, to

occupy Rajbhavan for converting it into children's hospital, hostel or college. Made several attempts to break police cordon with a view to enter inside. As satyagrahis remained adamant and tried to enter inside by pushing entrance gate and the police under the leadership of Shri Rabi Ray, he (Shri Rabi Ray) and others were arrested at about 3.45 P. M. A case under Sections 143, 447, and 511, Indian Penal Code was registered against Shri Rabi Ray and others. He refused to go on bail and was forwarded to the Court of Sub-Divisional officer, Sadar, Puri. All remanded to jail custody and lodged in Puri Jail."

12.16 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER
(*Shri Jharkhanda Rai*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 25th August, 1970, from District Magistrate, Barabanki :—

"Shri Jharkhanda Rai, Member, Lok Sabha, sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for seven days under section 188, Indian Penal Code, read with Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, on the 25th August, 1070."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Because we are discussing the Constitution Amendment Bill on the 1st, we request you and we have requested the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also, that all Members who have been arrested should be allowed to come here under escort and vote for the Bill, because we want the Bill to be passed.

श्री अनेश्वर बिष्ट (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो हम ने भी आप से निवेदन किया है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am very happy that our people are in jail. I am only requesting you, as otherwise they would try to scuttle it.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SIXTH REPORT

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

NATIONAL SERVICE BILL*

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) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for their registration of qualified persons and for the rendering of national service by such persons and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the registration of qualified persons and for the rendering of national service by such persons and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduce the Bill.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S (DUTIES, POWERS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP OF JOINT COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move :

"That this House do resolve that the membership of the Joint Committee of the House on the Bill to determine the conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and to prescribe his duties and powers and for matters connected therewith or incidental

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extra-ordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 26.8.70.

thereto, be increased by 3 members, 2 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Y. B. Chavan,
- (2) Shri Vidya Charan Shukla

and 1 from Rajya Sabha; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to appoint 1 more member from Rajya Sabha to the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed to the Joint Committee.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do resolve that the membership of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to determine the conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and to prescribe his duties and powers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be increased by 3 members, 2 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Y. B. Chavan,
- (2) Shri Vidya Charan Shukla

and 1 from Rajya Sabha; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to appoint 1 more member from Rajya Sabha to the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed to the Joint Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

12.20 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1970-71

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Sup-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

lementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1970-71, for which two hours have been allotted. This is just formal business. I hope it will be finished even a little earlier and we can make up time.

DEMAND No. 30—AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Agriculture’.”

DEMAND No. 33—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation’.”

DEMAND No. 35—FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Foreign Trade’.”

DEMAND No. 60—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 69—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum [not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 70—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 78—ROADS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 100—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 111—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Commutued Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 112—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 114—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,32,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

**DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND
REHABILITATION**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

MR. SPEAKER : The Demands are before the House.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may please move them.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : (Madipura)
I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Surpplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

[Policy regarding sea fishing (1)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministrs of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Supply of milk from Government milk schemes especially of Delhi (2)]

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Samblpur): I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of

the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Incidental expenditure on import of Skimmed milk Powder and butter oil (3)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of stopping export of sugar (4)].

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I beg to move:

That the Demand for a Supplemtry Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,000 in respect of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re.1.

[Policy regarding foreign trade (5)]

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: I beg to move:

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs.3,00,000 in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Person be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Relief measures for families migrated from East Pakistan (6)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of sum not exceeding RS. 50,00,00,000 in respect of Capital outlay on currency and Coinage be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Necessity of increasing the quota of contribution to the International Monetary Fund (7)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of capital outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs.100.

[Effect of the setting up of the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. on the producers and traders (8)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs.32,85,000 in respect of capital outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Mode of accounting the purchase and supply of foodgrains to the inmates of Central Relief Camp (9)].

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of other Revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Exorbitant price rise of the country made cars *vis-a-vis* deterioration in quality (10)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Justification of cess on coal and coks despatched from collieries (11)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan (12)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,00,000 in respect of Roads be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Conditions of National Highways in the country (13)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Working of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund (14)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,000 in respect of Commuted Value of Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Justification of payments of commuted

value of Central share of State pensions (15)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Working of the Nationalised Banks (16)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,32,44,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Justification of loans to other parties and loans to Government Companies (17)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Capital outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Justification of setting up of Cotton Corporation (18)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,85,000 in respect of Capital outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Supply of foodgrains to inmates of Central Relief Camp (19)].

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

[Implementation of plan for development of fisheries particularly the construction of the fishing harbour at Malpe for which foreign assistance was offered four years ago. (20)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Comm-

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

unity Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Limits of the Milk Project which do not include other urban areas and exclude the State of Mysore (21)].

That the Demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Export of sugar at a loss of Rs. 8·20 crores to earn foreign exchange of Rs. 11 crores (22)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,000 in respect of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Creation of a redundant organisation, the Trade Development Authority for handling services, which should be in the private sector (23)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,000 in respect of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Necessity for holding of International Trade Fair when the economy is facing a crisis from inflation and scarcity (24)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Price control of cars without adequate information (25)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,32,44,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Mismanagement of Calcutta Port (26)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary

Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,32,44,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Loss to exchequer from taking over private factories (27)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Assumption of cotton trade of about 700 crores to the displacement of private labour and capital (28)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,00,000 in respect of Roads be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Neglect of feeder roads to the National Highways (29)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Duplication by the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust of activities of other departments without the same checks, making relief by Government necessary (30)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Nationalisation of banks with consequent disorders in the economy (31)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make fisheries scheme a success (34)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary

Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the prices of fish (35)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce Milk Supply Scheme in the cities of all the States (36)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to further increase the production of milk (37)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check corruption prevalent regarding the supply of milk (38)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give special assistance to the States to develop Milk Supply Scheme (39)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Corruption and irregularities in the grant of loans to farmers and small industrialists from banks (40)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for not paying compensation to bank owners (41)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check officialdom in nationalised banks (42)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to include the representatives of bank employees in the Board of Directors of nationalised banks (43)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,020 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the production of cotton (44)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make the country self-dependent in the matter of cotton (45)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced Rs. 100.

[Need to pay reasonable price to the cotton growers (46)].

MR. SPEAKER : The cut Motions are also before the House. Six hours remain for the discussion on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Would you like to give some

[Mr. Speaker]

time out of it for other discussion has already taken place on this subject.

श्री मोतहू प्रसाद : मेरा निवेदन है कि समय कम करने पर हमें आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन आप मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर तो दिला दें।

MR. SPEAKER : हाँ उत्तर तो वह देंगे। Because of this so many other motions were thrown out. I do not think that we shall have enough time for all our business in spite of extending the session by one day. So, with your permission—it is my humble request—if you like we can reduce the time and we shall ask the Minister to reply and avail of that time for various other miscellaneous motions.

श्री रामाबादार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 4 घण्टे जरूर रखिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दरम्यान में फैसला कर लेते हैं 3 घण्टे का।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : We should have 4 hours.

MR. SPEAKER : You will see if you come to my Chamber and I shall show you how many motions are awaiting discussion. They cannot be discussed during the last session and were to be taken up during this session. If we proceed like this, I do not think they will be taken up during this session. Only therefore, have I accepted this course with your consent.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Two hours should be given to it. It is losing its impact. The subject was taken up some ten days ago.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already agreed on having three hours for that discussion.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Mr. Speaker, I have moved six cut motions which are in my name and I shall refer to some points which are of great importance to our economy. The first point that I wish to emphasise is the problem of export of sugar. We know that for several years we have been

exporting sugar at great cost to the people of our country. For each kg. of sugar exported the exchequer has to pay 53 paise, which comes out of the pocket of the poor people of India in order to supply sugar at the international market to people who are several times richer than our country. This should be stopped at the earliest opportunity. I plead with the hon. Minister to put a stop this business altogether. In the past also we have commented on this but we are always told that we earn valuable foreign exchange. But at what cost? That is the question. What foreign exchange that we earn on account of the export of sugar is very small indeed.

The next point I would like to discuss is the effect of the setting up of the Cotton Corporation of India on buyers and producers. Government have come with a supplementary demand for setting up this Corporation only now. In 1968 the Agricultural Prices Commission recommended the setting up of the Cotton Corporation. I do not know why the Government spent more than two years in coming to a conclusion about the setting up of this Corporation.

In this connection, we are rather dismayed by the fact that the government have to import about 4.9 lakh bales of cotton almost every year and that our internal production of cotton is of the order of about 60 lakh bales. We know that the production per acre of cotton in India is one of the lowest in the world. Whereas our production is of the order of 117. lb per acre, it is nearly four to five times in countries like the USA and the USSR, and it is about 1,000 lb. per acre in Israel. So, if we are at present producing about 60 lakh bales, and if the Government gives sufficient incentives and provides the cultivators with improved seeds and also seeds for the long staple cotton, there is no reason why we should not be able to meet this shortage of only about less than 10 per cent, and we can also easily double the production of cotton. Therefore; I would request the Government to see that import is stopped altogether, because we not merely import about 4.9 lakh bales but we also export some quantities of cotton; and this import should be altogether stopped and we should try to be self-sufficient in cotton. My fear is that

only because we are getting cotton under the PL 480 programme, we are getting about Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 90 crores from PL 480 funds, the temptation of counterpart fund is there—

MR. SPEAKER : Please be brief. These are only supplementary grants.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Cotton Corporation forms part of the Demand for Supplementary Grants. Of course we are also discussing the Cotton Corporation tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : The time is limited. You can mention the points briefly.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Yes, Sir. In the past, so far as the agricultural production, namely, cereals and foodgrains are concerned, we have been talking about the green revolution. This revolution should also be made in respect of cotton production and we should become self-sufficient in cotton; we will be self-sufficient if we produce only 10 per cent more.

Regarding the increase in expenditure so far as the purchase and supply of foodgrains to the inmates of the central relief camps are concerned, and relief measures for the families migrated from East Pakistan are concerned, I have given cut motions. I would submit that this has been a serious problem, and as has been submitted by other members in the past, we must try to solve this problem finally and satisfactorily, not merely to the satisfaction of the people who are coming in large numbers from East Pakistan but also for the sake of the internal economy of our country.

There is a lot of misery when these people from East Pakistan are not shifted from their temporary camps in West Bengal to the camps at Dandakaranya and other places in India. Therefore, we have to incur unnecessarily heavy expenditure in these temporary camps in West Bengal, and so, the Government should see that no time is unnecessarily wasted between the time when these people come from East Pakistan to India and the time when they are shifted to the permanent

camps in Dandakaranya and other places. Regarding the milk schemes, it is said that the Government is trying to improve the four centres of milk supply in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. There is much mismanagement in these; especially in the Delhi Milk Scheme and Government should take steps to see that everything is put in proper order ?

श्री बसवंत (भिवण्डी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन अनुदानों की पूरक मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ तथा मार्ग संख्या 30 के सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मार्ग संख्या 31 में जौथी आयोजना में सम्मिलित मीनक्षेत्र विकास-कार्यक्रम के तीन मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं : प्रोटीन की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये मछली का उत्पादन बढ़ाना, मछली के नियंत्रण की क्षमता बढ़ाना और मछुओं की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारना ।

समुद्रतट से कुछ दूरी पर और गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के लिए यन्त्र-सज्जित नावों का इस्तेमाल करने पर अधिकाधिक जोर दिये जाने के कारण मछली पकड़ने के उद्योग में यंत्रों का प्रयोग किये जाने से इस उद्योग ने काफी प्रगति की है। इसलिए यंत्रों द्वारा मछली पकड़ने के काम को आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद बनाने के लिये यह सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है कि खाराब मौसम में यंत्र-सज्जित नावों की सुरक्षा का उचित और येष्ट प्रबन्ध किया जाय और मछली पकड़ने की नावों की पत्तनों या मछली पकड़ने के बन्दरगाहों में तट पर मछली उतारने और ठहरने की सुविधायें दी जाएँ। भारत सरकार ने पिछले 22 सालों में मछली-उद्योग को एक नया मोड़ दिया है और इस उद्योग की काफी तरकी हुई है।

मछली उद्योग में पिछले हुए समाज के लोग काम करते हैं और परम्परागत यह उद्योग उनके द्वारा होता चला आया है। इस उद्योग में हमारे देश के मुकाबले पौरात्य और परिवर्तन्य

[श्री बसवन्त]

देश काफी आगे है। जापान जैसे देश ने इस उद्योग में काफी तेजी से प्रगति की है। दूरी और गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने में जापान सर्वश्रेष्ठ है।

खराब मौसम में यंत्र सञ्जित नावों की सुरक्षा की समस्या मछली उद्योग के लिए बहुत महत्व रखती है। इसलिए इन नावों के लिए गार्डनर (इंगलैंड) और यानमार (जापान) के इंजिन सर्वश्रेष्ठ भाने जाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 18-20 साल पहले आए हुए ये इंजिन अभी भी बच्चा काम मछुओं को दे रहे हैं। मैं देशी इंजिनों के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, परन्तु जब तक देश में अच्छे इंजिन नहीं बनते, तब तक मछुओं को उन पर थोपा नहीं जाना चाहिए। मछुए लोग ऐसा दावा नहीं करते कि विदेशी इंजिन ही अच्छे हैं, लेकिन वे लोग अपने अनुरोध के बाधार पर ऐसा कहते हैं। टारपेजो इंजिन भी विदेशी से लाए गए थे, लेकिन वे अच्छे नहीं निकले। देशी इंजिन जब समुद्र में बन्द हो जाते हैं तो उनको मौत के घाट जाना पड़ता है। इस के बलावा देशी इंजिनों के कारबाने-दार इंजिनों के बेचने के बाद उन की देखभाल के बारे में प्राहकों की शिकायतों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते।

यदि आप दाम की दृष्टि से देखें तो जिस हासंपावर का देशी इंजिन 50 हजार रुपए में आता है, उसी हासंपावर का विदेशी इंजिन—गार्डनर या यानमार इंजिन केवल 18 हजार रुपए में आता है। देशी इंजिन में ज्यादा दाम देकर सुरक्षा भी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं प्रारंभिक कहना कि जब देशी इंजिन के कारबाने-दार अपने इंजिनों में सुधार नहीं करते, तब मछुओं के लिए बाहर से अच्छे इंजिन मछली उद्योग के विकास के लिए मैंगवाना उचित होगा। यदि समझ हो तो यानमार या गार्डनर इंजिन उन कम्पनियों के सहयोग से यहाँ पर बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक मछली उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है—इस

उद्योग का तेजी से विकास होना चाहरी है। गहरे समुद्र और दूरी पर तथा खराब मौसम में भी मछली पकड़ने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। जापान जैसा देश इस उद्योग में इस समय सबसे बांगे है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य का 700 भील का समुद्र टट है। उस राज्य के मछलीमार विभाग के मंत्री मान्यवर वर्तक साहब ने एक स्टेट फिशेरीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की है। इस सम्बन्ध में जापान की निचिरो कम्पनी के साथ भी वार्ता की गई है। भारत सरकार के कृषि राज्य मंत्री मान्यवर श्री अनन्तसाहब शिंदे वित्त तथा रक्षा मंत्रालय के सचिवों के साथ भी दो साल में कई बार चर्चा हुई तथा इस सहयोग के अन्तर्गत गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के लिए जापानी वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा प्राप्त होगी। हर साल 8000 टन मछली पकड़ी जायगी, जिस में से चौथाई हिस्सा प्राउन्स का होगा। इस में आधा हिस्सा शीतकरण के द्वारा विदेश भेजा जायगा, जिससे हमें एक कोटि रुपए का फारेन-एक्सचेन्ज प्राप्त होगा। इसलिए इस योजना को सफल बनाने की दृष्टि से मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि निचिरो कम्पनी के सहयोग से महाराष्ट्र में मछली उद्योग की प्रगति के लिए इजाजत देना चाहरी होगा।

अन्त में, मैं फिर अनुरोध करता हूँ कि गार्डनर या यानमार इंजिनों को बनाने की शीघ्र व्यवस्था की जाय या उन के सहयोग से इन इंजिनों को यहाँ पर बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाय।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, these Supplementary Grants we find that no provision has been made for the payment of interim relief which the Government has promised to give. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this provision will be made.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not raise anything at any time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is concerning this.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is rather surprising that within three to four months time the Government has come with such a big demand of Rs. 215 crores. If we scrutinise the total demand we find that out of Rs. 215 crores, Rs. 150 crores are meant for subscription to the International Monetary Fund. I am surprised to find this demand here. When the decision regarding the subscription was already taken in the month of February by I. M. F. and I. B. R. D the Government could have provided such a big sum, say about Rs. 140 crores or Rs. 150 crores, in the Budget proposals of March 1970. But Government has come later on with a demand so that the earlier proposals of March 1970 may not look very big.

I would like to concentrate my criticism on four important aspects. They are : Rs. 43 crores as compensation to commercial banks, Rs. 8 crores as export subsidy to sugar, Rs. 3 crores for refugees from East Pakistan and Rs. 50 lakhs for the Cotton Corporation.

Take the problem of refugees from East Pakistan. I think, the Government has not realised the gravity and the seriousness of the problem. If you look back, probably last year Government could have wound up the entire department of rehabilitation. That was the situation last year but all of a sudden, from January onwards, the influx of refugees took place and by now it must be 1,75,000 or more. By the time we end this session; it will be 2 lakhs of people who would have come from East Pakistan. Now that the elections have been shifted by three months, it seems that before the elections are over it may be that the total number of refugees from East Pakistan would be up to 5 lakhs of people.

The provision of Rs. 3 crores additional and Rs. 7 crores earlier seems to be very inadequate, if you take into account the differences in the refugee problem which we face now and the refugee problem which we faced soon after the partition. The people who are coming now are people who come from the lower stratum of society in East Pakistan: They are without any resources whatsoever. About refugees from West and East Pakistan our experience of giving help to them has been also quite different.

Then, at present our country is facing a critical situation. Our own people are land hungry. How are you going to provide land to these people who are coming from East Pakistan ? Our own people are suffering from poverty. Our *Per Capita* income has remained stagnant for the last several years. How on earth are you going to bear the additional financial burden when your economy cannot even bear anything like a single rupee at all ?

Even if you take the States which can absorb them—West Bengal, Bihar and U.P.—they are throbbing with the Naxalite problem. There is already a violent agitation going on in those parts of the country where you would like to absorb these East Pakistan refugees. So, we are already facing a grave problem and it is time that some other approach for the solution of the refugee problem is being thought out by the Government. But it seems that the Government does not want to come out from the old rut like way of dealing with this problem. Have they told Pakistan, "Don't send these refugees" ? Have they asked other Muslim countries whom they wanted to support at Rabat to tell Pakistan that this is wrong and this is not the way of dealing with India ? Have they told people in this country who are looking at the problem from religious point of view that they should tell Pakistan that this will create a very critical situation not only in our economy but in our society and that it will be impossible to deal with the situation ? But it seems that there is no desire on the part of the Government to have a new approach. They could even approach the United Nations for some kind of grant from foreign countries in order to solve the refugee problem just as it is being done in other European countries.

Our foreign aid is also falling. There is no scope now to meet the extra expenditure on refugees by diverting some portion of foreign aid. That is why a good deal of attention must be given by the Government for the solution of this problem.

Another important aspect which I would like to take up is about the compensation to be paid to the nationalised commercial banks. Now, the additional amount is Rs. 43 crores. The total amount of compensation is to the

[Shri R. K. Amin]

tune of Rs. 87 crores. Now, let me ask the Government ; what have they achieved between the two situations, the situation of the commercial banks when there was social control and the situation of the commercial banks when they have been nationalised ? It has made a difference in respect of two important aspects, in respect of ownership and in respect of management. You take first the ownership aspect for which you pay Rs. 87 crores. What are you going to get in return ? About Rs. 3 to 4 crores by way of profit which the commercial banks were earning before they were nationalised. In order to earn Rs. 3 to 4 crores, have you done all this fuss ? Supposing you maintain the same amount of profit which you were earning before banks were nationalised, for Rs. 87 crores, you get only Rs. 3 to 4 crores by way of profit at the end of the year. Is this the game for which you nationalised the commercial banks ?

The second aspect in which it will make a difference is management. You can see the composition of the Board of Directors you have now made. You see the Board of Directors which was there before. Today, you have put on the Board of Directors mostly people either from the Finance Ministry or from the State Bank of India or from the Reserve Bank of India. Now, the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India were charged with the responsibility of increasing finance for agriculture and for small-scale industries. Simply because those two institutions failed and in order to achieve that objective, you asked the commercial banks to enter into these new avenues for advances. The institutions and the people who failed to achieve the objective are the same one who are now managing the entire banking system.

Looking at the Board of Directors, it seems, it is worth while for the Finance Minister to ask these 14 nationalised commercial banks to keep the full record of what they are discussing in the meetings of the Board of Directors and, by the end of the year, if he puts all this record on the Table of the House, he will realise what contribution the Board of Directors are making in the shaping of the entire policy of the commercial banks.

In fact, it seems, it is only the Custodian

who will rule and the Custodian being the stooge of the Government, it is the Government or the ministerial interference or political pressure which is likely to rule and which will, ultimately, have the control over the credit and currency. The credit and currency are the same thing in so far as economic effects are concerned. They could have done the same thing by printing more notes and putting them in the hand of an institution which would have lent money to agriculturists and small-scale industry. They need not have gone in for the nationalisation of these commercial banks. But they have interfered with a process which was already working successfully and they did not evolve a new process of giving aid to agriculturists and small-scale industry for which a new institution could have been created and more currency could have been given by the Government if they wanted it. Here, a hotch-potch or a *khichdi* has been created which is not likely to work.

My third point is about the Cotton Corporation. Here, the only thing that I would like to say is that it is an undemocratic decision. Only two things have been mentioned in support of that decision. The recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the Bombay Resolution of the Congress (R). The Bombay Resolutions do not mention categorically to take our cotton trade by Cotton Corporation. There is a mention only of taking over trade in all agricultural commodities. The Agricultural Prices Commission was meant for determining the prices of agricultural commodities. It was not meant to see whether nationalisation is good or not or what sort of machinery should be evolved in regard to distribution of cotton, purchase of cotton from abroad and things like that. It was meant only for price fixation of agricultural commodities. The recommendations of the three people on the Agricultural Prices Commission who are experts only on price fixation should not have led the Government to jump to such a big and stupendous step which has far-reaching implications on the economy of the country.

Because this is the distributive trade, a trade which is highly competitive whereby introducing the system of regulated markets

you are organizing it in such a way that the agriculturists get a fair and reasonable price. There may be certain defects in the present system. But these defects were not such that within the present framework they could not be corrected. Have the Government made any attempts to see that whatever defects are there, are being corrected in the present framework? No. All of a sudden, they propose to change the entire framework. Even if they make such a big change, looking to the condition of the cotton trade, the Government are not going to make a success of its attempt. Sir, from which country are we importing cotton? It is only from three African countries and America. From America because of PL 480 and from African countries by negotiations. You are at present importing cotton by giving consumers quotas and these consumers import cotton directly through skilled brokers, whatever type of cotton they wanted.

In so far as internal trade is concerned, the area which is producing cotton is also the area which is consuming cotton. Gujarat and Maharashtra consume more and also produce more. The only other areas where such happy coincidence does not exist are Punjab and Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu consumes a lot of cotton but it does not produce more cotton. Punjab produces a lot of cotton but does not consume. It requires a good deal of flexibility in decision taking due to different types of mixing of cotton, which, I am sure, the Government people or Government appointed people are not going to do it. This undemocratic step should not be taken. Therefore, I suggest that Rs. 50 lakhs should not be sanctioned.

Before I sit down, two things I would like to mention. So much has been said about poverty in this country, especially by the Prime Minister. Everybody talks about poverty. I would like to make one distinction about poverty—poverty which is relative and poverty which is absolute. In India it is not the relative poverty that is important. One can continue to make a fuss about relative poverty by talking of inequality of income. What is important in India is the absolute poverty. What does absolute poverty mean? Only quite recently in the Reserve Bank of India bulletin we have got one study that indicated that in terms of consumption of foodgrain

and calorific value, in 1953-54, 52% of the population in the rural areas was below the poverty line, however it is defined. On the same definition, within 12 years, 52% has turned out to be 70%. It is time that the Government should devote its time to this aspect.

Finally, I would like to mention about the inflationary pressure. At the time of the Budget in March, 1970—Mr. Finance Minister, you were not in charge of it then. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was there the whole-sale price index was at 172, within four months it has gone up by 8 points and it is now 180. If you go ahead at this rate, where will you land? Have you made any attempt to see that all possible measures are taken to check the creeping inflation? How can you talk about discriminatory rate of interest for deposits and loans under these conditions? If you allow this sort of situation to continue, then within 12 months the very rate of inflation will be so high that you will find yourself in a tight corner and the cost of living will rise so high that probably you will wipe out the entire middle class and only the very rich and the very poor will remain in your society.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I would like to request the hon. Minister that in the budget that he has just presented there has been no emphasis paid on additional sums of money to be spent on sports in our country. I would like to concentrate my next six minutes on this aspect.

The hon. Minister has been closely associated with sports and is a patron of sports. I would like to draw his attention to this fact.

Ever since the Rome Olympics, we have been backsliding in one of the most important sports in which Indians held a sway, and that is Hockey.

Sir, it is a matter of great national regret that great country like ours, with 530 million people, cannot get their sports organisations so geared up that we could make mark in the world. The hon. Minister, Mr. Krishna is here; we were both in Mexico when we saw the Hockey debacle. I am not prepared to believe for one moment that India does not have the talent; the talent is there. But the

[Dr. Karni Singh]

trouble lies in coordination and the politics that is creeping in to the sports body.

Sir, I feel as much as Mr. Babu or anybody else who are hockey experts, that at the Munich Olympics, unless we prepare from now on and adequate funds are set aside, the Indian sports contingent is going to face a very sad future and we are almost certainly going to be beaten in Hockey. I have seen countries like Australia, New Zealand, Spain and many other countries, playing with us, and they play with Pakistan too. I do not want to sound anti-national, but I wish to say this. I saw the match played by our team in Mexico and immediately after that, the match by Pakistan. Many of us Indians felt that the Pakistan team was a shade better than ours, although India did not play against Pakistan in Mexico.

Now, if this is perceptibly so, something has got to be done. And, therefore, I wish to draw the attention of the honourable House to the Sports policy, to certain revision of our thinking on Sports in general in the country.

For a long time, Sir; I have been requesting that there should be a separate Ministry for Sports. I believe, many Iron-Curtain countries have this. Today, sports is being so highly professionalised throughout the world, if a country like India wants to keep pace with other countries, India will have to produce super-men and these super-men can only be produced through adequate training. If you send a half-trained team and yet expect that we will get the Hockey crown or Shooting crown or Wrestling crown, well, it is not possible. And, for that, I believe, the hon. Minister who controls the purse strings of our country, can play a vital role giving the sportsmen equal training opportunities to be to able to compete with some of the sputnik countries of the world.

The hon. Minister of State, Mr. Azad himself has been very closely associated with Sports. There are number of persons here who have been sportsmen, including you yourself, Sir who have been a famous sportsman. I hope the hon. Minister will try to allocate more funds for Sports.

I would like to make one request to the honourable House to consider; and I know that this is not a democratic request. But, I am one of those who believe that it is against the honour and dignity of our country to be beaten year after year, one must learn to lose as an honourable gentleman. But, the Sports Federations are to day going into the hands of politicians. I know something, because I have been closely associated with the Shooting Federation and year after year we have been trying to get higher priority for promoting the Shooting sports. But politics always seems to come in the way. I would like to say this, that, at least in the next 10 or 15 years, we should have a Sports Ministry and all Sports Federations should be wound up for the next 15 years. This Sports Ministry must have all the powers like nationalising sports and there should be no politicians in sports and then we can expect that in the next few years really top class Olympic Sports teams will emerge in this country.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Now there is sports in politics.

DR. KARNI SINGH : There is sports which are well known to you. You have got gold medal winner. You have got Wilson Jones Gold Medal in Billiards for the individual item. We have a Silver Medal in Shooting. We have numerous other items like wrestling and tennis, in which, we have really made a name.

Now, we know, Sir, what happens when a team goes out from one country to another. We know what happened in Mexico. Sir the immense respect that a particular country gains in a foreign country cannot be described, unless you are there, following your own flag.

I am all in favour of the Indian teams going out and also foreign teams visiting India. But I would like to see the Indian teams being given the best training possible. I do not like to see half-backed teams being sent out.

MR. SPEAKER : I was in London at that time, and I saw it on television, and I was

sadly disappointed, so, I quite agree with the hon. Member.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Even politicians should be given training.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I believe that this House had once discussed the Mexico Olympics hockey debacle and a sports probe was ordered. I would like to request this House, two years in advance of the Olympics in Munich, that probe is not going to get us anywhere. It needs a group of men who believe in sports, who want to see the Indian flag fly, who want to sit down and give the Indian sportsmen every possible opportunity.

The next question is about the participation of South Africa. I feel as much as anybody else that a country like South Africa entering the sports arena is making things extremely difficult. But I also feel, because I know that one sports federation...

MR. SPEAKER : I tried to link his speech with the Demands for Grants, but South Africa by any stretch of imagination cannot be linked with it. Anyway, he may say what he wants to say in the two minutes that are left over.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I would like to say that one sports federation—I would not name the sports—has been selected to participate in some big international match. I believe that one of the difficulties coming in the way is that South Africa is likely to participate. I know as an Indian, as one who has participated for one's country, that in a large number of sports, we can beat South Africa. But if we were to keep away from any sports that South Africa participates in, then it means that for the next one generation, Indian sports in the international field is going to back-slide.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The International Olympics Association is responsible for it.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Olympics is different; according to the International Olympic Charter South Africa cannot participate in it. But in the world championships in many places South Africa can participate, and our sportsmen feel that rather than keep away, it is better

to give our men the best opportunities to beat South Africa on the fields. We beat South Africa once and only time they participated when they came to the world shooting in 1966, and we beat them clean. It was a matter of pride to us. But now they do not enter shooting, but they enter in other sports.

What I would request Government to consider is to give our sportsmen a chance to go there and try and throw South Africa out of these international bodies rather than keep our sportsmen from entering and then afterwards finding year after year that our sportsmen who are keen to participate lose the opportunity and lose the interest and are completely frustrated.

With these words, I would make a request to the hon. Minister that sports should be made into a separate Ministry and more funds should be allocated and our sportsmen should be given equal opportunity with those of other countries to give their best.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मांग का विरोधी हूँ और मैं इस राय का हूँ कि इस सरकार को अभी एक पेसा भी नहीं देना चाहिए। मैंने इनकी परिचायक टिप्पणी पढ़ी। उस टिप्पणी में इन्होंने 215 करोड़ और 57 लाख 40 की मांग की है। हिन्दुस्तान की आवादी अगर 50-55 करोड़ मानी जाय तो कम से कम 4-4 लाख एक आषाढ़ी के जा कर मर्त्ये पड़ेगा। अब हिन्दुस्तान में कम से कम गांवों में ऐसे लोग भी रहते हैं जो अपनी तमाम जिंदगी भर में एक लाख का सावुन भी नहीं लगाते हैं। सवाल तो यह उठता है कि यह पेसा खर्च कहाँ होगा? अगर देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पेसा खर्च होता तो समझ में आ सकता था या यह पेसा देश के किसी एक बहुत बड़े तरक्की के काम में या महान् काम में खर्च होता तब भी समझ में आ सकता था। लेकिन वैसा न हो कर यह पेसा खर्च हो रहा है कहीं से कोई कर्ज़ा लिया गया है उस की अदायगी के बास्ते या गवर्नरमेंट की गलती से कहीं कोई जुर्माना हुआ है, खास तौर से शिला

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

के मामले में कोई एक सर्वेक्षण विभाग के अधिकारी हैं उन को इन्होंने गलती से निकाल दिया और उस पर किसी हाईकोर्ट ने गवर्नरमेंट को कहा कि उस अधिकारी को नौकरी पर बहाल किया जाय और हाईकोर्ट द्वारा जो जुर्माना हुआ उसे अदा करने के लिए यह पेसा खर्च होना है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की जेबों से लिये हुए पेसे से यह फिजूल खर्च न बरती जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha Reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1970-71 Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Janeshwar Misra to continue his speech.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में हजारों रिक्षा-पुलर्स हैं और वह एक दिन 10-10, 15-15 रु० कमाते हैं। उसमें जो उनका मिडलमैन है वह हर रोज 10 रु० तक ले जाता है। जिस तरह से हमारे यहाँ जमीन बोने वाले की है, टैक्सी टैक्सी चलाने वाले की है उसी तरह से रिक्षा भी रिक्षा-पुलर की होनी चाहिए।

मैं आपकी माफ़त कहना चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली में जन संघ का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। उस ने यह फैसला किया है कि जो रिक्षावों के मालिक हैं, उन को फी लाइसेंस दिए जायें जिससे हजारों रिक्षा पुलर्स एकस्प्लायट हो रहे हैं। जो लोग मुश्किल से डेढ़ रु० रोज कमाते हैं, दिल्ली की गवर्नरमेंट उनकी रोजी पर भी लात मारना चाहती है। मैं

चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरमेंट इस मामले पर बहर ध्यान दे और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को लिखे वह क्यों इन लोगों को मार रही है। जब जमीन बोने वाले की है, टैक्सी टैक्सी चलाने वाले की है, तब वह रिक्षा पुलर्स को क्यों मार रही है जो गरीब से गरीब आदमी हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अब कहूँगा कि वह सीरियस नोटिस इस चीज़ की लें और जो हजारों की तादाद में आदमी हैं, जो अपना खून पसीना एक कर के कुछ कमाते हैं, उन के खून को यह न चूँसें। यहाँ पर वेस्टेंड इन्टरेस्ट जो आ गया है उस को खट्टम करे और उहोंने जो फी लाइसेंस देने की बात की है वेस्टेंड इन्टरेस्ट को, उसको खट्टम करें।

SHRI S. M. BANEERJEE : I support what he has said.

You know that the strike is going on in Ashoka Hotel even today. We have been dealing with the hon. Minister who is unfortunately sick, but his Deputy is there. We were told that it had been settled and an assurance was given that all the workers would be taken back, that there would be no victimisation, but unfortunately 12 men were suspended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you want ?

SHRI S. M. BANEERJEE : We want that the Minister should make a statement that all workers will be taken back, that the suspension will be withdrawn.

Secondly, you remember I mentioned that there was a brutal lathi charge in Kanpur jail on SSP workers. I am raising this question only because I know that a judicial enquiry will not be ordered by Shri Charan Singh. Let the Central Government institute an enquiry into it.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि इस सरकार को कोई नेतृत्व अधिकार नहीं है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से अब एक भी पेसा ज्यादा ले क्योंकि उसने देश के लिए कोई भी बड़ा काम नहीं किया है। जो कुछ भी पेसा उस ने मांगा है वह सारे का सारा

पेसा अनुत्पादक कामों में खर्च होने जा रहा है। उसने जो भी हिसाब बतलाया है उस के लिए एक परिचायक टिप्पणी भी दी है। उस के पांचवें पेरे में उन्होंने लिखा है कि :

“215·57 करोड़ रुपये की कुल अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता में से 94·15 लाख रुपये की रकम विछले बर्च मारत की आकस्मिकता-निधि से लिए गए अधिकारों की रकम की वापसी करने के लिए है और बाकी की रकम में से 178·51 करोड़ रुपये तक की रकम अनुपूरक मांगों से सम्बन्धित प्राप्तियों तथा बसूलियों आदि से प्रतिसंतुलित हो जायेगी। इस प्रकार इन अनुपूरक मांगों के कारण चालू बर्च में वस्तुतः 36·12 करोड़ रुपये की रकम खर्च होगी।”

ऐसा लगता है कि उन्होंने बहुत सी गणित दे कर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को और संसद की भूजाये में डालने की कोशिश की है। मैं जनता हूँ कि जब कभी उस खजाने में पेसा गया, कभी भी वह वापस जनता तक नहीं गया, चाहे वह प्रति संतुलित हो चाहे बच जाए। इस तरह से जो चार चार रुपया पर हेड पड़ रहा है, और गरीब आदमी के सिर पर पड़ रहा है, वह पेसा नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए।

विछले दीस बाइस बर्चों में योजना के नाम पर, खिका के नाम पर, सड़कों के नाम पर उन्होंने जो कुछ भी किया है वह दिल्ली का कनाट प्लेस सजाया है, बम्बई का चौपाटी सजाया है, कलकत्ता का चौरंगी सजाया है या लखनऊ हजारतगंज सजाया है। गांव, देहात और उसकी सड़कें बिल्कुल बिगड़ी हुई हैं। कहीं भी जाइए बरसात के मौसम में, रणधीर सिंह के गांव चले जाइए, बहां की सड़कें सड़ी हुईं, गन्दी बदबू करती मिलेंगी। बहां के लोगों से पेसा ले कर के दिल्ली के कनाट प्लेस और इन्डिया गेट की सड़कों को हरी झड़ से सजाने का कोई अधिकार सरकार को नहीं मिलना चाहिए, मैं यह मांग करूँगा।

हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने पिछली जितनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ बनाई, उस ने कमल के फूल की खेती की है। कमल का फूल देखने में खुबसूरत होता है, लेकिन उस के नीचे दल दल होता है, कीचड़ होता है। आप की योजनाओं में कनाट प्लेस कमल का फूल है, बम्बई की चौपाटी कमल का फूल है, चौरंगी कमल का फूल है, हजारतगंज कमल का फूल है, हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले, राजस्थान, यह अपार गन्धगी, कीचड़ और दल दल है जिस में कमल के फूल खिला करते हैं इस के अलावा आप के पास कोई योजना नहीं। इसीलिए मैं सदन से मांग करूँगा कि सरकार को कोई पेसा नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

अब मैं खास तौर से सरकार की फिजूलखर्चों के बारे में कुछ चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। जब उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री चन्द्रभानु गुप्त ये तब हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के दस दिन के दौरे पर गई थी। मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि उनके खजाने से 4 लाख ४० उनके दस दिन के दौरे पर खर्च हुए, यानी एक दिन का खर्च 40 हजार ४० होता है। जब इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे तब मेरी पार्टी के नेता डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर एक दिन में हिफाजत पर, शोक पर, ठाठ बाट पर 25 हजार ४० खर्च होता है। मुख्य मंत्री ने अपनी कलम से अपने खजाने का हिसाब दे कर बताया है कि दस दिन में चार लाख रुपया खर्च होने जा रहा है। इसका मतलब हुआ एक दिन में चालीस हजार रुपया। यह कोई मामूली रकम नहीं है। एक दिन में प्रधान मंत्री पर इतना खर्च हो जाता है। अकेली प्रधान मंत्री ही नहीं है, दूसरे मंत्री भी हैं, और न केवल केन्द्र के मंत्री हैं बल्कि सूबों के मंत्री भी हैं और गवर्नर भी हैं। अगर उन सब के खर्च का हिसाब लगाया जाए तो एक बहुत भारी रकम बन जाएगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर रोक लगाई जाए, खर्चों को एक सीमा पर बांध दिया जाये और तय कर दिया जाय कि हजार डेहू हजार या बारह सौ से अधिक एक महीने में खर्च

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

ये नहीं करेंगे या दो हजार से अधिक खर्च नहीं करेंगे एक महीने में अगर ऐसा कर दिया गया होता तो इन मांगों को रखने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश बड़ा गरीब देश है । आप गाँवों में खेत खरीदने के लिए हरियाणा में जाएं तो आपको चार हजार रुपए में एक बीघा जमीन मिलेगी । अब प्रधान मंत्री का एक दिन का खर्च चालीस हजार है । इसका मतलब हुआ कि एक दिन के खर्च में दस बीघा खेत मिलता है । अगर मैं गुरुतांत्री न करूँ तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री रहा है वह एक दिन में दस बीघा खेत साफ कर जाता था । इस में कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है । इस में कोई गलत बात नहीं है । एक ट्यूबवैल बहुत मेहनत करके और बढ़िया सामान लगाकर दस हजार रुपये में बन जाता है जबकि प्रधान मंत्री का एक दिन का खर्च चालीस हजार है । एक मुख्य मंत्री का यह बयान है—

भी रणधीर सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री के मकान से तो मिश्र जी का मकान बड़ा है ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह बयान हमारा नहीं है, एक मुख्य मंत्री का है । अगर शुक्ल जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी तथा अन्य मन्त्री गण जो यहाँ बोलते हैं वह सब बात होती है तो एक राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री की बात भी सच होती है । उनके अनुसार एक दिन में प्रधान मंत्री का खर्च चालीस हजार है । अब एक ट्यूबवैल दस हजार में बनता है । अगर हम ये कहें कि प्रधान मंत्री रोजाना चार ट्यूबवैलों का पानी पी जाती है तो कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी । इतनी अपार फिजूलखर्ची हो और उसके बाद ये करोड़ों रुपया मांगने चले आये, इसको कैसे बरदाश्त किया जा सकता है । बिदेशों से भी यह कर्जे ले रहे हैं और लिये हैं, अरबों रुपया लिया है । जनता पर भी हर और चीज पर इन्होंने टैक्स बढ़ाया है । सारे

का सारा पैसा जो इनको मिल रहा है उसको ये फिजूलखर्ची में पानी की तरह से बहा रहे हैं । मैं मांग कर्हंगा कि इनको एक बेला भी नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए ।

शिक्षा की बद में भी पैसा मांगा गया है । क्यों यह पैसा दिया जाए, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी बगल में है । दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का एक लड़का हिन्दी में इम्तहान देता है, एम०-ए० का इम्तहान हिन्दी में देता है, उसका नाम है राजकुमार जैन । उसकी कापियाँ बिना जाँचे हुए उसको फेल कर दिया जाता है । जिस शिक्षा विभाग में अपनी मातृभाषा में इम्तहान देने की बजाह से लड़कों को फेल कर दिया जाता हो, उस शिक्षा विभाग को क्या एक कोई भी मिलनी चाहिए? नहीं मिलनी चाहिए । इसी बास्ते में इसका विरोध कर रहा है ।

एक और बात आप देखें । लड़का जब यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेज से एम०-ए० का इम्तहान पास करके निकलता है तो वह मुंह लटकाए हुए निकलता है । उसको दी हुई सनद दो आने की भी नहीं बिकती है । अगर सनद दिखाकर सड़क पर छड़े खोमचे बाले से वह एक प्याला चाय लेना चाहे तो वह भी उसको नहीं मिलती है । कितनी निरर्यंक है यह सनद । किस काम की पढ़ाई है? यूनिवर्सिटी या कालेज में जब लड़का पढ़ने के लिये आता है तो जिस दिन वह आता है, वाइस चॉसलर या रजिस्ट्रार उससे लिखवा लेता है कि आप लिख दो कि यूनिवर्सिटी के सारे कानूनों का तुम पालन करोगे । मैं कहूँगा कि उसी दिन रजिस्ट्रार या वाइस चॉसलर या सरकार के मन्त्री को भी यह लिखकर देना चाहिए कि तुम हमारी बात मानोगे और इम्तहान कायदे से पास करोगे तो जिस दिन यूनिवर्सिटी छोड़ोगे और जिस लायक तुम पढ़ाई पढ़े हुए होगे उतने भर का काम तुम्हें जरूर दिया जाएगा । दोनों तरफ से आश्वासन चले । अगर नहीं चलता है तो आपके जिक्र

विभाग को जनता पेसा क्यों दे ? क्या उसको पही हुई है ? किसी का बेटा पढ़ने जाए, बाद में उसको बंधा न मिले, सड़कों पर लोग चलें, सड़क टूटी हुई हो तो उसकी मरम्मत के लिए भी पेसा मांगा जाता है और कहा जाता है कि यह तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाहियाँ करने वालों की वजह से हुआ है, उनकी वजह से सड़कों को नुकसान पहुंचा है। इलाहाबाद की बात में आपको बताता हूँ। वहाँ बाबा गणेश दत के घर से सैंकड़ों बम मिले हैं, बन्दूकें मिली हैं, पिस्तौल मिले। कांग्रेस पार्टी के वह मेम्बर हैं और प्रधान मन्त्री इलाहाबाद के जिन सात आठ लोगों को चिट्ठार्या लिखती हैं उनमें से एक वह भी कृपा पाव है। अब उनको जब आप जेल भेजते हैं तो उनको सुपीरियर क्लास दी जाती है। ये जो तोड़फोड़ करने वाले लोग हैं, इनको तो सुपीरियर क्लास और यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थी यूनियन के हक्कों की रक्षा के लिए यदि संघर्ष करते हैं, एस० एस० पी० के समर्थक अगर भूमि आन्दोलन को तेज़ करने के लिए, भूमि सुधारों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, उनको मजबूत बनाने के लिए तकलीफ उठा कर और स्वेच्छा से जेल जाते हैं तो उनको डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट या कलक्टर या अधिकारी कहता है कि चरण-सिंह साहब ने सारे के सारे वर्तीकरण के नियमों को काट दिया है और कोई नए नियम नहीं दिए हैं, लिमये जी जब जेल में बन्द होते हैं बनारस में तो उनके लिए दबा तक का इंतजाम नहीं होता है। ऐसी अवस्था में क्यों पैसा दिया जाय ? जो चोरियाँ करते हैं, जो डकैतियाँ करते हैं, जो बम बनाते हैं, जो पिस्तौल बनाते हैं, जो सड़कें तोड़ते हैं, उनको तो यह पार्टी सुपीरियर क्लास देती है लेकिन जनता से कहती है कि सड़कें टूट गई हैं, पैसा दो। क्यों दिया जाय ? किस मद में दिया जाए ? मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहूँगा और विनती करूँगा हाथ जोड़कर कि श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल तथा श्री चब्बाण के मन्त्रालय के लिए जो अनुदान की मार्गे पेश की गई हैं, उनको एक भी पैसा न दिया जाए।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन मार्गों का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसके आधारभूत कारण हैं। मैं अपनी पार्टी के इस विरोध को इस रूप में उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जनता से प्राप्त करों की धनराशि का दुरुपयोग कर रही है। इसकी नीति आधारभूत दृष्टिकोण से गलत है। सरकार का लक्ष्य यह होना चाहिए कि तमाम जनता के लिए वह रोटी, कपड़े, मकान, शिक्षा, दवा आदि की व्यवस्था करे और उसके अनुकूल स्थिति देश में उत्पन्न करे। लेकिन सरकार ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करने में असमर्थ रही है और उसका मूल कारण यह है कि सरकार ने पश्चिम का अन्धानुकरण किया है, भारत की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में नहीं रखा है जिन नीतियों पर सरकार चल रही है अगर उन पर चलना इसने जारी रखा तो इस जीवन में तो क्या और भी कई जीवनों तक जनता को यह काम न दे सकेगी और न ही रोटी, रोजी, कपड़ा, और मकान आदि दे सकेगी और जनता की तकलीफ बढ़ती चली जायेगी।

आप पश्चिम की स्थिति को ले। वहाँ सीधी सी बात है। वहाँ काम ज्यादा है और मजबूर कम है। जब कि भारतवर्ष में मजबूर ज्यादा है और काम कम है, इस कारण से पश्चिम में लोगों ने समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों का सहारा लिया, आटोमैटिक मशीनों का सहारा लिया है और इस वास्ते उनका सहारा लिया है कि थोड़े से आदिमियों से ही बड़ी मशीनों से काम लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन भारत में बड़ी मशीनों को पैदा करना, उन से माल तेज़र करना, अपनी मौत खुद बुलाना है। लेकिन हमारी गवर्नरमेंट ने बड़ी मशीनों का ही सहारा लिया है। ये बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथों में हैं और इसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि बेकारी बढ़ती गयी है। आप देखिये कि क्या तमाशा बनाकर इन्होंने खड़ा कर दिया है। लगभग चार करोड़ आदमी हमारे देश में बेकार हैं। आपको मुनक्कर

" [श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

आश्चर्य होगा कि आज देश में 76,000 के करीब इंजीनियर बेकार हैं। डेढ़ लाख के करीब ग्रेजुएट बेकार हैं। मैट्रीकुलेट बेकार हैं, पढ़े लिखे लोग बेकार फिर रहे हैं। इन्होंने खुनी क्रान्ति की स्थिति देश में पेंदा कर दी है, गन पाउडर पर लाकर देश को खड़ा कर दिया है। यह सब इनकी गत नीतियों का परिणाम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी हमारी पालिसी हो वह ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को हम रोजगार दे सकें, लेवर बेस्ट पालिसी होनी चाहिए। डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ मशीन्स होना चाहिए, गृह उद्योगों पर और मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योगों पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, उनको अधिक बल मिलना चाहिये।

एक और बड़ा पाप इन्होंने किया है। भारत में पांच हजार के करीब शहर हैं और सात लाख गांव हैं। जितना भी रुपया आता है वह मुट्ठी भर शहरों पर ही खर्च किया जा रहा है। अस्पताल हैं तो यहाँ, कालेज हैं तो यहाँ। बिजली है तो यहाँ, सड़कें हैं तो यहाँ, जितनी दूसरी एमेनेटोर्ज हैं तो वे शहरों को ही दी जा रही हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि गांवों का आदमी सिमट सिमट कर शहरों की तरफ भाग रहा है। दिल्ली शहर में ही आप देख लें, कितने आदमी पटरियों पर सोते हैं। इस सब का पाप गवर्नरमेंट के ऊपर है। कारण यह है तमाम जितने लाइसेंस दिये हैं, शहरों में ही दिये हैं। शहरों में ही उद्योगों को सरकार ने केन्द्रित कर दिया है।

बाज बेचारे लोगों को काम की तलाश में गांवों से शहर आना पड़ता है। मैं अब भी सरकार को यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि वह उद्योगों का विकेंद्रीकरण करे और गांवों में गृह उद्योगों की स्थापना करे। सरकार की नीति का आधार शहर नहीं, बल्कि गांव होने चाहिए। गांवों में गृह उद्योग स्थापित करने से वहाँ के लोगों को वहीं काम मिल जायेगा और उन्हें रोजगार के लिए शहरों की तरफ नहीं भागना पड़ेगा।

सरकार को सब उद्योगों को शहरों में ही केन्द्रित नहीं करना चाहिए। जहाँ पहले ही फैक्टरी है, वहाँ लाइसेंस न दिया जाये, बल्कि गांवों में फैक्टरियों के लाइसेंस दिये जायें, ताकि वहाँ के लोगों के लिए रोजी रोटी की व्यवस्था हो सके। एक और बड़ा पाप इस सरकार ने किया है कि वह जनता से कर बसूल करने में बसमते रही है। अगर वह ईमानदारी और समझदारी से कर बसूल करती, तो उस को इस प्रकार अतिरिक्त मांगें पेश करने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़ती। सरकार का कर बसूल करने का सिस्टम द्वारा बित्त है, जिस के कारण उसको हमेशा अतिरिक्त मांगें लेकर सदन के सामने आना पड़ता है। आज स्थिति यह है कि अगर कोई आदमी कहता है कि मेरी आमदनी पचास हजार रुपये है, तो इनकम टैक्स आफिसर कहता है कि नहीं, तुम्हारी आमदनी एक लाख रुपये है और मनमाने दंग से उस पर एक लाख रुपये का टैक्स लगा दिया जाता है। कोई कायदा-कानून नहीं है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि लोगों ने दो रजिस्टर बनाये हुए हैं: एक तो गवर्नरमेंट को दिखाने के लिए और दूसरा असली रजिस्टर। दूसरा असली रजिस्टर के मुताबिक एक लाख रुपये की आमदनी होती है, लेकिन गवर्नरमेंट को दिखाये जाने वाले रजिस्टर में पच्चीस हजार रुपये की आमदनी दिखाई जाती है। उस से पच्चीस हजार रुपये पर टैक्स लिया जाता है और बाकी का रुपया काले धन में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। देश में जो अरबों रुपया ब्लैक का पड़ा हुआ है, अगर उसको निकाल कर देश की उन्नति के कामों में लगाया जाये, तो सरकार की आमदनी में बहुत बढ़ि हो जाये और उसको ये सल्लीमेंटरी डिमांड लाने की जरूरत ही न पड़े। सरकार की मशीनरी में बड़ी फिजूलखर्ची चलती है। इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्ज की एक सेना खड़ी हुई है। अगर सरकार कर बसूली की ठीक व्यवस्था करती, ताकि आदमी अपने आप इनकम टैक्स दे, तो देश में इतना ब्लैक मनी पेंदा न होता।

सरकार ने काले धन को कंट्रोल करने की

कोई वेष्टा नहीं की है। देश में प्राइसिंग को ऊंचा करने में काले धन का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। आज काला धन बेलगाम तौर पर इस देश में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसने काले धन पर काढ़ पाने के लिए, उसको बाहर निकालने के लिए क्या किया है? कुछ नहीं। तो फिर उसको ये सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज मांगने का क्या अधिकार है?

सरकार को विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए पेसे की और स्वास तौर से विदेशी मुद्रा की, बहुत जरूरत है। विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों का अरबों रुपया इंगलैंड के बैंकों में जमा है, जिससे वहाँ की गवर्नरेंट लाभ उठा रही है मैंने सरकार से कई बार कहा है कि अगर इस देश के बैंकों में पूरी सहूलियत दी जाये, तो वह अरबों रुपया हमारे देश के बैंकों में जमा हो और सरकार को विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो। लेकिन सरकार ने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

गवर्नरेंट इस प्रकार नालायकी पर नालायकी करती जा रही है। उस की नीतियाँ इतनी गलत हैं कि उसकी किसी भी मांग का समर्थन करना हमारे लिए सम्भव नहीं है। जो सरकार देश के आर्थिक ढांचे को सम्भालने में, उसका ठीक तरह से संचालन करने में, असमर्थ रही है और जो अपनी फिजूलबर्ची को इस देश की गरीब जनता पर लादना चाहती है, मैं उस की इन मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री अग्निका प्रसाद (बलिया): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस को देश के उस हिस्से का विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिए, जो बहुत पिछड़ गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई उद्योग नहीं है। इस लिए वहाँ पर बेकारी की समस्या ने बहुत गम्भीर रूप धारण कर लिया है। विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की स्थिति बहुत शोचनीय है। उस क्षेत्र को बाढ़ की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है। वहाँ

पर एक तो बिजली का रेट हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा है और दूसरे, उस की सप्लाई ठीक तरह से नहीं होती है। हम से बिजली के पेसे लिए जाते हैं, लेकिन साल भर में हम को एक महीना भी बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है। पूर्वी जिलों को इर्हंद से बिजली मिलनी चाहिए।

धावरा और गंगा की बाढ़ ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों को बर्बाद कर दिया है। उस बाढ़ में किसानों और हरिजनों के घर दब गये हैं और उन के गाय-बैल वह गये हैं। इसलिए सरकार को उस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ की रोक-याम के लिए उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ कोई उद्योग न होने के कारण हम लोग बहुत पिछड़ गये हैं और बेकारी बहुत बढ़ गई है। चूंकि हमारे क्षेत्र में कोई रॉमेटीरियल नहीं है, इसलिए वहाँ पर ऐसे उद्योग न लाये जायें, जिन के लिए बहुत मात्रा में रा मेटीरियल की आवश्यकता हो, बल्कि वहाँ पर गृह उद्योग स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए, ताकि लोग घर-घर में काम कर सकें और वहाँ की बेकारी दूर हो सके।

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 215.57 करोड़ रुपये की ये जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज रक्षी गई हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने जिन नीतियों की धौषणा की है और जो नई आवश्यकतायें पैदा हो रही हैं, इन डिमांड्ज में उनकी तरफ जरा भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सिद्धान्त रूप में सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज को लाने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जिन मुद्रों पर वे लाई गई हैं, वे बिल्कुल नाजायज हैं। इसलिए मैं उनका विरोध करता हूँ।

सरकार को इस बात की तो बहुत चिन्ता है कि चीनी के निर्यात में जो बाटा हो रहा है, उस को पूरा किया जाय, लेकिन उसको इस बात की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है कि लाखों किसानों

[श्री क० मिं० मधुकर]

का चीनी मिल-मालिकों की तरफ जो बकाया है, वह उन को दिलाया जाये या चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। किसानों को तोल और गन्ने के उचित दाम प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में जिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, अगर उनको हल करने के उद्देश्य से कुछ व्यवस्था करने के लिए ये मांगें रखी जातीं, तो समझ में आ सकता था। लेकिन सरकार को किसानों की चिन्ता नहीं है, बल्कि चीनी मिल-मालिकों की चिन्ता है और उन को सहायता देना चाहती है। जहाँ तक चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सम्बन्ध है, इस सरकार ने उस को एक राजनीतिक मखौल सा बना दिया है। वह कभी उस को चरणसिंह के माये पर डालती है और कभी उसके सम्बन्ध में अन्य बहाने पेश करती है।

सरकार ने इन मांगों में मछली पकड़ने के उद्योग के यन्त्रीकरण और बाहर से भिल्क पाउडर और मखन के आयात की व्यवस्था की है। लेकिन उस ने देश की कृषि भूमि समस्या को हल करने की दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में पंजाब से लेकर तामिलनाडु तक और उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और आसाम में आन्दोलन चल रहा है। उस आन्दोलन में 31,000 आदमी जेल में गये हैं और 14 किसान गोली से मार दिये गये हैं। उस आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये तरह तरह के दमन किये जा रहे हैं। इसके बावजूद सरकार की तरफ से कृषि-भूमि समस्या को बुनियादी रूप से हल करने के लिए कोई ऐलान नहीं किया जा रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री ने ऐलान कर दिया कि यह आन्दोलन गैर-कानूनी है। वह किस कानून की बात करती है? सरकार की तरफ से हृदबन्दी कानून, बटाई कानून आदि कई कानून पास किये गये हैं, लेकिन उनको अमल में नहीं लाया गया है। बिहार के अकेले चम्पारन जिले में जमीन की रिटॉन न दे कर कानून की अवहेलना करने पर जमीदारों पर दस लाख रुपये का जुर्माना किया

गया है। सरकार ने स्वयं जो कानून बनाये हुए हैं, उन का तो पालन नहीं हो रहा है और जब देश की जनता कृषि-भूमि समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न करती है, तो कहा जाता है कि वह गैर कानूनी है। इस सरकार की उल्टी खोपड़ी है। उसकी नीतियों से किसानों की भूमि समस्या हल नहीं होगी, उस के कारण कृषि-उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ने वाला है और इस लिए उसकी ये अनुप्रुक्त मांगें बिल्कुल नाजायज हैं।

आज बिहार, उत्तर-प्रदेश, आसाम, बंगाल और राजस्थान में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। हमारे यहाँ बिहार में, चम्पारन जिले में मुजफ्फरपुर में, दक्षिण बिहार में सूखा की स्थिति है। बाढ़ और सुखाड़ की रोक-थाम के लिए सिंचाई योजनाओं को लागू किया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन इन मांगों में उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। गंडक योजना, कोसी योजना और दूसरी योजनाओं को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिये और उसके लिए नये खंच की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, लेकिन इन मांगों में उसका भी कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मालूम होता है कि सरकार को इन समस्याओं की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। बिहार में वैसा अकाल पड़ने जा रहा है, जैसा अकाल 67 में पड़ा हुआ था। ऐसे ही यह सवाल यहाँ पर पैदा हो रहा है कि जो योजनाएं लागू की जाती हैं उनको भी लागू करने में बहुत बिलम्ब किया जा रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि गंडक प्रोजेक्ट का काम बहुत धीमी गति से हो रहा है और इस तरह इन योजनाओं के बिलम्ब से लागू करने का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि इस साल गंडक नहर से तथा और जो नहर इस साल बनी है उन से सिंचाई नहीं हो पा रही है। यह जितनी योजनाएं लागू की जाती चाहिए उन को लागू करने के सिलसिले में बिहार में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। इस के लिए सरकार को सोचता चाहिए था, सरकार कुछ और अनुदान उनको देती केन्द्र की तरफ से, उनके लिए मांग रखती तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी। मैंने तो बार-बार मांग की है कि ऐसी जितनी योजनाएं हैं उनको राष्ट्रीय योजना

के रूप में लेना चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार के कानों पर जूँ तक नहीं रोंगती।

इस सरकार ने मांग की है सड़कों के निर्माण के सिलसिले में। मैं जानता हूँ नेशनल हाई-वे बनी हुई है, तिवारी जी उधर बैठे हुए हैं उनको भी मालूम है, मुजफ्फरपुर से मोतीहारी जाने वाली नेशनल हाई-वे और दूसरी जो इस तरह की सड़कें बनी हैं वह तमाम बिलकुल बोगस बनी हुई हैं। सारा पैसा टेकेदारों ने और अफसरों ने मिल कर खा लिया है और वहाँ उन सड़कों पर कुछ भी सामान लगा हुआ दिखाई नहीं देता, तो हमारी यह मांग है कि इनकी जांच होनी चाहिए कि यह सड़कें ठीक से बनी हैं या नहीं बनी हैं।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि सरकार की अन्यी नीति का फल यह है कि 27 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सामने जो 68 में हड़ताल किए थे, और जिन्हें हड़ताल के बाद सरकार की तरफ से आश्वासन मिला था कि इंटेरिम रिलीफ दिया जायेगा, उनके सामने आज यह एक समस्या बन कर खड़ी है लेकिन इंटेरिम रिलीफ के लिए इस में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। सरकार की ओर से उसके लिए इसमें मांग आनी चाहिए थी कि हम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इंटेरिम रिलीफ देने जा रहे हैं। अगर यह मांग आती तो हम समझते कि यह जायज भांगे हैं। हम यह मांग करते हैं कि 27 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इंटेरिम रिलीफ तुरन्त देनी चाहिए।

ऐसे ही दिल्ली पुलिस का सवाल है, कई सालों से चल रहा है। उन पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं जिसके ऊपर सरकार का लाल्हों रूपया खर्च हो रहा है। यह खर्च सरकार को दिखाई नहीं देता है। आप जनतंत्र की बात करते हैं, समाजवाद की बात करते हैं तो उन के ऊपर से मुकदमे वापिस लौजिए औरन उको काम पर लाए। यह भी सुनने में आया है कि काम में

फिर लिया भी जाय तो जहाँ-तहाँ बदली करके उनको छिटका दिया जाय, ऐसा कुछ विचार हो रहा है ताकि उनका संगठन कमज़ोर पड़ जाय। यह रवैया गंरजनात्मक है और आप के अपने बादों के खिलाफ है। अगर आप समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं एक आना दो आना भी तो इस नीति को बदलिए। हम देख रहे हैं कि आप का रुख भूमि सुधारों के सवाल पर और दूसरे सवालों पर बदलता जा रहा है। आप दबते जा रहे हैं बड़े-बड़े भू-स्वामियों से तो इस तरह से समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता।

अभी भूतपूर्व बक्ता मिश्रा जी कह रहे थे कि नवजावानों के सामने उनका मविष्य बिलकुल अन्धकारमय है और उनके लिए कोई योजना नहीं है, कोई कार्य नहीं है एम० ए, बी० ए० और इंजीनियरिंग पास करने के बाद वह बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। तमाम लोगों को परेशानी होती है। इसीलिए ऐसी योजना बनाई जाती जिन से उन को काम देने की व्यवस्था होती, और उसके लिए मांग की जाती तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी। लेकिन यह जो मांगें रखी गई हैं यह बिलकुल अनुपयुक्त है। इन को रखते समय देश की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है। जिन सवालों पर आवश्यकता थी उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। ऐसी चीजों के लिए मांग की गई है जो देश की आवश्यकताओं से बिलकुल मेल नहीं खाती, इसीलिए मैं ऐसी मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Demand. I wish to refer to Demand for about Rs. 8.20 crores for the purpose of exporting sugar. The international prices of sugar are much lower than the price not only available in the country but also the cost of production in our country. So, for the purpose of export, this subsidy is being given by the Government to the exporters.

What is the reason for the country incurring these losses towards sugar exports? The

[Shri Umanath]

reason given by the Government is the national interest, namely, the earning of foreign exchange. How do they earn foreign exchange? My point is that this is a false reason. It is just an argument to cover up the real reason. Now, to earn Rs. 11 crores worth of foreign exchange, the Government are actually paying Rs. 19.64 crores. That means they are paying much more than the actual value of the foreign exchange. For that purpose, if you are ready to pay much more than the real value of the foreign exchange, why should you go on exporting sugar? The dollar is being sold inside the country; the sterling is being sold inside the country. The people, the big businessmen, are purchasing it. Why should you take all these efforts to export sugar and produce it at a higher price? I would suggest to the Government that for this Rs. 19.64 crores you can get a little more than Rs. 11 crores worth of foreign exchange inside our country itself without the pains of exports and other things.

In this country they have nationalised the banks. Let them take over this foreign exchange trade that is going on in our country in the private sector. Let them take it over in the public sector. That would serve the country and they can get the foreign exchange. That is not the real reason. The real reason is something different. The ECONOMIC TIMES of 14th August says :

"Serious efforts by the Government to export more sugar have also in their own way acted as a bullish factor."

That is the real reason. That is, by these exports, Government's effort at exports, the sugar prices in the country are going up. The real purpose of these exports is to see that the mill-owners get a higher price and to see that the mill-owners are enabled to have their hands on the pockets of the ordinary consumer. It is for this purpose of profiteering and helping the mill-owners that these exports are made and the country's money is being lost in the name of foreign exchange. Sir, this is also consistent with the Government's policy.

On the eve of August 15, Government cut down the release of monthly quota of sugar

in the market. Is it because there is not much of sugar demand so far as the public are concerned? Why have they cut down? The same ECONOMIC TIMES says :

"The estimate of the country's requirement of sugar is estimated at 3.25 to 3.50 lakh tonnes. There is a marked trend for more use of sugar in urban as well as rural areas."

When that is the position in the country, why should they cut down the monthly quota of sugar that is being released and that too as a present on the eve of Independence Day? The real reason there also is the same. The same ECONOMIC TIMES writes :

"There has been a sharp rise in the prices of sugar following a cut in the monthly quota, released for internal consumption. The rise since the announcement of the current quota in the third week of July is of the order of Rs. 160 per ton."

So the releases of sugar quota are also meant to raise the price of sugar so that the sugar magnates have their share of the loot. This question of subsidy is also consistent with the Government's policy of helping the sugar magnates and the Government is encouraging rise in prices when people are exactly getting sugar at a cheaper rate. That is with an eye on the coming elections. It is for the purpose of having a share in the loot of the mill-owners for the election fund. Since they cannot rely on the people, since they cannot rely on the democratic verdict of the electorate they have decided to depend on money and money alone. Previously, there was money plus people. Now, there are no people. So let us rely ourselves on money. That is the game behind it.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is money-grabbing.

SHRI UMANATH : Yes, it is money-grabbing.

Secondly, I come to the question of compensation provided after nationalisation of banks. Nationalisation of banks was meant to see that the big business groups do not use the depositors' money for the purpose of strengthening their own interest. It was meant

for the purpose that these deposits may be available for poorer sections and such other lower sections of the society. Have the Government changed their credit policy after the nationalisation of banks? They have not yet changed. The question is not whether these deposits are directed towards agricultural sector as such. The question is : whether the money is being diverted towards the lower sections of the agricultural sector. That is not being done. What is being done? Can they do it? They can definitely do it. For example, these banks can take over grain trade. They can build silos in groups of villages in rural parts and they can purchase the grain from the ordinary poor peasants who are in difficulties. Like that they can help the peasants. These banks can make advances to the lower sections of the peasantry and help them to cultivate and purchase their grain. In that way they can be protected. Banks can be used as an instrument for this purpose. That they have not done.

Finally, there is the question of representation. While constituting the boards for these nationalised Banks, the Government made a promise that representatives of employees also will find a place there. You will find after the interim boards are constituted, no representatives of employees are there. There are similar promises made. Take the Pay Commission. They assured the House that they will put in no employees' representative. No representative was put. No employees' representative is put in Bennett Coleman and Company. No employees' representative is there on that Board. But they are making various declarations. What for? Their attitude was revealed when this question was asked and at that time Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the Industries Development Minister. When it was asked did you not promise that the representative of the employee will be put on the Board of Bennett Coleman and Company he said, we did not say like that; my colleague Mr. Raghunatha Reddy said, we will consider doing that. They have considered and they have felt that it is not necessary. This is the position. Why should they make declarations, why should they make assurances? These declarations and these assurances are made as a facade for the new term that they have coined that they alone are the progressives

in the country and other sections are reactionaries. They use this as a facade and they continue to hold up to and carry on the old policy that they have been pursuing all along. Thank you.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands.

Sir, when the Budget was presented, many hon. Members raised grave doubts whether the economic policies adopted by the Government will result in the economy being revived or not. At that time I had mentioned that the Budget proposals will stimulate our economy, will stimulate the investment markets. I am happy to say that since then the investment market has improved considerably; prices of all the equities have gone up. And, Sir, over and above that, the very important thing is this, namely, the new capital issues which came into the market in the last few months were over-subscribed. This is a very healthy sign. The industrial activity which was all along slackening during the last two or three years has started reviving and new industries have started coming up.

Sir, last year, our industrial production rose by 7 per cent and we have to see that our industrial production also rises by more than 7 per cent during the course of this year, to meet the increasing demands of the consumers and the general public.

Therefore, I wish to submit that all efforts must be made to facilitate the setting up of new industries at a very speedy pace.

In this connection I wish to point out one thing and I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this particular point. Still there are many applications for granting of licences and for setting up of new industries which are being held up at several stages and particularly I wish to say that in Company Law Affairs Departments, very many applications are held up and their approach is negative and it takes a long time for them to get a clearance from them or any decision to be taken. And this has come in the way of setting up of new industries, for starting new industries.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know, Sir, on what Demand he is speaking ? Whatever the hon. Member is saying, does not come under any Demand. If it is his own Demand, it is all right.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I am speaking under industrial production, a subject in which you are more interested because if more industries are set up, more workers will be employed, whose interests you are representing here. That is the base of our economy; so you will understand my point.

Secondly, Sir, I wish to say this. The Monopolies Commission have put in certain provisions which are not realistic. They require amendments so that unnecessary delay is avoided in the matter of setting up of industries and more incentives are given and more benefit to the people. I suggest that whatever hurdles may be there in the way of setting up of industries should be removed; this should be considered by the Monopolies Commission; and all efforts should be made to see that our industrial production increases at a faster pace. We find that consumption is increasing. At present, there is shortage in many items, for instance, there is shortage of paper, tyres and tubes, chemicals, colours, industrial raw materials etc. Also the demand for scooters, tractors etc. is also increasing. I would, therefore, suggest that the establishment of new industries should be considered essential and the hurdles in the way of that should be removed.

For the last two months, the index number is going up. It requires to be checked, for otherwise it creates a vicious circle; the cost of living goes up and the demand goes up and there is rise in prices, and more production is required to meet the demand. The only way to increase production is to increase the agricultural production side by side with industrial production and create a buyers' market so that the rise in prices could be halted and the public could get some relief.

There is no clear-cut policy about the advances from the financial institutions for modernisation or for establishment of new industries, and many an application is held

up on account of this. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to give clear guidelines to the financial institutions so that they can disburse advances properly.

Regarding the public sector projects, there is room for improvement in their working. The most important is that management requires to be improved so that these public sector undertakings can contribute to the economy of the country.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : Just a month back, a delegation from West Bengal met the Prime Minister and requested her to take up a development project for the Sunderbans area of West Bengal. When Kaka Saheb Kalelkar was the chairman of the Backward Classes Commission, he said that the Sunderbans area which consisted of people of whom 60 per cent were.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think this was discussed yesterday on the West Bengal budget.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No provision has been made for that. He particularly said that this area should be developed, because out of the 22 lakhs of people, about 60 per cent belong to the Scheduled Castes and backward classes and tribals. Further, if that area is developed, over 11 per cent of the food deficit of West Bengal can be covered. That area being in the coastal region, now, the salinity of the water creates a lot of difficulties for intensive cultivation and other things. The people who come from the coastal areas of East Pakistan could also be rehabilitated there. About 3 lakhs of refugees can be rehabilitated there. Each and every time and this time also, the Prime Minister showed a lot of sympathy for the need to develop this area: previously, Shastriji and Panditji also assured us that the development of the Sunderbans area would be undertaken but I find that no provision has been made in the supplementary budget for that purpose and nothing has been said about that.

Recently, the West Bengal Government have planned out some sort of incentive to the

industrialists for expanding the industrial capacity there and also for fresh investment there, but that involves a lot of credit and also the question whether the Central Government will provide the loans or aid to the State Government. It is only if the Centre comes forward to help the State that expansion and also fresh investment in the industrial area of West Bengal can be made.

Recently there were certain disturbing news appearing in the press that on many occasions Ministers from different States like Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa and others visited West Bengal and taking advantage of the present law and order situation and uncertainty prevailing there, persuaded industrialists there to shift their industries to their States. A few days ago a Minister of Bihar made a statement in Patna that about 200 medium and small scale industries are to be shifted from West Bengal to Bihar.

There was also another disquieting report that some foreign industrialists wanted to invest money in West Bengal for developing certain industries, but that some important officers of the Central Government expressed their surprises at the move and asked them : 'What ? You are going to invest your money in W. Bengal where there is no law and order. How can you dare do it ?' They are reported to have replied : 'We know how to tackle the law and order problem. So far as we, industrialists are concerned, we see whether there is a market, whether raw materials are available and whether it will be possible to have production'.

These are disturbing reports. In this House, representatives of all parties have said that the real remedy for the ills ailing West Bengal lie not in handling only the law and order situation and creating a climate congenial for industrial investment and development, but for tackling the socio-economic malady afflicting the State industrial development is the *sin qua non*. As you know, the land in West Bengal is already saturated. Cultivators are moving to urban areas and unless they can be provided with work in industrial areas, no problem of W. Bengal can be solved.

I will ask two questions, one, whether

the Government of India are going to provide loan assistance to the State Government for the project recently made by that Government under President's rule for expansion of the industrial capacity and for giving incentives for fresh investment, and two, whether the Central Government will dissuade Ministers from other States from seducing industrialists of Calcutta to shift their industries from the State, thus adding fuel to the fire so far as the problems of West Bengal are concerned.

श्री क० नाठ तिवारी (वेतिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। चीनी मिलों के सम्बन्ध में आज हालत यह है कि 1970-71 का क्रशिग सीजन अक्टूबर नवम्बर से शुरू होने जा रहा है। नेशनलाइजेशन की जो बात चल रही है उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो शुगर मिल वाले हैं वह पेंसा नहीं दे रहे हैं और ईख को पेलने की तैयारी नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस साल इतना शुगरकेन लगा हुआ है कि 1970-71 में करीब 42 से 45 लाख टन शुगर होने की आशा है। पिछले साल का एक्सपोर्टेल्स यह है कि यू० पी० और बिहार में गन्ना इतना ज्यादा या कि शुगर मिलें उसको पेर न सकीं, जुलाई तक वह पेंसी रही लेकिन फिर भी यू० पी० में किसानों का गन्ना या तो खेतों में जला दिया गया या उसका नुकसान हो गया। इसलिए मैं कृषि मन्त्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे बहुत जल्द चीनी मिल वालों को बुलायें और उनको आश्वासन दें कि वे लोग मिलों को तैयार करें जिस से कि समय पर वे पिराई शुरू कर सकें और किसानों को कोई तकलीफ न हो।

जहाँ तक नेशनलाइजेशन की बात है, जब श्री जगजीवन राम जी खाद्य मन्त्री थे तो उन्होंने एलान किया था कि वे एक कमीशन बनायेंगे जो इस बात की जांच करेगा कि शुगर मिलें जो कि अब करीब करीब सड़ चुकी हैं, उनको लिया जाय या न लिया जाय, उनको नेशनलाइज किया जाये या न किया जाये। वरना फिर आप पब्लिक को टंक्स करें और फिर उस पब्लिक

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

मनी को निकाल करके कम्पेन्सेशन में दे दें और उसके बदले में सभी हुई चीज ले लें तो उससे सरकार की बदनामी भी होगी और शुगर का प्रोडक्शन भी नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसलिए जो कमीशन का वायदा किया गया था उस कमीशन को जल्द से जल्द बहाल किया जाये जोकि हर पहले पर विचार करके सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और किर उसके बाद यह तय किया जाय कि शुगर मिलों को नेशनलाईज किया जाय या न किया जाय।

जहाँ तक नेशनलाईजेशन का सवाल है, पब्लिक सेक्टर में इन्डस्ट्री के होने का सवाल है मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम शुरू न किया जाय या इन चीजों को न लिया जाय लेकिन मैं एक बात के खिलाफ जहर हूँ। आज पब्लिक सेक्टर का मैनेजमेंट इतना खराब है कि जितनी भी इन्डस्ट्रीज उसमें हैं वह बहुतायत में नुकसान में ही चलती हैं। इसलिए जो इन्डस्ट्रीज हमने पहले से ले रखी हैं जब तक उनका ठीक से प्रबन्ध न करें, जब तक प्रोफिट में रन न करें तब तक हम दूसरी और इन्डस्ट्रीज को लेने की कोशिश न करें। गांधीजी ने कहा था कि उतना ही खाओ जितना पचा सको। इतना न खाओ की डायरिया या बोमिटिंग हो जाये। उतना ही खायें जितना कि हजम हो सके। अभी दुर्गापुर की रिपोर्ट है कि 50 करोड़ का नुकसान होता है और इसी तरह से दूसरी इन्डस्ट्रीज में होता है। अब इस इन्डस्ट्री को लेकर और नुकसान उठायें, यह बात उचित नहीं होगी। उसके बाद कम्पेन्सेशन देने के लिये पब्लिक पर टैक्स लगाना पड़ेगा, वह भी उचित नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी उस कमीशन को बहाल किया जाय।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am surprised to see that in these Supplementary Demands

there is no provision made for the grant of interim relief. They have asked the Pay Commission to submit report next month. When it is submitted, it should be implemented. So, I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten the House why this has been omitted.

Secondly, I absolutely oppose Shri K. M. Tiwary's proposal. The sugar industry should be nationalised in U.P., and no amount of pressure either by Shri K. N. Tiwary or the sugar magnates should be allowed to stand in the way.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहाल तो अपनी ओपीनियन देता है। इसलिए यह उस पर एसपर्शन करना कहाँ तक उचित है कि प्रेसर डाल रहे हैं? On the contrary, it is he and his party who are pressing the Government, not I.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Several points have been raised by hon. Members regarding some of the Demands that we have placed before the House.

Shri Amin raised the point regarding the composition of the interim Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks. First of all, may I say, that the majority of directors in these interim Boards are non-officials? Secondly, as hon. Members might remember, the nationalisation Act itself contemplates a scheme on the basis of which the Boards of Directors will be formed. That scheme is under formulation and after formulation will be presented to the House. After both the House have had the opportunity of giving their suggestions on that scheme, we shall constitute the regular Boards of Directors for the nationalised banks which we expect would consist of 50 to 60 members. I can assure the hon. Members that these Boards will surely include a representative of the employees. This is the assurance that I want to give here. There is no difficulty in our mind about it, and I am not saying that we will consider it, we will think about it etc. I can assure you that it is our intention, and it is our decision, that

there should be a Director to represent the employees of the banks. (*Interruption*)

बगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं हिन्दी में जवाब दे सकता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

15 hrs.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : For the facility of other Members, I may say that this scheme which has been devised in the nationalisation Act is under preparation. As soon as it is prepared we want to bring it before Parliament, and we expect to bring it before the next session of Parliament. When it comes here, we would expect hon. Members of this House to give their suggestions regarding it so that if there is any lacuna or any shortcoming in the scheme, we shall try and make it better. After that, in pursuance of that, we shall have a regular Board of Directors constituted, and those regular Boards of Directors will replace these interim Boards that we have formed, because we do not want only the Custodians to run the nationalised banks. We wanted in the meantime also certain directions to be given, certain work to be done, and that is why these interim boards have been formed. We are now proceeding with all possible expedition to complete this process which has been laid down in the Act itself.

Shri Umanath also mentioned incidentally about the inclusion of a labour representative in the Pay Commission. This is a commitment that this Government has made. Here also, there is no question of "thinking or consideration" which he mentioned. It is the definite commitment by the Government of India that we want a labour representative in the Pay Commission. The only stipulation was that it should be free from labour politics. We want a consensus to emerge for a particular name or any name. If we have any name we will definitely put that person in the Pay Commission. But, in spite of the fact that the hon. Labour Minister held consultations with the various State Union leaders, it has not been so far possible to arrive at a common name which would be put in the Pay Commission, and that is why the labour representative has not been

appointed to the Pay Commission. But the Government has made the promise and we are still making attempts to do so and we stand by that compromise. Mr. Umanath need not draw the conclusion that the Minister just made a promise to satisfy some Members. We believe that it will be useful to have a labour representative in the Pay Commission and, therefore, we are still ourselves trying to see that something of that kind is done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Keep the vacancy.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have kept the vacancy. That vacancy is still on. Now, Mr. Umanath also mentioned about the loans to the neglected sector. This is a thing which is worrying us most. As we know, so far, most of the scheduled banks were in the private hands and these sectors were completely neglected. After we took over, you know of the difficulties that arose in the court cases and many things like that. But in spite of the loss of time, we have taken steps to see that the neglected sections of society do get the land. Mr. Umanath was at pains to say that the agricultural sector is getting the loans but that only the bigger landlords are getting the loans. It is not so. It may be that some of the bigger landlords may also get some loan, but the small farmers will also get loans, we have seen to it and we intend to do this; that the small farmers, the small self-employed person does get the loan that he needs, even for security purposes, because one of the greatest hurdles in our way was the concept of creditworthiness. Those people who had money or property were taken to be creditworthy and those needed are really very competent and really needed the money and who could improve their lot with the help of the public sector banks could not provide enough security or enough guarantee for the loans to be given. That is why there was the danger that they may not get the loan. For this, we have devised a system by which there would be a guarantee company which will give the guarantee and the credit that will be given to them would be covered to the extent of at least 75 per cent. We are also thinking of various other ways by which we can solve the difficulties

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

coming in the way. Since this is a completely new experiment and we cannot play with the depositors' money in the bank, I assure the House that whatever we do to help the under-privileged sections of our society, our effort will be to see that not a single pie of the nationalised banks is wasted or put to unnecessary risk. But we will see that the neglected sections get priority over every other sector.

Hon. Members must have read in the papers about the meeting of the custodians. We discussed in that meeting whether bank credit could be made available to the neglected sector at a smaller rate of interest and this loss could be made good by increasing the rate of interest for such sectors which could afford to pay a little more for this purpose. An agreement in principle was reached there that this could be considered. We are considering how to implement it. We are in an advanced stage of thinking but it will take a little time before we can finalise the entire scheme.

I wonder wherefrom Mr. Umanath gets his figures about sugar mills and sugar export.

SHRI UMANATH : They are from your book,

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is not from our book; it is probably from your red book !

SHRI UMANATH : The red book does not contain figures about sugar export; it only contains tactics for eliminating big business.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Only 7·5 per cent of our total sugar production is exported. Mr. Umanath was wanting to make a case as if we are spending public money and trying to fatten the sugar mill owners by the subsidy we give. It is completely untrue. We know the conditions under which the sugar export scheme was started. It is really earning us good foreign exchange and that is the only purpose for which it is being done. Our purpose is not to help the sugar magnates. I would emphatically deny

the allegation that we are doing this only to help them.

About public sector undertakings, I was really surprised that our veteran revolutionary friend, Mr. Kamal Nath Tiwary should make a reference of this kind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is a counter-revolutionary.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : No; he is one of our respected revolutionary leaders. He is honest, upright and still a revolutionary. He says what he feels and does not mince words as many others do. I want to put the record straight.

First of all, what Shri Tiwary said was that most of the public sector undertakings were making losses. This, with all respect to him, is not correct, most of the public sector undertakings are making profits. I am not saying that public sector undertakings are meant for making profits, but incidentally it happens to be that Most of the public sector undertakings that are running in our country are making profit. But if you see their overall performance, there is a loss. That loss is because a few of the public sector undertakings are undergoing heavy losses because of some reasons—political, economic, non-economic or whatever it is; I am not going into that because that is not the subject under debate. Of the 85 or 86 undertakings that are working under the Government of India, a majority of them is making very good profit; their performance is very good. Therefore, I do not think that there should be any slackening of creating public sector undertakings and taking more and more under public sector production. As a matter of fact, it is our firm resolve to give a strong fillip and impetus to the growth of the public sector in the country. More and more trade, commerce and industry will have to come under the public sector. We are not going to be deterred merely by losses that might be made here and there. It is wrong to say that we have not been able to digest what we have taken. We have not only digested properly what we have taken but we have also assimilated it properly. It is really doing a lot of good to the nation's

health. Therefore, we are determined to follow that particular policy.

The same thing applies to the Cotton Corporation. It has been set up in the national interest. I do not want to cast any aspersion on anybody but I think that only those people, who have made undue profits and were taking undue advantage in exports and imports by manipulations, are worried because of the setting up of the Cotton Corporation. The decision that has been taken to set up the Cotton Corporation is in the best interest of the country and there is no question of that decision being changed.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN (Visakhapatnam) : The attitude of the banks, after nationalisation, must change. In this connection I wrote a letter to the Finance Minister also. At the taluk centre there is a State Bank branch. Two businessmen living four miles away applied for a loan. The Bank Manager said that he had no time to go and see whether their business was all right, whether they had property and whether there was security or not. They said that they would hire a taxi so that he could go there but he said that he could not go in their taxi and he had no car of his own. Therefore, he rejected the loan application. What is the consequence of this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the question ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN : The question is whether he has instructed the bank managers to change their attitude.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I do admit that the private sector tendency still continues in certain banks.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN : It is the State Bank.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We will take note of his complaint. We are doing our best to see that these defects, wherever they are found, are removed.

SHRI UMANATH : The hon. Minister said that my figures were not correct. I took these figures from the report that has been

given to us with regard to this discussion. It clearly says :—

"These exports are expected to yield foreign exchange valuing about Rs. 11 crores. The total loss on the export of sugar (1'06 lakh tonnes) is expected to be Rs. 8'64 crores."

So, Rs. 11 crores + Rs. 8'64 crores = Rs. 19'64 crores. I said that to purchase Rs. 11 crores worth of foreign exchange, you are spending Rs. 19'64 crores. These are the figures from this—unless it is a red book—which you have supplied us.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I did not question those figures; I questioned only the percentage of sugar export.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Are you going in for the nationalisation of black market in exports and imports ?

SHRI UMANATH : You have not replied to the point about the private sector and the public sector.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We do not want to nationalise the black market.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Many Members in this House wanted to know why a provision for interim relief to Central Government employees has not been made. He has not replied to that. Is the hon. Minister going to say something about it ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This particular question has been referred to the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission has received over 500 memoranda regarding interim relief from various bodies including those which are represented by my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Now, the Pay Commission has been asked to give their considered opinion about it and they are going into all those things. It should be nobody's case that either the Pay Commission or the Government of India, without realising the implications or without going into the merits and demerits of the question, should in an *Ad Hoc* manner say something which might be wrong to do and

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

which might mean a little less interim relief than actually what is due to the employees.

SHRI UMANATH : We wanted it to be negotiated with the unions.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We want to be fair to our employees. We want to consider their view points. They have presented their view points to the Pay Commission. The Commission has given priority to that and they are considering the whole matter.

As the hon. Members might have noted, we have also requested the Pay Commission to indicate a date from which this particular recommendation of theirs in regard to interim relief will come into effect. That is to say, the date on which they announce their recommendations is not the crucial date. They might announce their recommendations in 15 days or 10 days or 20 days or whatever time they may take to consider the matter. They can say that this interim relief should be given to the employees from a particular date which might be a retrospective date. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to be patient and to give time to the Pay Commission. They have given priority to it and they are considering the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why a provision has not been made here ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am coming to that. As soon as the Pay Commission makes their recommendations and the Government takes a decision, we shall make a provision for it and, if necessary, we will come before the House with another supplementary demand. Because a provision has not been included here, that does not mean that interim relief will be denied to the employees. The hon. Members need not have any fear in their minds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, shall I put all the cut motions together ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : There are cut motions in my name. I would like to say something on them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should

have taken an opportunity earlier. You can ask a question if you want.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My first cut motion relates to the Fisheries Department. They have a plan for increasing the fish catch by improving harbours and increasing mechanised operations. In this connection, I have particularly mentioned about Malpe that they have failed even to sanction a project for which Yugoslav Government has made an offer. This is the kind of speed with which the Ministry of Food and Agriculture deals with the question of fisheries. It is well known that not even 5 per cent of the fish in the sea, within 5 miles of the coast, is being caught. This provision is a mockery...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It should not take the form of a discussion now after the Minister has replied to it. You should have taken an opportunity before he replied to it. That is not the procedure. You should not make a speech. You can only put a question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What are they going to do to expedite the fishery programme when there is so much fish in the sea and it is not caught ? What are they doing to expedite the construction of the Malpe fishing harbour ?

Secondly, there is a milk project. This milk project is confined to only four big cities and the areas around them. Is it fair to the other areas that you give them to Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay ? Milk is wanted everywhere. It is wanted more in places where the income of the people is low. If there is any justice in a scheme like this where you are drawing assistance to the scheme from abroad, you should apply it to all major cities and the surrounding areas.

I come to the export of sugar. I need not say much because already much has been said. I would only like to say this: My friends make a mistake that only the sugar industry is benefited by exports or prices. The sugar-cane growers are also benefited. It is a mistake to think that when there is an industry, it benefits itself without benefiting those who produce the raw material.

I come to the creation of a State Development Authority to do personalised packing service. Have you got enough of personalised packing? You want a State organisation. Why do you want this State organization to incr ease your bureaucracy?

Fourthly, I come to the necessity of holding an international trade fair which is estimated to cost Rs. 3 crores and to invite people from all over the world and all over the country and increase the demand on our short supply of food and other materials. Is this the proper time to have an international fair when your prices are rocketing? You should have waited for some time. Nobody is going to buy our things when our prices are so high. On the other hand, it will add to inflation. Could you not think of a better time, sometime when you have control on inflation?

Then, price control of cars. You know the history very well. When you imposed on cars a controlled price and you went to the court, the court dismissed it and asked you to do it properly through a tribunal. What is this Government—a Government of a continent to say that when it has fixed the prices, they are changed. Meanwhile, so many people are made to pay deposits. Why should you not function as a Government of a continent and not like a Panchayat, making decisions which are thrown out by the Supreme Court?

Then I come to Calcutta port. Calcutta port has been reduced from the first position to the sixth position in the country. Something must be done to make that port work. There was a complaint this morning that shipping has been done from Kandla. Quite true. Shipping has been done from Kandla, because you have mismanaged the Calcutta port which is your port, which is a central liability.

Losses to the exchequer by taking over the private sector—my friend is going to tell you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to allow him any discussion on a cut motion.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This is an instance where the Minister is so extravagant about

inflation in the public sector. This is an instance here of a factory you take over in 1969 which has cost the Government Rs. 2 crores. Whose money is it with which you take over a factory and make the tax-payer pay Rs. 2 crores and call it public enterprise and call it socialism?

Resumption of cotton trade—about Rs. 700 crores. The Minister said that it is very good for the country to assume this trade. May I inquire from him.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, after I have replied, the hon. Member is raising these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I am trying to do. I have drawn the attention of Mr. Lobo Prabhu. He is a respected and knowledgeable member of the House. I have drawn his attention to it. What can I do? I have only asked you to put questions. If knowledgeable and honble members like you do not co-operate with the Chair, how do you expect the Chair to run the House?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have given a cut motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know, but there are certain procedures.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am only going to ask the Minister to explain why he hopes that the trade in cotton will be a success when the trade in food is such a colossal failure and has only succeeded in raising the prices and wasting foodstuffs and feeding them to the rats in their reserves.

The next point that I wish to refer is about the feeder roads to the national highways. You are making a provision for national highways, but all this will have no meaning unless you have the feeder roads. I have been stressing this point again and again that these feeder roads are very important for the villagers and without that this will be of no benefit to the country.

And now I come to the nationalisation of banks. Are you really benefiting the people by nationalisation of banks? The rate on advances have been raised from the maximum

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

of 9 1/2 per cent to a minimum of 12 per cent now. Is this the way of serving the interests of the people of India? I do not know what justification is there for nationalisation when you have increased the rate on advances from 9 1/2 per cent maximum to 12 per cent, minimum.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Most of the points have already been covered. I know Mr. Lobo Prabhu's mind and ideas are fixed and I would make no attempt to change them. Certain local matters were mentioned by him and I think it would be only fair if I say a few words about them. About the Malpe port, the Mysore Government took up this question with us and it is under consideration. Nothing has been finalised, and about the Yugoslav Government making certain proposals, I can say, they did not make any firm proposals to the Government of India so far, but we are discussing this matter still with the Mysore Government.

One point was made by Shri Janeshwar Misra about Prime Minister's tours. This matter was explained so often and yet some hon. Members keep on saying that particular point. There are statutory duties to be performed by the State Governments and the security and traffic control arrangements and many other things are involved. This has to be done whether X or Y or Z happens to be the Prime Minister or whether it is unfortunately Mr. Janeshwar Misra who happens to be the Prime Minister. Even then these expenditures will have to be incurred. (Interruptions)

Personally speaking, I can say there is no additional expenditure involved than what would be the expenditure for any of the ordinary Ministers of the Central Government or State Government. For the Prime Minister whoever happens to be the Prime Minister, certain security arrangements will have to be made and certain expenditure will have to be incurred and it is very unfair to say that all this is a waste of public money and all that. There is no wastage of public money.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : एक गरीब मुल्क के प्रधान मंत्री पर इतना बड़ा खर्च क्रियनल केर्ट है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the Cut Motions to the vote of the House.....

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Goddha) : *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Himatsingka, you have been in this Parliament much longer than I have been, this is not the stage.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I want to ask a question.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे भी मौका दीजिए। आपने श्री लोबो प्रभु को मौका दिया है। मापदंड एक होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are now at the stage of putting the Cut Motions to the vote of the House. Mr. Himatsingka, you have not submitted any Cut Motion. The stage of asking questions is over. Tell me honestly, whether it is the procedure of the House, whether we can permit any Member to ask a question at the stage of voting on cut motions...

SHRI HIMATSINGKA *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have been more alert at that stage. If you are not alert, I cannot now violate the rules. When the Minister got up to reply, you might have said, I want to put question. You have not done that. You could have very well pointed out to me that you wanted to speak.

But the hon. Member had never even indicated that he wanted to speak. Anyway, for some reason or the other, he was not alert enough. And now he wants me to go all over the whole thing and turn the rules upside down. This is not fair. I would request him to kindly co-operate with the Chair.

I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the

third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1971 in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 30, 33, 35, 66, 70, 78, 100, 108, 111, 112, 114, 117 and 127."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL*, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and apopropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and apopropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and apopropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71 be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and

appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71 be taken into consideration."

Shri Ram Avatar Shastri has sent a notice that he would like to make some observations on the Appropriation Bill. Under the rules, only those who have given notice for it can make observations. I shall give 5 minutes to Shri Ram Avatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन मांगों पर यहाँ हम विचार कर रहे हैं उनके सिलसिले में मुझे एक दो बातें कहनी हैं। पहली बात में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के कई राज्यों में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है जिस की चर्चा कई सदयों ने की। लेकिन मैं उसकी विशेषरूप से इसलिए चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न सूखा-पीड़ित राज्यों के सिलसिले में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई बात या मांग यहाँ पेश नहीं की थी और अभी इस बात की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि हमारे बिहार के अन्दर, पश्चिमी बंगाल के अन्दर, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर, राजस्थान के अन्दर, आनंद्र प्रदेश के अन्दर और इसी तरीके से और कई राज्य हैं जहाँ भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है। यह सूखा हर साल हमारे देश के किसी न किसी कोने में पड़ा करता है जिसका मुकाबिला राज्य सरकारों को भी करना पड़ता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी करना पड़ता है। मैंने आज ही के अखबार में पढ़ा कि बिहार सरकार के राजस्व मंत्री ने यह एलान किया है कि बिहार प्रदेश के 65 लाख लोग 70 ब्लाकों के अन्दर सूखे के चंगुल में फंसे हुए हैं और 65 लाख लोग राज्यों के सभी भागों में फंसे हुए हैं। पटना जिला, गया जिला, दक्षिणी मुंगेर, दक्षिणी भागलपुर, जिला शाहबाद, पलामू, सहरसा, हजारी बाग और संधाल परगना जिलों की 80-90 प्रतिशत फसल बिलकुल सूख गई, जुलास गई पानी न रहने की वजह से। तो ऐसी

*Published in the Gazette of India. Extra ordinary Part II, section 2 dated 26. 8. 70.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

भयावह स्थिति है और आप जानते हैं दो तीन साल पहले बिहार को बहुत ही बुरे दिन देखने पढ़े थे और बहुत ही बड़े पैमाने पर अकाल वहां आया था। फिर ठीक दो साल के बाद वहां ऐसी ही स्थिति होने जा रही है। इसी तरह से मैंने बताया राजस्थान में कितने ही लोग मर चुके। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। पश्चिमी बंगाल के पुरुलिया जिले के बारे में कल चर्चा हुई। तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारे देश में सूखे की स्थिति बहुत ही भयंकर है। इससे अगर आप लड़ाना चाहते हैं और मैं जानता हूँ कि आप लड़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन जिस तरीके से आप बोलते हैं, या जिस तरीके से आप ने व्यवस्था की है इस बजट में उस से ऐसा लगता है कि उससे लड़ने के लिए आप अपने पास अस्ल-शस्त्र पूरा इकट्ठा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। तो मैं यही निवेदन करूँगा कि जहां जहां भी सूखे की स्थिति है वहां फौरन आप सहायता पहुँचाइए। इस बात की प्रतिक्षा मत कीजिए कि राज्य सरकार आप से निवेदन करेगी यह तो उनका कर्तव्य है, वह निवेदन करेंगे ही क्योंकि आप उन राज्यों से सारा टैक्स वसूल कर लाते हैं तो वह तो मांगेंगे ही कि हमारी मदद कीजिए। लेकिन आप जब यह समझते हैं कि इतनी भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है तो आप को बिना मांगे हुए उनकी सहायता करनी चाहिए। आप अपनी तरफ से उनको सहायता भेजिए ताकि वहां की जनता भूख से मरने न पाए और उनको समय पर रिलीफ पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था हो सके।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इंटरिम रिलीफ के बारे में। आप उसका जवाब दे चुके हैं। उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहता है। लेकिन जिस समय यह पे कमीशन बना था उस समय पे कमीशन ने इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि जो भी केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों के जो भी संगठन हैं वे रेकग्नाइज्ड होंगे या अनरेकग्नाइज्ड होंगे या कोई व्यक्ति भी चाहे तो वह भी, सब लोग

मेमोरेंडम भेज सकते हैं। उनकी बातें हम सुनेंगे, तो इससे उन लोगों को भरोसा हुआ था। जो ट्रेड यूनियनों में काम करते हैं, और जो खास तौर से उन ट्रेड यूनियनों में काम करते हैं जिनको सरकार मान्यता नहीं देती, वह रेलवे के अन्दर होंगे या और कहीं हों, तो यह उम्मीद जरूर बंधी थी कि इन तमाम लोगों की बातें सुनेंगे और द्वितीय पे कमीशन के जमाने की बातें दोहराई नहीं जायेंगी यानी केवल रेकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स की बातें ही नहीं सुनी जाएंगी बल्कि अन-रेकग्नाइज्ड यूनियनों की बातें भी और जो व्यक्ति ट्रेड यूनियनों में काम करते हैं, उनकी बातें भी सुनेंगे। तो आपने उनका मेमोरेंडम तो ले लिया। लेकिन आज मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि पे कमीशन के लोग बातचीत करता चाहते हैं केवल मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के लोगों से और आज शायद उन्होंने बातचीत प्रारम्भ भी की है, लेकिन यह सुनकर ताज्जुब हुआ कि केवल रेकग्नाइज्ड यूनियनों से वह बात कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under the rules only those points which had not been covered in the main debate can be raised at this stage.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस रूल को समझते हुए मैं बोल रहा हूँ। यह बात किसी ने नहीं कही।

तो आज मालूम हुआ कि वह केवल रेकग्नाइज्ड यूनियनों को ही बुला रहे हैं। लेकिन कई ऐसी अनरेकग्नाइज्ड यूनियनें हैं जो रेकग्नाइज्ड यूनियनों से ज्यादा पावरफुल हैं, उनके पीछे ज्यादा एम्प्लाईज चलते हैं, ऐसी यूनियनों के लोगों से वह बात नहीं करना चाहते, नार्दन रेलवे बैंकसंघ यूनियन, आल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोशिएशन, इंडियन रेलवे लोको मेकेनिक स्टाफ एसोशिएशन, आल इंडिया रेलवे रनिंग स्टाफ एसोशिएशन, आल इंडिया रेलवे भिन्नस्टीरियल स्टाफ एसोशिएशन आदि। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इन तमाम लोगों की बातें सुनें और किर जो करना हो वह करें। यह जो बात मैं कह रहा हूँ वह अगर गलत हो तो आप एलान कीजिए कि

यह बात गलत है और वह इन तमाम लोगों की बात सुनेंगे। अगर यह बात सही है तो मैं कहूँगा कि इस प्रकार का डिस्ट्रिमिनेशन पे कमीशन के एलान के बाद क्यों किया जा रहा है जब उन्होंने कहा था कि हम सब की बात सुनेंगे सबका मेमो-रेंडम लेंगे और मेमोरेंडम उन्होंने दिया, तो हम चाहेंगे कि उन की सबकी बात भी सुन लें।

ओ विद्या चरण शुक्ल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पहला सवाल उठाया, वह विहार के पूर्वी जिलों में फैल रही सूखे की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में था तथा उन्होंने कहा की हम ने उसके लिए पैसे का इन्तजाम नहीं किया है। माननीय सदस्य शायद भूल गये कि हम लोगों ने पिछले मार्च-अप्रैल में जो अपना राष्ट्रीय बजट पास किया था, उसमें इसके लिए प्रावधान कर लिया गया था। इस तरह की जो भी राष्ट्रीय आपत्तियां आती हैं उन के लिए हमने 50 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा रुपयों का प्रावधान कर लिया था तथा उसके लिये यहाँ पर दोबारा प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इन सब चीजों को देखकर जैसी आवश्यकता होगी, उस प्रावधान के अन्तर्गत हम इन्तजामात कर सकते हैं। तथा इसके लिए आपको चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसके लिए हम लोग अच्छी तरह से देखभाल करेंगे।

दूसरा प्रश्न उन्होंने वेतन आयोग के सम्बन्ध में उठाया जैसा माननीय सदस्य स्वयं जानते हैं कि वेतन आयोग ने इन्टरिम रिलीफ के बारे में जो भी मेमोरेंडम या चिट्ठी-पत्री उनको मिली, चाहे वे रिकाग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्ज के द्वारा उन को दी गई या अनरिक्यानाइज्ड यूनियन्ज के द्वारा दी गई या किसी व्यक्ति की तरफ से दी गई, सबको लिया और सब के बारे में ध्यान किया; अब जहाँ तक बुलाने का प्रश्न है, हम वेतन आयोग को किसी तरह की आज्ञा नहीं दे सकते कि वह किस को बुलाये या किस को न बुलाये। यह उनकी मर्जी है कि जिस को चाहे उनको बुलाकर उन की बात को सुनें। जिसको वे

समझते हैं कि उन की बात सुनने से फायदा होगा, उस को बुलाते हैं, जिसकी बात सुनने से, उनके विवेक के अनुसार, कोई फायदा नजर नहीं आता है, उसको नहीं बुलाने हैं। जिस तरह से जवाइन्ट सिलैक्ट कमटी के सामने बहुत से मेमो-रेण्डम आते हैं और कमटी तय करती है कि किसको बुलाना है, किस को नहीं बुलाना है, उसी तरह से वेतन आयोग अपने में एक स्वतंत्र आयोग है, सरकार की तरफ से हम उन को कोई निर्देश नहीं दे सकते हैं कि वे किस को बुलायें और किस को न बुलायें। जिस को भी वे बुलाना चाहें, उस के लिये वे स्वतंत्र हैं। लेकिन मैं अधिकृत रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वेतन आयोग अगर किसी को बुलाना चाहे तो उस के लिये हम कोई मानाही नहीं करते हैं। जिसको चाहें बुलायें, जिस कोना चाहें न बुलायें, यह उन के विवेक पर आधारित है, हम उन से कुछ भी कहने के लिए तंयार नहीं हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

—
*DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT (RAILWAYS), 1970-71

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demand for Grant in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1970-71, for which two hours, have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions which they would like to move.

Demand No. 2-MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum [not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure.'"

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Working of survey works as explained in notes and its drawbacks. (1)]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Re. 1.

[Time allowed for completion of the survey of Apta-Mangalore line. (2)]

SHRI YASAHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH (Bhind) : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Non-repair of narrow gauge railway lines. (3)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct broad gauge railway line on Gwalior-Bhind-Etawah section. (4)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to convert Gwalior-Bhind, Gwalior-Shivpuri, Gwalior-Sheopur narrow gauge lines on Central Railway into broad gauge lines. (5)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a new railway line from Dattia to Arah *via* Lahar. (6)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in the construction of Gunnar-Massi railway line. (7)]

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct over-bridges on the Link Road, Meharauli Road and Jail Road in the Union territory of Delhi. (8)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for survey to construct a new railway line from Bihta to Jahanabad via Vikram-Paliganj, Arval and Kurtha on the Eastern Railway. (12)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for survey to construct a new railway line from Jahanabad to Rajgir via Ekgar Sarai on the Eastern Railway. (13)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for survey to construct a new railway line from Rajgir to Gaya Railway Stations. (14)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a new railway line from Danapur Railway Station to Dehri-

on-Sone along with the banks of the river. (15)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for electrification from Mughal Sarai to Asansol via Patna. (16)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to double the railway line between Patna to Gaya on the Eastern Railway. (17)]

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gaadi) : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Rs 1.

[Failure to construct broad gauge line by extending the present line from Jogighopa to Gauhati and to Dibrugarh on the south bank of the Brahmaputra in the N. F. Railway. (18)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not Exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to construct broad gauge line from Fakiragram to Dhubri in the N. F. Railway. (19)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Both the Demands and the cut motion are now before the House. Hon. Members who have moved cut motions may take the opportunity of speaking on the cut motions also, rather than speaking at the stage of voting on the cut motions.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA (Mangalore) : The Supplementary Demand presented to the House relates to the Budget heads 2, 3, 5, 8 and 14. I propose to confine myself to the general aspects of these Budget heads. By way of elucidation, I would like to make a few preliminary observations.

The hon. Railway Minister was pleased to announce in this very House a Eleven Point Programme, and subsequently he has also supplied Members with certain materials and drawn the attention of Members to certain salient features of the railway administration.

I support the Minister in the steps that he has formulated for improving the working of the railway system in this country, and while doing so, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in his efforts to improve the railway administration, he has missed the most important aspects of railway working. His 11-point programme generally relates to passenger amenities and passenger traffic. No doubt, passenger traffic and amenities and such other allied matters are important.

15'46 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

But as regards the railway revenues, the important aspect of the railway revenue receipt relates to the goods traffic. I would request the hon. Minister to say whether he has got this point examined and analysed properly. The goods traffic earnings are two-thirds of the total railway earnings, the other one-third coming from the passenger traffic.

The two-thirds revenue which is a very important share, is derived from out of 210 million tonnes of goods traffic on the whole, and if one would analyse the 210 million tonnes of goods traffic, one would realise the fact that 110 million tonnes of this goods traffic relate to bulk goods traffic such as coal, iron ore, common salt and a variety of other bulk commodities, totalling to a

figure of 110 million tonnes, which in fact are not the real source of revenue-earning goods traffic. These are all goods traffic which are handled almost at cost or at a marginal rate of profit. 40 million tonnes of goods traffic relate to non-revenue traffic; that is, they do not bring in revenue at all. The railway's own goods traffic are railway coal, materials that are to be moved, the ballast; stones and a variety of other things which total a figure of 40 million tonnes. So, 150 million tonnes of goods traffic from out of 210 million tonnes really and in fact do not bring substantial revenue receipts to the railway earnings. What is left is about 60 million tonnes. This 60 million tonnes is the crucial area to which the railway's attention will have to be pressed, and the railways will have to take good care of this 60 million tonnes, which represents the high-rated traffic.

As I understand, in this period, during this financial year, the railways have already lost three million tonnes of this traffic. It is open for the Minister to correct me, but my information is that the drop in goods traffic has happened in this 60 million tonnes range, the high-rated goods traffic. In his anxiety to do ever so many things, whether it is 11 points or 21 points, it is immaterial—the point is whether his attention has been drawn to this aspect of the question, whether he has geared the railway administration to handle more of this high-rated goods traffic. That is the point that I am making now.

As regards goods traffic, I understand that most of the electrical locos have failed. Most of these engines came very recently from the Chittaranjan Loco Works—CLW—and particularly in the South-Eastern Railway, there has been a very large number of electrical loco failures, with the result that steam engines have had to be pressed into service, and the railways have lost a substantial quantity of goods traffic during this very short period in this sector and also elsewhere.

It is a point for careful examination by the minister and he should find out the reason for such large-scale failure of the electric

locos. I understand CLW is now committed to produce at the rate of 75 to 80 locos per month, both electric and EMUs as well as diesel shunters. I do not have the break-up with me now. They have a heavy commitment for manufacturing and supplying locos to railways and other users. In the Steel Ministry, my experience was that whenever we wanted diesel shunters; though the CLW promised to make deliveries, they were never able to cater to our requirements. So also the port authorities. The CLW follows a dog in the manager policy. It does not allow others to import these locos nor does it produce them to meet the requirements of the commercial and other industrial activities. The minister should look into the working of the CLW and find out the reasons for the large scale failure of the locos and also the failure to produce sufficient locos to meet the requirements of railways and other users.

It has to be carefully looked into as to why goods traffic has come down. I understand even the passenger traffic has not come up to expectations during this period, though it is true that this is the slack period of the year. I hope the railways will take adequate measures to improve the working of the railways to general and also pay particular attention to the goods traffic and make up the earnings, so that the Railway Minister will not be in the unenviable position of coming to the House for an increase in fares and freights in the next budget.

Supplementary Demand No. 2 is for a small amount but it covers various items like RDSO, training, staff college, etc. The railways have, I understand, now evolved a unique procedure of officer-training. If I am wrong, I would request the minister to correct me. It would appear that there is an institution in Delhi called Nature Cure Corporation and the first batch of 30 railway officers are to be deputed to this Corporation for an eight-day course in personnel management. The railways have their staff college at Baroda which is a full-fledged training college for imparting training in all aspects of railway administration. But now it is proposed that 30 selected officers are to be subjected to an eight-day course in this institution which is run by an eminent person called Miss Waswani !

I do not know about the competence of this highly respected person of the institution which is supposed to impart such training and which, I understand, is functioning under the auspices of Servants of God Society.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Why are you opposed to God ?

SHRI C. M. POONCHA : I would like to be corrected but I understand that this Nature Cure Corporation is also offering consultancy service. For the present training programme the fees that is to be charged, I understand, is Rs. 1,000 per officer for an eight-day course. 30 officers are likely to get the training under this scheme in the first week of December for a week. I do not know how far it is true but later on this organisation is to afford consultancy services and that their services are likely to be engaged by the railway administration for a consideration of Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs *per annum* for a period of ten years, to give consultancy service assistance for the stores department of the Railways in the matter of maintaining their inventory control. I am sure, the administration would have taken all care to verify the competency of an organisation of this kind to extend its consultancy service in vital matters of Railway administration.

If it is a fact, this would become a very bad precedent because in matters relating to systems of public administration you cannot hand over training programmes to any outside authority. I would even pose this question to Shri Nanda himself, supposing, he become the hon. Defence Minister tomorrow. Do we or do we not expect our Generals to be sent to this training programme under this Nature Cure Corporation ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : God save the country !

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : These precedents would be dangerous and it will spell disaster to the working of the administration. Therefore, if it is true, possibly we will have to be seized of this matter because it is a new service and not a *naya paisa* could be spent on this service unless Parliament gives its clear approval. It may be sought before this House in a dubious manner, as has been done in some cases but they are inevitable ones

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

that you draw an advance from the Consolidated Fund, book certain expenditure and then come and regularise it through a Supplementary Grant. But I would like to caution that a new service like this should not be permitted to be financed from out of the Consolidated Fund of India. The Auditor-General, I am sure, will take good care about this that no such new services which is not July approved is accepted. Therefore, it should be made very clear whether a training scheme of this kind is now under consideration of the railway administration. If it is so, what are the details, what is this institution, how competent is this institution, how well has it been tested and could any institution of this kind be called upon to impart training on matters of personnel management to our highly qualified officers of the railway organisation ? I would request the hon. Minister to throw more light on this subject.

Next I come to the point of certain charged items of expenditure arising from out of court decisions for the goods that are lost in transit.

This is a matter which is also equally serious. The amount asked for is a small one. But the matter is of great importance in the sense that the Railway's best part of goods traffic is being lost because the railway user is, day in and day out, losing confidence in railway system in handling the goods traffic.

16 hrs.

Here, the question of RPF administration also comes in. The hon. Minister himself was the Home Minister and he knows the working of the police administration. In the Railways, we have the RPF. We have the Inspector General in-charge of the RPF. in the Railways, We have the Deputy Inspector General, a senior of officer, in every railway. We have a complete organisation of RPF administration. The question is about the recruitment and training of the RPF men. The system of recruitment is so shabby and whimsical that the recruitment of the RPF and its management is done by officers on their personal fancies. The training part of it also has come under serious criticism by

the Railway administration themselves. The Minister must be knowing that. That has got to be straightened out. Because of lack of adequate training of the RPF men and the poor attention that is paid at the time of recruitment, the entire RPF has become more a liability than a real protection force. Therefore, the increasing volume of thefts, pilferages. All these things on the Railways are also due to the fact that the RPF as managed by the Railways is not properly organised and is not properly controlled, so the personal attention of the Minister is necessary to this question of the recruitment of the RPF and the training thereof.

I invite the attention of the Minister to some of these points that I have raised during this short discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Railways.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, जो डिमांड नं० 2 है उस के बारे में मुझ को कुछ कहना है। इस डिमांड में नये सर्वेक्षण के लिए कुछ खर्च की मांग की गई है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र स्टेट के यवतमाल में चनाकासेवनी लाइन के सर्वेक्षण का काम आरम्भ हो गया था, लेकिन अभी तक उस के बारे में कोई अन्तिम रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस मांग के बारे में प्रार्थना करूँगा कि यह भी नये सर्वेक्षण का काम है। चनाकासेवनी में सीमेंट फैक्ट्री और कई और कारखाने खोलने की बात तय हो गई है, इस लिए उस सर्वे को जल्दी से जल्दी कराया जाये।

जो मांग नं० 14 है उसमें उखाड़ी गई लाइनों को फिर से बिछाने के ऊपर होने वाला खर्च दिखाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जहां जहां यह लाइन उखाड़ी गयी थीं, उन सबको फिर से बिछाने का निर्णय होना चाहिए। मैं दढ़वा-पुसाद लाइन के फिर से बिछाने के प्रस्ताव को आप के सामने रखता हूँ। यह लाइन दूसरी लड़ाई के समय उखाड़ी गई थी और उस को फिर से बिछाया जाना चाहिए। यह कहा गया है कि दस-पन्द्रह साल पहले इसका सर्वेक्षण हुआ था और जाँच की गई थी, लेकिन रेलवे

मंत्रालय के रुयाल से यह अलाभकारी लाइन थी। यह बात सही नहीं है। वहां पर काफी डेवेलपमेंट हुआ है। हर एक ब्लाक में जिनिंग फैक्ट्री बनी हुई है, पुसाद में स्पर्शनिंग एंड बीविंग मिल भी बनी है, शुगर फैक्ट्रीज भी हैं और काफी विकास का काम हुआ है। इसलिए इस रेलवे की सूख जरूरत है।

इस रेलवे लाइन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर रेलवे का कोई अफसर मेरे साथ आये तो वहां पर जो डेवेलपमेंट हुआ है उस के बारे में खुद उन को पूरी जानकारी दे दूँगा। इस लिए मैंने इस मार्ग को ले कर दढ़वा-पुसाद लाइन को, जो दूसरी लड़ाई के समय गिराई गई थी, फिर से बिछाने की प्रायंना की है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह कायंवाई जल्दी की जाये।

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) : Mr Chairman, very unfortunate situation has developed in the Electrification Section in the Northern Railway between Allahabad and Tundla. The Electrification Section is in [existence for the past 15 years since 1955 and only recently it has been decentralised and given over to the different zonal Railways. I will speak about the Northern Railway Zone.

There are about 2000 workers of category IV called casual workers. The Indian Railway Establishment Manual, Chapter 25, says that no person can be treated as a casual worker if he has completed 240 days of work. But I am very sorry to again draw the attention of the Railway Minister to this fact which is a scandalous thing. These workers have been recently dismissed and put in jail, absolutely for nothing, for simply peacefully demanding that their services may be regularised; "We have done 10 to 15 years service. That may be regularised." They held a peaceful demonstration before the General Manager on the 30th July last. Immediately afterwards the General Manager gives the order of dismissal and 200 of them have been not only dismissed and similarly 187 of them have been not only dismissed but put in jail. Strangely enough, the Police have refused them bail. Mr. Bery, the General Manager of Northern

Railway, is trying to mislead our Minister by saying that the hundreds who have been dismissed have no more than six months' service records. I will only draw your attention to a few of them because I have not much time. Only two or three cases I will refer. Here is the case of one Jinesh Singh ; Date of birth 18. 7. 42. He was first appointed on 2nd November 1959, discharged on 15th January 1961, re-appointed-16th-January 1961, discharged-15th October 1965, re-appointed-16th October 1965, dismissed-24th March 1966, re-appointed-25th March, 1966, dismissed-12th February 1967, re-appointed-13th February 1967, dismissed-31st January 1968 and re-appointed-1st February 1968.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : What is the total number of dismissals and appointments ?

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : I will give you. More than 200 of them have been dismissed. This is a fact. Would you not call it continuous service ? Mr. Beri, in all his pretensions of innocence, says to the minister that those who have been dismissed have not more than 6 months service.

I would like to draw the sympathetic attention of the Minister to one thing more. They staged, of course, demonstrations shouting slogans : "Our services has got to be regularised please regularise our services. We have done more than 5 years, 6 years 7 years and 12 years of service. Regularise our services." Mr. Beri after dismissing 200 persons in Kanpur immediately recruits new persons, there is no work for them. They are surplus.

After they come back, the Police arrests them and puts them in jail. How many are arrested ? On the 7th August, 187 workers in Allahabad were arrested and put in jail. Why should this be done ? Have they done any violence ? They have not thrown even gramme of stone against any-body. They were simply shouting slogans, saying, "Regularise our services; this is injustice." They have been put in jail; they are not allowed to come out on bail. On the same day, 7th August, 117 workers were arrested at Tundla and about a couple of days later, I think, two days later, 27 more persons were arrested at Etawah and

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

put in jail. They are on hunger strike for more than 15 days. The request we make to Hon. Minister, Mr. Nanda, is this. Mr. Nanda has been doing social service work long before I was born. He can certainly look into these things. I request him to give us assurance on three points.

He may kindly ask Mr. Bery to take back these persons. We request the Minister to give an assurance that he will consider these cases favourably. I do not want anything more.

How can it be said that these people will be surplus? The electrification of Tundla-Delhi, Delhi-Nagpur, Nagpur-Hyderabad and Delhi-Bombay Sections are yet to be done. So, it cannot be said that these people will become surplus. These people have got experience of 10 years to 15 years and they will be very useful. If these people are thrown out and you take other persons like porters who can only take loads on their heads, will it not be a wastage of Public money? Will the Hon. Minister kindly think about these things.

Therefore, Sir, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that he will consider these cases favourably, if he thinks that they are able to do their work and there is work for them, so that they are continued in service. On our part we will see that they do not shout any more slogans. Thank you.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : समाप्ति महोदय, चूंकि मुझे समय कम दिया गया है, इस लिए मैं ब्वाइंट्स ही आपके सामने पेश कर दूँगा। पहले तो मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी को उनके ग्यारह सूची कार्यक्रम के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें उनको थोड़ी बहुत सफलता अवश्य मिली है (इंटरप्लांज) अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चल जायेगा कि ग्यारह सूची कार्यक्रम में काफी सफलता प्राप्त इहनें की है। आप कोयले के मामले को लें। उसमें छः प्रतिशत की बचत हुई है। रेलों की व्यवस्था में भी सुधार हुआ है। उनकी हालत भी बदली है। जो थोड़ा बहुत रिकाम आया है, इसीलिए

आया है कि इन्होंने इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि बांधित सफलता नहीं मिली है, उतना नहीं हो पाया है जितना होना चाहिए था लेकिन फिर भी जो हुआ है, उसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारिकबाद देना निहायत जरूरी समझता हूँ।

मुझे कल अखबारों में एक खबर पढ़ने को मिली है जिससे मुझे योड़ी निराशा हुई है। यह पढ़ने को मुझे मिला है कि रेल मंत्री किर से ब्यूरोक्रेसी या रेलवे बोर्ड के प्रभाव में आ कर अपने उस कार्यक्रम से दूर हटने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जो संल हैं उनको जनरल मेनेजर्ज के अन्तर्गत किये जाने की बात चल रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक बात नहीं है, वह एक रेडोग्रेड स्टेप है। इसको आपको अपने पास ही रखना चाहिए और इस व्यवस्था को ब्यूरोक्रेसी के दबाव में आकर बदलना नहीं चाहिए।

अभी भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री श्री पुनाचा ने कहा कि रेलवे में गुड्स की बहुत चोरियां होती हैं। आज के ही अखबारों में एक समाचार छपा है कि बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में रेलवे से स्टील और स्टील का सामान चोरी हुआ है। यह स्थिति निश्चित तौर पर बहुत खतरनाक है। रेलवे में जो माल की चोरियां होती हैं उनको रोकने के लिये कारगर कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए। इन चोरियों की बजह से रेलवे प्रशासन को करोड़ों रुपये साल का नुकसान होता है। इन चोरियों के कारण जनता की रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आस्था भी कम होती है। इस बास्ते इस बारे में सक्त कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए।

अब मैं राजस्थान से सम्बन्धित दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। कोटा चितोड़गढ़ लाइन की मांग राजस्थान की एक बहुत पुरानी मांग है। इस मांग पर विचार करके इस काम को जल्द शुरू किया जाना चाहिए।

राजस्थान में रेलों के विस्तार की दिशा में पिछले बीस सालों में बहुत ही कम काम हुआ

है। उससे पहले भी वहाँ रेलों का विस्तार ज्यादा नहीं था। उसके ऐतिहासिक कारण हैं। उनमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन अब रेलों के विस्तार की दिशा में राजस्थान की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। जयपुर को सवाईमाधोपुर से ब्राड गेज लाइन से जोड़ा जाना निहायत जरूरी है। चेम्बर आफ कामसं के लोगों ने तथा दूसरे लोगों ने बराबर इसके बारे में दबाव डाला है, बराबर इसकी मांग की है। स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी 1956 में राजस्थान गए थे। तब भी उन्होंने इसके बारे में वहाँ घोषणा की थी, जो अभी अधूरी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आपका ध्यान अविलम्ब जाए।

रियाडी और जयपुर के बीच में यदि सम्भव हो और यदि सम्भव न हो तो दूंदी और जयपुर के बीच में एक शटल सर्विस शुरू की जानी चाहिए। जयपुर राजस्थान की राजधानी है और वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडवाटर भी है। वहाँ पर जो गाड़ियां पहुँचती हैं, चार बजे के बाद पहुँचती हैं। राजधानी के लिए तो ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि वहाँ सवेरे दस बजे गाड़ियां पहुँच जाया करें। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो अलवर और जयपुर के देहातों में रहने वाले लोगों को सुविधा होगी। भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था और उन्होंने इसके बारे में कुछ व्यवस्था भी की थी लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों के रुख के कारण यह काम पूरा नहीं हो सका। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दें। यह अपने आप में एक शमनाक बात है। लोगों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए रेलवे प्रशासन को यह काम करना ही चाहिए। यह नितान्त आवश्यक भी है।

अब मैं रेलवे एम्प्लायीज के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे एम्प्लायीज में बहुत से अध्यापक भी हैं जोकि उन स्कूलों में काम करते हैं जो रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा रेलवे या डिपार्टमेंट

द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं। इन अध्यापकों की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। उनको आप जो रिकगनाइज यूनियंज हैं उनका सदस्य बनने का अधिकार इसलिए नहीं देते हैं कि ये लेबर क्लास में नहीं आते हैं। उनकी अपनी जो यूनियन है उसको भी आप रिकगनाइज नहीं करते हैं। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि उन छोटे गरीब अध्यापकों के दुख दर्द को सुनने के लिए रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कोई तंयार नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि वैस्टर्न रेलवे की जो टीचर्स एसोसिएशन है उसको रिकगनाइज आप करें यह मामला बहुत असें से लटका हूँगा है। इस पर आप को तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिए और उसको आपको रिकगनाइज करना चाहिए।

राजस्थान में खेतरी की जो तांबे की प्राजेंक्ट है वह हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी कापर प्राजेंक्ट्स में से है। उसको रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ा जाना निहायत जरूरी है। दुर्भाग्य से भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

हजारों नहीं करोड़ों रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज हमारा बरबाद हो रहा है कि हम कापर प्राजेंक्ट को पूरी तरह से डिवेलेप नहीं कर पाए हैं, उसके लिए पूरे साधन मुहैया नहीं कर पाए हैं। फारेन एक्सचेंज बचाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि खेतरी की कापर प्राजेंक्ट को हम रेलवे लाइन से कनेक्ट कर दें।

एक योजना यह भी है कि दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच में राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलाई जाए और यह उसी तरह से हो जिस तरह से दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के बीच में राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस गाड़ी को दो अक्तूबर से शुरू कर दिया जाए ताकि दूर की यात्रा करने वाले जो लोग हैं वे सुविधापूर्वक जा सकें।

चेतक एक्सप्रेस सराय रोहीला से चलती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको दिल्ली सेंट्रल से

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

चलाया जाए। साथ ही उसके टाइमिंग इस तरह के होने चाहिए जिससे वह ठीक समय पर उदयपुर पहुंच सके। जो मौजूदा टाइम टेबल है वह बड़ा असन्तोषजनक है।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है।

श्री ग्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): सभापति महोदय, मुझे रेलवे की यह अनुपूरक माँग को देख कर बड़ी ग्लानि होती है, क्योंकि हम रेलवे को इतना रुपया दे रहे हैं, लेकिन इसमें राजस्थान का कहीं नाम तक नहीं है। अभी मेरे साथी ने कहा है कि कोटा-चित्तोड़गढ़ लाइन का पहले सरवे हो चुका है। डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने, जब वह रेल भंवी थे, मुझ से कहा था कि अगर आप चार लाख रुपया देंगे, तो हम यह लाइन बना देंगे। मैंने उसी वक्त कागज पर लिख दिया कि हम चार लाख रुपया देने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप उस लाइन को बनाइये। अभी तक इस बारे में कोई जबाब नहीं आया है। डा० राम सुभग सिंह हमारे साथ आ बैठे हैं और उनकी जगह श्री नन्दा आ गये हैं। लेकिन इस लाइन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

बोर्ड के अधिकारीण इस लाइन के बारे में कहते हैं कि वह अनप्राकृतेबल है, यह लाइन अलाभकारी क्षेत्र हो गई? उन्होंने इसको देखा ही नहीं। मंत्रियों के दबाव में आकर उदयपुर हिम्मतनगर लाइन और गुणा-मक्ती लाइन बना दी गई। गुणा मक्ती लाइन पर छ: करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये थे, लेकिन अब उसका दीवाला निकल रहा है, क्योंकि उस पर एक भी मालगाड़ी नहीं जाती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार पहले कोटा से बूंदी तक के २२ मील के ट्रकड़े को बना दे। अगर वह लाइन लाभकारी सिद्ध हो, तो फिर वह उसको चित्तोड़गढ़ तक बढ़ा दे, वरना वह सारी लाइन को उखाड़ ले। हम राजस्थान बाले उसका खर्चा देंगे। उस लाइन को बनाया

नहीं जाता है और कह दिया जाता है कि वह अलाभकारी है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, चाहे यह माँग २ करोड़ रुपये की हो और चाहे २० करोड़ रुपये की, मुझे इस को देखकर ग्लानि होती है। जहाँ तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है, यह पैसा घूल में फेंका जा रहा है।

राजस्थान की गरीब जनता हड्डताल या प्रदर्शन नहीं करती है, घेराव नहीं करती है और गाड़ियाँ नहीं रोकती हैं। यह सरकार मद्रास और कोचीन के उन लोगों के काढ़ में आती है, जो अपनी माँग को लेकर गाड़ियाँ जला देते हैं। राजस्थान की जनता भोली-भाली है। इस लिए उसकी कठिनाइयों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

हमारे यहाँ से एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल श्री नन्दा से मिलने के लिए आया, लेकिन उनके दर्शन नहीं हुए। वे लोग उस कागज को मेरे पास पटक गये। उस पर तीस एम० पीज० के दस्तखत हैं और उसमें कोटा बूंदी चित्तोड़गढ़ लाइन बनाने की माँग की गई है। शायद इस लाइन को इस लिए नहीं बनाया जा रहा है कि कुछ मन्त्रियों का श्री सुखाड़िया से विरोध है। लेकिन उन को राजस्थान की जनता से विरोध तो नहीं करना चाहिए।

कोटा की आउट-ऐजेन्सी को बन्द हुए छ: महीने हो गये हैं। हम ने बड़ी मुश्किल से उस का ठेका दिलवाया था और उसको चालू करवाया था। लेकिन अब दो बार उस के टेंडर हो चुके हैं और तीसरी दफा हो रहे हैं। कोई उस के लिए टेंडर नहीं देता है, क्योंकि उसमें कुछ शर्तें लगादी गई हैं। एक शर्त यह है कि आउट-ऐजेन्सी दिल्ली के टिकट तो दे सकती है, लेकिन वह बम्बई के टिकट नहीं दे सकती है। दूसरी शर्त यह है कि गाड़ी निकल जाये और कोई टिकट के पैसे बापिस लेना चाहे, तो उसके लिए बम्बई को लिखा जाये—आउट-ऐजेन्सी को वे पैसे लौटाने की पाबन्द नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ

कि आउट-एजेन्सी को यह पावर दी जानी चाहिए या कोटा जंक्शन के स्टेशन मास्टर के दस्तखत करा के वे पेसे वापिस दे देने चाहिए। इसके अलावा आउट-एजेन्सी के पास स्लीपर कोच का कोटा नहीं है, जो कि उसको दिया जाना चाहिए।

कोई भी कोटा की आउट-एजेन्सी को लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हमने बड़ी मुश्किल से उस को स्थापित कराया। लोगों को जब उस का पता लगा, तो वहाँ भीड़ होने लगी। लेकिन फिर ये जातें लगा दी गईं। जब आउट-एजेन्सी दिल्ली का टिकट दे सकती है, तो फिर उसको बम्बई का टिकट देने का अधिकार क्यों नहीं होना चाहिए? कोटा की जनता रामपुरा बाजार के चक्कर काट काट कर परेशान हो रही है, जहाँ आउट-एजेन्सी थी। कोटा जंक्शन पर टिकट नहीं मिलता है। भीड़ लगी रहती है, गाड़ी निकल जाती है। सारे कोटा शहर को उस आउट-एजेन्सी से फायदा था। इस सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिए कि कोटा की जनता को टिकट के बारे में इतनी परेशानी हो रही है।

अगर हम स्टेशन पर गाड़ी का टाइम पूछते हैं, तो कन्ट्रोलर बेटे बेटे कह देते हैं कि वह एक घंटा लेट है, जिस के कारण बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। एक बार उन्होंने गाड़ी एक घंटा लेट बता दी। स्टेशन पर पुलिस और मिलिटरी के लोग थे, बड़े अफसर थे और मैं भी था। जब मैं उनके द्वारा बताये गये टाइम से पन्द्रह मिनट पहले पहुंचा, तो गाड़ी सवाई-माधोपुर निकल गई थी। पुलिस और मिलिटरी वाले वहाँ पड़े रहे, बड़े अधिकारी बैठे रहे। मुझे भी रात को जनता से आना पड़ा। जब मैंने इस बारे में लिखा, तो मुझे पत्र में यह जवाब दिया गया कि मुझे जो अनुबिधा हुई, उस के लिए हम क्षमा-याचना करते हैं। आगे ऐसी गलती नहीं होगी। इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

कोटा के बेटिंग रूम के लिए 120 फीट की मन्जूरी दी गई थी, लेकिन अब उसको 60 फीट तक बनाकर ही खत्म कर दिया गया है और कहा गया है कि उस बेटिंग रूम को तीन चरण में बनाया जायेगा। भगवान् ने इनको तो एक ही चरण में बना कर खड़ा कर लिया लेकिन ये बेटिंग रूम को तीन चरण में बनाना चाहते हैं। अब 60 फीट बनाया गया है। उसके बाद 30 फीट एक बार बनायेंगे और 30 फीट दूसरी बार बनायेंगे। इस तरह जायंट होने से जैक आ जायेंगे। अगर एक दफा दीवार बना कर बाद में उस के साथ और बनायी, तो उस में जैक आ जायेगा और फिर कहा जायेगा कि थेकेदार की गलती है। इस लिए उस बेटिंग रूम को एक-साथ ही बना दिया जाये, जैसी की उस की मन्जूरी दी गई है।

अगर स्टेशन पर काम करने वाला कोई ठेले वाला मर जाता है, तो वह उसकी विधवा या उसके बेटे के नाम कर देना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि ऐसी हालत में दो सौ या पाँच सौ रुपया लेकर वह ठेला किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को दे दिया जाता है। ऐसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और जिसने अपनी जिन्दगी ठेले पर निकाली है, उसकी विधवा या बेटे को वह दिया जाना चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ एक सेंट पाल स्कूल है, जो ईसाइयों के द्वारा चलाया जाता है। उसने रेलवे की पाँच बीघे जमीन दबा ली है। उसे जमीन पर रेलवे के पिल्लर लगे हुए हैं। रेलवे ने वह जमीन अपने कर्मचारियों को खेती के लिये एलाट की हुई है। लेकिन स्कूल वाले उस जमीन को खाली नहीं करते हैं। वहाँ के डी० एस० और क्लेक्टर दोनों ईसाई हैं। तो फिर उस जमीन को कौन खाली करायेगा? इस बारे में जांच की जानी चाहिए और वह जमीन रेल कर्मचारियों को दिलाई जानी चाहिए।

समाप्ति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बड़े जिम्मेदार आदमी हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं कही जानी चाहिये कि वैकि अमुक मुसलमान या ईसाई है, इसलिए कोई काम नहीं किया जा रहा है या वह कर रहा है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं किसी प्रकार के सम्प्रदायवाद की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं केवल यह कह रहा हूँ कि जातिवाद के आधार पर कोई नियम-विशद या कानून-विशद काम नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। सबाल यह है कि डी० एस० या इंसेक्टर उस जमीन को खाली कर्यों नहीं करवाते हैं।

कोटा-चम्बल बांध पर 200 करोड़ रुपया लगा है। उसकी नहरों से उस क्षेत्र का विकास होगा और वहाँ का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। ग्वालियर से भिंड-मुरंगा की लाइन और ग्वालियर से शिवपुरी की लाइन नेरो-गेज हैं। उन नेरो-गेज की लाइनों से वह प्रोडक्शन केंसे दोया जायेगा? सारा माल वहाँ पड़ा रह जायेगा। जब से बाजादी मिली है, तब से नेरो-गेज के न इंजिन बनाये जाते हैं। और न पटरियाँ और डिब्बे बनाये जाते हैं नेरो-गेज की बहुत उपेक्षा की जाती है। कोई उसके देखने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए या तो इन नेरो-गेज लाइनों को बन्द कर दिया जाये, या उन्हें ब्राड-गेज में बदल दिया जाये, ताकि ये लाइनें उस क्षेत्र के प्रोडक्शन को ढोने के काविल हों।

बार० पी० एफ० के एक इंसपैक्टर साहब मार-मार कर कुलियों की चमड़ी उधेड़ देते हैं और अपने घर पर उनसे काम करते हैं। इस बात की जांच की जानी चाहिये कि इंसपैक्टर साहब कौन है और उनको कुलियों से घर पर काम लेने का क्या अधिकार है। जब कुलियों से लाइसेंस का रुपया लिया जाता है, तो उनको मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये और उन के इलाज और और रहने आदि की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

बयान जाने के लिए थड़ क्लास का टिकट जो

है आप आधे टिकट के लिए कह रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) ...मुझे एक मिनट और चाहिए, ज्यादा नहीं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप ने सुझाव दिया कि सात साल तक के लड़के का किराया माफ कर दिया जाय और दस साल के ऊपर का सारा किराया पूरा लिया जाय। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सात साल का तो एक बच्चा सा होता है वह क्या रेल में बैठ कर स्कूल जायेगा? अगर बारह साल के ऊपर का बच्चा है तो वह दूसरे स्कूलों में भी जा सकता है। सात साल तक तो वह प्राइमरी स्कूल जो बने हुए हैं सब जगह, वहीं जायेगा। लेकिन स्टूडेंटों का छायाल करके अगर 12 साल तक का किराया माफ करें और 12 साल के ऊपर पूरा लिया जाय तो ठीक होगा। तो मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि 7 साल के बजाय उसको 12 साल करें ताकि छात्रों को भी कुछ सुविधा हो बरता क्या होगा कि 7 साल के तो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे होते हैं, 7 से 12 तक तक तो वह आठवीं नवीं दसवीं में पढ़ने वाले हैं, वह गांव के रहने वाले हैं, वह एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन जायेंगे तो उनको पूरा किराया देना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 7 को हटा कर इसकी जगह 12 साल करें।

एक निवेदन और करना है कि रेलवे कालोनी के लिए आपने कोटा में जमीन ली तो कालोनी बनाने के लिए तो उन्होंने गांव के लिए रास्ता बना दिया। सोवरिया एक गांव है, उसके लिए रास्ता बनाया। आज वह गांव वाले तड़प रहे हैं। तालाब की तरह पानी भरा हुआ है। वहाँ के डी० एस० ने बताया था कि गांव के लिए रास्ता दो तो गांव के लिए आधी सड़क बनी हुई है लेकिन उस कालोनी के अन्दर कोई रास्ता नहीं है जिससे सारे गांव में पानी भरा हुआ है।

दूसरी बात मैंने पहले कई बार कही है डी० एल० वर्मा के लिए जो अजमेर डिवीजन में काम करते हैं, शेड्यूल कास्ट के होते हुए भी उनको प्रमोशन नहीं दिया और चोर दरवाजे से

दूसरे को लाकर बिठा दिया । उसका कोई जवाब आपने नहीं दिया । यह मेरा निवेदन है कि जो मुझे मैंने बताए हैं उनके ऊपर ध्यान देकर उसका जवाब देने की रूपा करें ।

श्री किन्द्र लाल (हरदोई) : सभापति महोदय, मन्दी जी ने जो धन की मांग रखी है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । साथ-साथ मैं श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि जबसे उन्होंने इन कार्यों को सम्हाला है तब से इस कार्य में प्रगति हुई है और आगे भी प्रगति होने की आशा है ।

आपके माध्यम से मन्दी जी का ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र हरदोई की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ । बड़ी लाइन जो हरदोई लखनऊ के बीच में है उस पर बालामऊ एक स्टेशन है । बालामऊ से एक रेलवे लाइन बोहदपुर तक जाती थी । कुछ दिनों के बाद वह तोड़ दी गई । उसमें बालामऊ से माधोगंज तक तो दोबारा बना दी गई । अब माधोगंज से बोहदपुर तक शेष रह गई है । उसको भी बनाया जाये । मैं 1962 से जबसे कि पार्लियामेन्ट का मेम्बर चुन कर आया हूँ, बराबर इसके लिए लिख रहा हूँ लेकिन अभी तक उसकी कोई आशा नहीं दिखाई पड़ती । तो मैं अब विशेष तौर से मन्दी जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि यह रेलवे लाइन जरूर बना दी जाये ताकि वहाँ की जनता को आने जाने की सुविधा हो सके ।

दूसरी बात हमारे यहाँ हरदोई स्टेशन पर पश्चिम की ओर एक रेलवे का फाटक है वह काफी देर तक बन्द रहता है जिससे वहाँ की जनता को बहुत परेशानी होती है । वहाँ की जनता की मांग है कि वहाँ अन्डर-प्राउन्ड पुल बनाया जाय ताकि नीचे से मुसाफिर निकलें और ऊपर से रेलवे लाइन हो ।

तीसरी बात—वहाँ, हरदोई रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक अस्पताल की मांग काफी दिनों से चल रही है । मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह अस्पताल बनाया

जाये जिससे कि वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को दवा की सुविधा हो सके और वे उससे लाभ उठा सकें ।

चौथी बात यह है कि दिल्ली से लखनऊ को केवल यही एक सीधी ट्रेन लखनऊ तेल हरदोई होकर जाती है । चौबीस घन्टे में केवल यही एक ट्रेन है । वाया मुरादाबाद-बरेली होकर कोई दूसरी ट्रेन नहीं है । हम बराबर एक दूसरी ट्रेन उस लाइन पर चलाने के लिए मांग कर रहे हैं और अब की बार काफी पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरों ने हस्ताक्षर करके एक प्रार्थना-पत्र भी दिया था मगर उस पर अभी तक विचार नहीं हो सका । मेरी मन्दी महोदय से मांग है कि इस लाइन पर एक और गाड़ी चला दी जाये दिन में किसी समय जिससे हम लोगों को आसानी हो सके । वाया कानपुर बहुत सी गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं लेकिन वाया मुरादाबाद-बरेली होकर केवल एक ही ट्रेन चलती है, दूसरी कोई भी ट्रेन नहीं है इसलिए उस लाइन पर एक और ट्रेन सीधे दिल्ली तथा लखनऊ के बीच बधाई जाय, जिससे आने-जाने वाले लोगों को सुविधा हो सके ।

सभापति महोदय : एक निवेदन सुन लीजिए रूल्स के अन्दर जो सप्लीमेन्टरी ग्रान्ट है, उसकी जां आपको किताब मिली हुई है उसी के अन्दर आपको बोलना चाहिए अभी तक जो लोग बोले हैं, मैं यही मार्क कर रहा था कि जनरल डिवेट पर जितनी बातें कही जाती हैं वही इसमें भी कही गई । इसलिए आप लोगों से निवेदन है कि जितना हो सके रूल्स के मुताबिक आप लोग इसी के अन्दर अपने को कन्फाइन रखिए ।

श्री किन्द्र लाल : सभापति महोदय, अभी तक जितने भी मेम्बर बोलते हैं वह जिन बातों पर बोलते हैं वही मैं भी रख रहा हूँ । एक दो बातें रखकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता चाहता हूँ ।

हमारे हरदोई स्टेशन पर रिजेंशन का कोई

[श्री किन्द्र लाल]

कोटा नहीं है जबकि वहाँ से बहुत से लोग रिजर्वेशन करते हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ के लिए भी रिजर्वेशन का कोटा होना चाहिए।

समाप्ति महोदय : देखिए एक मिनट सुन लीजिए, मैं रूल 216 सबकी इंकामेंजन के लिए पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.

तो यह जरा रुचाल रखिए। थोड़ा बहुत हाथर-उथर हो जाय तो दूसरी बात है।

श्री किन्द्र लाल : समाप्ति महोदय, दूसरी बात जो लखनऊ मेल दिल्ली से लखनऊ जाता है वही जब लखनऊ से बापिस आता है तो हरदोई स्टेशन पर दोनों ओर से केवल तीन मिनट रुकता है। उसके स्केने का समय बढ़ाया जाये। हरदोई स्टेशन पर टिकट कलक्टर के यहाँ टेलीफोन रखा रहता है, जब वह गेट पर चला जाता है तो कोई जबाब देने वाला नहीं रहता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ एक इंकायरी कायम कर दी जाये ताकि कोई भी आदमी टेलीफोन करे तो उसे सूचना मिल सके। इसी माह की 24 तारीख को रेलवे मन्त्री महोदय हरदोई गये थे तो उनके सामने जनता की तरफ से मैंने यह सभी बातें रखी थीं। मेरा यही निवेदन है कि इन मांगों को पूरा कर दिया जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री विं प्र० चण्डस (मधेपुरा): समाप्ति महोदय, मैं इस नियम को तो जानता हूँ कि सम्प्रीमेन्ट्री डिमान्ड पर जो डिमान्ड है उसी पर सदस्य बोल सकते हैं लेकिन चूंकि आपने हर एक बेस्टर को लैटीच्यूड पहले से दिया इसलिए

मेरा अन्दाज है कि मेरे बक्त में भी डिस्ट्रिक्शन-नेशन नहीं होगा।

मैं मन्त्री जी को जरा छोटी लाइन का सफर करने के लिए आमन्त्रित करता हूँ। हमारे नाथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे में एक स्टेशन मानसी है। बाज से नहीं, कितने दिनों से, जबसे हमने होश सम्माले हैं तबसे इस स्टेशन को हम देख रहे हैं। यह एक जंक्शन है और जो मानसीय सदस्य आसाम की तरफ जाते होंगे वह जानते होंगे कि यह एक प्रमुख जंक्शन नाथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे का है। इस बार मन्त्री महोदय भी वहाँ गए थे। एक प्रश्न यह आया था कि इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों ने रेलवे को यह एडवाइस दी थी कि गंगा नदी से मानसी स्टेशन को खतरा है जिसके लिए खतरा आने से एक वर्ष पहले ही नया स्टेशन वहाँ से करीब दो चार मील दूरी पर बना दिया। नहीं मालूम पचास लाख, साठ लाख या एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ, यह तो आप जानते होंगे। मानसी स्टेशन के लिए जनता की तरफ से आपके पास टेलीग्राम आये, रिप्रेजेन्टेनेशन आये, मैंने भी गतवर्ष बजट में कहा था कि शायद मालूम होता है कि जो रेलवे का इंजीनियर है वह कुछ कंट्रैक्टर्स को ओब्लाइज करने के लिए जो मुसीबत है उसको हजार गुना और नेसी बड़ा बड़ा कर ऐसी बात कर रहा है कि स्टेशन को ही हटा दिया जाये ताकि नया कांट्रैक्ट हो और उसमें करोड़ों रुपए का काम हो। आप जब मीटिंग में गए थे तो आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि गंगा नदी का जो बहाव मानसी के नजदीक होकर जाने वाला है, हम उसी बहाव को मोड़ देंगे। आपने ब्रह्मपुत्र का हवाला दिया था कि ब्रह्मपुत्र में इससे भी कठिन समस्या थी लेकिन लोगों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र के बहाव को मोड़ दिया। तो एक तरफ गंगा के बहाव को मोड़ने पर भी लाखों रुपया पी० डब्लू० डी० का या रेलवे का खर्च हुआ और दूसरी तरफ करोड़ों रुपया आपका रेलवे का खर्च हुआ स्टेशन को अलग बनाने पर। लेकिन फ्लड अब खत्म होने को है और लाइन उयों की

त्यों हैं, वहाँ पर कोई खतरा पंदा नहीं हुआ। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ—मान लीजिए दिल्ली में जमना में बाढ़ आ जाय तो क्या यह मुनासिब होगा इस सायंस के जमाने में कि दिल्ली को वहाँ से उठाकर किसी दूसरी जगह ले जाया जाय, जमुना की बाढ़ को ही कन्ठोल किया जायगा। आपने हमको आश्वासन दिया था और नन्दा जी हम लोग आप से कुछ उम्मीद भी रखते हैं, भले ही लोग आप को क्रिटि-साइज़ करें, लेकिन आपके दिल में जनता की भलाई करने की तीव्र इच्छा है, कभी करप्तन को हटाने का, कभी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को अच्छा बनाने का आप का हमेशा रुपाल रहता है। सहरसा जिले से तो आप का पहले से ही सम्बन्ध रहा है, योंकि भारत सेवक समाज के द्वारा कोसी नदी के सम्बन्ध में आप ने बहुत काम कराया है...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लेकिन उसमें बहुत करप्तन हुई।

श्री विं प्र० प्र० मंडल : हो जाय करप्तन। कोई करप्तन करे तो क्या उस के लिए नन्दा जी को दोष दें। आज जब आप जैसा आदमी रेलवे मिनिस्टर है और जब आपने जनता को आश्वासन दिया, तो जनता यह समझती थी कि अफसर लोग पब्लिक मनी की इस तरह से बरबादी वहाँ नहीं करेंगे। आप जरा देखिये—कितना रुपया इन लोगों ने वहाँ पर खर्च करवा दिया, फिर भी बाढ़ ज्यों की त्यों हैं, स्टेशन उसी तरह से कायम है, लाइन को भी कोई डेन्जर पंदा नहीं हुआ। अभी वहाँ से एक आदमी आया था, मैंने उस को पालियामेन्ट के हर्ड-गिर्द घूमते हुए देखा था, शायद वह आप से मिलना चाहता था, वहाँ पर लोगों ने ऐजीटेशन के लिए जो बाड़ी बनाई थी उसकी तरफ से वह आप से मिलने आया था। वह कह रहा था कि वहाँ से आप के लोग स्टेशन को उठा कर ले गये—अगर नहीं ले गये हैं तो अच्छी बात है—मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वहाँ पर

परमामेन्ट डेन्जर है तो आप वहाँ पर गंगा नदी के कटाव को दूर करने की कोशिश कीजिए। यह सम्भव है, मैंने भी बहुत से इंजी-नियरों से राय ली है, अगर ठीक से काम किया जाय तो यह सम्भव है। फ्लूड खत्म होने का समय आ गया है, गंगा की बाढ़ के बहाव को आप डाइवर्ट कर सकते हैं जिससे मानसी स्टेशन का बचाव हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहाँ जो छोटी लाइन की बाँच लाइन है, मालूम होता है कि उस का कोई मां-बाप नहीं है। जिस का मन होता है, बिना टिकट के चढ़ते हैं, उस लाइन पर विजिलेंस की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। एक बात में यह भी देखता हूँ कि शायद कोसी एरिया की पौलुलेशन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है और आप की रेल के डिब्बे बहुत छोटे होते हैं, जिस में वे लोग बैठ नहीं पाते हैं, एक एक कम्पार्टमेन्ट में भैंस की तरह से लोग भरे रहते हैं। जब हम फस्ट क्लास में जाते हैं तो उस में भी जहाँ 6 आदमियों का स्थान होता है, 60-60 आदमी बैठे रहते हैं, फिजीक्ली हम लोगों को उस में बैठना इम्पीसिविल हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लाइन की तरफ आप का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए। जैसा गांधी जी ने कहा था—हिन्दुस्तान की तरकी तब तक नहीं हो सकती जब तक हिन्दुस्तान की 80-82 प्रतिशत जनता, जो गांवों में बसती है और बाँच लाइनों से ड्रेवल करती है, जिन को बम्बई कलकत्ता या दिल्ली का मुंह देखना कभी सम्भव नहीं होता है, उन की तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं जाता। आप राजधानी एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से कलकत्ता चलाते हैं या दिल्ली से बम्बई चलाने का प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन लोगों के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं होता, वहाँ पर तो आदमी पर आदमी का ही बोझ लादा जाता है—इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की वास्तविक तरकी नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए मैं सुझाव दूँगा कि बाँच लाइन के जो यात्री हैं, उन की एमेनिटीज की

[श्री विं प्र० मंडल]

तरफ आप का अधिक व्यान जाना चाहिए। जैसे मानसी से मध्यपुरा या बनमखी से कटिहार लाइन है, वहाँ पर एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन आपको जरूर चलानी चाहिए। इस समय एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन के न होने से समय की बहुत बरबादी होती है।

मैं बैठने से पहले एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—आप रोज सोशलिस्टिक पैटन आप सोसायटी का नक्शा देखते हैं, लेकिन रेलवे में आज भी फस्ट क्लास, एवर-कन्डीशन क्लास, सेकण्ड क्लास और थर्ड क्लास कायम हैं, इस भेद को आप कब तक कायम रखेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि दुनियां का कोई भी सोशलिस्टिक देश इस चीज को बरादास्त नहीं कर सकता कि रेलवे ट्रेवल में भी क्लासिज कायम रहें। यहाँ हम क्लासलेस सोसायटी की कल्पना करते हैं वहाँ हम रेलवे में क्लास वाली सोसायटी कायम रखने के लिए मोहर लगाते हैं—यह उचित नहीं है। इस लिए मैं सुझाव दूँगा कि आप रेलवे में क्लासलेस कम्पार्टमेंट्स बनायें। एवर-कन्डीशन क्लास, फस्ट और सेकण्ड क्लास को फोरन से वेश्वर इस देश से विदा किया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Suryanarayana.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय मैं स्थगन प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहता हूँ। वर्तमान बहस को स्थगित किया जाय और एक बहुत ही जरूरी विषय पर इस सदन में चर्चा करने का अवसर दिया जाय...

सभापति महोदय : किस रूल के अन्तर्गत ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, इसके लिए नोटिस का जरूरत नहीं है। मैं अभी-अभी सीधे सुप्रीम कोर्ट से आ रहा हूँ—एक मुक्त व्यक्ति के नाते और सभापति महोदय, मुझे आप से यह निवेदन करना है कि इस बक्त हमारे देश में और विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून का जो उलंघन हो रहा है...

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru)
On a point of order, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में प्लाइट आफ आंडर की क्या बात है। इस बक्त में खड़ा हुआ है। सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़े पैमाने पर कानून का जो उलंघन हो रहा है...

सभापति महोदय : जरा उनका प्लाइट आफ आंडर सुनूँगूँ।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : We are now discussing the supplementary demands for grants for Railways. Can he raise any matter abruptly having no relation to the subject before the house ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow him to have his say. It is my discretion what ruling I give.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे 3 मिनट दीजिये, ज्यादा नहीं मांगता हूँ। कुछ दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री चरण सिंह ने एक भाषण दिया था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि जो जमीन को लेकर आन्दोलन करेगा या बेकारी के बारे में आन्दोलन करेगा या खर्च पर सीमा लगाने का आन्दोलन करेगा, उसको कठोर सजा दी जायेगी और उन्होंने यह कहा कि मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ...

16.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Madhu Limaye, the discussion on the supplementary demands for grants for Railways is going on.

We welcome Mr. Madhu Limaye. He is present here. We missed you very much. Are you speaking on the supplementary grants for Railways ? You know the rules very well. I am to learn about the rules and the Constitution from you. Now, one discussion is going on. How can anything come in between ? I cannot allow it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ जिसके लिये 3 मिनट का समय मुझे दिया गया है। मैं तीन मिनट से अधिक नहीं लूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you speak on the supplementary grants for Railways I am prepared to listen to you. But not on any other issue, not in this way.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे सभापति जी ने तीन मिनट दिये हैं—इसका क्या मतलब है, कुछ तो वचन की मर्यादा होनी चाहिए। मैंने बाकायदा स्थगन का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On what? Your point is that you want to adjourn the debate. Under what rule?

श्री मधु लिमये : रूल सं० 340। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसके कारण बता रहा हूँ—उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून का उलंघन बड़े पैमाने पर किया जा रहा है और भूमि आन्दोलन करने वालों के साथ किया गया है, श्री चरण सिंह ने किया है, यह अदालत में साबित हो रहा है और मेरा यहाँ आना इस बात का सबूत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No please. This will not go on record.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. If he speaks without my permission nothing will go on record.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : ** (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. Mr. Randhir Singh, I will humbly request you to have this matter to the Chair.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Can he say anything he likes? He cannot. I hold the whole House to ransom. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The difficulty is that members rush to the help of the Chair even when the Chair does not want their help.

Mr. Madhu Limaye wants the debate to be adjourned under rule 340. I think even for that he has to give notice.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And he has to get my permission. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इनसे पर्मालन ली थी। आप मेरी बात तो सुनिये।*** (व्यवधान) *** मेरा प्लाइंट बाफ आंडर है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके बाने से पहले इस कुर्सी को जो मणित करते थे उन सभापति को भी उस समय वही अधिकार है जो कि स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर के हैं—इससे क्या किसी को इनकार हो सकता है? उन्होंने मुझे तीन मिनट दिये थे लेकिन आप उनको वहाँ से भगा देते हैं *** (व्यवधान) ***

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : No, Sir. The Chairman has permitted him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उस बक्स नहीं थे। *** (व्यवधान) ***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)

Please listen to me first. No cross conversation please. I respect you. Kindly listen to me. (Interruptions)

You have raised something under Rule 340. (Interruptions)

Nothing will go on record. I would request you to kindly listen to me.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Please withdraw it, Sir.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He cannot dictate to the Chair. I take exception to it. He cannot cast aspersion on the Chair and say that you should withdraw your order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I need your help I will call you.

I would only request Mr. Madhu Limaye kindly to listen to me. I have ascertained

** Not recorded.

[Shri Deputy-Speaker]

from Mr. Tiwari. He has said that he has not given you permission.*** (व्यवधान)***

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ये खड़े हो गए और खड़े होकर एवर-प्टली बोलने लगे। उस समय उन्होंने कहा कि मैं एडजनर्मेन्ट करना चाहता हूँ तो मैंने पूछा कि किस रूल के अन्दर लेकिन इन्होंने कोई रूल कोट नहीं किया। मैंने कहा कि तब तो यह प्वाइंट आफ आंदर हुआ। और उसी के ऊपर मैंने कहा कि अगर ये कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो कह लेने दिया जाये। *** (व्यवधान)***

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर मैंने स्वयं कहा था कि तीन मिनट से अधिक नहीं लूँगा।
*** (व्यवधान)***

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इसमें रूलिंग की कोई बात नहीं थी। मैंने कहा कि जल्दी खत्म कीजिए और इन्होंने कहा दो तीन मिनट में खत्म कर दूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tiwari was in the Chair; I will take his word, that he has not given you permission. He has asked you to point out under what rule you say that. You mentioned rule 340. You may read Rule 340 and the next rule, Rule 341 which goes along with it, which says :

If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.

Now, I consider, any interruption of any debate which is going on, is an abuse of the rules of the House. Therefore, I don't allow that.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : There cannot be blanket rule. With the permission of the Chair, of course, motion for adjournment etc. can be raised. You will have to hear him why he wants to move such a motion. Then it is for you to allow it or not. But please allow him to say why he

wants to move. Then you can give a decision.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : The hon. Chairman who was in the Chair before you came, has said and he has admitted that he said. You can say a few words. That might be relating to something on Adjournment Motion or any other Motion. But once such a permission was given to him by the Chair, I think, we must maintain the dignity of the Chair and allow him to say a few words and then you may rule that that Adjournment Motion is not admitted. Why should we create unnecessary row on this question ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am grateful to Mr. Madhok. Mr. Tiwari himself has said he has not given him permission. Before I gave my ruling. Mr. Madhu Limaye has made a lot of submissions; almost all that he wanted to say, he has said. I have given my ruling now. I request hon. Members to cooperate with the Chair. (Interruption)

Mr. Janeshwar Misra, what do you want to say ? (Interruption)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : उपायक्षम होदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आंदर है। सवाल यह है कि यह सदन कैसे चलेगा ? एक आदमी कुछ पर बैठे एक रूलिंग दे, दूसरा बैठे तो दूसरी रूलिंग दे और उसके बाद स्पीकर साहब आ जायें तो तीसरी रूलिंग दे दें तब फिर यह सदन चलेगा क्या ? इस पर मैं आप की राय चाहता हूँ। तिवारी जी ने ममु जी को इजाजत दी, आपने उसको खारिज कर दिया। अभी स्पीकर साहब आ जायें और वह आपकी रूलिंग को खारिज कर दें तो यह सदन चलेगा या तमाशा हो जायेगा ? तिवारी जी ने कहा था कि तीन मिनट बोल लीजिए, आपने कहा कुछ नहीं बोलने देंगे। ऐसे सदन नहीं चला करता है।

अगर चेत्र से व्यवस्थायें टूटेंगी तो यह तय है कि सदन के भेद्वार व्यवस्थायें तोड़े जाएंगे और सदन नहीं चल पायेगा।

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have ascertained from Shri K. N. Tiwary, and he himself

was saying that he had not given him permission, he said that he had asked him under what rule he wanted to raise it. The hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye had not quoted the rule. That is what Shri K. N. Tiwary has said just now. So, it is not as if he had given permission and now I come to the Chair and I say that permission is not given. It is not like that. Shri K. N. Tiwary himself does not say that he had given permission.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस बक्त बोल रहा था उन की इजाजत से । उन्होंने ऐसा कहा भी है, यह रेकार्ड पर है ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उन्होंने कहा है कि दो तीन मिनट में बोल लीजिए, हम ने अपने कान से सुना है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the hon. Member made his point, I quietly listened to him. Would he now kindly listen to me till I finish? It is not as if he had given permission and I have withdrawn that permission now. It is not so.

I also, when I came to the Chair, wanted to ascertain under what rule Shri Madhu Limaye was speaking. At that time, the hon. Member mentioned to me that he was speaking under rule 340, but even before that, I think Shri Madhu Limaye has made many observations

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You can rule it out after hearing him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It was only at a particular point when I said that it will not go on record that it did not go on record. But before that, he had made many observations which perhaps have gone on record, I do not know; they might have gone on record. So, I think all the requirements are met. Now, let us go on.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हम आप को समझाना चाहते हैं । आप ने समझा नहीं है ।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : On a point of order regarding the calling-attention-notice. I want your ruling on a

very important question. I had raised it earlier in the morning and the Speaker had said that I might raise it when the item was taken up here.

Is it in order to malign thousands of working girls who have left Kerala to earn their living, either as nurses or as nuns? They have gone to earn their living by honest hard labour. To malign them, to malign their character to malign them by casting suspicions about their character which might lead to communal disturbances, and to malign them with a view to ostracize them from society is something very unfair.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

Since the question has been raised here, a very clear and specific question, the hon. Minister must give a categorical reply as to whether there is any conspiracy in those foreign countries to misuse these girls who are sent from Kerala in any way. Only after the hon. Minister gives a categorical reply can we take this up for discussion. Otherwise, thousands of families will be ostracized and will be put to shame. I seek your protection for those families, because those families cannot come here and plead for themselves.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

MR. SPEAKER : On this calling-attention-notice?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बक्त जो कारबाई बत रही है उस पर आप कृपा कर के सुन लीजिए, बाद में जो निर्णय देना हो वह दीजिए ।

श्री रामकृष्ण प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : अच्युत महोदय, जो विषय आप के बाने के पहले तय हो चुका है, उसके ऊपर कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्युत महोदय, आप सुनेंगे तभी मैं बोलूँगा (व्यवस्था) जब अच्युत महोदय कहेंगे तभी मैं बोलूँगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : Let me follow what is going on what does the hon. Member want ? Does he want to raise a point of order ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जी हाँ ।

MR. SPEAKER : On what ? On the call attention motion or else on what ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जो व्यवस्था दी गई है क्या मैं उसके बारे में आप से प्रार्थना नहीं कर सकता ? आप स्पीकर हैं, अगर आप से प्रार्थना नहीं करेंगा तो किससे करेंगा ? मैं आपके विचारार्थ एक ही मुद्दा रख रहा हूँ। मैं यहाँ सुरीम कोट्टे से मुक्त हो कर आया। (व्यवधान) आप लोग हल्ला क्यों करते हैं ? अगर आप सुरीम कोट्टे को खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो कर दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : The Deputy-Speaker has already disposed of it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सुनिये। अगर आप को डिस्पोज आफ करना हो तो बाद में कीजियेगा। हम को भी डिस्पोज आफ करना चाहें तो कर दीजिये, मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : It is 5 O' clock. We had fixed this hour for taking up the call attention notice which was postponed this morning. I would request him not to raise any abrupt discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं है। पहले चल रहा था। काल अटेन्शन मोशन लेने के पहले उठाया गया था।

MR. SPEAKER : He is an old and senior member. He must come through the regular procedure.

श्री मधु लिमये : काल अटेन्शन मोशन लेने के पहले ही मैं निवेदन कर रहा था सभापति जी की इजाजत से। आप मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिए, उसके बाद जो करना हो वह कीजियेगा।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आप उन को सुन लीजिये एक मिनट में।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप नहीं सुनेंगे ? अगर आप कहें तो मैं बाहर जाता हूँ।

(Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know what exactly happened, but I am told by the Deputy-Speaker that the matter on which Shri Limaye wanted to raise some issue had already been disposed of by him.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह बात नहीं हुई है। आपको गलत इन्फामशन दी गई है। डिस्ट्री स्पीकर साहब के पहले श्री तिवारी कुर्सी पर बैठे थे। उन्होंने श्री मधु लिमये को इजाजत दी कि वह तीन मिनट में बोल लें। जब वह बोल रहे थे तब तक डिस्ट्री स्पीकर साहब आये और उन्होंने उनको नहीं बोलने दिया।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Call attention notice.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं चाहता हूँ कि अब डिस्ट्री स्पीकर साहब ने जो रूलिंग दी है उसको आप अनहूँ कर दीजिए। श्री तिवारी की रूलिंग को उन्होंने अनहूँ किया, आप उनकी रूलिंग को कर दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये चले गये हैं, अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह अन्याय है, इस तरह से हाउस कैसे चलेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्हाइट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ। अगर एक आदमी चेअर पर बैठा हो और वह किसी मेम्बर को बोलने की इजाजत दे दे, उसके बाद दूसरा आदमी आ जाये और वह बोलने की इजाजत न दे, उसके बाद तीसरा आदमी आ जाये और वह दूसरी व्यवस्था दे दे, तो इस तरह से सदन का काम कैसे चलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त।

17.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SALE OF GIRLS FROM KERALA IN EUROPE

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इसके बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें।

बलात् भिक्षुणियाँ (नन) बनाने के लिए केरल तथा देश के अन्य भागों से यूरोप की लड़कियों की भारी संख्या में कथित विक्री और इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Sir, a question had been raised in this House in 1968 in regard to the treatment meted out to Indian girls from Kerala, working as nurses in Federal Republic of Germany. Inquiries were made through our Embassy as well as the Government of Kerala. It was found that up to 1968, about 262 girls had gone to Federal Republic of Germany to be trained as nurses and that they were generally satisfied with their conditions of training and living. The Government of Kerala had then made inquiries from the parents of the girls who had gone abroad and found that no complaints were being made. In pursuance of another question, notice of which was received about a year ago, that some girls from Kerala were being sent abroad for initiation as nuns, after making some payments to their parents, inquiries were again made but nothing specific came to notice. Government view with concern the latest reports and a comprehensive inquiry has been undertaken by our agencies in India and abroad. The Government of Kerala have also been requested to undertake similar inquiries. On the basis of these inquiries, such remedial action as may be found necessary will be undertaken and the results of the inquiries as well as the action taken will be placed before the House in due course.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हमारे देश की कुछ लड़कियाँ विदेशों को इस तरह से भेजे जाने के समाचार से न केवल इस देश को परन्तु सारे संसार के लोगों को जबर्दस्त धक्का लगा है। अब इस समाचार पर कुछ पर्दा डालने की कोशिश हो रही है। हमारे देश की लगभग दो हजार लड़कियाँ यूरोप इस तरह से भेजी गई हैं। जिस तरह से इनको भेजा गया है उसके बीसवीं सदी की स्लेक ट्रेड के अलावा और कुछ संज्ञा नहीं दी जा सकती है।

यह कहा गया है कि वे अपनी मर्जी से गई हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि वे हायर एज्युकेशन के लिए जाती हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि वे बार एंजल्ज आफ इंडिया और वे प्रिसली लिविंग कर रही हैं। लेकिन वे गाँवों की लड़कियाँ हैं। उनमें से शायद आधी से ज्यादा ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने मंटिक भी पास नहीं किया है, जिन्होंने शहर देखा भी नहीं है, अंग्रेजी जो जानती नहीं है, इतालवी भाषा जानने का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। उनकी गरीबी का नाजायज कायदा उठा कर उनको ले जाया गया है। आधी से ज्यादा लड़कियाँ माइनर हैं। उनको सुहावनी तस्वीर दिखाई गई है, हवाई जहाज की सेर करने का लालच दिया गया है। एक तरह से उनको ट्रैप किया गया है। मैं कहूँगा कि यह जबर्दस्त रेक्ट है बीसवीं सदी का रिलिजस फील्ड में और सबसे बड़ा रेक्ट है। मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ मद्रास के एक कौशलिक प्रीस्ट को। रोम में जब वे शिक्षा लेने के लिए गई तो उनकी लड़कियों से जो बातचीत हुई, जो इम्प्रेशन उनका बना, उन्होंने बताया है। मैं उनको कोट कर रखा हूँ :

"To go abroad is alluring and that too by aeroplane. Then there is always the promise that they will return to India after some time as full fledged nuns. So there is no shortage of girls who are willing to go to Rome to become nuns. But I would like to consider the following points concerning the girls themselves. The majority of them have not passed even SSLC. It looks to me that

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

a good many of them have not even reached maturity. I say this having in mind the importance, physically and psychologically, the stage of the attainment of maturity has for girls. Many of them come from family surroundings where they seem to have thought that going abroad would be a good solution to their problems. So, there is no wonder that the parents permitted them. If these girls had educational qualifications, if they had the age and maturity to take the decision about life and not merely be enamoured by the prospects of going abroad, and if they had an inkling of the sort of life they are to expect in that part of the world, I am perfectly sure that practically none of them would have left their homes inspite of whatever difficulties they had to put up with at home."

उन्होंने भी कहा है कि उन में मेच्योरिटी नहीं है । 17 या 18 साल की उम्र में कहाँ मेच्योरिटी आती है । इस आयु में किसी लड़की से यह आशा करना कि भगवान की तलाश में वह अपना जीवन दे देगी, बिल्कुल गलत बात होगी । तथ्य यह है कि उनकी गरीबी का नाजायज कायदा उठा कर उनको ट्रैप किया गया है । यह कहते हैं कि वे एंजल्ज आफ भारत हैं और बाहर के लोगों ने, विदेशियों ने हिन्दुस्तान की जो सेवा की है उसके बदले में अब कहाँ से लोग वहाँ जा कर सेवा करें । अगर ये क्वालिफाइड होतीं, पढ़ी लिखी होतीं, एडल्ट होतीं, मेच्योर होतीं, महिलायें होतीं या पुरुष इससे कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है, तो मैं समझ सकता था कि वे जा कर एंजल्ज आफ भारत हो सकती हैं, कुछ क्राइस्ट का पैगाम दे सकती हैं । लेकिन छोटी-छोटी लड़कियाँ हैं । आप देखें कि उन से काम क्या करवाया जा रहा है ? मीनियल्ज का काम करवाया जा रहा है । यह कहा जाता है कि वहाँ नन्ज की कमी है । वहाँ नंज दो तरह की होती हैं । एक ले नंज और दूसरी रेम्युलर नंज । ले मंज का काम यह होता है कि सफाई बर्गेर्ह करना, नर्सिस का काम करना, इसी तरह के

दूसरे छोटे छोटे काम करना । घर की नौकरी का काम भी कई जगह उन से कराया जाता है । उस तरह का काम जो आज इटेलियन लड़कियाँ या विदेशी लड़कियाँ करने को तैयार नहीं हैं, इनसे कराया जाता है और इन कामों के लिए इनको यहाँ से ले जाया जाता है ।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि वहाँ इनकी शाटेंज हैं । रेम्युलर नंज तो हैं लेकिन मीनियल्ज का काम, डॉमेस्टिक काम करने वाली से नंज की कमी है । मेरी सूचना यह है कि कुछ डॉमेस्टिक हाउसिस में भी इन लड़कियों को काम करने के लिए लगाया गया है ।

मैं एक पत्र पढ़ना चाहता हूँ । यह कहा गया है कि वडे आराम से ये वहाँ हैं । एक लड़की ने अपनी बहन को एक पत्र लिखा । उस को भेजने नहीं दिया गया । वह पत्र संदे टाइम्ज के हाथ लग गया । उसी पत्र का कुछ हिस्सा में बापके सामने पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"My dear younger sister,

None of you should hereafter get ready to come to Europe. After all, we are trapped. If only you see the pockets (of those priests who betrayed us) getting filled, today we are tasting those sugary words that have fallen from their mouths."

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question; do not indulge in debate. Do not distort the procedure all the time.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Sir, this is an important matter. We are much concerned in this issue. Of course, we are prepared to serve, we are prepared to sweep even the rooms of anybody, but not this kind of work. During all the three five year Plans, the Government has not done anything. No industries have been started. So, we are going there only to earn. (Interruption)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह सारे देश की इज्जत का सवाल है, किसी कम्पनी का सवाल नहीं है । एक लड़की का 6500

रुपया यानी तीन हजार डालर उन से लिया जाता है और खर्च केवल 1500 होता है। एक तरफ का किराया रोम का डाई सौ रुपया स्टूडेंट का आधा कन्सेशन मिल कर होता है। अब वाकी पैसा कहाँ जाता है, समझ में नहीं आता है।

अब ये कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं है। अगर कुछ नहीं है तो वैटिकन ने यह रिकूटमेंट बन्द क्यों किया है, उसका मतलब क्या है? साफ मतलब है कि देवर इज समर्थिंग फिसी। खुद भी इनक्वायरी करना शुरू कर दिया है। इसका मतलब साफ है कि उन्होंने भी मान लिया है कि कुछ गडबड जरूर है, यह बात मंत्री महोदय को या गवर्नरमेंट को कई सालों से मालूम थी। इसके बारे में सवाल भी किए गए थे। आज सरकार कहती है कि इनक्वायरी में कुछ नहीं निकला। अब वह कम्प्रिहेंसिव इनक्वायरी करेगी। यह बात बहुत ही शर्मनाक है। यह इनकी किमिनल नेशनल एंडिविटीज से है। नेशनल कंथोलिक रिपोर्टर जो अमरीका में छपता है, उस में यह सवाल पहले पहल उठा था। उसके बाद मद्रास के एक पेपर ने निकाला। अब सब बातें रेयुलरली निकलती आ रही हैं। लेकिन सरकार इतनी देर तक सोए क्यों रही? पहले इसने कम्प्रिहेंसिव इनक्वायरी क्यों नहीं की?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टडीज के लिए पास्पोर्ट क्यों दिया गया? वे लड़कियाँ तो मैट्रिक भी नहीं थीं। अगर कोई दूसरा आदमी पास्पोर्ट इस आधार पर लेना चाहता है तो आप कहते हैं कि भारत में एजुकेशन हो सकती है तो आप बाहर क्यों जाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ यह सालों तक चलता रहा। आर्डिनरी आदमी को तो आप पास्पोर्ट देते नहीं हायर एजुकेशन के लिए तो इनको आपने कैसे दे दिये?

जो रुपया आया तीन सौ पाउंड पर गलं, वह कैसे आया, क्यों आया, खर्च कैसे हुआ? इस सब की इनक्वायरी सरकार ने क्यों नहीं की?

स्टडी के बास्ते स्टूडेंट कंसेशन कैसे दिया गया? वह रुपया किस के पास गया? आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि वे स्कालरशिप पर गई लेकिन जब वे इटली में पहुँची तो वहाँ की पुस्तिस ने उनके नाम के आगे लिख दिया एज रिलिजस। दे वर मार्ड एज रिलिजस। कोई पढ़ाई बगरह नहीं हुई। जो नन बनने के लिए गई उनको आपने स्कालरशिप के बहाने पढ़ाई का सर्टिफिकेट दे कर भेज दिया। यह क्यों और कैसे हुआ?

अपनी मर्जी से लड़कियाँ गयीं या जबर्दस्ती उनको लालच दे कर ले जाया गया। यह भी देखने वाली बात है। उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश बगरह में कानून है। आगे इस प्रकार की घटनाओं पर काबू पाया जा सके औह इस चीज़ को रेयुलर किया जा सके और पता लगाया जा सके कि कोई लड़की गरीबी की वजह से जा रही है या कनवर्शन हो रहा है, जबर्दस्ती हो रहा है या वालैटरी हो रहा है और इन सब के बारे में क्या आप कोई सैट्रल लैंजिस्लेशन बनायेंगे?

क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज का जो रोल रहा है, उन में से कुछ लोगों का तो हाइली ऑबजैक्शनेबिल रहा है। 14 फारेन क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज एन्टी-नेशनल एंडिविटीज की वजह से देश से निकाले गये हैं। हमारे यहाँ 6,326 फारेन क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज हैं और इन पर 200 करोड़ रुपया सालाना खर्च करते हैं। क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज को इंडियनाइज करने के लिए उन की जगह पर हिन्दुस्तानी लोग हों, उस के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह एनक्वायरी करेंगे। यह एनक्वायरी केरल गवर्नरमेंट नहीं कर सकती है और वैटिकन नहीं कर सकता है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सी० बी० आई० के जरिये यह एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिये और हमारे मिशनज के साथ, एक-एक लड़की के साथ बातचीत कर के, उन के को-आपरेशन से, यह पता लगाया जाये

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

कि इस में जबर्दस्ती हुई है या नहीं।

क्या यह सही है कि

* * *

कुछ लोग उस में गिरफ्तार भी हुए हैं।
(अव्यवहार) यह अव्यवहारों में निकला है।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : This is not Proper. Mr Gupta must talk with a certain restraint. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : This kind of thing should not go on record. He is speaking non-sense. We have got some self-respect. He should withdraw it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : If anybody thinks that I am casting any aspersion on ladies, I am prepared to withdraw it. I have absolutely no such intention.

MR. SPEAKER : As I said this morning, this will be only a fact finding statement by the Minister, because we are not very certain about the whole position. Our own daughters are involved in this. We are not sure of any position. Even if there are remote reflections, I do not think it is desirable unless we are sure of the position. You should be very much restrained in your observation. I am not going to allow that observation to be on the record.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आखिर में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर से क्या बात हुई हैं और उन्होंने क्या कहा है।

श्री अग्ननाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : अग्न्यक महोदय, मैंने स्वयं 1968 में यह सवाल किया था और सरकार की तरफ से बताया गया था कि दि इनफॉर्मेशन इज बियंग कलेक्टड। लेकिन सरकार द्वारा दी गई आज की इनफॉर्मेशन में भी बिल्कुल डेफिनेटेस नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I think we should observe full restraint in this discussion.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am fully conscious of the delicate nature of this question and it is for this reason that I will try to confine myself to the specific questions that have been put. In fairness to the House, I must give this information that it was for the first time in the *Sunday Times* of London on August 23, 1970 that reports to this effect appeared. This has been quoted by my friend, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, in which it was mentioned that they had uncovered cases of at least three girls in the Italian Convents who had suffered nervous breakdown because of home sickness, etc.

In the newspaper of 25th August, 1970 that is, two days later, denials have appeared of the contentions made in the *Sunday Times* from various quarters, including the Vatican, the Archbishop of Trevandrum, the Archbishop of Ernakulam and others... (*Interruption*).

It is stated that the story in the *Sunday Times* owes its origin to two feuding members of the clergy in Kerala, Father Sebastian Valiyal of Palai and father Cyriac Puttempura. The former accused the latter of procuring girls for convents in Europe. After 18 months of investigation the Vatican is reported to have issued a statement last July clearing Father Puttempura of the charge. In this background we have to view whatever might appear in the newspapers with a certain degree of caution.

Coming to the specific question that he has put, he asked, that if we knew for several years why we did not make inquiries earlier. Inquiries were made earlier and I have stated in my reply that nothing fishy was discovered.

The second question he asked was why was a passport for study issued. The House is, no doubt, aware that the present rules for issuing passports are very liberal and it is only in very exceptional cases, laid down by the Act of Parliament, that we can refuse the issue of a passport.

The third question was whether any money has passed. I have said that because this

matter has been raised here, it has also appeared in the foreign press and the honour of our womanhood is involved, we will make all possible inquiries. But let us not make it a religious issue.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Who is making it a religious issue ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You are making it a religious issue; the Jana Sangh is making it a religious issue.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Your communal feeling comes out every time.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have never raised any communal issue. This is a national issue. You are making it a communal issue.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta should have been sobered by the reaction that he created among Kerala Members. The Jana Sangh should be sober enough... (Interruption). I do not give way..... (Interruption)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Whatever Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has said, he never made it a communal issue. It is only in the Communal mind of the Minister. His words are casting an aspersion... (Interruption)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will not give way... (Interruption)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :not only on Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta but on the whole party. He should withdraw his words..... (Interruption)

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : The country's honour is involved... (Interruption)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not give way... (Interruption)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Look at the record. What did Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta say which had any communal taint ? you find that out.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I Will find out. You put a supplementary question... (Interruption)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is very wrong and very unfair on your part.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The other question that he asked was about the money part. I have said that on that I have no information but we will make inquiries. if it is proved, it is very serious.

Fourthly, he said whether they have gone there on their own accord, according to the inquiries made so far, they were grown up girls and there is nothing to show that any coercion, inducement or force was used.

The fifth question was the general question about the foreign Christian missionaries. This is a question which does not arise out of this. I do not see why season and out of season he should raise an issue which has been discussed on several occasions and about which our position has been made clear.

As to what should be the agency of inquiry, no agency is barred. We will surely use all our resources of investigation in order to arrive at the truth. But I would again appeal to hon. Members if I have offended them, it was not my intention that while making such statements or putting these questions one should be very cautious of the religious susceptibilities of all people, particularly so of the Christian minorities. It is very wrong for anybody to import a taint in this and thus worsen the situation. That is not proper..... (Interruption)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : May I request you to stop anybody from putting questions on this matter since the whole atmosphere is vitiated by the sort of problems raised in this question ? The country was exercised by the problem but the twist given to the problem, I do not think, adds to the prestige of this nation. I would request you to stop further questions .. (Interruption)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अच्युत महोदय, मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि कोई सेंट्रल एक्ट बनाया जायगा जिस से यह रेग्लेट हो ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This is a suggestion for action which I am not prepared to answer in response to a Call Attention Notice.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सी० बी० आई० एन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं कराना चाहते ? आखिर कौन जिम्मेदारी लेगा ? यह एक सवाल का जवाब नहीं देते । कौन एजेंसी जिम्मेदार होगी ? सी० बी० आई० से एन्क्वायरी करायेंगे या किस से करायेंगे ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Sir, the hon. Minister himself has said in his reply that in the reports it has been mentioned that there was a rivalry between two persons of high position in churches and that is why this kind of controversy arose. But, at the same time, the hon. Minister has himself said that when the question was raised two years back, an inquiry was conducted and nothing was found out.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, at that time, he was satisfied about this international exchange of missionary personnel that was taking place in a normal course for the purpose of teaching or educational purpose or nursing purpose, coming here from abroad or going abroad from here. If the hon. Minister was satisfied, why did he not clarify this position when he assured the House that the information was being collected ?

Then, the hon. Minister, unfortunately, wants to take advantage and wants to do propaganda only on the basis of communalism. The whole question was not asked on the basis of communalism. All this has been reported in a paper coming from abroad. If the hon. Minister does not know, let me inform him that two years back, when he said that the information was being collected—I do not know what kind of [Information Department you have—a paper from America, in Kansas, published all these reports and, later on.

those reports appeared in one of the Christian magazines coming out from Tamil Nadu. The Government of India did not know about it. As usual, the Government of India does not know anything. The left hand does not know what the right hand is doing. This information was coming out in our papers, in the magazines published by the Christian missionaries and Christian institutions. This is most unfortunate that the hon. Minister has introduced in this matter the question of majority and minority.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the Vatican sitting thousand of miles from here is much more concerned about those girls in the Christian institutions than this wretched Government of India. It does not know anything. They call for information from abroad. Nothing is known to the Government of India. Let us accept this fact that there is a lot of concern to the Vatican and to the Christian missionaries. All this information has been given in the *Sunday Times* by one of the Christian missionaries. Their concern is more about this matter than that of the Government of India who are sleeping over it and doing nothing about it till the whole world knows about it.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : What is the question that you want to ask ? (Interruption)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Let the hon. Member allow me to complete my question and he will know what I am asking about. I am first charging the Government of India who are responsible for inaction on the reports appearing about our girls. I have myself said that if it is a normal exchange of personnel for the purpose of teaching or educational purpose or nursing purpose that is taking place, we cannot have any objection. We should not have any objection. But the only question that has to be demarcated is this—though the hon. Minister is not prepared to reply. He is only giving a communal twist.

What inquiry has the Government of India to conduct ? I want to know whether there have been any minor girls who have been taken

out and whether they have been taken out by their own choice. I am glad that the Vatican has taken the step of suspending this recruitment. I would like to ask the Government of India whether in the past when this thing came in their knowledge as they say it came to their knowledge, they approached the Vatican and suggested to them what should be done about it. Did they approach the Christian missionaries and Churches and tell them what exactly has happened? May I know whether the Churches at all gave this information or whether they denied the information to the Government of India? I think the Government of India did not bother. After answering this question, they slept over this question thinking that it is nothing of importance. Now all the charges are being made about minor girls going and about their nervous breakdown. I know this is an unfortunate controversy which has not brought good name to our country. All this embarrassment that has been caused to this country and the humiliation that has been caused to this country is because of the negligence and because of lack of knowledge of the Government of India. We would like to know now as to that you are going to do about this matter. What kind of inquiry? You said very vaguely that an inquiry will be conducted. What kind of inquiry you will conduct and what co-operation you seek? I would also request the Churches in India and the Vatican to co-operate with that inquiry. But what kind of inquiry you are going to conduct? Are you going to send a fact-finding mission? Are you going to get in touch with the churches here? Please give us a time limit because, as Mr. Jagannath Rao said, a question was asked and the answer was that the matter is under investigation. Are you going to tell this country as to what exactly is the position so that this kind of misunderstanding of which Mr. Dwivedy made a mention may not be created? Please, for God's sake—I would request the hon. Minister: don't destroy this country on every issue on the basis of communalism. I would charge you and your Government of dividing this country on the basis of minority and majority. It is an insult to the dignity of this country. You are playing a game. You have reduced the whole country to the problem of majority and minority. Hindus and Muslims and Chris-

tians as a pawn in your political game and we will not allow it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am really sorry the hon. Lady Member got so much excited...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I am not excited.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to assure Shrimati Tarkeshwari ji that I have the greatest regard for her. I am really sorry that knowing Shrimati Tarkeshwariji for a long time... (Interruption)

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khaliabad): I charge him with partiality.

MR. SPEAKER: You are charging everybody to-day unnecessarily. Please don't do it. You must have some sense of proportion.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: What is this Sir? Irresponsible allegations he is making against the Chair.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: He has again and again stood up and he has slurred the honour of this country and you have never asked him.

MR. SPEAKER: You are the only man who is worried about it.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: I am one of them.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: We are very much conscious of the dignity of the Chair. I want to make a submission. The hon. Minister deliberately introduced communal politics in this matter and you should have pulled him up. No question of communalism is involved.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: His statement is politically motivated.

आध्यक्ष महोब्य: नेयर पर बैठ कर न तो मैं आपके बारे में अपने व्यूज दे सकता हूँ न इन के बारे में दे सकता हूँ। मैं तो जो प्रोसीजर के मुताबिक थीक है, रेलवेन्सी है, वह देखता है।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

लेकिन आप किसी को भी स्पेयर न करें, यह बात तो गलत है। किर किस तरह से हाउस चलेगा।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not want to say anything more on that score. But I would like to assure the Member of the Congress (Opposition) that I never clubbed their Party with the Jana Sangh in communal Politics. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He is behaving in a most irresponsible way. He is unfit to be a Minister. (*Interruption*)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : You were an Akali. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Let his Deputy reply. He is unfit to reply to this. He is behaving in a most irresponsible way.

श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : इनका शर्म आनी चाहिये, इन को हाउस से निकाल देना चाहिये। अनन्देश्वरी एलीगेशन्ज लगा रहे हैं।... शर्म आनी चाहिये, हंस रहे हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : When all of you are speaking, I am not able to listen to anybody.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्रियों को जवाब कैसे देना चाहिये, आप को बताना होगा। इस तरह से जवाब देना बहुत गलत बात है।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : What is the good of his reply? He has not got himself qualified to be a secular person from the very beginning. He was an Akali... (*Interruption*)

श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : जब तक आप मिनिस्टरों को पुल नहीं करेंगे, हमारे साथ जस्टिस नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप के बार बार मना करने के बाद भी वह कम्युनल चीज लाते हैं, पोलिटीकल मौटिव जाहिर करते हैं। यह नेशनल है, किर भी हंसते हैं, शर्म नहीं आती है...

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If you don't want to hear my reply. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We want reply; but we don't want your politics. You are indulging in very dirty type of politics. You should be ashamed of it.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : एक ही बेली के चट्टे-बट्टे हैं।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभोई) : अगर कोई आप को कहे कि 12 बज गये हैं तो आप को कैसा महसूस होगा? हम पोलिटिक्स नहीं लाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ये लोग पोलिटिक्स को ला रहे हैं...

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आप अपनी सभ्यता का सुख दीजिये, मुझे क्या हर्ज है, जो चाहे कहिये...

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जवाब देना हो तो जवाब दो, नहीं आता हो तो घर को जाओ...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : May I be permitted to say a word? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Is it on a point of order, Acharya ji?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : The question is whether girls of 17 and 18 years can be taken away to different countries to become nuns there. If they have got to be nuns let them be made nuns here first. I say, even a girl of 20 cannot decide. (*Interruption*) I am on a different question from these friends. The question is, can we allow our girls to become nuns like that (*Interruption*) being taken away to some foreign country and there made nuns? If they have got to be made nuns, let them be made nuns here. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Let the answer be concrete and precise.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I trust the questions will also be concrete and precise.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I submit that this mutual recrimination in the House has become nauseating for us...

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is very nauseating for me.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister not to give any provocation, so that there might be no recrimination in the House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I never give provocation, but if others attack me, I have to defend myself.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Let him not laugh over it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Two questions had been asked on earlier occasions. One was on the 4th August, 1969, and a complete reply was given. Another question had been asked in reply to which it was said that the information was being collected. That information was given and supplied to the House in fulfilment of the assurance and a copy giving the full information on all those points was given. So, it is wrong to suggest that Government had not collected the information.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is that information?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This was unanswered question No. 3296 dated 9th August 1968 by Shri Baburao Patel. Information was in given fulfilment of the assurance.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What is that information?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : What is the machinery? He has not replied to that. We would like to know what the machinery of inquiry is, whether it is going to be the CBI or any other agency. What is the machinery that he is going to use for the inquiry and will that machinery get in touch with the Vatican and other churches in India to inquire into that, because in the past they had not done it? Would they do it now?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is a very good suggestion, and I shall examine it. It is a good suggestion.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : आदरणीय स्त्रीकर महोदय, तीन-चार रोज़ से जो अखबार रात हम पढ़ रहे हैं, उससे हमें बेहद शर्म आती है और मेरे देश का बेहद नाम बदनाम हुआ है। चाहे कोई हिन्दू लड़की हो, सिख लड़की हो, ईसाई लड़की हो या मुस्लिम लड़की हो—सब हमारी बेटियाँ हैं और बहनें हैं। मैं आप की मारपत्र गवर्नरेंट से पूछना चाहूँगा—पहले तो यह मालूम करो कि कहीं हिन्दुस्तान के दुश्मनों की तो इस में सजिश नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के जो दुश्मन हैं—उनके नाम तो क्या गिनाऊं, दसियों दुश्मन हैं—कहीं उन्होंने तो सजिश नहीं की है कि इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान को बदनाम किया जाय, हिन्दुस्तान में चूंकि बहुत से मजहब हैं, हिन्दू हैं, सिख हैं, ईसाई हैं, उन को डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की पालिसी के तेहत आपस में लड़ाया जाय—कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है?

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहूँगा—जिस देश में यह जीज छपी है, या जिस अखबार ने छापी है, जैसे सधे टाइम्स में जो इंग्लैंड का अखबार है, उस में छपी है—उनको बेरेसिटी क्या है। उन लोगों से इसके बारे में मालूम किया जाय, अगर इस में कोई तन्त है तो वे उस का सुनूत दें, अगर नहीं है तो उन अखबारों के खिलाफ जिन्होंने हमारे देश को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की है,” डिलोमेटिक लेबल पर सत्ता से सत्ता प्रोटेस्ट किया जाय और आप देखें कि डिलोमेटिक लेबल पर उससे और ज्यादा क्या किया जा सकता है, वह भी करें।

तीसरी बात—आप यह भी मालूम करें कि कहीं यह झगड़ा प्रोटेस्टेन्ट्स और कैथोलिक्स का आपस का झगड़ा तो नहीं है, घरेलू झगड़ा तो नहीं है। कहीं उनके झगड़े की बजह से हमारी बहन बेटियों को खामखाह बदनाम तो नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस में केरल की ही बात नहीं है, मैं अपने केरल के एक दूसरे साथी की बात से इतिहास करता हूँ, यह तो पंजाब, हरियाणा,

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

कश्मीर, सारे हिन्दुस्तान की बेद्जजती का मामला है। मैं नहीं चाहता था कि इसको इन्टरनेशनल मामला बनाया जाय, लेकिन जो कुछ हम यहाँ पर कहते हैं उसका प्रचार बाहर भी होता है, "इत्तिहास में सोच-समझ कर बात कहनी चाहिये।

आखरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ—इस में सिक्किम किसानों की ही बात नहीं है, अनपढ़ सोगों की बात नहीं है, अगर हिन्दुस्तान की एक भी लड़की का किस्सा है तो उस की पूरी एन्काउंटरी कराओ और जो भी जिम्मेदार हों, वाहे बिलाक हों, चाहे प्रीस्ट हों या उन के एजेंट हों, उन के खिलाफ पूरे जोर से केस रजिस्टर किया जाय, उनको गिरफ्तार किया जाय और उनको सजा दी जाय।

आखरी सवाल यह है—आगे के लिए ऐसी चीज़ न हो—चाहे एक परसेन्ट हो या आधा परसेन्ट हो, तो भी इस के लिए आप गोर करें ताकि बाइन्दा इस किस्म का प्रचार हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ न हो, इस किस्म की मनगढ़त कहानियाँ हमारी सरकार के खिलाफ, हमारी कौम के खिलाफ, हमारे भाइयों के खिलाफ न बनाई जा सकें। और अगर करें तो स्ट्रिक्ट-ऐक्शन इस सिलसिले में लेंगे? ऐसी कोई चीज़ क्या आप करेंगे?

अखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे देवदारी हों या दूसरी जगह पर नन्स हों, हम तो सारे ही इस हम्माम में नंगे हैं, इसको कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, हम क्या कीचड़ उछालेंगे? हिन्दुस्तान में कोई मजहब उससे बचा हुआ नहीं है, हम अगर अच्छे हैं तो सारे ही अच्छे हैं और अगर हम में बुराइयाँ हैं तो वह हर एक में हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो बातें मैंने कहीं हैं उनका एक एक का जवाब मिनिस्टर साहब देंगे ताकि हाउस को और देश को तसल्ली हो सके और मुर्क की बदनामी न हो।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I fully respect his sentiments. All these factors will be

taken into consideration in holding an inquiry in a complete manner, and action, both punitive and preventive, will be taken.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): This is a very serious matter requiring a full and impartial inquiry. Whichever may be the institution involved, whatever may be the purpose, whether it be social, religious or any other, if it is proved that girls are being sold for pecuniary consideration, it is a disgrace to humanity, to India and to the world at large. Much was made about the poverty of Kerala and the illiteracy of the girls there. Kerala is, of course, poor. But people in Kerala want to overcome poverty by honest work. Nobody can deny that. I can also say that literacy rate in Kerala is the highest in India. As far women it is the most literate part of the country. The parents there are very literate. Poverty is a curse for the entire nation, it has been a conspiracy of the entire nation to keep some States in a backward condition. Therefore, we should not go into that in this way and raise such vital issues affecting the dignity and hurting the sentiments of a minority on the basis of some newspaper report. I think we should proceed with caution and circumspection in this matter. Sometimes we see in newspapers reports that some saffron-robed sadhus have kidnapped some children and sold them somewhere else. On that score, we cannot condemn all sadhus and say that all of them are bad. We cannot say that the Sadhu Samaj, with due respect to Shri Nanda is an organisation spreading the cult of kidnapping; not here, we cannot say that the entire Hindu community is indulging in the art of child-lifting. Therefore, we should take newspaper reports about such things with a pinch of salt. At the same time, I do not want to ignore them. Let us have a comprehensive, full and impartial inquiry. Let us know the facts. Let us in the meanwhile refrain from making blanket accusations against anyone or body.

Much was made about the anti-national activities of these missionaries. It may be that one or two might have done that. But on that ground, let us not make a sweeping accusation on an entire institution or community. Now the cry of 'Indianisation' has been raised. I would ask my hon. friend,

Shri Gupta, not to indulge in this. It does not behave us. I can say here that in many parts of the country, missionaries have done some good work in the fields of education, in setting up public health institutions, especially in the matter of setting up and running leprosaria when caste Hindus refused to come anywhere near these leprosy patients, the missionaries came and gave them full treatment and saved many of them. These things have happened.

Therefore, because of some newspaper reports, let us not carry things too far and say that the entire community, the entire institution of missionaries should be condemned. It is not good.

I am not at the present saying that the report is true or false. Let us get the facts. Meanwhile, let us be cautious in our approach. Until we get at the facts, we should not make any accusation. When the facts, have been revealed, whomsoever is responsible for this, whether he is in Kerala or in Calcutta or anywhere else, let the law take its course. On that, there can be no two opinions.

I would ask the Minister whether the inquiry proposed will be instituted at the earliest, and finished within a certain time limit, because so much accusation was made here. The hon. lady Member also said that in 1968 the left hand did not know what the right hand did. And she was one of the right or the left hands at that time. I would like the enquiry to be very effective; to be conducted at the earliest opportunity. The results should be made available to the country and the House at the earliest. I want the Minister to assure us about it. I also want that it should not be a mere governmental enquiry. I want it to be an enquiry of an impartial, judicial character. Then only it will create confidence in the House and the country. I would like to know whether he will consider this.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am grateful to the hon. Member for making such valuable and constructive suggestions. The enquiry will be quite comprehensive both here and abroad.

AN HON. MEMBER : By whom ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : By the enquiring agencies.

AN HON. MEMBER : Judicial.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The judiciary can only assess any evidence that is collected. If any evidence is collected, then only it is useful. Hon. Members will appreciate that normal agencies of investigation will have to do this work. Whether at the local or Central level we will employ all possible resources of the investigation and will try to arrive at the truth both here and abroad. And it is our intention to finish it as expeditiously as possible because we are equally worried about this thing. It sullies the name of the country, and we are anxious to go into it deeply. We will take action on all possible fronts and see that if such a thing comes to light, it is put down with a strong hand.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Why don't you say categorically CBI ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : CBI is not excluded.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : At the very outset, before putting my question, I must say that every Indian Christian is a child of the soil, of this country, and is as Indian as anybody in this parliament. So, let us not impute motives. There are bad Hindus, bad Muslims and bad Christians. Sometimes even bad Hindus are wrongly elected.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are one of them ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is nothing very new in the report of the *Sunday Times*. Two months back similar reports appeared in a Madras paper called *New Leader* which represents the Catholic Church. The revelations in the paper were made by a priest himself. Similarly I understand that certain reports appeared in the Kerala newspaper *Dipika* which is also run by Catholic priests.

In this case I do not believe that the People of Kerala the fathers and mothers of these

girls; our daughters, with their political consciousness can sell their daughters for money. There may be one or two who can sell their daughters and sell the country also to some other country.

In the newspaper it has come out that the Archbishop of Delhi, Mr. Angelo Fernandes, met Mrs. Gandhi on Tuesday and informed her about the steps being taken to ensure the welfare of Indian girls who have gone abroad for religious training or service. I would like to know what assurance was given to Mrs. Gandhi, the Prime Minister of the country, by the Archbishop about the safety of these girls who have gone abroad.

They are in many countries. For instance; they are in Britain, France, Switzerland, Spain, USA and Italy. Even the National Secular Society, a free-thinking humanist organisation in London, has asked the British Home Secretary to order an enquiry into the allegations that some British Convents had bought Indian girls. The society has said that officials from India or any other country involved should be given facilities to interview their nationals in British Convents, as this would allow them to find out whether the nuns came in by false inducements and are being held against their will.

That is very necessary, whether by the CBI or any other agency. The question is this. If these girls have gone there out of religious fervour and out of their religious sentiments, and have gone voluntarily, that is a different matter. But we have to see if there are certain agencies, which make recruitment like this. Some agencies are being accused of making money, and so this is a matter which is very serious. Have the Government enquired to get these malpractices removed? From the statement it appears that they did make some enquiries but they could not come to any conclusion. In the statement it has been said that "inquiries were again made but nothing specific came to notice." I would like to know whether the Government has drawn the attention of the top catholic church hierarchy to the situation? What steps are proposed to be taken to assure the country that our nationals are properly treated if their services are found to be unavoidable by those in Europe?

Whatever be the country to which they had gone—whether Switzerland, Great Britain, West Germany or any other country—our agencies are there, and our ambassadors are there, and our diplomats are there. They can possibly take up the issue with the highest church hierarchy in the country concerned and with the Archbishops and tell them definitely that there is a sentiment inside our country and if these girls have gone there, they should be treated well. If they are kept as domestic servants and so on, that should be enquired into and investigated into properly. I would request the Government to make such enquiries, and the enquiry report should be laid on the Table of the House. There should be an enquiry both by the Government and those agencies. This matter will have to be taken up with the Archbishop, and I would like to know what assurance were given by the Archbishop who is reported to have recently met the Prime Minister of the country, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I might inform the hon. House that Pro-Nuncio His Excellency the Most Reverend Magr Marie-Joseph Lemieux was called to the Foreign Office also, and we explained the whole position to him. He said that a great deal of importance is bestowed in selecting the girls and their training is also supervised. He also mentioned that the Holy See was now seized of the matter and had ordered a full enquiry, the intention being that if there was anything which was not, being done in the right way, it should be immediately corrected. We ourselves are holding enquiries. It is not only the police enquiry, but we are in touch with the church; I am sure that they will also fully co-operate in this enquiry; If anything comes out of the enquiry, I can say that the church leaders also will be with us in suppressing any malpractices. There is no difference of opinion on that score, and I would appeal to the hon. House that now that the matter is being enquired into by the Government agency both inside the country and also abroad, because the church is also seized of the matter, we should permit that the enquiry should be held in the proper atmosphere, and I can assure the House that we will go deeply into the matter.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Those girls who have gone there should be repatriated. Will the Minister see to it that they are repatriated ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Those girls who are ready to come back will be given full facilities to return.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : We want them to come back.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the half-an-hour discussion is there. Should we postpone it ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We can have it tomorrow, because this subject has intervened today.

MR. SPEAKER : I am told it can come up only on Monday, because we have already another debate for tomorrow.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We have three days for half-hour discussion. I do not want to bar the other things which have already been balloted. Since we could not take up the half-hour discussion today, because of this intervention, we can as well take it up tomorrow.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That is also my submission. (*Interruption*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is in my name and I have been kicked like a football all these days. It has been postponed from one day to another and then to another and so on. I do not have any objection to its postponement provided you give an assurance that it will be taken up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : There is another debate tomorrow. Are you prepared to continue today ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Tomorrow you can take up this discussion at 4.30 for half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it and try to accommodate it. But I do not commit myself because I have to see the whole programme for tomorrow. Are you prepared to continue today ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Yes, Sir. Naxalite activities are mounting np in this country. They are spreading all over the country from West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : I am Sorry, Mr Dwivedy. There is no other alternative. We are having the same attendance as we have for half-hour discussions.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I was only pleading that the House is tired. Will it not be better for us to have this half-hour discussion tomorrow from the official time ? It was to come up today at 5.30 but because some other discussion was continuing, this could not be taken up. Can it not be taken up from 4.30 to 5 tomorrow ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that I will have to look into the programme for tomorrow because there are other matters also which are pending. Either you should agree that that I may look into it or you have it just now.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We leave it to you.

18.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 27, 1970/Bhadra 5, 1892 (SAKA).