

LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Eighth Session)

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**LOK SABHA SCRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 23, 1969/Sravana 1, 1891

(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ब्रिटेन में जाने वाले आप्रवासियों पर ब्रिटेन के उच्च आयोग द्वारा लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध

*61. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वंदे-शिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारत स्थित ब्रिटेन का उच्च आयोग भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये पारपत्रों को मान्यता प्रदान नहीं करता बल्कि उसमें दिये गये तथ्यों के सत्यापन के लिए और प्रमाण भी मांगता है और इस प्रकार वह खुले आम भारत सरकार के प्रति अनादर दर्शाता है ;

(ख) क्या भारत स्थित ब्रिटेन के उच्च आयोग ने भारत में कार्य करने वाली विमान कम्पनियों और यात्रा-अभिकर्ताओं को इस आशय के आदेश दिये हैं कि ब्रिटेन में बसने का इच्छुक राष्ट्रमंडलीय देश का प्रत्येक नागरिक प्रवेश प्रमाणपत्र के साथ ही आना चाहिए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government are not aware of any instance where the British High Commission have not recognized the passport issued by the Government of India.

(b) Yes, Sir. However the letter is in respect of persons going to Britain for settlement as dependent relatives of a resident.

(c) We have to watch the working of these regulations for some time before coming to any conclusion whether they really serve the purpose for which the British Government say they have been promulgated.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे गवर्नमेंट के जवाब को सुनकर बहुत ही हादिक खेद है। भारतवर्ष जैसे विशाल देश को स्वाभिमान और सम्मान के साथ संसार में रहना चाहिए परन्तु ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्हें कोई जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन सत्यता यह है कि ब्रिटिश हाई कमिश्नर के यहां रोजाना ऐसी बातें होती हैं और वह इसकी जांच करा सकते हैं कि जो पासपोर्ट यहाँ बनते हैं और जो डाक्युमेंट्स हमारी गवर्नमेंट की ओर से पास हो जाते हैं उन पर ब्रिटिश हाई कमिश्नर के दफ्तर में हर बात पर पुनः जांच होती है और वह उनसे उसमें दिये गये तथ्यों के सत्यापन के लिए और प्रमाण भी मांगता है। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को प्रमाण दे सकता हूँ। एक सज्जन अभी अपनी मां के लिए प्रमाणपत्र लेने वहाँ पर गए थे तो उनसे कहा गया कि वह साबित करें कि उनकी मां की शादी उनके बाप के साथ कब हुई थी ? उनकी मां की शादी कब

हुई थी इस बात का प्रमाण लावे। उन महाशय से इस तरह का प्रमाण भारत स्थित ब्रिटेन के उच्चायोग द्वारा तलब किया गया। इसी प्रकार का एक प्रमाण मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि एक डाक्टर भल्ला का मामला था। स्टेट्समैन में उसका ऐडिटोरियल आया था। उसके पास इंग्लैण्ड का वीसा था। वह कॅनाडा जा रहा था। रास्ते में अपनी बहन से मिलने के लिए वह लंदन के हवाई अड्डे पर रुक कर लंदन में वह 2 घंटे रुकना चाहता था ताकि वह अपनी बहन से मिल सके लेकिन ब्रिटिश ऐथारिटीज ने मना कर दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण था जिसके कारण उन्हें मना कर दिया गया? क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आई हैं और क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट से पूछगछ की है, यदि शिकायत की है तो उनका क्या जवाब भारत सरकार के पास आया है?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को इसमें थोड़ा कनफ़्यूज़न हो गया मालूम होता है। यह पासपोर्ट का सवाल नहीं है। भारत सरकार द्वारा जो भी पासपोर्ट भारतीय नागरिकों को दिये जाते हैं उन्हें ब्रिटिश उच्चायोग द्वारा मान्यता दी जाती है। अलबत्ता वह जो इन्क्वायरी या तसदीक़ कराते हैं वह उन केसेज़ में कराते हैं जिनमें कि यहाँ से लोग वहाँ जाकर सैटिल होना चाहते हैं, सैटिल होने के लिए वहाँ जाना चाहते हैं। उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें मालूम करनी होती हैं और उसके लिए ऐडिशनल इनफ़ोरमेशन उनसे लेते हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में इसको लेकर एक कनफ़्यूज़न सा पैदा हो गया है।

जहाँ तक भल्ला के केस का सम्बन्ध है वाक्या यह है कि वह जब लंदन पहुँचे तो वहाँ की इम्मीग्रेशन ऐथारिटीज को ऐसा शुबहा हुआ कि वह यहाँ शीर्ट टर्म के लिए नहीं आए हैं बल्कि वह यहाँ ठहरने के खयाल से आ रहे हैं। जब उन्होंने इनक्वायरी की तो पहली बात

तो उन्हें यह मालूम हुई कि भल्ला के पास कॅनाडा जाने के लिए सिर्फ़ वन वे टिकट था। कायदा यह है कि जो सज्जन यहाँ से कॅनाडा शीर्ट टर्म पर जाते हैं वह वहाँ तब ही जा सकते हैं जब उन के पास रिटर्न टिकट हो लेकिन इन महाशय के पास रिटर्न टिकट नहीं था जिससे कि उनको शुबहा हुआ। दूसरी बात जिससे कि यह शुबहा पैदा हुआ कि वह वहाँ मुस्तकिल तौर पर रहना चाहते हैं वह इस कारण हुआ कि उन्होंने जो रूट अख्तियार किया वहाँ पहुँचने का वह वाया ब्रुसैल्स होकर था। यह वह रूट है जहाँ से इल्लीगल इम्मीग्रेंट्स यू०के० को जाते हैं। डाक्टर भल्ला उम रूट से नहीं गये जिससे कि उनको आम तरीके से जाना चाहिए था इसलिए भी उन्हें शुबहा हुआ। इसके अलावा उनके पास एक खत उनकी बहन का मौजूद था जिसके अन्दर कुछ ऐसे अल्फाज़ लिखे हुए थे जिसने कि शुबहा पैदा किया उस खत में उन्हें यह लिखा गया था कि वह जब इम्मीग्रेशन ऐथारिटीज के पास जायें तो यह कहें कि वह वहाँ पर 1, 2 रोज़ के लिए आए हैं। इसलिए जब वहाँ के आफिसर्स ने ऐसा उस खत में लिखा हुआ देखा तो उनको लामुहाला शुबहा हुआ। यह तीन, चार बातें थी जिनसे कि उन्हें मालूमात करनी पड़ी, तहकीकात करनी पड़ी और उससे देर हुई।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह पत्र कैसे ऐथारिटीज ने पढ़ लिया?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह खत उन्होंने अपने आप दिया या उनकी जेब में से निकाला गया लेकिन यह तहकीकात थी जिसकी वजह से उन्हें रोकना पड़ा। जब उनके ब्रदर-इन-ला ने टिकट खरीद दिया तब उनको जाने की इजाज़त मिली। वह व्यक्ति जो कि यहाँ से शीर्ट टर्म के लिए बतौर टूरिस्ट के या बिज़नेस के काम से यू०के० जाते हैं उनके रास्ते में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है सिर्फ़ उन लोगों के लिए दिक्कत पड़ती है जो कि मुस्त-

किल तरीके से वहाँ पर रहना चाहते हैं और जाहिर है कि ऐसे लोगों की जाँच-पड़ताल वहाँ पर काफी होती है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उनके पास ऐसा लैटर था तो इसके मानी तो यह हुए कि उनकी तलाशी ली गई। अब एक आदमी जहाँ से कंनाडा जा रहा हो। कंनाडा का उसके पास टिकट हो, बाकायदा बीसा हो, उसके साथ इस तरह से पेश आया जाय तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह लैटर उसने ऐथारिटीज़ को अपने आप दिखाया या उनकी तलाशी ली गई उस बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय ने जानकारी प्राप्त की है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक नया कानून प्रमाणपत्र लेकर जाने का ब्रिटिश सरकार ने बनाया है। कौमनवैल्य कंट्रीज में पहले एंट्री परमिट ले जाने का कोई कायदा नहीं था लेकिन अब यह नया नियम ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने बनाया है कि जो भी भारतीय वहाँ जायगा वह यहाँ से प्रमाणपत्र लेकर जायगा, एंट्री सर्टिफिकेट लेकर जायगा। मैं यह जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह प्रमाणपत्र ले जाने का नियम जितने भी कौमनवैल्य कंट्रीज हैं उन सभी के लिए समान रूप से लागू किया गया है या यह केवल भारतवर्ष के लिए लागू किया है और यदि केवल भारतवर्ष के लिए इसे लागू किया है तो क्या ऐसा उन्होंने भारत सरकार की सम्मति से किया है, यदि वैसा नहीं किया है तो मंत्री महोदय ने वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट को इसके खिलाफ क्या लिखा है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल इसमें सिर्फ यह उठता है कि हमारे यहाँ से काफी लोग जाकर यू के में बसना चाहते हैं और इस वजह से वह वहाँ पर कुछ जांच पड़ताल या तहकीकात करते हैं और कुछ रोक करते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि वह यहाँ से क्यों जाना चाहते हैं ? इतना

बड़ा देश है उन्हें अपने देश में रहना चाहिए और मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि बाहर जाकर दूसरे देश में बसने के लिए वह इतने उत्सुक क्यों हैं ? (व्यवधान)

श्री विनेश सिंह : वह लोग क्या वहाँ रहने के लिए जाना चाहते हैं ? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर वह इतने परेशान क्यों हैं ? जो मैं कह रहा हूँ उसे वह मुर्नें।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : आप यहाँ लोगों को काम नहीं दे सकते हैं, बेकारी से तंग आकर उन्हें जाना पड़ता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order order. Question Hours is meant to get information from the Government. If you interrupt the Minister will not be able to reply. Let him say what he has to say.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : यहाँ से लोगों को जाना इस गवर्नमेंट के लिए क्या शोमनीय है ? भला कोई भी आदमी खुशी से जाता है ? वह बेचारे काम की तलाश में मजदूरी के लिए और स्थानों पर जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश में बेकारी की हालत यह है कि आज 50,000 इंजीनियर्स बगैर इम्प्लायमेंट के हैं और मंत्री महोदय को आश्चर्य होता है कि लोग यहाँ से जा क्यों रहे हैं ?

श्री रामसेबक यादव : हमारे बहुत से लोग जो कि साइन्स की अच्छी डिग्री रखने वाले हैं वह विदेशों में नौकरी कर रहे हैं। वह यहाँ पर काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन यह गवर्नमेंट उन्हें काम नहीं दे पा रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. This is not the way. If you are not satisfied with his reply there are other ways. Please do not interrupt like this.

श्री विनेश सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक माननीय सदस्यों से कहूँ कि इसी से कठिनाई बढ़ती है जब वह कहते हैं कि इतने

लोग वहां जाना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ की सरकार और परेशान हो जाती है कि आखिर कितने लोग हमारे यहाँ आयेंगे, माननीय सदस्यों के इस तरह की बातें कहने से परेशानी बढ़ती है। जैसा अभी मेरे साथी ने सदन को बताया कि जो लोग यहाँ से वहाँ पर थोड़े दिन के लिए जायें या किसी काम से जायें, घूमने आदि के लिए शॉर्ट टर्म पर जायें तो उन्हें जाने में कठिनाई नहीं आती है अलबत्ता जो लोग वहाँ पर जाकर रहना चाहते हैं सैटिल होना चाहते हैं उन्हें दिक्कत आती है क्योंकि वहाँ की सरकार नहीं चाहती है कि बड़ी तादाद में बाहर से लोग यहाँ आकर बस जायें। जहाँ तक हमारी अपनी यहाँ की दिक्कतें हैं और समस्याएँ हैं तो वह इस तरह से बाहर चले जाने से दूर थोड़े ही हो जाती हैं।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य की उस बात का सवाल है जिसका कि उन्होंने जिक्र किया है तो यह तो उनके लिए है जोकि कौमनवेलथ सिटीजंस वहाँ पर जाना चाहते हैं अपने किसी रिश्तेदार के साथ रहने के लिए इसके लिए क्या तरीके हैं, किस तरह से इसमें जाँच होनी चाहिए, इस सम्बन्ध में हैं और वह कामनवेलथ के सब सिटीजेन्स के लिए अप्लाई करता है। वह उन लोगों के लिए है जिनके रिश्तेदार इस वक्त वहाँ मौजूद हैं और वाकी यहाँ से जाकर वहाँ उनके साथ बसना चाहते हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या यह नियम कैनाडा, न्यूजीलैंड और आस्ट्रेलिया के उन गोरों लोगों पर भी लागू है जो कामनवेलथ में रहते हैं और इंग्लैंड में अपने रिश्तेदारों के पास जाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : आप खुद देखिये कि कामनवेलथ सिटीजेन लिखा हुआ है। जिनको आप कामनवेलथ सिटीजेन कहें उन सब पर वह लागू होता है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो एक

तरह से एंट्री पर ब्रिटिश सरकार की तरफ से प्रतिबन्ध की बात चली है, क्या वह मि० पावेल के, जो कि हाऊस ऑफ कामन्स के मेम्बर हैं और कंजर्वेटिव पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, ऐन्टी कलर्ड पीपल का नारा बुलन्द करने के कारण चली है और क्या उस पृष्ठभूमि में यहाँ के लोगों के द्वारा वहाँ की यात्रा पर अवरोध उत्पन्न किया गया है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपके यहाँ से कुछ इस तरह के पासपोर्ट इश्यू हुए हैं जो जाली ढंग से इश्यू हुए हैं, जिसकी खबर ब्रिटिश सरकार को लगी और उसके कारण उन्होंने पासपोर्ट्स की छानबीन शुरू की है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अभी मेरे साथी ने कहा कि पासपोर्ट की छानबीन उन्होंने क्यों शुरू की है। जब लोग वहाँ पर जाते हैं तब अगर वह एन्ट्री परमिट लेकर जायें तो कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। जब वह बिना एन्ट्री परमिट के जाते हैं तब वहाँ की इमिग्रेशन अथॉरिटीज अपना जजमेंट लगाती हैं कि वहाँ वह उनको आने दें या न आने दें। जब एन्ट्री परमिट का रूल बना हुआ है तब जो जाना चाहें वह एन्ट्री परमिट लेकर जायें। ऐसी स्थिति में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी।

दूसरा सवाल यह किया गया कि क्या यह मि० पावेल की वजह से हुआ ? मैं नहीं कह सकता कि ब्रिटिश सरकार किसके कहने से इस तरह के प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात सोचती है। लेकिन जो कुछ भी दबाव उनके ऊपर हो, वह कई सालों से धीरे-धीरे इस तरह के प्रतिबन्ध लगा रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो : यह सभी लोगों की जानी हुई बात है कि इस समय इंग्लिस्तान में दो किस्म के कामों के लिए हमारे यहाँ के लोग बड़े पैमाने पर जाते हैं। एक तो ऐसे काम हैं जिनको गोरों लोग करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं

आजकल, जैसे सफाई आदि का काम, मिलों के अन्दर गन्दे काम, बसों में ड्राइवरों और कन्डक्टरों का काम, जिनमें कई बार दो तीन शिफ्ट में काम करना पड़ता है। यह सब काम इस समय गोरी चमड़ी वाले लोग करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। दूसरे डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों पास हमारे यहां के नौजवान भी वहां जाते हैं, जिनकी पढ़ाई पर लाखों रुपये खर्च होते हैं देश के—मां-बाप के तो थोड़े बहुत ही खर्च होने होंगे लेकिन देश के लाखों रुपये एक एक डाक्टर और इंजीनियर को तैयार करने में खर्च होते हैं।

इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि एक तरफ तो हमारे देश के लोगों का वहां पर अपमान होता है, जो कि वहां पर गन्दे कामों में फंसे होते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो डाक्टर आदि उधर रह गये हैं उनके द्वारा हमारे देश की करोड़ों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति एक अन्य ढंग से लूटने का काम इंग्लैंड, कनाडा, अमरीका आदि मुल्कों की सरकारें और वहां के लोग करते हैं। इन दोनों चीजों में हमें एक तरफ तो पाबेलिज्म दिखाई दे रहा है जिसका जिक्र श्री सीताराम केसरी ने किया और दूसरी ओर हमारे मुल्क की इज्जत घटती है, तीसरे हमारे मुल्क का भी नुकसान होता है क्योंकि जो डाक्टर हमें चाहिये वह अंग्रेज मरीजों का इलाज करते हैं, जो इंजीनियर हमें चाहिये वह वहां के बांध बनाने का काम करते हैं। इन तमाम चीजों से जो परिस्थिति बनी है उसको रोकने के लिए मैं पहली बात यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार देश के नौजवानों को इंगलिस्तान में नौकरी करने के लिए जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाएगी जिससे न हमारे मुल्क की बेइज्जती हो और न हमारी पूंजी का इस्तेमाल वहां पर हो बल्कि उनका इस्तेमाल हमारे मुल्क को बनाने के लिए हो ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस सारी परिस्थिति को मद्दनजर रखकर जिस कामनवेल्थ में हम सेक्टेड और थर्ड

रेट नेशन की हैसियत से रह रहे हैं उसको तिलांजलि देकर उससे बाहर निकलने का काम करेगी ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहां तक कामनवेल्थ से निकलने का सवाल है, हम कामनवेल्थ में रहें या न रहें, इससे सवाल हल नहीं होता है। माननीय सदस्य ने जिन दो कटेगरीज का जिक्र किया, जिसके लोग वहां जाते हैं, उससे एक तो हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा कम होती है और दूसरे हमारे यहां से ब्रेन ड्रैन होता है। इन दोनों कटेगरीज के लोग वहां न जायें तो अच्छा है। अभी मेरे इशारे से ही इतना शोर मच गया था। एक तरफ इतना शोर मच गया और दूसरी तरफ अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा.....

श्री रवि राय : यहां उनके एम्प्लायमेंट की व्यवस्था कीजिए।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इन माननीय सदस्य के खिलाफ श्री यादव ने कुछ नहीं कहा। मेरे इशारे पर वह इसने परेशान हो रहे थे। यह समस्याएँ सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं कि उनके जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगे, उनको यहाँ काम मिले। किस तरह से इसमें सफलता हो सकती है। इन सब बातों पर सरकार विचार जरूर करती रहती है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आपका समाधान इस उत्तर से हो गया। विचार करती रहती है, यह कोई उत्तर हो गया ? आखिर हम किस लिए प्रश्न पूछते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So far as the two categories of persons are concerned, he has given a complete answer. So far as the Commonwealth is concerned, it does not arise out of this question.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो : आज बाइस वर्षों से यह हुकूमत सोच रही है।

SHRI M. B. RANA : The quota of immigrants to United Kingdom from Malta,

which is a small country as compared to India, is much more than the quota for India. What is the reason for this distinction ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I cannot say anything about the quota system which the hon. Member is mentioning.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किया गया आन्तरिक व्यापार

*62. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा मरसक प्रयत्न किये जाने के बावजूद भी राज्य व्यापार निगम अभी तक देश में बहुत कम आन्तरिक व्यापार कर सका है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो राज्य व्यापार निगम ने देश में कितना व्यापार किया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य व्यापार निगम के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने का है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) से (ग). सरकार की नीति निर्यात, तथा आवश्यक कच्चे माल के आयात के क्षेत्र में भी, राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्य-क्षेत्र का उत्तरोत्तर विस्तार करने की है। निस्सन्देह राज्य व्यापार निगम, समय-समय पर लोक-हित में आवश्यक प्रतीत होने पर, विशिष्ट मदों के आन्तरिक व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में अपने कार्यकलापों को जारी रखेगा।

निगम द्वारा किये गये आन्तरिक व्यापार का मूल्य वर्ष 1967-68 में 1.83 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1968-69 में 4.55 करोड़ रुपये था। चालू वर्ष में राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा पटसन के समीकरण भंडार का कार्य आरम्भ करने पर इसमें उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है।

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : आजकल हमारे नेता लोग, खासकर मंत्रीगण कहते हैं कि विकास के कार्यों के लिए पैसा नहीं मिलता। इसके लिए आपने एक कदम तो उठाया है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। आप चाहते हैं कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन देश के व्यापार में निर्णायक भूमिका निभाये, लेकिन आज की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है। इसका कारण या तो यह है कि आपकी नीति दोषी है या फिर इसमें ऐसे अफसर घुसे हुए हैं जो चाहते हैं कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन का विकास न हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन के जरिये व्यापार की क्या स्थिति है और उसमें कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि इसके विकास के लिए सरकार कदम उठा रही है लेकिन फिर भी अपने देश में आज एस. टी. सी. ने व्यापार के मामले में निर्णायक भूमिका अदा नहीं की है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कौनसा तरीका ऐसा है जिससे स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन निर्णायक हो जाये, और इस समय इसमें जो ऐसे अफसर हैं जो नहीं चाहते कि इसका विकास हो उनके बारे में आप क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं। ऐसे अफसर हैं भी या नहीं ? जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ वह हैं, जो नहीं चाहते कि इसका विकास हो।

आखीर में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ऐसे कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिससे अन्न का थोक व्यापार एस० टी० सी० के जरिये होने लगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अन्य व्यापार या अन्न व्यापार।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अन्य व्यापार।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक आन्तरिक व्यापार का सवाल है मैंने बताया है कि एस० टी० सी० अपने आयात और निर्यात के व्यापार में अधिक-से-अधिक कमांडिंग हाइट्स कंट्रोल कर

सके, इसकी कोशिश की जाएगी। जहां तक आन्तरिक व्यापार का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी कोशिश यह रहती है कि चीजों के दाम बहुत ज्यादा गिरने न पायें और बफर स्टॉक आप्रेशन के मामले में तथा दूसरे मामलों में उसने काफी काम किया है जैसे शैलैक और टोबैको है। आगे से इरादा यह है कि जूट का भी बफर स्टॉक बनाने के मामले में कदम उठाये जायें। यह एक बड़ी बात होगी। आन्तरिक व्यापार में दाम बहुत ज्यादा न गिर सकें और ग्रेमिन्स को अधिक दाम मिल सकें और दूसरे जो सोशल परपज हैं वे अचीव हो सकें, इन सब मामलों में एस० टी० सी० अधिक भाग लेगा।

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : मैंने अन्न के थोक व्यापार के बारे में पूछा है, उसका मन्त्री महोदय ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है। एस० टी० सी० आन्तरिक व्यापार में निर्यातक पार्ट अदा कर सके, इसके लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने बहुत साफ तरीके से जवाब दिया है। जहां तक आयात और निर्यात का सवाल है, मैंने कहा है कि कमांडिंग हाइट्स एस० टी० सी० कंट्रोल करेगी। जहां तक आन्तरिक व्यापार का सम्बन्ध है, बफर स्टॉक पहले भी बनाये हैं और आगे भी वह बनाने जा रहा है। जूट के मामले में एक बड़ा कदम वह उठाने जा रहा है। दूसरी भी बातें इसके साथ-साथ होंगी।

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि एस० टी० सी० के अन्दर ऐसे अफसर लोग हैं जो दिलोजान से नहीं चाहते हैं कि एस० टी० सी० को बढ़ावा मिले ? यदि हैं तो उनके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं और कौन से ऐसे लोग हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मुझे ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि कौन से ऐसे अफसर हैं जो नहीं चाहते हैं कि एस० टी० सी० का कामकाज आगे बढ़े।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Really speaking, the price support operation or the building up of buffer stock itself cannot constitute participation in the internal trade. The crux of the question is an assurance to the grower of a uniform price not at the mill head but through the country. In that respect, I read from the newspapers that there has been a commission appointed to go into the question of having a uniform price to the growers of jute. What proposal has the Government in regard to more participation in the internal trade, not merely the price support operation or the building up of buffer stock ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The price support operation is an instrument of implementing the support price that is decided by the Government on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission. It is an important instrument in internal trade. As I said, the priorities are the export and import trade and, to the extent it is necessary to enter the internal trade to play a certain important role in maintaining prices of industrial raw materials like jute, etc., the State Trading Corporation will enter the internal trade. The main market in the internal trade is foodgrains which the Food Corporation of India is looking after. That is by far the most important market in the internal trade.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has indicated that the S. T. C. is meant to acquire the commanding heights in the economy, specially in the field of foreign trade, it means that it will be the biggest monopoly in so far as the trade is concerned. What is the guarantee that the exploitation by this monopoly will not take place in the country ? Is there any commission to look after the price policy followed by the S. T. C. ? Secondly, may I have the assurance from the hon. Minister that the main purpose of the S. T. C. was to facilitate a bulk purchase or to counteract the monopoly sale of other foreign countries will be adhered to and, if so, will it confine to that or will it extend the area of operation beyond that ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The S. T. C. is working on selective basis in this difficult

and competitive trade. If the hon. Member will see the working of the S. T. C., it is satisfactory, it is showed surplus and it has consolidated the position and it has built up a good technique in the public sector of market expertise as a leader in the international market. Well, it is in order to check the monopolistic exploitation of the economy that a public monopoly interest is created. That is a general policy.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : My second question has not been answered. Will they confine themselves to that limited area alone ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have answered. It is a selective approach — going item by item—to achieve leadership in the export and import trade.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि एस० टी० सी० देश में एक अहम रोल अदा कर रही है। व्यापार के क्षेत्र में एस० टी० सी० ने मीनोपोलिस्टों के हौसलों को कम किया है और छोटे तबके के लोगों को काफी राहत पहुँचाई है।

उधर बँठे हुए एक माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल किया है जिसका जवाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। उस बारे में अगर वह कहेंगे तो मैं नाम भी उनको दे सकता हूँ। एस० टी० सी० को जितनी सफलता मिलनी चाहिए थी नहीं मिली है। जितना काम सरकार चाहती थी वह करे, उतना काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। उसका कारण केवल एक है। एस० टी० सी० को चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं उनका सोशलिज्म में भरोसा नहीं है, पब्लिक सैक्टर पर उनका भरोसा नहीं है। उसके जो बड़े-बड़े अफसर हैं वे प्राइवेट सैक्टर के एजेंट हैं। केवल एजेंट ही नहीं हैं बल्कि ऐसे-ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी सारी-की-सारी उम्र प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पास नौकरी करने में गुज़री है। ऐसे लोगों को यह सारा बड़ा काम करने को दे दिया गया है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि इस वक्त एस० टी० सी० के जो

चेयरमैन हैं वह बिड़ला के पास और लिवर के पास अब तक नौकरी करते रहे हैं और एस० टी० सी० के सारे भेद इन लोगों को पहुँचा देते हैं ? जो काम एस० टी० सी० का कल करना होता है वह आज रात को बिड़ला को पता चल जाता है, क्या यह ठीक नहीं है ? अगर ठीक नहीं है तो क्या आप इसके बारे में इनकवायरी करायेंगे ? मैंने साफ़ इलज़ाम लगाया है और ज़रूरत हो तो मैं बता सकता हूँ कि जो काम कल होने वाला है वह आज उनको पता चल जाता है। मैं इसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि एस० टी० सी० इस वक्त किन-किन चीज़ों का आन्तरिक व्यापार कर रही है और आगे किन-किन चीज़ों का व्यापार करने के बारे में सोच रही है ? जिन-जिन चीज़ों का हिन्दुस्तान की इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर मीनोपोली के तौर पर इस्तेमाल हो रहा है और जिनके व्यापार में सरमायेदार लोग नाजायज़ फायदा उठा रहे हैं, क्या सरकार उन चीज़ों के बारे में जो व्यापार है, उसको एस० टी० सी० को सौंपेगी ? क्या एस० टी० सी० उस व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार करेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक एस० टी० सी० के चेयरमैन का सम्बन्ध है या दूसरे वरिष्ठ अफसरों का सम्बन्ध है, एक जनरल कंडेमनेशन करना ठीक नहीं होगा। यह सरकार की नीति है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर से या दूसरे सैक्टर से या पब्लिक सैक्टर से आदमी लेकर उनको काम सुपुर्द किया जाए, कुशल आदमियों को लेकर उनके सुपुर्द इन कामों को किया जाए। जो चेयरमैन हैं उनको भी इसी तरह से लिया गया है। जब से वह आए हैं वह बहुत अच्छी तरह काम कर रहे हैं, बड़ी लगन से काम कर रहे हैं और उनके बारे में यह विचार प्रकट करना कि वे किसी प्राइवेट इंटरेस्ट की देखभाल कर रहे हैं, ठीक नहीं है।

एस० टी० सी० के अप्रेशन अच्छी तरह से चल रहे हैं, काम वहां अच्छी तरह हो रहा है और आगे काम का एक्सपेंशन हो रहा है। हर साल वे काम को आगे बढ़ाते जाते हैं। बड़े अफसरों के बारे में यह कहना कि वे प्राइवेट इंटरेस्ट्स को देखते हैं और पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट को नहीं, ठीक नहीं होगा।

जहां तक आन्तरिक ट्रेड का सवाल है, मैंने अभी आंकड़े इसके दिये हैं। कई कम्पोजिटीज हैं जैसे लैंक है, लैमन ग्रास आयल है, टोबैको ड्रे, काटन है, इन बातों में...

SHRI RANGA : Why do you talk about lemon grass oil ? What about tobacco about which you gave a promise here ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member should appreciate that I have already said that something has been done

SHRI RANGA : Nothing has been done.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Much more is being done. The hon. Member does not know probably that several people have been granted licences to export tobacco. Some of them have made exports. The hon. Member should give some credit at least where it is due. We have taken utmost action in this regard and the tobacco trade is very much satisfied. Perhaps, the hon. Member is not informed about his own State.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मैंने पूछा है कि एस० टी० सी० किन-किन आइटम्स का व्यापार कर रहा है और आगे किन-किन आइटम्स का व्यापार करने जा रहा है ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has covered all the question. How is it possible for him to give a reply regarding certain allegations that the hon. Member had made about executive head of the STC ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने मेन क्वेश्चन के जवाब में बताया है कि एस० टी० सी० ने 1967-68 में 1.83 करोड़ रुपये और 1968-69 में 4.55 करोड़ रुपये का आन्तरिक व्यापार किया। मैंने इस सिलसिले में तीन-चार कामोजिटीज का नाम भी बताया है और यह भी कहा है कि इस बार एस० टी० सी० जूट के बफर स्टॉक आपरेशन में जायेगा और यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम होगा।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि एस० टी० सी० प्राइसिज को स्टेबिलाइज करने को दिशा में बहुत बड़ा काम कर रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एस० टी० सी० इनएफिशेंसी और करप्शन का एक बहुत बड़ा अड्डा है। इतना ही नहीं, एस० टी० सी० कई चीजों में दस और पन्द्रह गुना प्राफिटीयरिंग कर रहा है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने टोबैको और जूट की बात कही है। कमेटी आन पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग की 51वीं रिपोर्ट के पेज 98 पर कहा गया है :

"The Committee regrets that the price-support operations in lemon-grass oil, jute, tobacco etc. were entrusted to the corporation for which it was neither equipped nor had the requisite experience. This is one of the fields which Government had been experimenting through an *ad hoc* organisation like the STC. The Corporation not only suffered a heavy loss, that is, Rs. 63.40 lakhs on lemon-grass oil and cotton in this operation but also failed to give satisfactory service to the trade....."

The Committee are unhappy with the decision of the Government to hand over such an important operation as price-support operation to the STC without assessing its capacity and experience.....

इतना ही नहीं, एस० टी० सी० ने हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट के बारे में भी 61 लाख रुपए का नुकसान किया है। यह एस० टी० सी० की इनएफिशेंसी का एक बहुत बड़ा नमूना है।

उसकी मानोपली होने के बाद भी उसको करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एस० टी० सी० का काम ठीक तरह से, एफ़िजेंटली चले, उसमें करप्शन न हो और उसमें अप्रसरों की ग़ुपबाज़ी ख़त्म हो, इस पर विचार करने के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई गई थी, उसने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है और सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि एस० टी० सी० पर कुल कितना इनवेस्टमेंट हो रहा है और उसका प्राफ़िट कितना है। श्रीमती इन्दरा गांधी ने इकानोमिक प्रोग्राम का जो बहुत बड़ा ड्रामा खेला है और कहा है कि हम इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड को नैशनलाइज़ करेंगे, उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है ?

श्री० ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक प्राफ़िटीय-रिंग का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य इस बात को समझें कि एस० टी० सी० जिन स्केयर्स आइटम्ज़ को इम्पोर्ट करता है, जिनके बहुत दाम होते हैं, जिनके लिए प्राइवेट सैक्टर और प्राइवेट मानोपलिस्ट दस गुना चार्ज करते हैं और बहुत प्राफ़िट बनाते हैं, क्या एस० टी० सी० उन आइटम्ज़ को सस्ते दामों पर बेचे या मार्केट प्राइस पर। एस० टी० सी० का सरप्लस जनता के पास जायेगा। इसलिए इस बारे में नीति साफ़ है कि मार्केट प्राइस पर बेचने से जो प्राफ़िट होता है, एस० टी० सी० वह प्राफ़िट लेता है और वह प्राफ़िट जनता के पास जाता है, प्राइवेट हैंड्स में नहीं जाता है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Set an example first.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक एस० टी० सी० के आपरेशन्ज़ का सवाल है, हर साल उसकी रिपोर्ट माननीय सदस्यों के पास जाती है। एस० टी० सी० एक ऐसा पब्लिक सैक्टर आर्गनाइज़ेशन है, जिसमें हर साल प्राफ़िट हो रहा है। वह प्राफ़िट बढ़ता जा रहा है और आगे भी बढ़ेगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य सूचना

दें, तो मैं उसके आंकड़े इकट्ठे करके दे सकता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य का यह सुझाव वाजिब है कि एस० टी० सी० की एफ़िशेंसी बढ़े और उसमें काम कुशलता से हो। पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, हम उन पर विचार करेंगे और विचार होता भी है। एस० टी० सी० के लोग पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी के पास जायेंगे और उनके साथ इन बातों पर विचार करके कोई रास्ता निकाला जायेगा। एस० टी० सी० की इन्टर्नल आर्गनाइज़ेशन के बारे में एक बड़ी कमेटी बनी है। हम उसकी रिपोर्ट पर विचार करेंगे और सारे ढाँचे को ओवरहाल करके उसमें एफ़िशेंसी लायेंगे। हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं और उसको लागू करेंगे।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : श्रीमती इन्दरा गांधी ने बंगलौर में कहा था कि हम इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड को नैशनलाइज़ करेंगे। मंत्री महोदय का उसके बारे में क्या कहना है ? सरकार ने बैंको को तो तीन दिन में नैशनलाइज़ कर दिया। इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक रां मैटी-रियन्ज़ के इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड का सवाल है, हम उनके स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की तरफ़ आगे कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं और बढ़ावेंगे। विचार करके जब हम कोई कदम उठावेंगे, तो पालियामेंट को पहले सूचना देंगे।

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : Since the hon. Minister has told us that the largest internal trade is carried on by the Food Corporation of India and since the charter of that corporation permits them to purchase nothing other than food, the STC is the only body which can step in effectively if they wish in the price support operations in regard to agricultural produce, particularly, industrial raw materials, but unfortunately, the STC does not seem to move in that direction. We appeal to the hon. Minister to go in to the tobacco trade in a very large way and clear two years' accumulation of stocks which would have given us export earnings and could have

provided succour and relief to the agriculturists and cultivators, and on similar lines they should take up price-support operations for cotton, oilseeds and certain other agricultural produce with this clear-cut understanding that whatever the STC gains out of the sales of industrial raw materials would not be utilised to provide cheap materials at the cost of the cultivators.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is a suggestion for action.

SHRI RANGA : Let him answer about tobacco.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have taken steps to clear the stock of last year as also of this year regarding tobacco.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Has he started smoking ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have already made arrangements in respect of a number of items, and as soon as people come forward, we shall do the needful, and we hope that.....

SHRI RANGA : Let him satisfy Shri Annasahib Shinde first.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have to satisfy the hon. Member first.

SHRI RANGA : Shri Annasahib Shinde knows about it very well.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : My question has not been replied to. My main question was about cotton.

My question was whether Government would step in for the purchase of raw cotton and oilseeds. It was a specific pointed request for information and not a suggestion.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : We have already spent more than 40 minutes on this question.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am very happy that hon. Members on all sides want the STC to take up more and more operations. We shall consider all this.

SHRI RANGA : We want that the STC should function honestly, efficiently and cheaply.

श्री राम चरण : इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए दो एजेन्सीज हैं : एक एस० टी० सी० और दूसरी प्राइवेट कनसर्न्ज । हमारे देश में मसाले बाहर से आते हैं और हर एक गरीब, अमीर, मजदूर, सभी लोग उनको इस्तेमाल करते हैं । उनमें एक आइटम है लौंग ।

लौंग की कीमत इस समय मार्केट के अन्दर 200 रुपये किलो है, उसको हर गरीब आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है । मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो रोजमर्रा की चीजें हैं, मसाले का, किराने बाजार का जो सामान है जिसको हर गरीब आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है क्या एस० टी० सी० इस तरह का कदम उठायेगी कि वह इनका इम्पोर्ट करके सस्ते-से-सस्ते दाम में हर गरीब आदमी को दे सके और इनका ट्रेड जो मोनो-पलाइज्ड है उसको खत्म करे ?

श्री ब० रा० मगत : जहाँ तक लौंग और ऐसी चीजों का सम्बन्ध है माननीय सदस्य ठीक कहते हैं कि चूँकि लौंग का आयात बन्द है इसलिए उसका दाम बहुत बढ़ा हुआ है और यह हम सोच रहे हैं, फाइनंस मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाएँगे, फारेन एक्सचेंज मिला तो लौंग और ऐसी चीजें लाएँगे ।

Export of Rail Wagons to U. S. S. R. and others Countries

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- *63. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI HIMAT SINGKA :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI PRAKASHVIR SHASTRI :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the negotiations to sell Indian wagons to U. S. S. R. are still continuing; if so, the progress so far made and when the negotiations are likely to be finalised ;

(b) whether the wagon buyers have approved the sample submitted by India and, if not, what further improvements and changes have been suggested by the U.S.S.R. and whether a fresh sample has also been submitted;

(c) whether the prices demanded by India have been accepted by U.S.S.R. and if not, the prices demanded by India and those offered by U.S.S.R. and how Government propose to reconcile the difference; and

(d) the prospects for selling Indian wagons to other countries and how many orders have been received since the 1st January, 1968 and how much more business is likely to be received upto the 31st March, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The negotiations are still continuing. Agreement has been reached on a number of points including all technical matters. It is not possible to indicate when the contract will be finalised.

(b) The samples will be manufactured only after the contract is signed.

(c) The negotiations are still continuing.

(d) The prospects for selling Indian wagons to other countries is considered to be bright. Regarding orders received since the 1st January, 1968 and the possibility of more business in the near future, a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of Railway Coaches and Wagons Orders Secured

(Export orders
in hand)

Countries

Items

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Burma | 14 Bogies and Petrol wagons |
| 2. Ceylon | 40 Bogies and Petrol wagons |
| 3. East Africa | 45 Cattle wagons and 88 Bogies |
| 4. Poland | 500 covered wagons |
| 5. Taiwan | 120 covered wagons |
| 6. Thailand | 45 Bogies |
| 7. Hungary | 1000 wagons |
| 8. Sudan | 120 wagons
40 under frames |
| 9. Taiwan | 100 Bogies |
| (Under Negotiation) | |
| 10. Nigeria | 400 covered wagons
and 120 under-frames |
| 11. Iraq | 38 coaches |
| 12. New Zealand | 12 coaches
12 buffet cars
4 power cars. |

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : About 17 months ago, in February 1968, when Mr. Kosygin came to India, he agreed to buy as many as 54,000 Indian wagons for Russia. This was given a big splash of publicity in all newspapers and a lot of fanfare was there indicating that it would revive our economy and help our industry. Thereafter, one of their Ministers, Mr. Petolichev, announced that agreement would be signed "within a few days". Now after 19 months, we are here to listen to the hon. Minister that negotiations are still continuing, prices are still being negotiated and samples are to be submitted. Nobody knows when it will be done, how it will be done and where it will be done. Is it a fact that the prices quoted by India were in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,00,000 per wagon whereas the Russians are prepared to pay only about Rs. 54,000 per wagon ? Also for making these wagons, would India need many special types of steel to be imported ? If so, what will be the quantum of steel to be imported per wagon as against the price per wagon offered by the Russians ? Also what would be the amount of subsidy the Government of India will have to offer to the wagon builders if the price offered by the Russians

is accepted, and compared to the price that India is getting or is likely to get from Russia, what is the price she is getting from other countries of the world ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Many of the things that the hon. Member has said are true. It is true it is taking a longer time than we anticipated.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. member should realise that it is a very big deal, 54,000 wagons, over a period of 8-10 years. It is a long-term deal. The wagon specifications are of a unique kind. So far we have mostly been exporting four-wheelers. These are eight-wheelers. The technical details of the specifications have to be gone into. I am glad to inform the House that most of these are cleared.

As for the other points, how much will be the subsidy, what will be the quantum of import of steel etc. that will only be finalised after the contract is signed.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He would fix the price after the contract is signed ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Let me complete my answer and then he can shoot questions. I am prepared to answer them.

As for the price, I would not like to go into details as it is not in public interest.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Why ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : First 'public interest' has to be defined.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The main point is this : we say our price is internationally competitive. They have been putting their point of view. I am glad to inform the House that they have agreed to send a technical team to India in the near future to settle this question.

We hope that the pending matters in respect of this deal will also be settled amicably before the contract is signed.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is the import content in these special wagons and how does it compare with the price offered by them.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As I said some special steels will be required but unless the samples are finally approved and the contract is signed it is difficult to give all the

details at this stage; it is also not proper to do so because we give our costs to the whole world. The House should know that there are others also competing and we should not give out our cost to the whole world. The hon. member knows about the commercial deals ; these are not given out.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : These wagons are a special type of wagons which can be used only at one place all over the world and that is Siberia. Therefore the question of competition does not arise. Secondly, he himself has said that the technical specifications had been finalised. What is the import content in the manufacture of the wagons ? How do they compare with the price offered ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I maintain that it is not in our interest to give out the details because the contract is not signed.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : It is not strategic material. We should like to know what is the national interest involved ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The hon. Minister has said that it was a big deal and it was taking time as the specifications were of a complicated nature. Is it true that the bigness of the deal has been discovered after 17 months. Why was it announced in all the newspapers that an agreement would be signed within a few weeks in February 1968 ? (*Interruptions*). Is it true that this delay is caused by the Russians as a deliberate attempt to influence India politically and they are trying to see that India buys aircraft from Russia and secondly that India is prepared to co-ordinate its planning with that of the Soviet Union ? Is it true that Russia is not going to accept this deal unless the Indian Government agrees to their proposal ? Is it also true that while purchasing wagons from other countries the Soviet Union has paid a much higher price than what they are offering India now ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I do not know about the latter because they do not disclose the prices of what they purchase. There is no question of any political pressurising involved either in this or in other matters. We are examining it on a commercial basis from our national interest. Whatever may be the intention on the other side, even on larger questions I can assure the House that this Government has a record of not being

pressurised by others. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANGA : His question has not been fully answered. Is it true that Soviet Russia has been paying more to other countries for almost similar imports than what it has been offering to us ? They should be having that information.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : They do not disclose their prices. We may get some other information from some other source but that should not be disclosed because they are not precise and we do not have any official information from them; they may not like it to be disclosed.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He has said that he is not prepared to disclose it and that he is not aware of it.

May I quote from the newspaper a statement made by the STC representative ? (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It says that according to the spokesman, the price quoted by India was definitely cheaper than that quoted in the international market. He has said that India got recent orders for railway wagons from Iran, etc., etc. So, a categorical statement has been made by the STC representative that the prices quoted by India to Russia are cheaper compared to the prices offered by any other country in the world. I want to know whether it is correct or not.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry the hon. Member is mixing up the issues. It is true we are competitive, and that is what we are maintaining. In international prices, we are competitive, and in our tenders with Iran or some other country, we are competitive, and that is what we are maintaining. But the hon. Member himself says that these are very special type of wagons, which is true, and therefore, to compare them with some other wagons which may have been supplied is not proper; now he wants me to say whether it is right or wrong; that is not proper.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, is this a relevant answer to the question ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question of relevancy is left to the Chair.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yes, but I think he should be made aware of his not being

relevant.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : In view of the fact that there is dearth of orders with the coach-builders, will the Government consider the desirability of asking the railways to place advance orders, so that the factories may go on producing and especially in view of the fact that about the Russian orders there is no certainty ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : About the railways, I will draw the attention of my colleague to whatever orders can be placed. But as I said, I have given a statement. More and more orders for the wagons have come and we are trying to get more and more orders from other countries. If the hon. Member would look into the statement, he will find that the orders are progressively increasing.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It is a sorry story.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of names here : about 21. I will not permit a long preface. Come directly to the question. Otherwise, the others will be deprived of the opportunity of participating in the question.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : After allowing about 10 minutes to the first questioner, you are asking me to be brief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you go on prefacing your question, I will call the next Member. Come to the question.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I will follow your direction. Keeping in view, firstly the manner in which Russian influence is increasing in this country, secondly, these orders are likely to materialise after the recession is over; and thirdly, the prices offered by Russia are far below what they should be. So may I know whether the Minister will consider my suggestion that the whole deal should be called off or scrapped ? (*Interruption*).

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I may tell the hon. Member that it will not be in our interests to call off the whole deal. It is a big export. If we get it on a price which is commensurate with our needs, we should go ahead with this deal.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose - (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not know the great secret and the controversies and the implications of it. But the question is very simple. Russia has placed an order and India has to send the wagons and the negotiations are afoot. The question is, the Indian Government has not organised it and has no quality production of wagons, and it is all in the hands of the bureaucracy in India. The other point is, they have not organised it in such a way as to create a healthy atmosphere and to push our trade in the foreign countries. I do not know. I would like to put a specific question; the negotiations have been going on. I got a credible information that the American lobby is working through the syndicate of our Government, and our leadership has been split into two groups and so, so far as the negotiations so far are concerned, and our progress is concerned, it is hampered. Therefore, I want to know whether it is not a fact that the Government of India has not taken a decision, or has failed to take a decision to place the orders and also conduct negotiations at once because of the internal difficulties and the bickerings and also because the syndicate is influencing this Government not to proceed to negotiate with Russia? I want an answer. It is not that I am having any political motive. The Minister has said that there has been delay, and he has not explained it. Let him say whether it is a fact or not.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Sir, the hon. Member had his say. I only appeal to him that he should have better respect for himself if he wants others to respect us (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, the facts have been disclosed. Still the negotiations are going on. The delay has not been explained. If he is a prudent Minister he should have explained the delay. The reason for the delay is that he has been motivated and, also, he has been influenced by the 'syndicate'...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa in your own way you have tried with insinuation to explain the delay.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I do not make any insinuation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now to expect the Minister to say anything is too much, I cannot compel the Minister.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Let him say 'yes' or 'no' to my question. My question is about the delay. I will repeat my question in simple English. We have to build up trade relationship with other countries and see that our trade with other countries flourishes. But there has been delay in negotiation over the wagon business. Therefore, I would like to know... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa, Please resume your seat. I cannot compel the Minister to reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, I have a right to get a reply...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : **

श्री लखनलाल कपूर : रेल के डिब्बे बनाने के काम में टेन्साइल-स्टील, जो कि बहुत कीमती स्टील होता है, की जरूरत पड़ती है। क्या यह सही है कि इस स्टील को हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है तथा डालर व पीड खर्च कर के इसे भारत सरकार बाहर से मंगाती है? मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कितनी कीमत का यह स्टील लगेगा तथा भारत सरकार इसे रूस की तरफ से क्यों इम्पोर्ट नहीं करती है? रूस भारत सरकार को टेन्साइल स्टील दे और हम उससे उनको डिब्बे बनाकर दें, अन्यथा इस में भारत सरकार को काफी घाटा उठाना पड़ सकता है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक इसमें स्पेशल स्टील का सम्बन्ध है, जो यहाँ नहीं बनता है, वह रूस से आयेगा। लेकिन जहाँ तक वेगनों का सवाल है, जब तक काट्रेक्ट साइन न हो जाय, इसकी तफसील बताना कि कितना लगेगा, मुश्किल है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली को शुष्क पत्तन घोषित करना

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री ए० श्रीधरन :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल :

श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :

क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली को शुष्क पत्तन घोषित करने के सिद्धांत को स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है तथा सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) ये कठिनाइयाँ कब तक दूर हो जायेंगी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) इससे दिल्ली के तथा इसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों के लोगों को किस प्रकार लाभ पहुँचेगा ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (घ) दिल्ली में शुष्क पत्तन की स्थापना के प्रश्न के सभी पहलुओं की जाँच करने के लिए सरकार ने एक अन्तः मंत्रालय कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया है। दल से अपना प्रतिवेदन यथाशीघ्र प्रस्तुत करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। दल द्वारा अपना अध्ययन पूरा कर लिए जाने पर इस मामले में अन्तिम विनिश्चय किया जायेगा।

Reopening of Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu

*65. SHRI SEZHIAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have approached the Central Government for setting up of a Textile Corporation to reopen the closed mills in Coimbatore;

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of mills reopened so far due to the combined efforts of the State and Central Governments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation has already been set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu in April, 1969.

(c) The Corporation has recently been appointed as the Authorised Controller for Om Parasakthi Mill Ltd., Coimbatore, and will run the mill with the assistance of the National Textile Corporation. The cases of certain other mills for the appointment of Authorised Controllers are under consideration.

Closure of Textile Mills in Rajasthan

*66. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 13 textile mills in Rajasthan face closure due to financial difficulties ;

(b) if so, how many labourers and other categories of workers will be rendered jobless; and

(c) the aid which Government contemplates to give to avoid this situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Government have no such information.

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

Import Licences for Stainless Steel, Sheets, Plates and Circles

*67. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 69 import licences for stainless steel/sheets/strips/plates/circles were issued during March, 1969 by

the Assistant Iron and Steel Controller, N.H. IV Faridabad to various firms ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 40 licences out of above 69 were issued in 5 days only i. e. 27th March, 1969 to 31st March, 1969 whereas the issue of 29 licences took 26 days ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) Most of the licences issued related to the licensing period 1967-68. Besides, the licensing work of the Iron and Steel Controller was transferred to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi with effect from 1.4.69 and it was considered expedient to dispose of all pending cases prior to the above transfer.

Second Unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. in Kerala

*68. SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up the second unit of the Bharat Electronics Ltd. in Kerala in the interest of economy and low cost of production ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The final decision on the location of the factory has not yet been taken. All relevant aspects will be given consideration before deciding the location. It may take about three years for the new factory to go into operation.

Indian arms for Malaysia

*69. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI SURENDRA NATH
DWIVEDY :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Malaysia had sought arms and ammunitions from India ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government and details of the agreement ;

(c) whether any foreign Government requested Government to sign the agreement ;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any arms and other equipments have been supplied to Malaysia ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) (a) to (e). The Government of Malaysia have for some time past been purchasing defence stores from India on commercial basis. In May 1969, the Malaysian Government requested the Government of India and other foreign Governments supplying defence stores to expedite the despatch of certain items. There is no agreement in this context between the two Governments. It will not be in public interest to disclose the nature of stores supplied.

Soviet Naval Base in Singapore

*70. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :

SHRI K. M. Koushik :
 SHRI D. Amat :
 SHRI N. Shivappa :
 SHRI Zulfiqar Ali Khan :
 SHRI R. V. Naik :
 SHRI J. Sunder Lal :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article in the Christian Science Monitor that U. S. S. R. is trying to take on rent the Singapore Base to be vacated by the British :

(b) whether any inquiries have been made by Government from the Singapore Government or the U.S.S.R. Government on this subject ; and

(c) whether Government propose to move in the United Nations Assembly that foreign powers enter the vacuum created by the exit of the British from the Indian Ocean ?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, our High Commissioner in Singapore is ceased of the matter.

(c) United Nations has passed several resolutions asking the administering powers not to set up military bases in their colonies in the Indian Ocean. It is the view of the Government that no vacuum will be created by the exit of the British from the Indian Ocean ; the Indian Ocean should remain an area of peace and free from the importation of tensions through the activities of the major powers.

Brigadier Dalvi's Book "The Himalayan Blunder"

*71. SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
 SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the causes of NEFA reverses as mentioned in Brigadier J. P. Dalvi's book

"The Himalayan Blunder" published recently ;

(b) if so, the main causes of the NEFA reverses as mentioned in the aforesaid book and the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether Brigadier Dalvi had taken prior permission from Government for the publication of the book and whether he was accorded any permission to have an access to the official records ; and

(d) whether any material reproduced in his book was found to be prejudicial to the country's interests ?

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

(b) A summary of the author's conclusion's in this regard is placed on the Table of the House. The House will recall that the main conclusions of the Henderson Brooks Report on the conduct of military operations in NEFA were summarised in the Defence Minister's statements in the House on 2nd September 1963. The aspects mentioned by the author have already been dealt within his statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) *Prima facie* the contents of the book do not appear to be prejudicial to the country's interest. This aspect is, however, being examined in detail.

Statement

Summary of the main causes of the NEFA reverses as mentioned in Brigadier J. P. Dalvi's book "HIMALAYAN BLUNDER"

It is difficult to summarise in short space Brig. Dalvi's book which runs into 488 pages. Different interpretations are possible on the various statements made in the book, but the main causes for the 1962 failure given by him appear to be as under :

- (a) The Government did not have overall political objectives and did not prepare the nation for war against a first class land power ;
- (b) The higher military command took on a task given by the Government knowing full well that they were militarily unprepared for it. In this context he particularly finds faults with General Thapar, Lt. Gen. Kaul and other senior military officers in the Eastern

Command ;

(c) The shortage of equipments, ammunition, and logistic cover in the areas of operations ;

(d) Development of troops who were not acclimatised to fight in the terrain and high altitude ;

(e) The pressure of Opposition, public opinion and the press which had driven the Government to a position which did not take into account the harsh military realities ;

(f) Inadequate intelligence of the Chinese military strength and development.

The author himself has summarised the main causes of the NEFA reverses in the preface of his book in the following words :

“1962 was a National Failure of which every Indian is guilty. It was a Failure in the Higher Direction of War, Failure of the Opposition, a failure of the General Staff (myself included) ; it was a Failure of Responsible Public Opinion and Press.”

Tibetan Refugees coming to India

*72. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a number of Tibetan refugees have crossed over to India with the expulsion of Dalai Lama's Chief Representative from Nepal;

(b) whether Government have taken up the issue of Tibetan refugees with the Nepalese Government; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) We have not had any such reports.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Development of Atomic Power

*73. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, expressed concern at the go slow policy of the Government in the development of atomic power, when he met the Press in Bombay on the 22nd May, 1969 ;

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

(c) whether the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission conveyed his views to Government before he chose to meet the Press, the specific proposals he made and the decisions of Government on each of the proposals ?

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

(a) to (c). The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has expressed the view that there should be no break in the programme of undertaking Atomic Power Stations in appropriate places and sizes, in regular succession. It is in this context that he had expressed his misgivings about the Planning Commission's view that the operation of atomic power stations now under construction, their economics and other factors would be studied before any further programmes are taken up.

Within the available allocation of Rs. 120 crores for nuclear power generation in the Draft Fourth Plan, it has not so far been possible to take up new power projects. However, this question will be considered in the course of periodical review of the plan, in the light of available resources, competing projects and all other relevant factors.

Survey of India-Burma Border

* 74. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the joint boundary survey officials of India and Burma was held recently ;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held ; and

(c) the decisions arrived at in the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Joint India-Burma Boundary Commission approved the demarcation made in the last field season, and decided that the southernmost portion of 240 miles

of the boundary demarcated in the last field season should now be verified. The Commission also decided to demarcate a further 250 miles of border during the 1969-70 field season.

Purchase of Coal by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

*75. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2761 on the 12th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the manner in which the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is arranging to procure coal from collieries which have implemented the Wage Board's recommendations when it is not a condition of the tender that purchases would be confined to collieries fully implementing the recommendations of the Wage Board for Coal Industry ;

(b) whether the Corporation subsequently demanded certificates of implementation from the supplying collieries and if so, whether these certificates have been furnished by all supplying collieries ; and

(c) whether the Corporation has purchased any coal from collieries which have not furnished the certificates from the Regional Labour Commissioners concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The tender enquiry for purchase of coal and coke issued by the M. M. T. C. in October, 1968, did not lay down the condition that purchase would be confined to those collieries which have fully implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board for the coal industry. However, at the time of negotiations with the two parties, who responded to the tender, the requisite certificate was asked for. Both the parties agreed to produce the certificate. While one of the parties has supplied coal accompanied by the certificate, a colliery, represented by the other, has brought a court injunction restraining the M. M. T. C. from demanding such a certificate. Thus, part of the supplies of coal are from collieries who have not furnished the certificate.

परमाणु बिजली के विकास के लिये योजना

*76. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परमाणु शक्ति आयोग ने परमाणु बिजली घर परमाणु बिजली घर पर आधारित उद्योगों तथा कृषि के बारे में एक बड़ी योजना बनाई है जिस पर 429 करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे ताकि उस क्षेत्र के 2,50,00,000 लोगों को लाभ पहुंच सके ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपर्युक्त आयोग ने अन्य पिछड़े राज्यों के लिए भी एक ऐसी योजना बनाई है ताकि विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन दूर किये जा सकें ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपर्युक्त आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए, जो औद्योगिक तथा कृषि विकास की दृष्टि में एक पिछड़ा राज्य है, कोई योजना बनाई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग द्वारा स्थापित एक कार्यकारी बॉर्ड ने भारत में परमाणु बिजली घरों के इंदगिद कृषि-उद्योग समूह स्थापित करने की सम्भावनाओं पर एक प्रारम्भिक प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तार से अध्ययन अभी किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

India's Defence set-up on Himalayan Frontier

*77. SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHOWDHURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by a British Major General, James Lunt, formerly Head of the British Defence Liaison Staff in India, on India's defence set-up on the Himalayan frontier in an article published in the *Hindustan Standard* of the 19th May, 1969, in which he has said : "one is left

with the nagging suspicion that it is perhaps the basic organisation for defence of the Himalayan frontier that requires examination";

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

(c) the steps taken to put matters right?

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

(b) Major General Lunt has referred only to the suitability of the Mountain Division to defend the Himalayan frontier. Considering the nature of threats across these borders, it is considered that to defend our Northern and North-East frontiers basically the Mountain Division is suitable. Reorganisations in these Divisions have been made from time to time having regard to our security needs, operational requirements and the experience gained in the working of these formations.

(c) The organisation of the Mountain Division, like the organisation of any formation, is being periodically reviewed and whatever changes are considered necessary and feasible are implemented. As a result of the various changes made since 1963, the Mountain Division now has larger fighting elements, better lines of supply, greater fire power, and improved mobility.

Mr. William Roger's Visit to India,

*78. SHRI S. XAVIER :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the US Secretary of State Mr. William Rogers, recently visited New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of talks which the Government of India had with him; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c) . The U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers visited India from 23rd to 24th May.

During his stay he had talks with the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. He also called on the Acting President. Besides bilateral relations, other important international issues were discussed. It is, however, not customary to disclose details of such confidential talks. The talks, in our opinion, were fruitful.

Indo-Ceylon Pact of 1964.

*79. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI M. S. OBERAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any difficulties in the implementation of the Indo Ceylon Pact in 1964 in regard to the Stateless persons of Indian origin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are taking any vigorous steps to see that the pact is implemented; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Joint Committee consisting of officials of our High Commission and the Ceylon Government has been meeting regularly in Colombo to review the Progress. A rehabilitation. Cell has been set up in our Mission in Colombo to deal specifically with the work of rehabilitation. The Government of India have, in consultation with the concerned State Governments, drawn up rehabilitation schemes in the form of financial and resettlement assistance.

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by U. S. A. and U. S. S. R.

*80. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI :

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assess the actual position from India's securi

point of view with regard to the arms supplied to Pakistan both by the U. S. A. and U. S. S. R., after the visits of Mr. Rogers, the U. S. Secretary of State, and Mr. Kosygin, the Soviet Premier to Pakistan in June, 1969 and their discussions with the Pakistan President, General Yahya Khan; and

(b) whether Government have shown their reactions on the subject of arms supplies to Pakistan to Government of U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) We have no fresh information about supply of lethal equipment by USA to Pakistan recently. Pakistan has received from the Soviet Union during the last six months about 100 T-55 tanks besides 130 mm. guns, helicopters, radar sets and ammunition.

(b) Yes, Sir. It has been pointed out to them that Pakistan has no reasonable justification for augmenting its armed strength and that the supply of arms to Pakistan would only accentuate tension in the sub-continent and add to our responsibilities in regard to the defence and security of our country.

Central Treaty Organization Conference

***81. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kashmir was discussed at the two-day Ministerial Conference of the Central Treaty Organisation held in Teheran on the 26th May, 1969.

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The deliberations of the CENTO Ministerial meeting held in Teheran on 26th and 27th May, 1969, were confidential. However, the joint communique issued at the end of the meeting had a reference to Kashmir.

(c) The Government of India are unhappy that purely bilateral disputes such as Kashmir were considered at a Conference where India was not present.

All India Drugs and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations Suggestions re : Compulsory export

***82. SHRI K. RAMANI
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4474 on the 26th March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the suggestions of All India Drugs and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association that the compulsory export imposed on them should be kept in abeyance for five years ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) . The suggestion was examined while formulating the Import Policy for the year 1969-70. Taking all factors into consideration, it was decided that the policy requiring units in the drug industry (other than new units and small units) to export 5% of their production should continue. However, in order to avoid any hardship to units manufacturing basic drugs, it was decided that the cut in the import allocations for units failing to export 5% of their production should apply only in respect of 18 items of drugs and pharmaceuticals specified in Appendix 10 of volume I of the Import Trade Control Policy, 1969-70

Working of Textile Mills under Authorised Controllers

***83. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has examined the position of 12 textile mills which were placed under Authorised Controllers ;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Corporation in respect of these mills ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The National Textile Corporation have examined the cases of 10 cotton textile mills under the Authorised Controllers.

(b) and (c). The suggestions made by the National Textile Corporation are under examination. It will not be in the public interest to disclose these suggestions.

Army Coup In Sudan

*84. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there was any Army coup in Sudan in the middle of May, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the details of the coup ;

(c) the attitude of Government towards the new Government ; and

(d) whether the property of Indians and the Indian Embassy at Sudan are safe ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The new Government assumed power in the Sudan on May 24/25, 1969.

(b) Col. (now Major General) Gaffar El-Nimeri, who replaced the regime headed by President Azhari, announced the suspension of the Constituent Assembly (elected in April, 68) the Supreme Council of State and the Cabinet. The new regime consists of the *Revolutionary Council* of 9 officers and the Civilian Prime Minister Babiker Awadalla, a former Chief Justice, headed by Major General Nimeri and the *Cabinet of Revolutionaries* consisting of 24 Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

(c) Our Charge d'Affaires was instructed to express to the new Government our desire for strengthening relation between the two countries.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Development of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas

*85. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication as to the implementation of special schemes for the development of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas from the State Government by the Planning Commission ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether the Central Government propose to send a Committee to examine the position of the area ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Government of India do not directly implement special schemes falling within State Plan in any area in the States. But the State Government has been asked to include adequate provision in their Fourth Plan for the development of backward areas including Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. The details of the provision actually made in the State Plan for this purpose are not yet available.

(c) Does not arise.

Pak-French Collaboration in Atomic Field

* 86. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-APPA. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan and France have entered into collaboration in the atomic field according to Radio Pakistan broadcast ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). A team of French Atomic Experts visited Pakistan in April and had talks with Pakistani authorities on collaboration between the two countries in the atomic field. According to our information, this collaboration has not taken any concrete shape so far.

Permission to Sikh Pilgrims to Visit Nankana Sahib Gurdwara in Pakistan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sikh pilgrims who went to Pakistan this year were not allowed to visit Nankana Sahib Gurdwara ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to see that Sikh pilgrims are permitted to visit their holy shrines ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all Gurdwaras in Pakistan are in a dilapidated condition ;

(d) whether Government have protested against this wanton neglect of Gurdwaras ;

(e) if so, how many times and with what result ; and

(f) the total number of Sikh pilgrims who were allowed to visit the Gurdwaras in Pakistan during 1968-69 and the nature of complaint made by them regarding the treatment meted out to them there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Pilgrimage to Nankana Sahib takes place each year in November. During the pilgrimage to shrines in Lahore in May/June, 1969, a few pilgrims wanted to visit Nankana Sahib but this was not permitted by the Government of Pakistan as being outside the Indo-Pakistan agreement on such visits.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Pakistan Government are being constantly reminded of their obligations for the protection, preservation and maintenance of Gurdwaras in Pakistan in accordance with Indo-Pakistan Agreements on the subject. Some repairs have been carried out to Gurdwaras visited by pilgrims from India.

(f) From 1.1.1968 to date, about 6286 Sikh pilgrims visited the various Gurdwaras in Pakistan. There have not been any complaints. The last party, however, complained of inadequate transportation arrangements.

U. K. Royal Air Force Training Exercises in Andhra Pradesh

*88. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that personnel of the U. K. Royal Air Force have been permitted to carry out training exercise in "difficult terrain" in certain forest areas of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether some R.A.F. personnel were involved in an air accident recently while engaged on such exercise based on Begumpet airfield ; and

(c) if so, the purpose of such exercises and the grounds for allowing them to be held in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. No such training exercises were permitted. We did, however, grant the request of the British High Commission in Delhi to permit 5 R.A.F. officers spend some time in the Seshachalam Hills of Andhra Pradesh to make some sociological studies of the Gond tribe.

(b) Government are not aware of any air accident involving the party. But one of the member of the party is reported to have sustained injury when he fell from a tree.

(c) Does not arise.

Soviet Prime Minister's Visit to Pakistan

*89. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :**

SHRI AJMAL KHAN :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Prime Minister recently visited Rawalpindi and met the Pakistani leaders there ;

(b) whether Government have received any report as regards the details of various topics discussed between Pakistan and Soviet Union officials ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Press reports that the Soviet Prime Minister has committed increased arms supply to Pakistan ; and

(e) if so, whether Government had received any communication from Moscow

before such a commitment was made by them to the Pakistani officials ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have some reports regarding the subjects discussed.

(c) It will not be in public interest to divulge the details.

(d) Government are not aware of this.

(e) No information has been received from U. S. S. R. regarding the extent of their arms supply to Pakistan.

Aeronautics Committee's Report

*90. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :**

SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :

Will the **MINISTER OF DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Aeronautics has Submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations there of ; and

(c) the action taken by Government on these recommendations ?

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

(b) A statement containing principal recommendation of the Aeronautics Committee was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha by the Minister of Defence on the 15th may, 1969.

(c) These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Rejection of Sub-standard Goods

401. **SHRI K. M. Koushik :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any goods exported from our country has been rejected for reasons of bad quality after the year 1966 ; and

(b) if so, how many such consignments

were rejected and the nature of goods so rejected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to information available 25 consignments relating to a variety of export products (Handicrafts, walnut, aluminium. conductor, pickles, cocktail shrimps, printing types, shock absorber, senna leaves, washed white hosiery wipers etc. etc.) have been rejected after the year 1966. The number of rejections is very small in the context of the total volume of the export trade of the country.

Revaluation of Loans from and to USSR and other East-European Countries after Devaluation

402. **SHRI K. M. Koushik :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 578 on the 19th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the impact on our economy after the said devaluation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the country has been hard hit both ways—imports and exports after devaluation ; and

(c) if not, what is the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). In so far as India's trade with East European countries is concerned, devaluation was expected to bring about an improved balance of trade for India. The effect on India's exports to these countries has been favourable. After an initial decline in the first year following devaluation, exports began to pick up. During 1968-69 they increased substantially. On the import side, during the first two years after devaluation, there was a decline as compared to the pre-devaluation year. During 1968-69, imports from these countries showed an increase. This was, however, largely on account of the changes in the commodity composition of India's imports and other factors relevant to the growth of trade with these countries.

Closure of Textile Mills in Maharashtra

403. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills closed in Maharashtra at present ;

(b) the number of them in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal and Buldhana ;

(c) the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government propose to rehabilitate any of them ;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) the strength of labour in the Empress Mills, Nagpur from the year 1966 to 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). At the end of May, 1969, five mills were lying closed in Maharashtra owing to uneconomic working, losses and financial difficulties. These mills are located as follows :—

Amraoti District	—	1
Bombay City	—	2
Bhor	—	1
Aurangabad	—	1

(d) and (e). The mill at Aurangabad is already under Authorised Controller who is making efforts to restart it. The cases of mills at Bombay City are pending in the High Court with regard to their liquidation. The cases of the remaining mills are being considered, in consultation with the State Government.

(f) The strength of workers in the Empress Mills, Nagpur from 1966 to 1969 was as follows :—

Period	Workers on roll	
January 1966	— —	10161
January 1967	— —	9676
January 1968	— —	9589
January 1969	— —	9790
April 1969	— —	10829

Purchase of Alcoholic Drinks for Army

404. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount value and description of alcoholic drinks annually purchased for the army during the last three years from foreign and indigenous manufacturers ;

(b) the value of indigenous liquor purchased annually during last three years with names of suppliers ;

(c) whether complaints have been received that sub-standard Rum and Beer are often supplied to the army ; and

(d) the nature of tests undertaken to determine the quality of supplies and places where such are taken ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Rum is purchased by ASC solely from indigenous sources for free issue to troops entitled thereto. Liquor, both indigenous and imported, is purchased by CSD (I) for sale to the Service personnel.

Rum for free issue by ASG

In so far as free issues are concerned, the quantity and value of the rum purchased during the past three years is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-1297/69*].

Liquor purchased for sale through the CSD(I)

Details of purchases and value in respect of indigenous liquor purchased by the CSD(I) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-1297/69*].

The value of liquor, principally whisky, imported by the CSD(I) during the last three years is Rs. 38 lakhs approximately.

(b) The value of indigenous liquor purchased annually during the last 3 years is as follows :—

1966-67	—	Rs. 3,28,76,247.00
1967-68	—	Rs. 2,70,82,597.00
1968-69	—	Rs. 3,55,65,086.00

The names of the suppliers in respect of each of the three years is given in Appendix 'C'.

(c) No complaints appear to have been received that sub-standard rum and beer are often supplied to the Army. Since rum and beer are not accepted unless analytically tested and declared acceptable, the question of accepting sub-standard rum and beer does not arise.

(d) All brands of indigenous liquor are subject to detailed inspection and analysis before acceptance. The test is carried out for colour, solids, volatile acids as acetic, ester as ethyl acetate, alcohol as amyl, furfural, aldehydes and total ash contents. Only such stocks which conform to prescribed specifications are accepted. The analysis is carried out by composite food laboratories located at Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Poona, Bombay and Jammu.

हाथकरघा उद्योग

405. श्री देवराव पाटिल :

श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशवाह :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० संजीवय्या के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल 15 मई, 1968 को प्रधानमंत्री से मिला था और उसने हथकरघा उद्योग के लिये संरक्षण की मांग की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने क्या-क्या मांगें पेश की थीं ; और

(ग) हथकरघा उद्योग को संरक्षण प्रदान करने के निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी रामसेवक) : (क) डा० संजीवय्या के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल 15 मई, 1969 को प्रधानमंत्री से मिला था ।

(ख) प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने मांग की कि शक्ति-चालित करघों द्वारा रंगीन साड़ियों के उत्पादन

पर सरकार द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के विनिश्चय को सम्पूर्ण रूप में तथा कठोरतापूर्वक लागू किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) वस्त्र आयात तथा महाराष्ट्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति ने, मामले का अध्ययन किया है और अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को दे दिया है जिस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

Expo—70

406. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of stalls and the type of goods proposed to be exhibited at Expo '70 by Government in Japan in March 1970 with total estimated expenditure in rupees and foreign exchange ;

(b) the total amount spent so far on designing and planning India's participation in Expo '70 ;

(c) the number of persons, sexwise, who will be flown or sent to look after the Indian side of the exhibition with their emoluments, category-wise ; and

(d) the expected revenue from India's participation in Expo '70 and the benefits to Government as a result of this participation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No separate stalls by individual participants are proposed to be put up in the India Pavilion in Expo '70. The National Pavilion will project, as a continuous theme, India's contribution to the Basic Concept of Expo, which is "Progress and Harmony for Mankind". This opportunity will also be utilised to highlight India's achievements in the economic and industrial fields and publicise goods and products which it can offer to the world markets.

The expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply on participation is estimated to be Rs. 195 lakhs ; Rs. 179 lakhs in foreign exchange and Rs. 25 lakhs in Indian Rupees.

(b) The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 2.28 lakhs; Rs. 1.98 lakhs in foreign exchange and Rs. 0.30 lakhs in Indian Rupees.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

(d) Expo '70 is a world exposition and not a Trade Fair. Advantage will, however, be taken of this participation, besides publicising India's exportable products and merchandis to negotiate business during the Exposition. The results thereof cannot be assessed at this stage.

India's Exports and Imports

407. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the value of export to and import from each country during each year (commodity-wise) from 1965-66 to 1968-69 ; and

(b) the steps taken to bridge the gap between exports and imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Import and Export statistics, both commodity-wise and country-wise, are published in the "Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India" Volumes I & II, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Steps taken to bridge the gap between Imports and Exports are aimed at restricting imports and promoting exports. Import is not allowed of items which are not essential or which are produced indigenously. The following measures, among others, have been taken to increase exports :

(1) Assistance for export production through the Import Policy for Registered Exporters to provide for requirements of imported raw materials and components.

(2) Priority allotment of scarce indigenous raw materials for export production,

(3) Supply of iron and steel required for export production at international prices and also similar supply of plastic raw materials.

(4) A special foreign exchange allocation for meeting the requirements of capital goods of export-oriented units.

(5) Promotional efforts in the form of overseas publicity, delegations and study teams and participation in trade fairs and exhibitions.

(6) Cash assistance for exports of selected products.

(7) Reduction or abolition of export duty on selected products.

(8) Negotiation of trade agreement/arrangements to develop trade with other countries.

(9) Efforts for the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to our exports to developed countries.

(10) Drawback of import duty on imported ingredients and rebate of excise duty on indigenous raw materials and components used in the manufacture of goods exported are allowed.

Difficulties Experienced by Naval Installations in Goa

408. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether naval installations and ships in Goa had lately been facing difficulty in getting their supply of high speed diesel and furnace oil as a result of private oil company's decision to suspend its operation in that region ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation has no installation in Goa to cater to the needs of the naval ships and installations in the event of failure of private company to meet the demand ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to insure regular supply to meet the naval needs in Goa.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Indo-Afghan Land Trade Route

409. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :
SHRI ABDUAL GHANI DAR :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a four-power Conference, on the question of a surface trade route linking India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran and other issues of regional Co-operation is likely to be held shortly on the initiative of Afghanistan ;

(b) if so, when and where such conference is likely to be held ; and

(c) the precise issues likely to come up for discussion therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No final decision has yet been taken about the holding of such a conference,

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

Sale of Non-Ferrous scrap by Ordnance Factory, Katni

411. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager, Ordnance Factory, Katni invited tenders (*vide* tender No. 1602/2/PV/Disp. dated the 8th October, 1968) for sale of non-ferrous scrap lying in the Ordnance Factory, Katni ;

(b) if so, the names of the parties who had submitted tenders ;

(c) whether the tender of the party who had offered the highest price was accepted ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) (1) M/s Jalan Chand Magilal, Ujjain.

(2) M/s Ramesh Metal Works, Jagadhri.

(3) M/s Baboo Lal Gajadhar Prasad Agarwal, Jabalpur.

(4) M/s Sitaram Kunji Lal, Jabalpur.

(5) M/s Indian Smelting and Refining Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(6) M/s Gupta Electric Co., Calcutta.

(7) M/s Bharkan (Heavy Brass Ware) Manufacturers' Association, Mirajapur.

(8) M/s Mussadi Lal Nirmal Kumar, Delhi.

(9) M/s T. K. Organisat' Lucknow.

(10) M/s Radha Ballabh Satish Chandra, Moradabad.

(11) M/s Ishwar Das and Sons, Ujjain.

(c) and (d). Out of the four items, included in the tender, in respect of three items the highest offers were accepted. In respect of the fourth item, the first two highest quotations being invalid on account of non-compliance of terms and conditions of the tender (including non-payment of the full amount of the earnest money), the third highest offer, which was the highest valid quotation was accepted.

पटसन उद्योग में संकट

412. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री एन० शिवप्पा :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि निर्यात घट जाने से पटसन उद्योग संकट का सामना कर रहा है और इस उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण तथा उसमें विविधता लाने की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है ; और

(ख) उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण और उसके उत्पादन में विविधता लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी रामसेवक) : (क) और (ख). यह सच है कि सशिल्पों से तथा पाकिस्तान से प्रतियोगिता के कारण विदेशों को भारतीय पटसन माल के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है।

पटसन उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए पटसन उद्योग को औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं। जहां तक विविधीकरण का सम्बन्ध है, कालीनों के पीछे लगाने वाले अस्तर के उत्पादन के लिए चौड़े करघों की प्रस्थापना के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निर्वाध रूप से लाइसेंसों का दिया जाना जारी है।

Handloom Industry in Mysore and Kerala

413. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent in Mysore and Kerala States : separately, for the development of Handloom Industry during 1968-69.

(b) the amount proposed to be allotted for these States separately for 1969-70 ; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage the weavers whose families are wholly and solely dependent upon this Industry in those States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The amount spent in the state of Kerala during 1968-69, according to the State Government of Kerala was :

for Handloom Industry : Rs. 42,95,713
Capital invested by the
State in Kerala Handloom
Finance Corporation : Rs. 16,00,000

Information from the Government of Mysore is still awaited.

(b) The amount to be given to the States depends upon expenditure incurred by them on the handloom industry during the year in question. It is released in March every year. As such, the amount for 1968-70 will be culculated in March, 1970.

(c) Yes, Sir.

चाय बोर्ड

414. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चाय बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर चाय की नीलाम किया जाता है ; और

(ग) लंदन में चाय की नीलामी का चाय के मूल्यों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी रामसेवक) : (क) चाय बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नामों को दर्शाने वाली एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। [देखिए संख्या LT.1298/69.]

(ख) कलकत्ता, कोचीन, कुन्नूर, अमृतसर तथा लंदन।

(ग) लंदन की नीलामियों में बेची गई चाय के औसत मूल्यों में 1968 से गिरावट का रुख दर्शित होता है। लंदन बाजार की मंदी एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है जिसका विश्व के अन्य चाय बाजारों पर प्रभाव पड़ता है।

Setting up of Tea Corporation

415. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision in setting up a Tea Corporation on the lines of National Textile Corporation ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOUDHARY RAM

SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c). The suggestion made in this regard is under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Jute Industry Enquiry Body

416. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a Jute Industry Inquiry Body under the Commission of Inquiry Act ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the body ;

(c) the names and number of members of the body ; and

(d) when the Jute Industry Inquiry Body is likely to submit its report to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Bibhuti Mishra to advise Government on certain problems relating to the marketing of jute. A copy of the Government Resolution giving the terms of reference and the names of the members of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1299/69]

Industrial Ventures in Nepal

417. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have concluded an agreement for undertaking new industrial ventures in Nepal since May, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the board details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of arms to Pakistan by U. S. A.

418. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI S.S. KOTHARI :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMA CHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI RABI RAY :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States are likely to lift the arms embargo imposed on Pakistan during the Indo-Pak conflict ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Secretary of States for U.S. Mr. Rogers, had assured the Indian Leaders while on a recent visit to India that U.S. will not lift embargo of arms imposed on Pakistan but while visiting Pakistan he did not uphold that view ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) whether Government propose to request U.S.A. to supply arms to India also to maintain military balance in the sub-continent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The present policy of the U.S. Government regarding supply of arms to India and Pakistan is governed by their announcement of April 10, 1967. This policy is under the review of the new U.S. Administration. No decision to either relax or tighten the policy has yet been taken. Our opposition to further relaxation of U.S. policy of supply of arms to Pakistan has been conveyed to U.S. authorities on numerous occasions. We have been assured that our views would be taken into consideration before any decision in this matter is taken.

(d) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

Export of Railway Wagon/Coaches and Locomotives to Foreign countries

419. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI R.K. BIRLA :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received orders for the supply of Railway coaches (ACC and others) and locomotives (Diesel and Steam) to some countries ;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange will be earned on these contracts ; and

(c) the names of countries which have placed orders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). No export orders for Diesel & Steam locomotives have been received. Orders for coaches are indicated below :—

Name of country	Number of coaches	FOR VALUE (in Rs. crores)	Year of export
Burma	33	0.78	1968-69
Thailand	2	0.0047	1967-68

Contracts for the following components of coaches have been secured and are under execution :-

Thailand	Coach	Bogies	45 Nos.
Taiwan	-do-		100 Nos.

**Meeting of Indian Envoys in West Asia
in New Delhi**

420. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :
SHRI S. XAVIER :
SHRI R.K. AMIN :
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI RAM CHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI P.K. DEO :
SHRI R.V. NAIK :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI G.C. NAIK :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI C. JANARADHANAN :
SHRI HIMAT SINGKA :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI S.R. DAMANI :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI J.K. CHAUDHURY :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY :
SHRI SAMAR GAUA :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
 SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINGH :
 SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
 SHRI K. RMANI :
 SHRI BHAGWAN DAS :
 SHRI M. S. OBERAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government called a meeting of Ambassadors in West Asia at Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the purpose of the meeting ; and

(c) the details of discussions held and the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) The meeting was called with a view to exchange views in regard to the West Asian situation and other matters relating to West Asia and North Africa including development of trade, economic and cultural relations in which India is interested.

(c) The discussions were confidential. Matters which could be disclosed were mentioned at a widely reported press conference held by the Foreign Secretary at the conclusion of the conference.

Incorporation of Specialists and Experts in Administration

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

(a) whether the proposal for the expert to replace the generalist, the Draft Plan considered the experience already available of experts as Ministers/Secretaries or in other important Offices;

(b) whether the expert is not already the head of his own Department, with due influence on the Secretariat ; and

(c) whether democracy is easier if between the people's representative and the experts, generalists do not reflect and protect common interests ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). These and other allied matters are being considered by Government in the context of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Sophisticated Development in Fourth Plan

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

(a) how consistently with the socialist pattern, provisions for Civil Air Transport, Telecommunications and Broadcasting are being increased in the Fourth Plan when they are not used by 98 per cent of the people ;

(b) if the provisions for industrial development cannot be reduced in items where there is unutilised capacity, the reasons why finance should not be diverted to irrigation and roads which serves the common people and provide more labour opportunities ; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has made estimates of the employment opportunities generated by the different provisions of the Draft Fourth Plan and whether they will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Civil Air Transport and Telecommunications constitute essential parts of a country's infrastructure. Broadcasting services are also an important medium of communication. Provisions for these sectors in the Fourth Plan have been made having regard to the requirements of the country's economy and technological development in the respective fields. Civil Air Transport is not only an essential component of development but also a foreign exchange earner. Telecommunication services have also an important pub-

lic utility aspect. The radio is an effective medium for mass communication and entertainment. The Government is therefore anxious to extend the coverage of the broadcasting services and at the end of the Fourth Plan the coverage will be 76 per cent by area and 89 per cent by population which at present is 56 per cent by area and 73 per cent by population.

(b). The provision for industrial development in the public sector outlays relates to high priority schemes which will help in import substitution and/or export promotion, as well as to fill critical gaps in the industrial structure. The provision for road development programmes in the Fourth Plan is substantially higher than the expenditure incurred in the Third Plan or the level of expenditure in the three years subsequent to the Third Plan. Irrigation, particularly minor irrigation, has been given very high priority. Our Plan seeks to provide for balanced development of all sectors within the resources available.

(c) A Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Professor M.L. Dantwala is currently examining the various aspects relating to the feasibility of making such estimates. The work of the Committee is in progress.

**Complaints against development
Commissioner of Handicrafts Board**

423. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against the Development Commissioner of Handicrafts Board ;

(b) if, so, whether any enquiry has been made ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND
SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM
SEWAK) : (a) Government have received a couple of anonymous complaints against the Development Commissioner, All India Handicrafts Board, including one addressed

to the Development Commissioner himself ;

(b) and (c). Since it is the general policy of Government not to take action on any anonymous or pseudonymous complaints, no action was taken on the complaints in question.

**अमरीकी विदेश मंत्री द्वारा पाकिस्तान
को शस्त्रास्त्र देने के बारे में
आदवासन दिया जाना**

424. श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :
श्री म० ला० सोंधी :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री श्रींकार सिंह :
श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :
श्री अदिचन :
श्री ए० श्रीधरन :
श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देब :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री बाल्मिकी चौधरी :
श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ :
श्री हुचे गौड़ा :
श्री रामचरण :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री रामस्वरूप किचार्थी :
श्री सुन्दरलाल :
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री प० सु० सईब :
श्री चंगलराया नायडू :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :
 श्री रा० रा० सिंह बेब :
 श्री रा० की० अमीन :
 श्री ड० रा० परमार :
 श्री एन० शिवप्पा :
 श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :
 श्री वेदव्रत ब्रह्मा :
 श्री रा० कृ० बिरला :
 श्री देवेन सेन :
 श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :
 श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :
 श्री हेम ब्रह्मा :
 श्री पी० पी० एस्थोस :
 श्री बि० कु० मोडक :
 श्री प० गोपालन :
 श्री उमानाथ :
 श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :
 श्री एस० जेबियर :
 श्री वि० नरसिम्हा राव :
 श्री रा० वें० नायक :
 श्री गु० च० नायक :
 श्री जे० मुहम्मद इमाम :
 श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे, कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अमरीकी विदेश मंत्री श्री विलियम रोजर्स के पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति को दिये गये इस आश्वासन की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान का अमरीकी शस्त्रास्त्र की सप्लाई पुनः शुरू की जायेगी ; और

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

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पाकिस्तानी नेताओं से बातचीत करने के बाद संयुक्त राज्य अमरीकी विदेश मंत्री, श्री रोजर्स ने अपने प्रेस सम्मेलन में बताया कि पाकिस्तान और भारत को हथियार देने से संबद्ध नीति संयुक्त राज्य

अमरीकी सरकार के विचाराधीन है और इस सम्बन्ध में वह किसी प्रकार का वचन देने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

**Half-Masting of Flags at North
Korean Embassy New Delhi
During State Mourning in
May, 1969**

425. SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
 SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
 SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
 SHRI G. C. NAIK :
 SHRI JAI SINGH :

will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that when State mourning was being observed on account of the passing away of Dr. Zakir Hussain, the North Korea Embassy had not lowered their flag ;

(b) if so, whether any talks were held with the said Embassy in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not lowering the flag ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**लन्दन में मसूर के व्यापार प्रतिनिधि
का कार्यालय**

426. श्री रणजीतसिंह :
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
 श्री सूरज मान :
 श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लन्दन में मैसूर के व्यापार प्रतिनिधि के कार्यालय के भविष्य के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

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

(ग) इस मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जैसाकि इस मामले में सावधानी पूर्वक निर्णय की अपेक्षा है और भारत सरकार के अनेक सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों और मैसूर सरकार से सलाह लेनी है तथा विचार-विमर्श करना है, इसमें इसलिए समय लग रहा है ।

**Allotment of Seats to Mayor and
Chief Executive Councillor of
Delhi on Republic Day
Celebrations**

427. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5080 on the 2nd April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the question of allotment of seats to the Mayor and Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi in connection with Republic Day Celebrations after taking into consideration the position prevailing in U. K. and other countries has since been examined ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The question whether the position of the Mayor of Delhi in the Table of Precedence should be revised is still under consideration. Information regarding the position assigned to Mayors in the Table of

Precedence in certain other countries is being collected.

There is no proposal to revise the position assigned to the Chief Executive Councillor in the Table of Precedence.

**Protection of Indian Nationals in
Malayasia**

428. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI N.K.P. SALVE :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI S. XAVIER :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI H. YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :
SHRI N.K. SOMANI :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI M. S. OBERAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have addressed any communication to the Malaysian Government seeking protection for Indian nationals and Malaysians of Indian origin on account of racial riots in that country ;

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

(c) the extent of loss suffered by the

Indians and the Malaysian of Indian origin in the riots ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). No, Sir, nor is any such communication necessary as our High Commissioner in Kuala Lumpur has been in close touch with the Malaysian Government throughout his period. According to the latest reports from our High Commissioner no Indian nationals have been involved or affected in the recent disturbances. As regards Malaysians of Indian origin, it is the responsibility of the Malaysian Government to provide protection to them and the Government of India have no reason to believe that this protection is not being given to them.

India's Industrial Collaboration Abroad

429. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE & SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8811 on the 7th May, 1969 and state :

(a) the details of projects which have been completed and the stages of completion of others ;

(b) the type of assistance that the Indian parties have agreed to give ; and

(c) the benefits accrued or are likely to accrue to India from these ventures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) As per information available with the Government none of the projects referred to in reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8811 on the 7th May, 1969 has commenced production so far. All of them are in different stages of negotiation/implementation.

(b) Indian assistance in these ventures will be by way of ;

(i) exporting indigenous machinery and equipment ;

(ii) extension of necessary technical know-how ; and

(iii) affording training facilities to local technicians in Indian factories.

(c) These projects when commissioned, will act as a perennial source of foreign exchange earning to the country by way of royalties, technical know-how fee, dividends etc. Export of spares, components etc. is also visualised from India on recurring basis.

Exports to Jeeps to Phillipines

430. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs Mahindra and Mahindra have exported 24 Jeep vehicles to the Phillipines ;

(b) whether the said concern have been exporting jeep vehicles to some other countries also and if so, the names of those countries ; and

(c) The amount for which the above vehicles were exported to Phillipines and the profit earned in this respect by the concern ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Ordinarily no record is maintained of transactions of specific firms. It is, however, learnt that the firm has exported jeep vehicles to the Phillipines and the Singapore.

मध्य प्रदेश में परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र

431. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या प्रधान-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में एक परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह केन्द्र कहाँ पर स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Export to Rupee Payment Countries

432 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'cross border certification' from the authorities of the importing countries is necessary to prove that the goods exported from India to Rupee payment trade countries have reached the destination;

(b) whether Government are aware that these certificates are at times cooked up by the authorities in the importing countries ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to stop this practice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOUDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Cross Border Certification from the authorities of the importing countries is neither considered necessary nor practicable.

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

भारतीय सेना का विस्तार

433. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उनके मंत्रालय के इतिहास विभाग के निदेशक के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जो उन्होंने सैनिक तथा राइफल प्रशिक्षण एसोसिएशन, अहमदाबाद द्वारा आयोजित बातमाला के दौरान कही थी कि भारत, पाकिस्तान और चीन की प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों के पीछे सशस्त्र सेनाओं का अनुपात क्रमशः 11, 17 और 19 है और भारत 52 करोड़ जनसंख्या में से 6 करोड़ की शक्तिशाली सेना खड़ी कर सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त आधार पर भारतीय सेना का विस्तार करने

का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । वक्ता केवल यह स्पष्ट करने का यत्न कर रहा था कि सुरक्षा के लिए भारत की जनशक्ति, पर्याप्त से अधिक है । ऐसा कोई सुभाव न था कि सशस्त्र सेनाओं की वर्तमान जनशक्ति को बढ़ाने की कोई आवश्यकता थी ।

Indian Employees in Ethiopia

434. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indian citizens presently employed in Ethiopia;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a hate campaign conducted against the Indians working in Ethiopia ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to prevent any further employment of Indian nationals in Ethiopia ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take early steps to withdraw all the Indians presently employed in Ethiopia ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to our information, there are about 850 Indian teachers at present teaching in Ethiopian educational institution. Besides, there are a few Indian experts employed in various departments of the Government of Ethiopia as well as some private individuals engaged in business. Their exact number is not known.

(b) The Government are not aware of any hate campaign conducted against Indians working in Ethiopia. However, during the recent student agitation in Ethiopia, hostile sentiments were expressed in some stray institutions against Indian teachers working in them.

(c) and (d). In view of the friendly and cordial relations existing between Ethiopia and India, the Government of India are not contemplating any such steps.

**Russian Offer on Kashmir and
Farakka Barrage**

435. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
CHAUDHARY :
SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any new proposals from the Government of U. S. S. R. for negotiations with Pakistan in regard to Kashmir and Farakka Barrage Project after the visit to Mr. Kosygin to Pakistan in June, 1969 and his discussions with the President of Pakistan ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Support Price of Raw Jute

436. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
CHAUDHARY :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHODHARY :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision about the continuance of the support price for raw jute for the year 1969-70 also ;

(b) if so, the rate at which the support price would be fixed this year and whether any decision has been taken as to the authority that would administer it ;

(c) whether Government have obtained views of Jute Buffer Stock Association and the IJMA in this regard ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the actual prices received by the cultiva-

tors are much lower than the announced price ; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to see that the cultivators get adequate return ?

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

(b) For 1969-70 season the same floor price as for the 1968-69 i.e. Rs. 107.17 per quintal (Rs. 40/- per maund) for Assam Bottom variety at Calcutta has been fixed. The S.T.C. will be entrusted with the price support operation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) . In order to ensure that the minimum support price is mentioned at Rs. 107.17 per quintal, it has been decided to entrust the responsibility for maintaining price at the support level to the State Trading Corporation. The State Trading Corporation will arrange to make purchases in primary markets through co-operatives, trade and others. In addition the Jute Commissioner will also prescribe monthly quotas for purchase of raw jute by Mills having due regard to arrivals of jute and requirements of the Mills.

**Conference of Directors of Land
Records and Survey of India and
Pakistan**

437. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D.R. PARMAR :
SHRI D.N. DEB :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether conferences of the Directors of Land Records and Survey of East

Pakistan and Assam and West Bengal were held recently ; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at each conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Directors of Land Records of West Bengal and East Pakistan met at Calcutta on the 19th and 20th June, 1969 ; those of Assam and East Pakistan met at Gauhati from the 2nd to the 4th July, 1969. The salient points in the proceedings are as follows :—

(a) West Bengal-East Pakistan

- (i) The East Pakistan D.L.R. urged that the demarcation of Berubari Union No. 12, in accordance with the Prime Ministers' Agreement of 1958, should be taken up. The D.L.R. West Bengal, expressed his inability to take up this work as a petition filed in the Supreme Court of India had not been disposed of.
- (ii) It was agreed that the work of embedding T shaped pillars in the Rajshahi-Malda sectors should be expedited.
- (iii) The D.L.R.s agreed to consider the question of embedding telegraph posts (in preference to the existing arrangements for seasonal demarcation by bamboo cages) in the Ganges on the Murshidabad-Rajshahi sectors after a long inspection in the next field season.
- (iv) The D.L.R. West Bengal, strongly urged that the demarcation of the Mahananda-the Borung-the Karotoa Section, in terms of the Sheikh-Swaran Singh Agreement of 1959, should be taken up simultaneously with the work on the Chilahati sector.
- (v) The programme of field work in the next season will be drawn up at a meeting in Dacca fixed for the 6th and 7th October, 1969.

Assam-East Pakistan

Except for a small portion of the

Assameast Pakistan boundary, viz. opposite the village of Umapati and in the Lathitilla-Dumabari group of villages, the D.L.R.s have completed the field work in respect of the sectors entrusted to them. At the meeting held from the 2nd to the 4th July, 1969 the DLR discussed the question of checking and preparation of original strip maps. They also agreed on the field programme for the year 1969-70, which includes the relaying of missing pillars and the construction of T-shaped pillars in certain areas.

Sale of Indian Property by Pakistan

438. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
 SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
 SHRI SHARDA NAND :
 SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
 SHRI RAM CHARAN :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI N.K.P. SALVE :
 SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
 SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
 SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI G.C. NAIK :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-APPA :
 SHRI D. AMAT :
 SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI J. SUNDER LAL :
 SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
 SHRI J. K. CHOUDHARY :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
 SHRI OM PARKASH TYAGI :
 SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :
 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :
 SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI Y.A. PRASAD :
 SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistan Government have now publicly admitted the sale of Indian property seized during the Indo-Pak conflict ;

(b) if so, the details of the properties sold ;

(c) the amount earned by Pakistan as a result thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, they have admitted the sale of some Indian property seized in connection with the conflict.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have asked the Pakistan Government to furnish details in these respects.

(d) The Government have protested against these sales.

Award of Nishane-Pakistan to Rebel Naga Leader Phizo

439. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI R. V. NAIK :
 SHRI D. AMAT :
 SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
 SHRI JAI SINGH :
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
 SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
 SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
 SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHARY :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
 SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
 SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan

have decided to award Nishane-Pakistan, its highest civilian award, to the rebel Naga Leader Phizo, who is presently living in London ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Government have seen reports in the Pakistan Press suggesting that Phizo, a British subject, should be awarded Nishan-e-Pakistan for his supposed services "towards international understanding and cause of freedom". Since Phizo is now a British subject, the conferment of a Pakistani award on him is essentially a matter between Britain and Pakistan. Phizo is, however, a fugitive from Indian justice, against whom a warrant of arrest for involvement in the murder of a colleague, Mr. Sakhrie, is pending. It would be indeed strange if a person of Phizo's antecedents is considered fit for such distinction.

Radar Communication System on Eastern Border

440. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
 SHRI D. N. DEB :
 SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the *Indian Express* and the *March of the Nation* weekly of the 24th May, 1969, regarding connecting the entire eastern border with the radar communication for warning purposes ;

(b) the reasons for failure of Government to make any progress in this regard during the last seven years ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir ; Government have seen the news item in the *Indian Express*.

(b) and (c). A proposal to establish a modern communication system between Air Defence Radar sites on the Northern and Eastern Borders has been under consideration of Government for sometime past. In view of the large cost of the project, consideration has to be given to all possible sources of supply from U.S.A. and other countries. The possibility of indigenous manufacture of equipment and components has also to be investigated. These processes have taken some time. A final decision on the selection of equipment is expected to be taken during the current financial year.

Study on Export of Spices

441. SHRI C JANARDHANAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Market Research Corporation of India has recently made a study on the problems of stepping up export of spices :

(b) if so, the main findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to step up the export of spices ?

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

(b) The Survey Report has brought out the big potential in the exports of spices. Recommendations regarding the infra structure and the organisational set up required for improving marketing organisation have also been made. The need for intensifying research in specific fields has been stressed.

(c) An Action Group on spices under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, C. D. & Co-operation with representatives of concerned Ministries and Government Bodies has been set up to examine in depth the practical arrangement for increased produc-

tion and export, marketing of spices and suggest suitable measures to achieve targets of exports.

Volatile Situation in Chotanagpur and Santhal Praganas

442. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the volatile situation prevailing in the backward areas of Chotanagpur and Santhal Praganas, due to drought, indebtedness of the tribals, denial of the right of the local people and tribals to get jobs in the various public undertakings as also the various State Government offices ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government would consider the expediency of sending a Committee of Members of Parliament to visit that area and submit a report as to the conditions now prevailing there ?

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

(a) Information is awaited from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Development of Chotanagpur and Santhal Praganas

443. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether she is seized of the situation of Chotanagpur and Santhal Praganas with regard to the regional exploitation and the denial of the right to develop in proportion to the revenue receipt of this area ; and

(b) if so, whether she proposes to extend her special consideration by earmarking a certain specified sum for the all-round development of this area ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Information is awaited from the State Government. However, the State's Fourth Plan is expected to include

provisions for the development of this area.

Indian Property Seized by Pak

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

(a) whether it is a fact that within four months of the Tashkent Declaration, Pakistan seized Indian property worth over Rs. 110 crores ;

(b) whether 'Oriental Building', an Indian property worth over Rs. 20 lakhs, was sold for Rs. 6 lakhs to "Kohistan", a Muslim League paper ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the West Pakistan Enemy Property Management Board has taken over 80 Indian firms with all their assets ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the Lyallpur Cotton Mills, Okara Flour and General Mills, Sutlej Cotton Mills, Okara Associated Hotels, Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India International, all Indian firms, have been seized by Pakistani Government ; and

(e) if so, the steps which Government have taken to get some compensation besides the usual paper protests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The value of properties and assets of Indians seized by Pakistan during and after the 1965 conflict, compiled on the basis of claims registered with the Custodian of Enemy Property, India, as on 31st January 1969 is Rs. 109.00 crore.

(b) The Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government of India have repeatedly requested the Pakistan Government to discuss the return of properties and assets seized by either side in connection with the 1965 conflict, in terms of Article VIII of the Tashkent Declaration. The Pakistan Government have not responded constructively. However, the Government of India have made it clear that it reserves all its rights in respect of Indian properties seized by Pakistan, including the right to

claim full compensation for any loss or damage to these properties. The Government have also pointed out that it will not recognize the title that Pakistan or any third party might claim to have acquired by illegal disposal of Indian properties.

Defence Advisory Board

445. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a defence Advisory Board consisting of retired Air, Army and Naval Officers to advise Government on various day-to-day defence problems ;

(b) if so, the names of the personnel and the fees or honorarium paid to each member ; and

(c) if not, the reasons why the rich and ripe experience of retired officers is not availed of by Government in the interest of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The experience of retired officers is availed of by Government for dealing with special problems when considered necessary.

Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation

446. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to make the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation, a subsidiary of another public sector establishment ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the target of performance set for the Corporation for the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation was set up to promote export of Indian Pictures in 1963 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. The State Trading Corporation participated in the formation of this Corporation as it

is one of the objectives of the S. T. C. to help other organisations in expanding country's exports. A review of the working of the Corporation showed that the I.M.P.E.C. was handicapped in its activities for paucity of funds. It was, therefore, decided to raise its capital from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs early in 1967. The S. T. C. acquired further shares and as the shares held by the S. T. C. were now more than 51 percent of the share capital of the IMPEC, I.M.P.E.C. became a subsidiary of the S.T.C. on 4-4-1967. The Government has approved the formation of the IMPEC as a subsidiary of the S. T. C.

(c) A target for export of Indian Pictures valued at Rs. 50 lakhs has been fixed by the Corporation for the current year.

Land Trade Route to U. S. S. R. and West Asia

447. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
 SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 SHRI K. M. Koushik :
 SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
 SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
 SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :
 SHRI J. K. CHAUDHARY :
 SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fully assessed the feasibility of opening a land route to Soviet Union and West Asia for the country's trade and Commerce ;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry ; and

(c) whether Government propose to proceed in the matter further ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The feasibility of such a land route is

dependent on Pakistan's willingness to give transit trade facilities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Visit by Minister of External Affairs to Nepal

448. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
 SHRI JAI SINGH :
 SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
 SHRI RABI RAY :
 SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
 SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :
 SHRI SHIVA CHNDRA JHA :
 SHRI D. N. TIWARY :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had paid a visit to Nepal in June, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the visit is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1300/69].

Indo-Nepal Joint Boundary Commission

449. SHRI D. N. PADOTIA :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
 SHRI BENISHANKER SHARMA :
 SHRI JUGAL MANDAL :
 SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI SURENDRANATH
 DWIVEDI :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether following the visit of the Indian Foreign Minister to Nepal, the Government of India and Nepal have agreed to set up a Joint Boundary Commission to settle boundary disputes between India and Nepal ;

(b) the total area of the disputed land between India and Nepal ; and

(c) whether the question of Susta has been included for reference to the Commission and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Both Governments are considering setting up a Joint Survey Team to relocate river boundaries along the Indo-Nepal border where boundary pillars etc. had been washed away by changes in the course of these rivers.

(b) There is no disputed land as such between India and Nepal. The Indo-Nepal boundary along its entire length is well defined.

(c) Yes, Sir. The relocation of the boundary the river Gandak including the Susta sector will be looked into by the proposed Joint Survey Team when constituted.

Suggestion by U.S. Secretary of States for Talks Between India and Pakistan

450. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
 SHRI R. K. SINHA :
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
 SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :
 SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
 SHRI S. XAVIER :
 SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
 SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
 SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
 SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :
 SHRI HEM BARUA :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. Secretary of State during his visit to Asia had taken initiative to start discussion between India and Pakistan for solving the outstanding disputes between the two countries ;

(b) whether both India and Pakistan have found any positive plan for starting negotiations ; and

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

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

(b) India has made some proposals to Pakistan, but there has been no positive response from Pakistan.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian in Pak. Jails

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

(a) the names of Indian nationals detained in Pakistan and the period of detention already undergone; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to secure their early release ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of Pakistan do not furnish information in regard to Indian nationals detained in Pakistan. The Government of India have repeatedly approached

the Government of Pakistan in this regard but there has been no response so far.

(b) Every possible effort is made to secure early release of any Indian national, whose detention in Pakistan comes to the notice of the Government.

Conference of Non-Aligned Countries

452. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI :
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
 SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
 SHRI SHARDANAND :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
 SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
 SHARMA :
 SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
 SHRI RAMSWARUP VIDYARATHI :
 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
 SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
 SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA :
 SHRI J. SUNDERLAL
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
 CHAUDHARY :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
 SHRI D. AMAT :
 SHRI K. M. KUSHIK :
 SHRI P. K. DEO :
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI G. C. NAIK :
 SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
 SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
 SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :
 SHRI R. K. SINHA :
 SHRI RABI RAY :
 SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
 SHRI M. S. OBEROI :
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
 SHRI SITA RAM KESARI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India has participated in the consultation on the convening of consultative meeting of the non-aligned countries ;
 (b) the countries to whom formal

invitations will be sent for participation in the non-aligned Conference ; and

(c) the agenda of the Conference and the resolution that India propose to put before the other countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yugoslavia, the host country, sent invitations to the non-aligned States that participated at the last Conference in Cairo in October, 1964.

(c) The agenda was the following :—

- (1) The role of the policy of non-alignment in the present-day world, with special reference to the problems of peace, independence and development.
- (2) Consideration of possibilities for intensifying consultations, co-operation and joint activities by the non-aligned countries in various spheres.

Since it was a Consultative Meeting no resolutions were tabled.

Confirmation of Supervisors/Chargeman in Ordinance Factories

454. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN :
 DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8694 on the 7th May, 1969 regarding confirmation of Supervisors/Chargeman in Ordinance Factories and state :

- (a) whether the information has since been collected ;
 (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
 (c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1301/169]

(c) Does not arise.

Chinese Claim on Indian Ocean

455. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Hindustan Times of the 27th May, 1969 wherein it has been stated that China wants a place in Indian Ocean ;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop the increasing Chinese activities in this region ?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of India's view is that the Indian Ocean should remain an area of peace, free from domination by any power. However, beyond its territorial waters, the Government of India has no jurisdiction over foreign activities in the high seas. The Government is, however, keeping a close watch on the situation.

Ex-Servicemen Rehabilitated in Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Kutch

456. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7315 on the 23rd April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the necessary information regarding ex-servicemen rehabilitated in Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Kutch has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The information is still being collected from the State Governments concerned.

Discussion with U. S. Secretary of State in Vietnam issue

457. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHODHARY :
SHRI J. SUNDAR LAL :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHARA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI UMA NATH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States President has recently proposed the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam as a move towards peace ;

(b) whether the question of American approach to the Vietnam issue was discussed with the U. S. Secretary of State during his visit to India recently ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the above proposal and the outcome of the talks held with U. S. Secretary of State ; and

(d) whether Government are making any efforts on their own for peace in Vietnam ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The United States Government have informed the Government of India that they are withdrawing some troops from South Vietnam.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not customary to disclose the details of such talks which are of a confidential nature.

(d) Government are in touch with the parties concerned through diplomatic channels and through the International Commission for Supervision and Control of which India is member-Chairman.

तिब्बतियों पर चीनियों के अत्याचार

458. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :

क्या वैंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनियों द्वारा तिब्बत के लोगों पर किये जा रहे अमानुषिक अत्याचारों को रोकने लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह मामला अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय में ले जाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या दलाई लामा को तिब्बती सरकार के अध्यक्ष के रूप में मान्यता देकर उन्हें उपयुक्त सहायता देने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार ने तिब्बती लोगों के दुःखों पर अपनी व्यथा कभी छिपाई नहीं है। हमने पहले अनेक अवसरों पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का ध्यान आकषित किया है। हमने संयुक्त राष्ट्र

संघ की महासभा में एक ऐसे प्रस्ताव का भी समर्थन किया था, जिसमें तिब्बत में व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों तथा स्वतन्त्रता की क्षति पर खेद प्रकट किया गया था।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) संसद में अनेक अवसरों पर दलाई लामा और तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में भारत की नीति स्पष्ट की जा चुकी है, और ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में उसमें किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता हो।

सैनिक सामान का उत्पादन

459. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार देश में सैनिक सामान के उत्पादन के लक्ष्य से काफी पिछड़ गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश को बाहर से अधिक शस्त्रास्त्र आयात करना पड़ा और उस पर अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ी ; और

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में लक्ष्य प्राप्ति के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं। तदपि, कई कठिन अथवा साफिस्टिकेटेड मदों के सम्बन्धों में उत्पादन के लक्ष्यों में कुछ कमियां रही हैं, परन्तु उत्पादन का रुख प्रगतिशील वृद्धि की ओर रहा है।

(ख) कुछ हालतों में कि जहाँ देशीय उत्पादन प्रत्याशित स्तर का न था, आयात आवश्यक रहा है, गत कुछ वर्षों में कुल विदेशी मुद्रा में कोई भारी वृद्धि नहीं हुई। कुछ आयात किसी भी दशा में अनिवार्य हैं।

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं से मिलकर उत्पादन संगठन द्वारा प्रगति का निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है, और जब भी सामने आए कमियों के कारणों का निरीक्षण किया जाता

है, और प्रतिकर कार्यवाही की जाती है। क्षमता का प्रसार तथा आधुनिकीकरण करके, उत्पादन तथा प्रबन्ध के आधुनिक ढंगों का प्रगतिशीलता से प्रयोग करके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के निरन्तर उपाय किए जाते हैं, फैक्टरी स्तर पर अधिकाधिक सूक्ष्म-वृक्ष विमुक्त करने के विचार से और प्रक्रिया में संशोधन सुनिश्चित करने के विचार से कि विलम्ब इत्यादि में कमी लाई जा सके, जहां आवश्यक हो, संगठनात्मक तबदीलियों की जाती है।

**Mr. Ian Smith's Regime
in Rhodesia**

460. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite numerous resolutions passed by the different organs of United Nations against the minority whites regime headed by Mr. Ian Smith in Rhodesia, the latter is strengthening its hold against the will of the majority of the coloured people of the land ;

(b) if so, the latest position in this regard ; and

(c) the further steps which are proposed to be taken by Government to help to ensure a majority rule in Rhodesia through the various international organs or otherwise ?

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

(b) The U.N. is seized of the matter. The subject last came up before the security Council on June 24, 1969. The Commonwealth Sanctions Committee also considered the matter in an emergency meeting in London on June 27, 1969, when a Working Party consisting of India, U. K., Canada, Kenya, Zambia, Jamaica and Pakistan, was appointed to examine and report back to the main Committee all possible ways and means of making the sanctions more

effective. The Working Party has also been asked to study the possibility of any additional sanctions capable of increasing the over-all effectiveness of the sanctions policy.

(c) The Government propose to keep up the pressure on the United Nations as well as the Government of the United Kingdom to devise ways and means to make the sanctions more effective with a view to bringing down the illegal racist regime.

Shaktiman Trucks

461. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortfall in the production of Shaktiman trucks in 1967-68 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes. The target fixed at the beginning of the year, based on available capacities, was 1100. As against this, the number of trucks produced during the period was 780.

(b) The shortfall in production was mainly due to the following reasons :—

- (i) While fixing the target at the beginning of the year it had been hoped that supply of pistons, which was being delayed due to a strike, would be resumed by mid-1967. This expectation, however, did not materialise till quite late during the year.
- (ii) The receipt of imported Micro filters was delayed.
- (iii) Supply of rubber mountings from a trade firm was delayed.
- (iv) There was hold up in production due to certain defects noticed in the Engine and Oil Pump.

चीन द्वारा भारत पर आक्रमण की तैयारियाँ

462. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री जय सिंह :

श्री यज्ञवल्त शर्मा :

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि चीन द्वारा भारत पर पुनः आक्रमण की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी आशंका है कि भारत पर आक्रमण के समय चीन परमाणु हथियारों तथा बमों का भी प्रयोग कर सकता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यदि चीन ने आक्रमण किया तो सरकार का विचार देश की रक्षा किस प्रकार करने का है ;

(घ) क्या अमरीका तथा रूस की नीतियों में हो रहे परिवर्तन को देखते हुए सरकार का अपनी परमाणु नीति में परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ये परिवर्तन क्या हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). सरकार अपनी सीमा को संकट के प्रति सजग है, और उन सम्भाव्य रूपों के प्रति भी जो वह संकट धारण कर पाए।

सरकार की नाभिकीय आयुधों के विकास के प्रति नीति से सदन को समय-समय पर सूचित किया गया है। उनका विश्वास है कि अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा प्रचलित आयुधों पर आधारित सैनिक तैयारी से उत्तम ढंग से सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है। उनके विचार में नाभिकीय आयुधों का स्वामित्व ऐसी तैयारी के लिए कोई प्रतिबदल नहीं है। अपना निर्धारण तथा योजनाओं को स्वाभ.विक.तौर पर निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण अधीन रखा जाता है, सबसे अधिक महत्व दिया जा रहा है, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और रक्षा को सुरक्षित रखने की आवश्यकता पर।

मलयेशिया में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय इस्लाम सम्मेलन

463. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री भा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 14 मई, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1708 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस्लाम सम्मेलन में भारत का किन-किन व्यक्तियों ने प्रतिनिधित्व किया और उनके चयन की कसौटी क्या थी ;

(ख) मलयेशिया में हुए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय इस्लाम सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों पर सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्मेलन में काश्मीर के प्रश्न पर चर्चा हुई थी और यदि हां, तो भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने क्या दृष्टिकोण अपनाया था ; और

(घ) सम्मेलन में क्या प्रमुख निर्णय लिए गए ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) व्यक्तियों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

(1) श्री सैयद अली जहीर, विधान सभा सदस्य—नेता।

(2) श्री एम० एन० नाथनूर, संसद सदस्य—सदस्य।

(3) श्री मोइनुल हक चौधरी, विधान सभा सदस्य—सदस्य।

(4) प्रोफेसर अहमद जमाल युसुफ—सदस्य।

(5) मौलाना अबुल इरफान—सदस्य।

प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के चयन में ये बातें ध्यान में रखी गईं :—

(1) जिन व्यक्तियों का चुनाव किया जाए

वे लोक प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति हों।

(2) कम से कम एक प्रतिनिधि आर्थिक मामलों का अच्छा जानकार हो।

(3) कम से कम एक प्रतिनिधि इस्लाम धर्म का अधिकारी विद्वान हो।

(ख) कुल अनुमानित खर्च 19,300/-रु० होगा, जिसमें 18,052.24 रुपये पहले ही खर्च हो गए।

(ग) जी नहीं। भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमण्डल के दृष्टिकोण का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) कृपया 14 मई, 1969 को लोक सभा के प्रश्न संख्या 1706 के भाग (घ) में दिए गए उत्तर को देखें।

Import of Newsprint

464. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations for the import of Newsprint from U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Canada and other countries have been concluded ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this behalf has been arrived at ;

(c) the names of countries from which the Newsprint is to be imported ; and

(d) the quantity of Newsprint to be imported ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir...

(c) U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Canada, Sweden and Finland.

(d) 1,20,200 Metric tons.

Import of Plant and Machinery for Manufacture of Rayon Grade Pulp and Staple fibre

465. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to export Plant and Machinery for the manufacture of Rayon grade pulp staple fibre ;

(b) if so, the countries to which the machinery will be exported ;

(c) whether India is self-sufficient in this field ; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned on this account ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Export of plant and machinery including that for manufacture of Rayon grade staple fibre is free.

(b) Machinery for the manufacture of Rayon grade pulp staple fibre has not so far been exported.

(c) The requirements for this machinery are met from indigenous sources and no import is permitted.

(d) Does not arise.

सैनिकों के वेतनों में वृद्धि

466. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि वर्तमान उच्च निर्वाह व्यय को ध्यान में रखते हुए सेना के सैनिकों का वेतन बढ़ाना आवश्यक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनका वेतन बढ़ायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). उच्च जीवन दर के लिए मुद्रावृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के रूप में सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सदस्यों को प्राप्य किया जाता है कि जैसे अन्य सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को। जैसा कि गजेन्द्रगड़कर आयोग रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की गई है अखिल भारत वर्किंग क्लास कन्व्यूमर प्राइस इन्डेक्स की बारह मासी औसत के संदर्भ में समय-समय पर महंगाई भत्ते में की गई दरों में

बढ़ोत्तरियां स्वीकार की गई हैं।

सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सदस्यों के वेतन मान व्यापक तौर पर समतुल्य असैनिक सेवाओं के लिए अन्तिम वेतन आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें किए गए वेतन मानों से संबंधित हैं। सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सदस्यों के वेतन मानों का पुनरीक्षण, समस्त सरकारों कर्मचारियों को आवृत्त करने का समग्र पुनरीक्षण के अंश के तौर पर ही हस्तगत किया जा सकता है।

Handicrafts Industry in Mysore and Kerala

467. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for the promotion of handicrafts industry in the States of Mysore and Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any scheme for promotion of handicrafts industry in Mysore and Kerala during the Fourth Five Year Plan period has been submitted by their respective Governments and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No new schemes are under consideration of Government, but a number of continuation schemes are under implementation.

(b) A statement showing the details of such schemes, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1302/69].

(c) Yes, Sir. The details of the Schemes submitted by the two State Governments during the Fourth Five Year Plan period are indicated in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1302/69].

टायरों के सौदे में गोलमाल

468. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व उनके मंत्रालय में टायरों के सौदे में गोलमाल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सैनिक अधिकारियों को विभिन्न सजाएं दी गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक को क्या सजा दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन अधिकारियों को सजा दी गई थी उनमें से बहुत से अधिकारियों से कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं मांगा गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो संबंधित अधिकारियों को अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करने का अवसर दिये बिना सजा दिये जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). प्रश्न का इशारा शायद मेजर एस० एन० सिंह की ओर है जो के 1963 दौरान आयात टायरों के क्रय के समय सेंट्रल आर्डनेन्स डिपु, मलाइ के आफिसर कमांडिंग थे। मेजर सिंह 17 मार्च, 1967 को सेवा से रिटायर हो गए थे। चूंकि मेजर एस० एन० सिंह की सेवा सन्तोषजनक न समझी गई थी। उनके लिए स्वीकृत की गई पेन्शन 367 रुपये मासिक थी। तदपि, मेजर सिंह ने बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय में रिट याचका दायित्व कर दी, यह प्रार्थना करते हुए कि उन्हें 550 रुपये पेन्शन दी जाए, और मामला न्यायाधीन है। टायरों के क्रय से संबंधित प्रश्न कोई अन्य सेना अफसर अन्तर्ग्रस्त नहीं हैं।

Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore

469. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether full compensation has been paid to the family members of those workers in Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore who were killed in firing on the 8th April, 1969 ;

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

(c) if so, the amount paid to each family ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (c). An *ex-gratia* payment amounting to Rs. 5,000/- was sanctioned in respect of the families of each of the five workers who lost their lives in the incident at Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore on the 8th April, 1969. This amount has been paid. The question whether any compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, is under examination, and will be decided soon.

(b) Does not arise.

Alloy Steel Plant in Kanpur

470. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a final decision has been taken to establish a special Alloy Steel plant in Kanpur ; and

(b) if so, when this plant is likely to be established and its employment potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) A final decision has not yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Employees who Participated in the 19th September, 1968 Strike

471. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike are not being promoted although they have qualified in the trade test and are senior and have better record of service than those being promoted ;

(b) if so, whether this will not affect the efficiency ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove this ban on promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a), (b) to (c). There is no ban on the promotion of the employees who participated in the strike of September 19, 1968. All employees eligible for promotion are to be considered according

to rules pertaining to their service and their suitability for promotion is to be judged keeping in view all the factors including their conduct and record of service.

Supply of Arms and Aircrafts to Pakistan by U. S. S. R.

472. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether following the talks between the Soviet and Indian Prime Ministers in the beginning of May, 1969, any change in the attitude of the U. S. S. R. with regard to the supply of arms and aircraft to Pakistan has been noticed ; and

(b) if so, the latest prospects of supply of arms and aircraft to Pakistan by the U. S. S. R. ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export to East European countries

473. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government share the fears expressed in the newspapers reports about the shrinking trade with East European countries and a fall in the value of several commodities in the next few years ;

(b) if so, the precise prospects of exports to these countries and of the fall in unit value of the different commodities ;

(c) whether Government have prepared the blueprint on exports strategy to meet the situation, if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

विदेशों में व्यापार आयुक्त

475. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत का विदेशी व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने विदेशों में व्यापार आयुक्त नियुक्त किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन आयुक्तों के प्रयत्नों के परिणाम स्वरूप हमारा निर्यात बढ़ा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1966 से 1969 की अवधि में ऐसी नियुक्तियों का देश-वार व्यौरा क्या है और हमारे निर्यात में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के समय से ही विदेशों में विभिन्न केन्द्रों में हमारे वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधि कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिन्हें या तो व्यापार आयुक्त अथवा वाणिज्यिक सचिव अथवा अताशे कहा जाता है। इस समय विदेशों में 51 वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधि हैं। उनका प्रमुख कार्य व्यापार के संबंधन तथा विस्तार के उद्देश्य से सरकार को आय तथा व्यापार नीतियां बनाने में सहायता करना है। हमारे वाणिज्य प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा किये गये प्रयत्नों के परिणाम का परिणामक मूल्यांकन करना असम्भव है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें विदेशों में हमारे वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधियों के पदों तथा इन देशों को 1965-66 से 1968-69 तक के वर्षों में हमारे निर्यातों के मूल्य को दिखाया गया है। (पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1303/69)

मंत्रियों से संबंधित अधिकारियों की विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों में नियुक्ति

476 श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 12 मार्च 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2694 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपालसिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सभा-पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में व्यौरा दिया जा रहा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1304/69]

भारतीय औद्योगिक विनियमों का उल्लंघन

477. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वंदेशिक अतारंकित व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री 23 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारंकित अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 7353 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक विनियमों को अनिवार्य बनाने और उनके उल्लंघन के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

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

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

वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) :

(क) और (ख). 1966-67, 67-68, 68-69 तथा 69-70 के वित्तीय वर्षों में 429 व्यक्तियों/फर्मों के सम्बन्ध में 96 मामले उद्योग

(विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत दर्ज किए गए थे। इनमें से 75 मामलों में 377 व्यक्तियों/फर्मों पर मुकदमें चलाए गए हैं, 10 व्यक्तियों/फर्मों के विरुद्ध 4 मामलों को प्रमाण की अनुपस्थिति में छोड़ दिया गया और 42 व्यक्तियों/फर्मों के सम्बन्ध में 17 मामले अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं।

अभियोग के लिये भेजे गए 377 व्यक्तियों। फर्मों के सम्बन्ध में से 75 मामलों में से 250 व्यक्तियों/फर्मों के विरुद्ध 62 मामलों पर न्यायालयों ने फैसला कर दिया। 248 व्यक्तियों/फर्मों का दोष सिद्ध हुआ और 2 व्यक्तियों/फर्मों को दोष मुक्त किया गया।

उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियम) अधिनियम, 1951 में समुचित व्यवस्था की गई है और उस धारा 24 के अनुसार इस अधिनियम के उल्लंघन पर कारावास का दण्ड दिया जा सकता है जो छः मास तक हो सकता है अथवा 5,000 रु० तक जुर्माना किया जा सकता है अथवा दोनों दण्ड दिये जा सकते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

British Curbs on Immigrants

478. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI M. S. OBEROI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British Government have put curbs on the immigrants by further tightening the Immigration Rules affecting the dependents of the people already in Britain ;

(b) if so, the broad features of the new scheme ;

(c) whether the Indians in U. K. are facing hardship as a result of this ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government there to ?

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

(b) Any Commonwealth citizen who wishes to settle in Britain as the dependent of a person resident there, must be in possession of an entry certificate from the British Government representative abroad before leaving his own country. The requirements will apply :

(i) to wives and children upto 16 years who have statutory rights of entry; and

(ii) also to dependent elder children and parents who have no statutory rights of entry.

There is also provision for right of appeal in cases of refusals to grant entry to certificate for settlement for a dependent. However, no entry certificate will be required for those Commonwealth citizens who are going to U. K. temporarily, for example, visitors including business visitors students etc,

(c) and (d). According to the British Government, the new procedure is introduced to avoid inconvenience and hardship to the dependents of Commonwealth citizens at the ports of entry into U. K. We have to watch the working of these regulations for sometime before coming to any conclusion whether they really serve the purpose for which the British Government say they have been promulgated.

Talks with Nagas

479. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRY :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
 SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :
 SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Sukhai, the leader of the Naga Underground (Liberal) has suggested resumption of talks with the under-ground Nagas for a peaceful solution of the Naga problem ;

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

(c) whether Mr. Phizo, voluntary exile in London is proposed to be associated with these talks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). Government have received two communications from the leaders of the so called "Revolutionary" faction of the Underground Nagas proposing the resumption of talks by the Government of India. They have been advised to put forward their suggestions to the Governor and the Government of Nagaland. In this connection attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the reply given in the Lok Sabha to the Starred Question No. 1560 on the 7th May, 1969 where it was stated that a settlement of the Naga problem was reached in 1960, and that while all citizens of India including Nagas are free to make suggestions for the betterment of Nagaland to the Governor of the Government of Nagaland, Government of India is not contemplating any talks with any party.

(c) No, Sir. Mr. Phizo is a British National and we do not propose to allow foreigners to meddle in our internal matters.

Nuclear Power Plant at Madras

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nuclear Power Plant at Madras is progressing well ;

(b) if so, when it is scheduled to be completed ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this Plant is being built with indigenous technical know-how and there are no constraints on the Government with regard to the purpose for which such power plant may be used ; and

(d) whether Government would consider developing technical know-how for atomic weapons so as to keep its future options open whether to manufacture the bomb or not to do so ?

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

(e) Yes, Sir.

(b) End of 1973.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government's nuclear policy has been stated before the House from time to time.

Allocation of Quota of Raw Films

481. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8202 on the 30th April, 1969 regarding the allocation of quota of raw films and state :

(a) whether the inquiries have since been completed by Government about the film producers who have sold their quotas of raw films to other products ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Information will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Construction of Roads in Border Areas in Northern Region

482. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to construct border roads in the Northern region ;

(b) the progress made so far in this direction ; and

(c) the nature of proposal before the Government and the targets to be achieved during the Fourth Five Year plan in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) In March 1960, the Government set up the Border Roads Development Board to accelerate the construction of roads in the North and North-East border areas. The Board has full powers to decide on the programme, *inter se* priorities of roads to be constructed and the agencies to whom the projects should be entrusted. As the P.W.Ds. were not in a position to take up projects in the difficult areas, a departmental construction agency namely General Reserve Engineer Force, was created by the Board to undertake them. Machinery and equipment required were purchased, and rules and procedure were simplified so that the speed of construction is not hampered in any way.

(b) Upto the end of May 1969, about 5,200 KM of new roads of width varying from 8 to 20 ft. have been cut. It has been assessed that about 3,700 KM of roads has been improved. About 6,600 KM of roads newly cut/improved are being maintained.

(c) The priorities and targets of the roads are reviewed by the Board from time to time, keeping in view the needs of defence and development of the areas. The programme of the Board is outside the Five Year Plans.

Vienna Conference on Treaties

483. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vienna Conference on the law of treaties was held in May 1969 ;

(b) if so, the proposals that were put forward in the Conference ;

(c) the reaction of the Indian representatives to such proposals ; and

(d) the decisions arrived at in the Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The second session of the U. N. Plenipotentiary Conference on the Law of Treaties was held in Vienna from 9th April to 23rd May, 1969.

(b) The basic proposal for consideration by the Conference was the draft articles on the law of treaties prepared by the International Law Commission. A large number of amendments were suggested to that draft and other proposals were made by the States represented at the Conference.

(c) The draft articles of the International Law Commission were generally acceptable to the Indian delegation. Amendments to these articles and other proposals were considered by the Indian delegation according to their respective merits.

(d) The Convention on the Law of Treaties, consisting of a preamble, 85 articles and an Annex, was drawn up and adopted by the Conference on the 23rd May, 1969. The Convention broadly represents the codification and progressive development of the law of treaties. It will enter into force thirty days after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession.

पूर्व यूरोपीय तथा पश्चिम एशियाई देशों में भारत के व्यापार का मबिध्य

484. श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : क्या बंबेसिक् व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में निर्यात की क्षमता तथा भारी माँग वाली वस्तुओं के बारे में वर्ष 1968 के दौरान पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों का दौरा करने वाले व्यापारियों के व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल तथा पश्चिम एशियाई देशों में गत मई मास में भारतीय राजदूतों द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) बने बनाये सूती और रेशमी कपड़ों, हथकरघा और कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा निर्मित माल की इतनी अधिक माँग को ध्यान में रखते हुए पूर्व यूरोपीय तथा पश्चिम एशियाई देशों में सरकार ने कितने व्यापार केन्द्र स्थापित किये हैं ;

(ग) क्या वहाँ ऐसे व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये हैं जो उन देशों में स्थित हमारे विदेशी मिशनों के व्यापार विभागों में सुदृढ़ता तथा सक्रियता लाने योग्य हों ; और

(घ) इन विदेशी मंडियों का लाभ उठाने के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने इन देशों में निर्यात क्षमता वाले उत्पादों का पता लगाया तथा इंजीनियरिंग निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद के सदस्यों द्वारा और अधिक सुगठित निर्यात संवर्धन प्रयत्न के लिए अनेक सिफारिशें कीं । हमारे द्विपक्षीय व्यापार करारों में निर्यात योग्य इंजीनियरी माल के विस्तृत आँकड़े प्रदान करने के बारे में प्रतिनिधिमंडल के सुझाव के अनुसरण में सरकार द्वारा, विशिष्ट उत्पादों में द्विपक्षीय व्यापार सहयोगी के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस सुझाव को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गई है ।

राजदूत सम्मेलन में की गई सिफारिशें सामान्य प्रकार की थीं जो पश्चिम एशियाई तथा उत्तरी अफ्रीका क्षेत्र के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के बारे में थीं । उन देशों के साथ वर्तमान व्यापार करारों, प्रबन्धों पर, इन देशों में अपने निर्यात प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से, इन सुझावों के संदर्भ में, पुनः विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) पूर्व यूरोपीय तथा पश्चिम एशियाई देशों में स्थापित भारतीय वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधियों के कार्यालयों के अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने बहरीन में एक प्रदर्शन कक्ष स्थापित किया हुआ है ।

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास किया जाता है कि व्यापार सम्बन्धी पदों पर योग्य तथा उत्साही व्यक्ति हों ।

(घ) इन बाजारों से लाभ उठाने के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम निम्नलिखित उपाय कर रहा है :-

(१) मास्को, पूर्व बर्लिन, बुडापेस्ट, प्राग तथा बेरुत में विदेशी कार्यालय स्थापित किए गए हैं । इन कार्यालयों का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है ताकि वे निगम के अपने व्यापार तथा साथ ही गैर-सरकारी फर्मों के लिए सेवा केन्द्रों के रूप में कार्य कर सकें ।

(२) क्रय तथा विक्रय के अलावा, राज्य व्यापार निगम उत्पाद डिजाइन, संवर्धन, विकास तथा वितरण पर बल दे रहा है, जिनके साथ विपणन, गवेषणा, गुण नियंत्रण तथा बिक्री उपरान्त सेवा भी शामिल हों ।

(३) भारतीय माल के प्रचार के लिए निगम विभिन्न देशों में आयोजित व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों का पूरा-पूरा लाभ उठाता है ।

Setting up of Industries in Iran

485. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
 SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
 SHRI P. K. DEO :
 SHRI K. M. Koushik :
 SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOWDHARY :
 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
 SHRI HEM RAJ :
 SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals which are under consideration for setting up industries in Iran with Indian assistance ;

(b) the number of industries to be set up by the private sector and the public sector of India respectively ;

(c) whether Government would keep in view the attitude of Iran towards India while considering these proposals ;

(d) whether talks were also recently held for the expansion of trade between the two countries in order to wipe out the adverse balance of trade with that country ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Indo-Iran Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Co-operation, at its first meeting in Tehran in June, 1969, identified a number of industries where there is a possibility of Indo-Iranian co-operation for setting up industrial units in Iran. It also nominated the National Petro-chemical Company of Iran and the Fertilizer Corporation of India to work out a techno-economic report for setting up a joint venture in Iran for the production of ammonia, the greater part of which will be used in the production of fertilizers in India. Similarly, the Industrial Development and Renovation Organisation of Iran and the Indian Railway Board will explore the possibilities of collaborating with each other for setting up a plant for the manufacture of railway wagons in Iran. The Commission noted that there were a number of proposals in various stages of negotiations between the industrialists in India and those in Iran for the establishment of joint ventures in the private sector, and agreed that appropriate facilities be provided by the two governments for expeditious completion of these negotiations. No formal proposal for an Indo-Iranian joint venture in Iran in the private sector is pending or under consideration. However, such proposals, when received, will be considered by the Government having regard to all the relevant factors.

(d) and (e). The question of expansion of mutual trade was also discussed at the aforesaid meeting. As a measure of commercial cooperation, while India will be facilitating the purchase of ammonia, sulphur and phosphoric acid from Iran. Iran will likewise be facilitating the purchase from India of steel products, including billets, certain chemicals, other intermediates, railway and other equipment, spares, etc.

India's exports to Iran have increased from Rs. 7.64 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 21.46 crores in 1968-69. As a result of these decisions, the volume of Indo-Iran trade is expected to increase still further.

486. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका अब भी यू-235 ईंधन का उत्पादन गैस प्रणाली से करके उसे बेच रहा है परन्तु ब्रिटेन, हालैंड तथा जर्मनी ने परस्पर समझौता करके अपकेन्द्रित प्रणाली पूर्ण कर ली है तथा वे अब हार्लैंड में एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं जहाँ सस्ते ईंधन का उत्पादन किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रणाली को भारत में आरम्भ करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, विस मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) विसरण प्रक्रिया द्वारा समृद्ध किया गया यूरेनियम अमरीका द्वारा सप्लाय किया जाता है। किसी भी अन्य देश में अपकेन्द्रण प्रणाली की सहायता से यूरेनियम का व्यावसायिक स्तर पर उत्पादन इससे कम मूल्य पर नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) विभिन्न प्रणालियों के तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक पहलुओं का अध्ययन सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

✓ Foreign Awards/Rewards to Indians

487. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the persons who received awards or rewards from outside during the last three years ;

(b) the name of the award, its amount or the cost and the name of the country from which the award has been received ;

(c) whether Government are aware that in some cases the money is utilised for political purposes and thus it influences the internal politics of the country ; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to check it ?

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

जादुगुड़ा (बिहार) में भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम का उत्पादन एकक

488. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जमशेदपुर के निकट जादुगुड़ा के स्थान पर एक यूरेनियम की खान तथा एक उत्पादन एकक को भारतीय यूरो-नियम निगम लिमिटेड चला रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने प्रत्येक कितनी धनराशि लगा रखी है ;

(ग) उनमें कितने मजदूर तथा कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं ;

(घ) इन कर्मचारियों की सेवा-शर्तों का क्या ब्यौरा है ;

(ङ) उनके लिये सरकार ने कितना न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम वेतन निर्धारित कर रखा है ; और

(च) उन्हें प्रदान की जा रही अन्य सुविधाओं का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). जमशेदपुर के निकट जादुगुड़ा में यूरेनियम खान तथा मिल का संचालन, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के नियन्त्रण में सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उपक्रम यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड करता है।

31 मार्च, 1969 तक, भारत सरकार द्वारा कारपोरेशन में 745 लाख रुपये शेयर-पूँजी के रूप में लगाये जा चुके थे और 366 लाख 50 हजार रुपये लम्बी-अवधि के ऋण के रूप में दिये गये थे।

(ग) 1 जौलाई, 1969 को कारपोरेशन में मासिक वेतन पाने वाले 1445 कर्मचारी तथा दैनिक वेतन पाने वाले 509 कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे थे।

(घ) एक विवरण सदन के सभापटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1305/69]

(ङ) मासिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी का न्यूनतम वेतन 151 रुपये प्रति मास तथा अधिकतम वेतन 605 रुपये प्रति मास है। नियमित दैनिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी का न्यूनतम वेतन 3 रुपये 5 पैसे तथा अधिकतम वेतन 7 रुपये 51 पैसे प्रतिदिन है।

(च) कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों को अन्य उपलब्ध सुविधाएँ हैं :—रिहायशी मकान, क्लब समाज सदन, एक स्कूल—जिसमें हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी माध्यम में शिक्षा दी जाती है, निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ देने वाला एक अस्पताल जिसमें 28 पलंगों की व्यवस्था है, सरकारी भण्डार, विक्री केन्द्र, आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त कैंटीन, काम करने वाली औरतों के बच्चों के लिए एक शिशु गृह तथा आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त परिव्राहन सुविधा।

उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री की अमरीका यात्रा

489. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंधेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका सरकार के नियन्त्रण पर उड़ीसा के मुख्य मन्त्री ने अपने पुत्र समेत अमरीका की दो महीने की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मुख्य मन्त्री तथा उनके पुत्र को यात्रा का सारा खर्च

अमरीका सरकार ने वहन किया था तथा वे दैनिक भत्ता भी लेते रहे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मुख्य मंत्री को दैनिक भत्ता दिये जाने के विरुद्ध अमरीका सरकार को कोई पत्र लिखा था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को पुनः रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह). (क) और (ख). संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के विदेश विभाग के अनुदान पर, उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री और उनके पुत्र को एक महीने के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की यात्रा करने का निमंत्रण दिया गया था। यह निमंत्रण विदेश मंत्रालय को अग्रेसर करते समय, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के राजदूतावास ने अपने नोट में निमंत्रण की शर्तें भी लिख दी थीं जिनमें संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के भीतर उनके परिवार के परिवहन और रहने तथा खाने के खर्च लिए प्रति दिन के हिसाब से समुचित रकम भी शामिल थी।

(ग) से (ङ). इस यात्रा की अनुमति देते समय, विदेश मंत्रालय ने अपने नोट में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के राजदूतावास को यह बतला दिया था कि किसी आमंत्रित विदेशी विशिष्ट अतिथि को, किसी सरकार द्वारा दैनिक भत्ता देने की प्रथा नहीं रही है। हालांकि निमंत्रण देने वाली सरकार को इस बात की स्वतंत्रता है कि अगर वह चाहे तो उसका स्थानीय आव-भगत करे।

विदेश मंत्रालय ने उड़ीसा के मुख्यमंत्री को उपर्युक्त बात से अवगत करा दिया।

बर्मा से भारतीय लोगों का निकाला जाना

490. रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा में रह रहे भारतीय लोगों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बर्मा सरकार ने वहां रहने वाले भारतीय लोगों पर कड़ी शर्तें लगा दी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त शर्तों का उल्लंघन करने के आरोप पर १८ भारतीय नागरिकों को जिनमें एक महिला भी शामिल है वहां से निकाल दिया गया ; और

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

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क). पासपोर्ट और विदेशी पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र धारी 75,000।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। बर्मा में सभी विदेशियों पर एक-एक नियम लागू होते हैं।

(घ) विदेशी शुल्क अदा न कर सकने के लिए और इस प्रकार आप्रवास नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए 18 भारतीयों को उद्वासित किया गया था जिसमें कुछ औरतें भी थीं।

(ङ) आप्रवास कानूनों को चलाना बर्मा सरकार का आंतरिक मामला है। बहरहाल, आप्रवास कानूनों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए जिन भारतीयों के उद्वासन के आदेश हो जाते हैं, हमारा राजदूतावास उनको यात्रा दस्तावेज देने में उनकी सहायता करता है और उसने कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए बर्मा सरकार के साथ आम मामले भी उठाए हैं।

बर्मा के भारतीय किसानों का प्रधान मंत्री को ज्ञापन

491. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब दिनांक 27 मार्च, 1969 को भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने बर्मा की यात्रा की थी तो वहाँ के 22 गांवों के भारतीय किसानों ने उन्हें एक ज्ञापन या प्रार्थनापत्र प्रस्तुत किया था।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है :

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्र (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता। परन्तु भारत सरकार बर्मा में रहने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रियों तथा भारतीय मूल के लोगों की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए, राजनयिक माध्यमों से हर प्रकार का प्रयत्न कर रही है। प्रधान मंत्री बर्मा की यात्रा के दौरान बर्मा सरकार के साथ भारतीय समुदाय की शिकायतें उठाई गई थीं और बर्मा सरकार ने हमें यह आश्वासन दिया है कि वह इन महत्वपूर्ण मामलों को सहानुभूतिक रूप से तथा शीघ्रता से सुलझाने का मरसक प्रयत्न करेगी।

Allocations of Stainless Steel to Maharashtra

492. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of imported stainless steel sheets allotted to the Maharashtra Government during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 ;

(b) whether the same has been distributed by the Maharashtra Government ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The following quantities of imported stainless steel sheets were allotted to the Government of Maharashtra during 1965-66 and 1966-67 :—

Year	(Quantity in Tonnes)
1965-66	178.334
1966-67	NIL

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Re-export of Indian Goods to China

493. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the goods exported by India are being routed to China through some foreign countries ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made inquiries and have taken any steps to guard against smuggling and deflection of trade ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. Government have not received any information about the re-export of Indian goods to China through third countries ;

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

Restrictions on Import of Stainless Steel and Man-made Fabrics from Nepal

494. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed curbs on the import of stainless steel, man-made fabrics from Nepal ;

(b) whether Government are aware that stainless steel and man-made fabrics from Nepal are not coming through regular trade channel ; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to check smuggling from Nepal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) As result of the trade talks held in Kathmandu in November, 1968, the Government of Nepal had agreed to regulate their export to India of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel manufacturers to the level of 1967-68. As a follow up, a Public Notice was issued on 19-5-1969, notifying that import of these products from Nepal will be allowed only in accordance with the export regulatory arrangements agreed to between the Government of India and H. M. G. of Nepal in November 1968.

(b) and (c). Since the introduction of the regulatory arrangement, no case of unauthorised entry of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel manufacture has come to the notice of the Government. Nevertheless, surveillance at the Indo-Nepal border has been intensified, and to tighten up the preventive arrangements, several measures have been taken including deployment of additional staff, better coordination among the preventive organisations, and utilisation of the provisions of the Customs (Amendment) Act, 1969.

चीन द्वारा अपनी परमाणु क्षमता का बढ़ाया जाना

495. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन शस्त्रास्त्रों के अतिरिक्त परमाणु-शस्त्रों की दृष्टि से अपनी

स्थिति भारत के मुकाबले में अधिक मजबूत बनाता जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार चीनो खतरे का सामना करने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . चीन की नाभिकीय शक्ति का हमारा निर्धारण इस सदन को समय-समय पर सूचित किया गया है, और अन्तिम बार 19 फरवरी 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 231 के उत्तर में। नाभिकीय आयुधों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति भी समय-समय पर सदन पर स्पष्ट की गई है। सरकार का विश्वास है कि कुछ एक नाभिकीय आयुधों का स्वामित्व, प्रचलित आयुधों पर आधारित सैनिक तैयारी का प्रतिबदल नहीं है। हमारी रक्षा योजनाएं इसके अनुरूप बनाई गई हैं। हमारा निर्धारण और हमारी योजनाएं भी स्वाभाविक तौर पर निरन्तर पुनोरक्षण अधीन रहती हैं, और सबसे अधिक महत्व दिया जा रहा है राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और रक्षा को सुरक्षित रखने की आवश्यकता पर।

Land in Champaran Under Nepalese Occupation

496. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that land in Narsahi jungle in District Champaran (Bihar) is under the occupation of the Government of Nepal ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Although Nepalese nationals live in the Narsahi jungle the de jure title of the land belongs to India.

(b) Does not arise.

Vatican Status For Nankana Sahib

497. SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has demanded that the Nankana Sahib in West Pakistan be accorded a status of the Vatican ;

(b) if so, whether the Pakistan Government have been approached in this behalf ; and

(c) the response of Pakistan Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Government do not consider it advisable to take up this question with the Pakistan Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Pattern of Investment between Public and Private Sectors in Fourth Plan

498. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ratio of investment between Public and Private Sectors in the Third Five Year Plan was 6 : 4 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact in the pattern of investment of Fourth Five Year Plan, the ratio of investment between Public and Private Sectors has been changed to 12 : 10 ;

(c) if so, the reasons for reducing the ratio of investment in the Public Sector as against the Private Sector ; and

(d) whether there has been a change of policy of giving more and more importance to public sector and if so, what is the justification of this change ?

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

(a) and (b). The relative proportions of Public and Private investment in aggregate terms in the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans are, by and large, as set out in the question. But the ratios of public and private investment in organised Industry are 6 : 4 in the Third as well as Fourth Plan.

(c) Higher estimated private investment in Agriculture, in small and medium Industry, Road Transport and private Housing accounts for the relatively higher level of investment envisaged in the Fourth Plan in the private sector.

(d) No, Sir.

Allocation For Union Territories

499. SHRI PREM CHANDA VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 24,398 crores in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the allocation to all Union Territories is only Rs. 398 crores and out of this the share of Delhi alone is Rs. 156 crores ;

(b) the policy for determination of Union Territories' allocations and what considerations were taken into account for allotting the amounts ;

(c) the difference of policy in the allocations made to States as against Union Territories ;

(d) whether Government have greater discretion in the allotment to Union Territories than the States ; and

(e) if so, the reasons why the Union Territories are not given the same opportunity to fulfil their responsibility to the public ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Of the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 14398 crores in the public sector, allocations for all Union Territories and for Delhi are Rs. 398 crores and Rs. 156 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). In view of constraint of resources States and Union Territories were asked to bear in mind the outlays envisaged in the earlier Fourth Plan. Within the limitation of resources factors like level of development already reached, their urgent

requirements etc. were taken into account while determining the Fourth Plan outlays of Union Territories. There is no difference of policy in the allocations made to States and Union Territories except that State Plan outlays are financed by Central assistance as well as State's resources whereas in the case of Union Territories these are mostly financed by the Centre.

(d) and (e). Since the Plan outlays of the Union Territories are entirely financed by the Central Government, while taking into account the views of Union Territories also it has to use its judgement in providing for balanced development of different Union Territories within the limit of overall resources available.

Mazagon Dock Ltd.

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

(a) whether the purpose for which the Mazagon Dock Ltd., was set up and the targets set for that have been achieved or not ;

(b) whether the standard of production is comparable to the inter-national specifications and whether its cost of production is more or less equal to foreign concerns ;

(c) which new items are being manufactured since 1965 and which were earlier imported and what are the production figures during the last year for each item ;

(d) whether any changes have been made in the top executive positions of the Company during the last year and if so, what ;

(e) the names of the Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary and since when they are holding these positions ; and

(f) the comparative figures of profit and loss, sales, targets and stocks etc., during 1968-69 as compared to earlier three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The Mazagon Dock Ltd. Bombay, was acquired by the Government of India in April 1960 as a running concern for augmenting the ship repair capacity for repair of Naval vessels and the construction of warships. These objectives are being attained.

(b) The quality of Production at Mazagon Dock Ltd., compares favourably with

international standards. In so far as ship construction is concerned, after allowing for the higher price, of indigenous steel as compared to international steel prices, the higher cost of items which have still to be imported from abroad on account of freight, duties etc., and of the higher price of items which are now being developed in India, some for the first time, the cost in this yard would be comparable to international costs. A detailed comparison, however, is not possible as the cost of construction varies with each individual ship. The ship repair work of this yard is of international standard as is evinced by the fact that the yard earns about Rs. 1.5 crores of foreign exchange by the repair of ships under foreign flags per year.

(c) New items, which are being manufactured since 1965 in the yard for the first time in India, are the Frigates, Luxury Passenger-cum-Cargo Liners, AVCAT Tankers, Dredgers, Fishing, Trawlers, Dock Cranes, etc. New ship construction of the yard, which indicates the major effort at indigenisation, was Rs. 5.41 crores during 1968-69.

(d) Except for the Chairman, there was no other change in the top executive positions during the last year.

(e) Shri H. C. Sarin was Chairman from November 1964 to 28th February, 1969. Shri Govind Narain Secretary (Defence Production), has been appointed the Chairman with effect from 1st March, 1969. Rear-Admiral B.A. Samson has been the Managing Director since 1st June, 1966 and Commander N. K. Sawhney has been the Secretary since 1st November, 1965.

(f) The Comparative figures of profit, sales, stocks, etc., during 1968-69 as compared to the earlier three years, are given below :—

	(in lakhs of Rs.)			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Profit before tax,	17.98	24.90	40.71	56.32
Sales	416.75	537.37	458.39	510.29
Stock material	103.71	118.65	132.16	180.50
Work-in-progress	162.43	164.33	337.52	897.85
Production	390.91	501.27	692.84	938.91
				(estimated)

As the building period of warships and other big ships is 3 to 5 years, the sale figures are comparatively lower.

Advisory Committees in Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply

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

(a) whether Government are aware that many big capitalists and their representatives are members of various Boards, Committees and other advisory bodies under his Ministry.

(b) whether because of the overwhelming representation of the capitalists on these bodies, the policy is so framed that it does not serve the interest of the country ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to examine this issue and reconstitute these bodies on sound lines so that industry and trade develop on the right lines and not in the interest of a few big capitalists ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Advisory Committees, Boards etc. are constituted to advise the Government on the formulation of various policies. Generally such advisory bodies consist of officials and non-officials. Depending on the purpose for which each such body is constituted, representation is given to M. Ps., members of industrial and commercial organisations, Commodity Boards, Export Promotion Councils, Public Sector Undertakings and other concerned interests. Representation is also given where necessary to special interests such as labour and prominent individuals. The non-official members on such advisory bodies are selected with due regard to their experience and standing in the particular field and such bodies are re-constituted from time to time.

(b) No, Sir. There is no overwhelming representation of industrialists in any of the advisory bodies. Moreover, the policy is always framed by Government in their own lights and consistent with "public interest",—the role of such bodies being purely advisory.

(c) Does not arise.

News of President's Death in American Papers

502. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the American Press displayed the news of the death of the Indian President in a casual manner and even some of the newspapers completely ignored the event ;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article appearing in Indian Express of the 20th May, 1969 in this regard ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The article is subjective in nature and represents the personal opinion of the writer.

Atomic Energy Programme

503. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the development of atomic energy programme in India during the last 3 years ;

(b) the main objectives of the policy of Government in the atomic energy programme ; and

(c) the progress made so far ?

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

(a) to (c). Information about the development of atomic energy in the country is given in the Annual Reports of the Department of Atomic Energy already circulated to Members. Copies of these reports are available in the Parliament library.

So far as Government's nuclear policy is concerned, Government have made statements on the subject from time to time.

Space Exploration

504. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether space exploration and research have any impact and application with respect to agriculture, weather forecasting

and telecommunications in the country ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Weather and storm forecasting can be improved by the study of pictures of cloud cover and meteorological information of temperatures from satellites. Agriculture can be assisted by timely weather forecasts related to rainfall and possibly through detection of diseased crops by remote sensing from satellites. Telecommunications over long distances and transmission of high quality speech and television are assisted by synchronous satellites. Mass communications reaching isolated rural communities through television are possible with synchronous satellites.

Setting up of a Rocket Launching Station

505. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI K. MADHUKAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a second rocket launching station is proposed to be put up in South India and if so, the location thereof ;

(b) the details of this scheme with its detailed financial and technical implications ; and

(c) the purpose of setting up the proposed station as also the type of research work proposed to be conducted ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The second Rocket Launching Station will be set up at Sriharikota island in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Initially, it is intended to use the Station for flight testing of indigenously developed rockets. Subsequently, the Station will gradually be developed into a Satellite Launching Station. Detailed estimates are under preparation.

परमाणु शक्ति आयोग में विदेशी विशेषज्ञ

506. श्री अट्टाहर सूफकार : क्या प्रधान

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में परमाणु शक्ति संस्थान और विभिन्न परमाणु शक्ति परियोजनाओं में इस समय कार्य कर रहे विदेशी विशेषज्ञों और इंजीनियरों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) हमारे परमाणु शक्ति संयंत्रों में औसतन कितने विदेशी पुर्जों और उपकरणों का प्रयोग होता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :
(क) अपेक्षित सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

यूनिट

परमाणु ऊर्जा संस्थान ट्राम्बे, बम्बई (वर्तमान भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र)
तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत प्रायोजना

टिप्पणी

भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में इस समय कोई भी विदेशी विशेषज्ञ तथा इंजीनियर काम नहीं कर रहा है।

आयोजना में इस समय सिवाय परमार्शदाताओं के एक प्रतिनिधि के कोई भी विदेशी कार्य नहीं कर रहा है। स्टेशन के मुख्य ठेकेदारों; इंटरनेशनल जनरल इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ने कुछ विदेशी नियुक्त किये हुए हैं जो प्रायोजना के पूरा होने तक, कार्य करते रहेंगे। इस समय इंटरनेशनल जनरल इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड में 34 विदेशी कार्य कर रहे हैं।

इन विदेशियों में कोई भी प्रायोजना का कर्मचारी नहीं है।

Cracks in Tarapur Power Plant

507. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
 SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
 SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI S. A. AGADI :
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the *Blitz* of the 17th May, 1969 that there is a crack in the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant ;

(b) whether there has been a detailed investigation of this defect since then ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) The hair-line cracks which were noticed last year were fully investigated and corrective action taken. No new defects of this type have been noticed since then.

(c) Does not arise.

Talks with Pakistan

508. SHRI N. R. LASRAR :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA :
 SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :
 SHRI HEM BARUA :
 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
 SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
 SHRI SHARDA NAND :
 SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

- SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
 SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
 DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Pakistan have declined to resume the dialogue aimed at restoration of the relations between the two countries at least to the level of pre-September, 1965 ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that India has communicated to Pakistan on several occasions its willingness to resume the discussion where those were left during the previous regime ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Various proposals have been made by India to the previous as well as the present regime but there has been no positive response from Pakistan.

श्री हरिकोट द्वीप में राकेट छोड़ने का स्टेशन

509. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 श्री भोगेन्द्र भा :
 श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
 श्री जि० मो० बिस्वास :
 श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री शिवचरण लाल :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब मद्रास के निकट श्री हरिकोट द्वीप में मिल राकेट स्टेशन आरम्भ किया गया था तब परमाणु शक्ति आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने यह आश्वासन दिया कि तीन वर्ष बाद भारत कृत्रिम उपग्रह छोड़ने में समर्थ हो जायेगा ;

(ख) इस स्टेशन की स्थापना पर अब तक कितना खर्च हुआ है और भविष्य में इस पर कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जब तक भारत अन्तरिक्ष में इस उपग्रह को छोड़ने में समर्थ होगा संसार विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में बहुत उन्नति कर लेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :
(क) आशा है कि भारत अगले कुछ वर्षों में पहला कृत्रिम उपग्रह छोड़ने की कोशिश करेगा ।

(ख) अब तक जमीन प्राप्त करने तथा प्रारम्भिक सिविल निर्माण कार्यों के लिये आवश्यक कर्मचारियों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिये 21 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है । स्टेशन के निर्माण पर होने वाले व्यय का विस्तार से अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

प्रधान मंत्री की खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां से भेंट

510. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिवचरण लाल :
श्री अर्जुनसिंह भदोरिया :
श्री अब्दुल गनी डार :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री अद्धाकर सुपकार :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री अदिचन :

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

(क) क्या अभी हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री ने अफ़गानिस्तान की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्होंने सीमान्त गांधी खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां से भेंट की थी ;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने खां साहब को भारत आने का निमंत्रण दिया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनके निमंत्रण पर खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) जी हाँ । प्रधान मंत्री ने दोबारा निमंत्रण दिया था ।

(घ) बादशाह खान ने यह निमंत्रण स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

कोसीपुर बन्कूक और गोला कारखाने में गोलीकांड की जांच

511. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में कोसीपुर आयुध कारखाने में हुए गोलीकांड की कोई विभागीय जांच की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस घटना में कुछ राजनीतिक दलों का हाथ था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जनरल आफिसर कमांडिंग बंगाल एरिया द्वारा आदिष्ट एक कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी आयोजित की गई है । वन मैन कमीशन आफ इन्क्वायरी की नियुक्ति पर घटना के शीघ्र ही पश्चात डाइरेक्टर जनरल आर्डनेन्स फ़ैक्ट्रीज द्वारा आदिष्ट जांच निलम्बित कर दी गई थी ।

(ख) जनरल ऑफिसर कमांडिंग बंगाल एरिया की राय संमत कोर्ट ऑफ इन्क्वायरी की कार्यवाही प्रतीक्षित है ।

(ग) तथ्यों तथा घटना से संबंधित परिस्थितियों की छानबीन के लिए एक कमीशन ऑफ इन्क्वायरी नियुक्त किया गया है। इसकी रिपोर्ट आने तक राजनयिक दलों के माग लेने के संबंध में किसी निर्णय पर पहुंच पाना समय से पहले की बात होगी।

Export of Handicrafts

512. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of handicrafts have increased during 1968 ;

(b) if so, the percentage by which the export has increased ;

(c) the names of countries which are the main buyers of the Indian handicrafts ;

(d) the articles which were exported ;

(e) the steps being taken to export more handicrafts to these countries ; and

(f) the steps being taken to capture more and more markets for Indian handicrafts in foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yer, Sir.

(b) The exports of Indian handicrafts during the calendar year 1968 increased by 28% over the exports of 1967.

(c) The following countries are the main buyers of Indian handicrafts :

U.S.A., U.K., Belgium, Switzerland, West Germany, France, Hong Kong, Canada, Malaysia, Aden, Saudi-Arabia, Australia, Kuwait, Netherlands, Japan and Lebanon.

(d) The major handicraft items exported from India are as follows :—

- (1) Precious, semi-precious and synthetic stones ;
- (2) Jewellery of precious metals (Platinum etc.) ;
- (3) Imitation jewellery ;
- (4) Gold jewellery ;
- (5) Woollen carpets, rugs and druggets including namdahs ;

- (6) Art metalwares ;
- (7) Hand-printed textiles ;
- (8) Woodwares ;
- (9) Ivory products ;
- (10) Shawls and scarves as artwares ; and
- (11) Zari goods.

(e) A number of steps have been taken by the Government of India to boost up exports of handicrafts.

The more important amongst them are enumerated below :

- (i) Provision has been made for grant of import replenishment licences to the Registered Exporters under the Import Policy ;
- (ii) Design centres have been set up by the All India Handicrafts Board at a number of places in the country to develop new export oriented designs for handicrafts and impart training to young craftsmen ;
- (iii) A scheme for registration of handicrafts exporters has been put into operation ;
- (iv) A number of exhibitions for publicity and promotion of handicrafts have been organised in India and abroad ;
- (v) Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions held abroad ;
- (vi) Opening of showrooms and shops in foreign countries ;
- (vii) Attending to trade enquiries from Indian exporters and Foreign importers and providing them necessary information ;
- (viii) Assisting Indian exporters in obtaining export credit.

(f) In addition to the steps referred to in reply to (e) above, the following steps are also proposed to be taken to capture more markets for Indian handicrafts :—

- (i) Conducting of market surveys for handicrafts in East European countries ;
- (ii) Production of colour documentary films on handicrafts ;
- (iii) Sending abroad of study-cum-sales teams.

- (iv) Sending craftsmen for training in costume jewellery ; and
- (v) Bringing out of a directory of handicrafts exporters and importers by the All India Handicrafts Board in the near future to help establish trade contracts.

Command Words in Hindi for N. C. C. in Tamil Nadu

513. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHARA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Government is adamant in not introducing the Hindi commands for the N.C.C. ; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to relax this rule in its favour ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is still under correspondence with the Government of Tamil Nadu.

नाथूला क्षेत्र में भारत को चीन की चेतावनी

514. श्री रामचरण :
श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नाथूला दर्रे पर चीनी फौजों ने भारतीय फौजों को 24 घंटे की चेतावनी दी थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) 23 अप्रैल 1969 को चीनी सैनिकों ने नाथूला के उम पार अपने लाऊडस्पीकरों का यह कहने के लिए प्रयोग किया कि भारतीय सुरक्षा सेनाओं को 24 अप्रैल, 1969 मध्याह्न तक यह क्षेत्र खाली कर देना चाहिए नहीं तो वह गोली बला देंगे। यह वक्तव्य दूसरे दिन भी

दुहराया गया था। हमारे सैनिकों ने उन्हें अपने लाऊडस्पीकरों द्वारा सलाह दी कि वह इस प्रकार के दुस्साहसपूर्ण कामों से बाज आए और उन्होंने अपनी सतर्कता जारी रखी।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने चीनी अधिकारियों को चीनी सैनिकों द्वारा उत्तेजनापूर्ण वक्तव्यों के विरुद्ध विरोध पत्र भेजा, और उन्हें सरकार की इस मामले में गम्भीर चिन्ता से सूचित किया।

Message to Yugoslav President

515. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri T. N. Kaul was deputed by Government to deliver special message to Marshal Tito during May, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, was invited by the Yugoslav Government to visit that country in May, 1969. The Prime Minister sent a personal letter for President Tito on the occasion.

Scheduled Caste/Tribe Employees in A.O.C. Record Office, Secunderabad

516. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 6565 on the 16th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the Cadre of Upper Division Clerks in the Office of A. O. C. Record Office, Secunderabad is not upto the mark (i. e. 12½% for S. C. & 5% for S. T.) ; and

(b) action taken to complete the representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Although a reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exists for purposes of recruitment as L.D.C's, vacancies in the cadre of Upper

Division Clerks are filled by promoting L.D.C's. on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.

(b) Does not arise.

Vollrath Project for India's Export Promotion

517. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the West German Government to extend the duration of the Vollrath Project originally scheduled to end in October, 1969 by another three years ; and

(b) if so, the basic objective of the scheme and how it would boost Indian exports to West Germany and other West European countries ?

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

(b) The basic objective of the scheme is to overcome the handicaps faced by Indian exporters of engineering products to West Germany and other West European Markets and this is sought to be achieved by (a) meticulous selection of the products which have a market potential in West Germany by a group of German experts after visiting a number of factories in India and matching the availabilities in India with the requirements of the importers in Germany ; (b) training of a group of Indian marketing executives in West Germany in different aspects of export marketing and (c) projecting the industrial image of India in West Germany.

The project team has identified 27 engineering products with considerable export potential to West Germany and other West European countries.

Dispute between Secretary, Ministry of Law, and the Deputy Minister of Law

518. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Law has referred the issue of the Deputy Law Minister's conflict with the Secretary and other relevant materials concerning this issue to her ;

(b) if so, whether she has personally made a thorough probe into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (c). The Law Minister and the Deputy Law Minister have both made statements in the House about this matter. I would now request Hon'ble Members to treat this matter as closed.

Withdrawal From Commonwealth

519. SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that British Government is now laying greater stress on bilateral relationship with India and other countries of the Commonwealth making existence of Commonwealth redundant ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering withdrawal from the Commonwealth at an early date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Membership of Commonwealth in no way replaces or supersedes bilateral relations between member-States, including U. K. and India. There is no justification therefore to make any change in the *status quo*.

**Enquiry into Firing in Cossipore
Gun and Shell Factory**

520. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Military authorities in Delhi had instructed the Calcutta Sub-Area Commander not to hand over the three defence personnel against whom the Sealdah Magistrate had issued warrants of arrest in connection with the April 8 firing in the Cossipore Gun and Shell factory ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Acting on legal advice, the local military authorities moved the Calcutta High Court for a stay order and quashing of the proceedings in the Police Magistrate's Court in accordance with law. The matter is now *sub judice*.

**Government loan to India United
Mills of Bombay**

521. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given a loan of Rs. 112.00 lakhs to the India United Mills of Bombay ;

(a) whether the period of return of loan and interest has been extended ; and

(c) if so, the original terms of repayment and changes made later on in those terms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Government of India have advanced loans totalling Rs. 175 lakhs to the India United Mills Ltd., Bombay.

(b) and (c). The period of repayment

of the loans has been changed from two years to five years from the respective dates of their drawals. No change has been made in the period of payment of interest. The rate of interest has been increased from 6% to 6½%

सिंध-पाकिस्तान में साधु बेला आश्रम

522. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी पुलिस सक्कर और सिन्धु नदी के बीच एक द्वीप पर स्थित एक प्राचीन हिन्दू तीर्थस्थल साधु बेला आश्रम में घुस गई और उसे भ्रष्ट कर दिया तथा लूट लिया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तानी पुलिस की यह कार्यवाही विभाजन के समय तय हुई शर्तों और नेहरू-लियाकत समझौते के विरुद्ध है ; और

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

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में साधुबेला तीर्थ स्थान को अपवित्र बनाए जाने से संवर्धित अखबारी खबरें देखी हैं। इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई धार्मिक स्थानों की सुरक्षा, देखरेख तथा परिरक्षण के बारे में भारत और पाकिस्तान द्वारा किए गए करारों का उल्लंघन है।

(ग) इस मामले को पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है। उनके उत्तर आने की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

**Recognition to Nationalist Chinese
Government**

523. SHRI G. C. DIXIT :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is likely to accord recognition to the Nationalist Chinese Government as Government of Formosa and ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this was reflected in the Russian attitude at the recent ECAFE meeting in Singapore ?

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

(b) No change in the policy of U.S.S.R. has been conveyed to us.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था

524. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सवाई माधोपुर और जालोर नामक पिछड़े जिलों के विकास के लिये क्या विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकारों से कह गया है कि वे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं का निर्धारण कर उनके विकास के लिए अपनी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में समुचित प्रावधान करें। राजस्थान सरकार ने इन दो जिलों के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाए हैं, क्योंकि वह समझती है कि सभी जिले किसी न किसी रूप में पिछड़े हुए हैं। अतः राज्य सरकार ने निश्चय किया है कि विकास के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक जिले के पिछड़ेपन का अनुमान लगाया जाय और चौथी योजना का व्यौरा तैयार करते समय उनको ध्यान में रखा जाय।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

525. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों तथा जिलों के विकास के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कौन-कौन सी विशेष योजनाएं सम्मिलित की गई हैं;

(ख) इस प्रकार के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों तथा जिलों की कुल जनसंख्या कितनी है;

(ग) राजस्थान में ऐसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) इन क्षेत्रों के लिये विकास योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (घ) . राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करें और अपनी विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत समुचित प्रावधान करें। इन कार्यों के लिए जिन क्षेत्रों को पिछड़ा निर्धारित किया गया है उन तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तावित विशेष योजनाओं के बारे में उनकी योजनाओं में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं की गई है।

Economy in Indian Missions Abroad

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

(a) the savings effected as a result of adoption of economy measures in the Indian missions abroad during 1968-69 ;

(b) the details of the economy measures taken ; and

(c) the further economy measures which are proposed to be taken during 1969-70 and the total amount of economy likely to arise therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Rs. 33.54 lakhs.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-/306/69]

**Evaluation of India's position in World
Trade in Jute and Jute Products**

527. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have requested the U.S. Agency for International Development to undertake a survey to evaluate India's position in the world trade in jute and jute products ;

(b) if so, whether the agency has started the survey ;

(c) the specific features of the survey ; and

(d) when it is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A commodity survey of jute goods has been undertaken by the US AID as part of its programme of technical assistance in the field of export promotion. This survey has been entrusted by them to the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad.

(b) The survey started in July, 1968.

(c) The survey envisages a critical analysis of all the factors involved in the production and diversification of jute goods and their marketing in the overseas markets.

(d) The report is expected in three to four months' time.

**Supply of Milk to D.S.C. Centre at
Cannanore (Kerala)**

528. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract for the supply of milk to the D. S. C. Centre at Cannanore, Kerala has been entrusted to some private party for the year 1969-70 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Cannanore Co-operative Milk Supply Union Ltd intimated the Officer Commanding their ability to meet the requirements of Milk for 1969-70 ; and

(c) if so, she reasons for the refusal of their offer ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer.

Supply of Arms to Pakistan

529. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI J. H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A. and other countries are continuously supplying military weapons to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether India lodged any protest with those countries and with results thereof in each case ;

(c) whether the country is receiving or have received any weapons from these countries ; and

(d) if so, the proportion between Pakistan and India during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) We have no fresh information about supplies of lethal arms to Pakistan from UK and USA; but between February and May, 1969 Pakistan has received from the Soviet Union various military equipments including T-55 tanks and artillery guns.

(b) Government have pointed out to the countries concerned that Pakistan has no reasonable justification for augmenting its armed strength and that supplies of military equipment to Pakistan would only make it more intransigent in its attitude towards normalisation of relations with India thereby accentuating tension in the sub continent.

(c) and (d). It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

Jute Mill at Silghat (Assam)

530. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether premission has been given to start a new jute mill at Silghat in Assam ;

(b) if so, whether the production of the proposed new unit is likely to add to the problem of idle capacity of the jute industry as a whole ;

(c) whether the new mill will manufacture standard hessians and sackings or new items ;

(d) the cost of the new venture ; and

(e) how it is proposed to ensure a stable market for its products in view of the alleged 'crisis' in marketing of jute goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Permission was granted as early as 1960 to start a new co-operative jute Mill in Assam in view of the special circumstances in Assam. The licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 was issued in 1962. The Mill is expected to come into production shortly. The available capacity in the industry was taken into account when the decision to grant permission for starting the Mill in Assam was taken.

(c) The mill has been licensed for 150 looms and will produce standard hessian and sacking only.

(d) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 168.58 lakhs.

(e) A substantial part of the jute manufactures expected to be produced by Assam Co-operative Jute Mill is likely to be consumed in the State itself.

Repairs of Indian Diplomats, Houses Abroad

531. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large expenditure is incurred on the repairs and renovations of diplomats' houses abroad ;

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure incurred on this account on the residences of Indian Envoys in Moscow, London, Washington, Paris and Canberra during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to reduce the expenditure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Houses of diplomats abroad are either Government-owned or leased ones.

In case of Government-owned houses, the Mission can spend on repairs and renovations up to 2.15% annually of the original capital cost of the house. For leased houses, the responsibility of the repairs and renovations is mostly of the landlords and where, according to local usage, Government has the responsibility for repairs, the Head of the Mission can authorise up to 25% of the annual rent of the leased building.

(b) The following expenditure has been incurred on repairs and renovations to the houses of Indian envoys in Moscow, London, Washington, Paris and Canberra during the last three years :

1. Residence of the Ambassador of India, Moscow :

1966-67 :	Rs. 6800.00
1967-68 :	Rs. 1033.33
1968-69 :	Rs. 13616.66

2. Residence of the High Commissioner of India, London :

1966-67 :	Rs. 11,196.00
1967-68 :	Rs. 67,590.00
1968-69 :	Rs. 14,094.00

3. Residence of the Ambassador of India, Washington :

1966-67 :	Rs. 14,460.00
1967-68 :	Rs. 20,887.50
1968-69 :	Rs. 27,322.50

4. Residence of the Ambassador of India, Paris :

1966-67 :	Rs. 8,457.73
1967-68 :	Rs. 22,627.82
1968-69 :	Rs. 11,694.55

5. Residence of the High Commissioner of India, Canberra :

1966-67 :	Rs. 4,838.44
1967-68 :	Rs. 35,993.92
1968-69 :	Rs. 7,770.00

From the figures given above, it will be seen that no large and inordinate expenditure has been incurred on the residences of the Indian envoys in question.

(c) The Missions take every step to curtail the expenditure on this account consistent with the proper maintenance of Government property. In case of leased houses, every effort is made to persuade landlords for minor/major repairs. Thus, Government liability on repairs and maintenance is kept at the bare minimum.

Export of Cement

532. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of cement exported to the different countries from April, 1968 to March, 1969 ;

(b) the price at which the cement was exported to each country ;

(c) the target fixed for export during the year and the extent to which it has been achieved ;

(d) whether there was a loss in the export of cement and if so, the loss per tonne and the manner in which the loss was compensated ; and

(e) the targets fixed for its export during the year 1969-70 and the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned thereby ?

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

Statement

Quantity in Tonne Value in '000' of Rs.

Unit Value in Rs. per Tonne

S. N.	Name of country	1968-69 Qty.	Val.	Unit value
1.	Ceylon	98155	9227	94.00
2.	Kuwait	25875	3260	126.00
3.	Muscat	1290	158	122.52
4.	Nepal	60244	7263	120.55
5.	Saudi Arabia	18260	2546	136.73
6.	Others	1101	156	141.62
Total :		205285	22610	

(c) No export target was fixed.

(d) Yes, Sir. The average loss in the export of cement worked out to about Rs 33/- per tonne which was met as follows :-

(i) Up to Rs. 25/- from Market Development Fund of the Government of India ;

(ii) Upto Rs. 6/- from Cement Regulation Account maintained by Cement Corporation of India ; and

(iii) The balance from factories engaged in cement exports.

(e) No export target for the export of cement during the year 1969-70 has been fixed.

Export of Honey

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

(a) whether it is a fact that honey is being exported ;

(b) if so, the quantity of honey exported during the last three years, year-wise, and the names of the countries to which exported ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned on this account during the above period ; and

(d) the incentives which are being given to the bee-keeping industry in order to boost the export of honey ?

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

(b) and (c) :

Qty. in kgs/Value in Rs.

Name of the countries	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Qty. Val.	Qty. Val.	Qty. Val.
Malaysia	— —	45 270	— —
Netherlands			
Antilles	— —	13 73	158 1466

(d) Assistance is available on the production of honey, although it is not directly related to the export effort.

Collision Between Indian Naval Ships

534. SHRIMATI ILA

PALCHOUDHURI :

SHRI S. A. AGADI :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND

KACHWAI :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indian Naval Ships 'Mysore' and 'Rana' were involved in a collision early on the 2nd June, 1969 while carrying out night exercises and manoeuvres in the Arabian Sea ;

(b) if so, the causes of the collision and the extent of damages caused to both the ships together with the approximate amount of expenditure which will have to be incurred on the repairs of the two ships inclusive of the time which will be needed for carrying out the repairs ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that not only both the vessels have been damaged but that there have also been a number of fatal as well as other casualties and some of the Naval personnel are missing ;

(d) the steps taken to trace the missing personnel together with the result of the efforts made ; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent incidents of this nature in future ?

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

(b) to (e). A Court of Enquiry into the accident has already been ordered and

is at present carrying out investigations. Only minor damages have been sustained by the ships. INS 'Mysore' has since been repaired during her routine refit ; the repairs to the INS 'Rana' are being carried out as part of a routine refit. The cost repairing the two ships will be known after the repairs are completed. Three Sailors were thrown overboard from INS 'Rana' due to the impact of the collision. An air-sea search for the missing sailors was conducted but without success. The sailors are presumed to be drowned. There were no other casualties. After the exact cause of the accident is established by the Court of Enquiry, suitable measures will be considered for avoidance of incidents of this nature

रिजर्व प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों की पेंशन में वृद्धि

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

(क) वर्ष 1962 के बाद "रिजर्व फोर्स" के जवानों और अधिकारियों की पेंशन में सरकार ने कब से वृद्धि की है और यदि प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ख) क्या उनकी पेंशन में की गई वृद्धि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो कब से ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा-मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से

(ग). रिजर्विस्ट सैनिक, नाविक और वैमानिक रिजर्विस्ट पेंशन के अधिकारी हैं जबकि अफसरों की दशा में ऐसी कोई पेंशन देय नहीं होती। अफसर रिटायर होने के पश्चात् पेंशन और अनुदान सहित रिजर्व में रखे जाते हैं।

1 अप्रैल 1968 से रिजर्विस्ट सैनिकों, नाविकों और वैमानिकों की पेंशन जो पहले 10 रुपये से 12 रुपये मासिक तक विभिन्न होती थी, 15 रुपये के एक समान दर तक बढ़ा दी गई थी (इसके अतिरिक्त 5 रुपये मासिक की एक तदर्थ वृद्धि भी देय है)। रिजर्विस्ट सैनिकों के लिए पेंशन के संशोधित दर स्वीकार करने वाले आदेश 16 अप्रैल 1968 को जारी किए गए थे और रिजर्विस्ट नाविकों और वैमानिकों के लिए

7 अगस्त, 1968 को। रिजर्विस्ट पेन्शन के लिए दावा करने की प्रक्रिया यह है कि सम्बन्धित रिकाइंड आफिस सैनिकों, नाविकों और वैमानिकों की तरफ से रक्षा लेखा नियन्त्रक पेन्शन को दावे भेजता है, कि जो पेन्शन स्वीकार करने का अधिकारण है। भेजे गए सभी दावे स्वीकार कर लिए गए हैं। पेन्शन के प्रवर्धित दरों की गैर-अदायगी की कोई शिकायत सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए पात्रता

536. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 21 अगस्त, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 584 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी की परीक्षा में दसवीं कक्षा में उत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी तो बैठ सकता है, परन्तु हायर सैकेंड्री परीक्षा अथवा द्विवर्षीय डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम में उत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी नहीं बैठ सकता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जामिया मिलिया संस्थान में पालिटैक्निक पाठ्यक्रम के समकक्ष पाठ्यक्रम में पढ़ने वाला विद्यार्थी भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी की परीक्षा में बैठ सकता है ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो पालिटैक्निक पाठ्यक्रम के दूसरे वर्ष में उत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी को भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी की परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति नहीं देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार पालिटैक्निक पाठ्यक्रम के दूसरे वर्ष में उत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थियों को भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी की परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी परीक्षा में बैठने वाले छात्रों के लिए योग्य-

ताओं की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई है। देखिए संख्या LT-1307/69]

(ग) और (घ). उन छात्रों को भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति देने के प्रश्न पर कि जिन्होंने पॉलिटेक्निक पाठ्यक्रम के द्वितीय वर्ष की परीक्षा पास कर ली हो, विचार किया गया है, और अब तक फैसला किया जा चुका है कि चूंकि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी के सिलेबस पर पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है जो राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी और भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी में प्रवेश के लिए क्रमशः छात्रों की प्रविष्टि के लिए आयुओं और योग्यताओं पर विचार कर सके, इस प्रावस्था पर राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी में प्रवेश के लिए योग्यताओं की सूची में और बढ़ोतरिए नहीं की जानी चाहिए।

मेसर्स डांडा इंजीनियर्स (प्राइवेट लिमिटेड)

फरीदाबाद को दिए गए ठेके

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

(क) मेसर्स डांडा इंजीनियर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड फरीदाबाद को किस-किस अवधि में क्रमशः 3.5 लाख रुपये, 24,92 लाख रुपये और 26.25 लाख रुपये के ठेके दिये गये थे और उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या थे जिनके निर्माण के लिए ये ठेके दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) ठेका लेते समय फर्म के सामान की सप्लाई के लिए कितना समय निर्धारित किया था और इस सामान की सप्लाई में उपर्युक्त फर्म ने कितना विलम्ब किया था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री ला० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). पहला ठेका नम्बर, 1966 तक 100 संख्या में ट्राईपाड माऊंटिंग की सप्लाई के लिए जून 1966 में दिया गया था। सप्लाई मार्च 1968 में सम्पूर्ण हुई थी।

दूसरा ठेका अगस्त 1968 तक 712 संख्या में ट्राईपाड माऊंटिंग की सप्लाई के लिए मई 1967 में दिया गया था। अभी तक 645 की संख्या

सम्पूर्ण हो पाई है और शेष अगस्त 1969 तक सप्लाई किए जाने प्रत्याशित हैं।

तीसरा ठेका मार्च, 1970 तक 250 संख्या में माऊंट साईट सप्लाई करने के लिए अक्टूबर, में दिया गया था। सप्लाई अभी आरम्भ नहीं हुई।

रेलवे के माल डिब्बों, सवारी डिब्बों तथा इंजनों का निर्यात

538. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में भारत में निर्मित डीजल इंजनों, भाप के इंजनों, सवारी डिब्बों तथा माल डिब्बों की खरीद के लिए क्रयादेश दिये गये थे और दिये गये क्रयादेश का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक देश को भारत ने भारत में निर्मित कितने-कितने इंजनों सवारी डिब्बों, माल डिब्बों का निर्यात किया था; और

(ग) इस निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). डीजल अथवा भाप के रेल-इंजनों का कोई निर्यात नहीं हुआ है। हाँ, एक स्थान पर स्थिर रहने वाले डीजल इंजनों, सवारी डिब्बों तथा माल डिब्बों का निर्यात किया गया है जिनके ब्योरे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT- /1308/69] विवरण में दिखाये गये निर्यातों के गंतव्य स्थानों से क्रयादेश देने वाले देशों का पता लग जाता है।

मछली तथा मछली तेल का निर्यात

539. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या

वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी 1968-69 में मछली तथा मछली के तेल का निर्यात किया गया था ;

(ख) प्रत्येक वस्तु कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात की गई, उसका रूपों में मूल्य कितना था तथा उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ; और

(ग) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको 1969-70 में इन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जायेगा, उनका अनुमानतः कितना मूल्य होगा और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाये जाने की संभावना है ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). क्योंकि काँड मछली के लिबर के तेल का उत्पादन भारत में नहीं होता इसलिए इसका निर्यात नहीं किया जाता। फिर भी 1968-69 में, बहरीन द्वीप, ईरान, इराक, कुवैत, मस्कत तथा कतार को 2,48,446 रु० के मूल्य का 1,58,431 किलो मछली देह तेल का निर्यात किया गया।

(ग) मध्य पूर्वी देशों को निर्यात जारी रहेंगे और संभवतः उनकी मात्रा वही रहेगी।

भारत में वियतनाम 'लिब्रेशन फ्रंट' का कार्यालय

540. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० रानेन सेन :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1969 में भारत शान्ति संगठन का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल सरकार से मिला था और उनसे अनुरोध किया था कि वियतनाम के 'लिब्रेशन फ्रंट' को

भारत में एक कार्यालय स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) : जी हाँ ।

(ख) हम इस मामले पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार कर सकें, इसके पूर्व ही दक्षिण वियतनाम की स्थिति में परिवर्तन आ चुका है ।

चमड़ा और चमड़े की बनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात

541. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में किन-किन देशों को और कुल कितने मूल्य का चमड़ा और चमड़े की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया था ;

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें ये वस्तुएँ वर्ष 1969-70 में निर्यात की जायेंगी और उससे कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) विदेशों में भारतीय चमड़ा और चमड़े की बनी वस्तुओं को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेबक) : (क) वर्ष 1968-69 में चमड़े तथा चमड़े के माल का जिन देशों को मुख्यतः निर्यात किया गया, वे हैं : अदन, हांगकांग, सोमालिया, ब्रिटेन, अमेरिका, आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, डेनमार्क, फ्रांस, इटली, जापान, स्पेन, सोवियत संघ, चेकोस्लावाकिया, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य,

जर्मन प्रजातन्त्रीय गणराज्य, हंगरी, पोलैंड, स्वीडन, बेल्जियम, युगोस्लाविया, नीदरलैंड, न्यूजीलैंड, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, सिंगापुर, मलेशिया, नेपाल, सउदी अरब, बहरीन द्वीप, बल्गारिया, रूमानिया, आस्ट्रिया, नाबॉ, स्विट्जरलैंड, फिनलैंड, कुवैत, कोनिया, लीबिया, युगांडा तथा अन्य । 1968-69 में लगभग 80.14 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के चमड़े तथा चमड़े का माल निर्यात किया गया ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित देशों जिनको वर्ष 1968-69 में चमड़े तथा चमड़े के माल का निर्यात किया गया है, के अतिरिक्त चमड़े तथा चमड़े के माल के निर्यात के लिये समस्त विश्व में नये बाजारों का पता लगाया जायेगा । तथापि इस समय नये देशों के नाम बताना कठिन है क्योंकि नये बाजारों का पता लगाने तथा उनमें प्रवेश करने का काम सारे वर्ष चलता रहता है ।

(ग) भारतीय चमड़े तथा चमड़े के माल को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्य-वाही किए जाने का विचार है :

- (1) विदेशों को चमड़े तथा चमड़े के माल की निर्यात संभावनाओं का अध्ययन तथा साथ ही स्थल पर आदेश बुक करने के लिए चमड़ा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद्, मद्रास तथा तैयार चमड़ा एवं चमड़ा-माल निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् कानपुर के तत्वावधान में विज्ञापन दल बाहर भेजे जायेंगे ।
- (2) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में, चुने हुए उत्पादों के संबंध में बाजार सर्वेक्षण अध्ययन किए जायेंगे ।
- (3) 1969-70 में विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में विशिष्ट मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में चमड़ा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद्, मद्रास और तैयार चमड़ा एवं चमड़ा-माल परिषद्, कानपुर भाग लेंगी तथा

इन मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में चमड़े की वस्तुओं का प्रदर्शन किया जायेगा।

- (4) निर्यात सुवर्धन परिषद् विदेशी विशिष्ट पत्र-पत्रिकाओं आदि में विज्ञापन देकर विदेशी पचार भी करेंगी।

Denial of Voting Rights to Indians in Gibraltar

542. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Indian origin settled in Gibraltar have been denied the right of vote in that rock city ;

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to protest to the British Government on the subject for the denial of the right ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to the rules framed by the British Government as regards the eligibility to vote, all people of Indian origin fulfilling the requirements were allowed to vote.

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

India Abstaining From Voting in U. N. O. on Gibraltar

543. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any Resolutions in the United Nations on Gibraltar during the last three years on which Government of India have abstained from voting ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the text of the Resolutions on which Government abstained from voting ; and

(d) whether Government support of right of British Government to hold on to Gibraltar ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. India abstained from voting on

General Assembly Resolutions 2353 (XXII) and 2429 (XXIII). India does not intend to take sides on this dispute between the U. K. and Spain. The Government are of the opinion that the two parties should seek a mutually acceptable settlement through direct bilateral negotiation taking into account the interests of the people of the territory.

Copies of Resolutions 2353 (XXII) and 2429 (XXIII) are placed on the table of the House. (*Placed in Library. Sec No. LT-1309/69*).

Silk and Art Silk Mills Association Ltd. Bombay

544. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Chairman of the Silk Mills Association Limited, Bombay regarding the import of raw-material required by the industry and export of the finished product ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have taken any action on the representation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). The Silk and Art Silk Mills Association representing the weaving industry submitted to Government a scheme linking import of raw material required by the industry and export of the finished product. The scheme envisaged grant of entitlements to the extent of 50% of the value of exports in the form of any type of yarn, 10% for dyes, chemicals and spares and 40% to be surrendered to Government for import of raw material required by the spinning sector. The acceptance of such a scheme would have meant the revival of the erstwhile Export Promotion Scheme which was abolished after devaluation. Government have no intention of reviving the old Export Promotion Scheme but the various export promotion measures already in operation are kept constantly under review and for maximising exports, Government would take into account the

suggestions received from the industry and trade, including the Silk and Art Silk Manufacturers' Association.

National Liberation Front of South Vietnam

545. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI NAMBIAR :
 SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI K. M. Koushik :
 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI P. K. DEO :
 SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
 SHRI M. S. OBREOI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider "National Liberation Front" of South Vietnam to be the true representative of the Vietnamese people ;

(b) if so the steps, if any, which are being taken by Government to give diplomatic recognition to the National Liberation Front as has been done by some other countries ;

(c) if the reply to (a) above be in the negative, whether Government have facts to prove that the National Liberation Front is not the true representative of the South Vietnamese people ; and

(d) if so, what are those facts ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) to (d). The policy of the Government of India on Vietnam is to take such steps as to ensure that the Vietnam question is solved in a peaceful manner and the Vietnamese people are left to decide their own destiny free from any foreign influence.

National Liberation Front is one of the parties taking part in talks going on in Paris. Their position is thus established. Government are, however, studying the situation

in the context of this overall policy and when a decision is taken it will be made known.

Import of Foreign Wines and other Articles for use of Governor of West Bengal

546. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8716 on the 7th May, 1969 and state the total value of duty free foreign wines and other items imported for the use of the Governor of West Bengal during the years 1968 and 1969 item-wise and value-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : Information regarding Import Licences issued are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences". Licences of the following value were issued to the Governor of West Bengal for the import of wines, etc. during the years 1968 and 1969 :

Item	Value in Rs.
1968	
Liquor	2,531
1969	Nil

Jhuggi-Jhonpri Scheme For Delhi Cantonment

547. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jhuggies and jhonpries in Delhi Cantonment ;

(b) whether Government propose to include these jhuggies in the jhuggi-jhonpri Scheme for the Union Territory of Delhi ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) 825 approximately.

(b) There is no proposal at present under the consideration of Government to extend the Jhuggi-Jhonpri Removal Scheme to the Cantonment area.

(c) The paucity of land and finances are the main reasons for not extending the Scheme to the Delhi Cantonment area.

सेना में पुराने नियमों को जारी रखना

548. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में नया इनकलाब और जागृति लाने के उद्देश्य से उसमें अप्रैजों के समय की वर्दी तथा नियम व विनियम जारी रखने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि रूस और अमरीका की सेनाओं में सिपाहियों और सेना अधिकारियों की वर्दी एकसी है तथा केवल बिल्लों में ही अन्तर है ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय सेना में बैसी समानता लाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : भारतीय सेना के सेविवर्ग की वर्दी से संबंधित नियम और अन्य नियम समय-समय पर भारतीय स्थितियों के उपयुक्त विभिन्न रहे हैं, और यह आवश्यक नहीं कि उनकी ब्रिटिश सेना या यू० एस० एस० आर० या यू० एस० ए० की सेनाओं से तुलना का प्रयत्न किया जाए ।

Cantonment Boards

549. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering that the Cantonment Boards, consisting of elected representatives of public, should be presided over by one of the elected members ;

(b) whether it is a fact that land worth crores of rupees is in the control of Cantonment Boards which is of no use to the army ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to allot the land to ex-Servicemen for constructing houses on cooperative basis or for shops to solve the problem of unemployment with a view to resettle them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) One of the suggestions made for the amendment of the Cantonments Act that the President be elected. This suggestion along with other proposals will be considered while formulating comprehensive amendments to the Cantonment Act.

(b) The management of Government lands in the Notified Civil Areas of Cantonments has been entrusted to the Cantonment Boards on behalf of Government. Some of these lands are likely to be useful to the Army.

(c) The vacant lands in the Notified Civil Areas are largely required for meeting the Cantonment and Defence needs. However, requests from ex-Servicemen and others for the grant of such lands are examined on merits.

Assistance to Ex-Servicemen For Construction Work on Cooperative Basis

550. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some discussion was held or is proposed to be held with the State Bank of India in regard to giving assistance to ex-Servicemen for the construction work on cooperative basis ; and

(b) whether Government are in favour of selling a part of the land under the control of Cantonment Boards to ex-Servicemen and allotting a part thereof to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Vacant defence land in the notified Civil Area of Cantonments is largely required for meeting Cantonment and Defence needs. However, requests from ex-Servicemen and others for the grant of such lands are examined on merits.

भूतपूर्व सेनाध्यक्ष की पत्रकारों के

साथ बातचीत

551. श्री शशि भूषण :

श्री नन्द कुमार सोमानी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भूतपूर्व सेनाध्यक्ष जनरल पी० पी० कुमारमंगलम द्वारा

दिये गये वक्तव्य की ओर दिया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने सेना को विशेष संदेश दिया था कि उन्हें संकीर्णता त्याग देनी चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका वक्तव्य इन्फेन्ट्री रेजिमेंट के सम्बन्ध में है जो ब्रिटेन में जाति, प्रान्त और धर्म के आधार पर बनाई गई थी और जो अब भी प्रचलित है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) उसमें सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). सरकार की नीति 13 नवम्बर 1968 को दिए गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 85 के उत्तर में पहले ही सदन में स्पष्ट तौर पर बता दी गई है ।

प्रधान मंत्री की अफ़ग़ानिस्तान की यात्रा

552. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री हेम बरमा :

श्री सरजू पांडेय :

श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा :

श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :

श्री राम चन्द्र वीरप्पा :

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री अदिचन :

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

(क) क्या जून, 1969 में प्रधान मंत्री अफ़ग़ानिस्तान गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अफ़ग़ानिस्तान के नेताओं के साथ किन विषयों पर बातचीत हुई थी ; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) ये बातें गोपनीय थीं । अफ़ग़ानिस्तान के साथ अपने मित्रतापूर्ण संबंधों को ध्यान में रखते हुए द्विपक्षीय संबंधों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय घटनाओं पर विस्तार से बातचीत हुई । हम आशा करते हैं कि इस बातचीत से हमारे दोनो देशों में मित्रता और समझ-बूझ और बढ़ेगी ।

Export of Sewing Machine Components to Japan

553. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan is to import sewing machine components from India ;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange will be earned ;

(c) whether any other countries also import such components from India ; and

(d) if so, the names of those countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Japan has only recently shown interest in importing components of sewing machines from India. During the months of April & May, 1969 components worth Rs. 58.950/- have been exported to that country.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-/1310/69]

Export of Frog Legs

554. SHRI S. A. AGADI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of frog legs processed during June and August, 1969 is banned ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the quantity of frog legs (processed) exported from each Port with the names of countries thereof and the foreign exchange earned during each year from 1966-67 to 1968-69 ; and

(d) whether the Marine Products Export Promotion Council is directly exporting or through the State Trading Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Export of frog legs processed during the period 15th June to 15th August which is normally the breeding season for frogs, is banned with a view to facilitate breeding of frogs and prevent depletion of our resources.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1311/69]

(d) Exports are made by private firms and not through the agency of either the Marine Products Export Promotion Council, Cochin or the State Trading Corporation.

I.A.F. Pilot placed at the disposal of I. A. C.

555. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to place IAF pilots at the disposal of the Indian Airlines Corporation to keep the services going during the strikes, etc. by the Corporation's employees ;

(b) if so, whether its impact on the functioning of the I.A.F. has been taken into account ; and

(c) the details of these proposals if already formulated and how the employees of the Indian Airlines are likely to react to such a proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Indo-Nigerian collaboration in setting up Safety-razor blade Factory in Nigeria

555. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Calcutta firm is to set up a safety-razor blade factory in Lagos in collaboration with a Nigerian firm in the near future ;

(b) if so, when it will be established ;

(c) whether a cycle assembly unit being established in Nigeria with machinery and technical assistance from India will start functioning by the end of this year ; and

(d) if so, the name of the firm ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The project is likely to start production late this year.

(c) and (d). No proposal for the establishment of a Cycle Assembly unit in Nigeria with Indian collaboration has been received in this Ministry so far.

Export of Silk Fabrics

557. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by exporting Indian silk fabrics during the last 3 years, year-wise ; and

(b) the names of countries which import Indian silk ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1312/69]

Indias, Balance of Trade

558. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had a significant adverse balance of trade with some countries in 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the names of such countries ; and

(c) the steps, if any, which are being taken to remedy this position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The countries and the export of deficit are indicated below :

*Trade deficit in Rs. Crores
1968-69*

U. S. A.	340.8
West Germany	93.2
Canada	69.0
USSR	37.2
Italy	31.4
Thailand	27.7
Congo	20.8
UAR	19.6
France	16.3

(c) For bridging the gap between imports and exports, the policy of import substitution is being pursued in a determined manner and the imports of a large number of items, the production of which has started in the country have been restricted or banned. The following are the other steps which are being taken for this purpose :—

- (1) Cash assistance at specific rates is being given for the exports of certain non-traditional items.
- (2) Exporters are allowed to replenish the import content at pre-determined rates of their exports from preferred sources of supply.
- (3) Certain scarce indigenous raw materials are being supplied at international prices for production for exports.
- (4) Drawback/refund facilities are provided at the time of export in regard to the incidence of fiscal levies on the imports of the export products.
- (5) Facilities for export finance have been increased.
- (6) The facilities for import replenishment have been liberalised for particularly good export performance.

(7) Promotional efforts in the form of overseas publicity, delegations and study teams and participation in trade fairs and exhibitions.

(8) Negotiation of trade agreements/arrangements to develop trade with other countries.

(9) Efforts for the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to our exports to developed countries.

(10) Drawback of import duty on imported ingredients and rebate of excise duty on indigenous raw materials and components used in the manufacture of goods exported are allowed.

Talks on indio-Guyana Trade

559. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Guyana Trade talks were held in May, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There were no formal trade talks held on the occasion of the visit of the Indian Economic and Trade Delegation Guyana late in May, 1969. It was a fact finding mission which established preliminary contacts.

Summer Festival at Mandi

560. SHRI M. L. SONDHU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several cadets raided the dais during the Summer festival at Mandi on the 1st June, 1969 and occupied the chairs of the artists after pushing them away ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the cadets man-handled the women ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) There was a disturbance during the Mushaira programme arranged in connection with the Summer Festival at Dharamsala on the night of 1st June 1969. As a result of this disturbance, some NCC cadets who had been permitted by the Camp Commandant to attend the Mushaira under the escort of an officer and an NCO were arrested. Those who were found innocent were discharged and others released after admonition. According to investigation conducted by a senior Army officer, the NCC cadets had neither raided the dais nor occupied the chairs intended for artists.

(b) The allegation has been investigated and found to be without foundation.

(c) Does not arise. However, further camps scheduled to be held at Dharamsala and in the vicinity of civil habitation areas in Himachal Pradesh were cancelled.

Soviet Prime Minister in Rawalpindi

561. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen reports that after his visit to Afghanistan, Mr. Kosygin is visiting Rawalpindi where he is expected to revive the Tashkent spirit between India and Pakistan ;

(b) whether any talks on the subject took place when the Soviet Premier visited India at the time of demise of late Indian President ;

(c) if so, the nature of talks held and whether Government agreed to a particular course ; and

(d) if so, what course of action was agreed upon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Premier Kosygin did visit Rawalpindi after his visit to Afghanistan. During the banquet speech in Islamabad, Premier Kosygin stated : "We sincerely wish that Pakistan and India successfully advance on the road they took at the time of Tashkent meeting."

(b) to (d) Premier Kosygin was told about India's desire to normalise relations with Pakistan by implementing fully the Tashkent Declaration. The talks were of a general nature.

Sainik Schools

562. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA ;
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact while, in all States Sainik Schools have been established, the States of Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have been discriminated on this score ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to avoid this discrimination ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the intake of Sainik School situated at Ghorakhal in Uttar Pradesh is only 277, while that in Kunjpura in Haryana is 525 ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The States of Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territories (including Himachal Pradesh) have no Sainik Schools. Sainik Schools are opened at the request of the State Governments who provide funds for the buildings and initial school equipment. As regards Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir the position is that these States are allowed to nominate 50 boys each every year for admission to other Sainik Schools. Boys from Union Territories are also allowed to take up All India Entrance Examination and are provided seats in the nearby Sainik Schools, if successful.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the Sainik School, Ghorakhal (Nainital), U.P., the present low intake of 277 is due to inadequate accommodation. The State Government have taken up construction of additional lecture rooms and dormitory buildings. The number of boys in the school will improve on completion of the additional accommodation.

Functioning of ICC in Saigon

563. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fact-finding mission has

been sent to Saigon to review the functioning of the International Control Commission ; and

(b) whether the functioning of the International Commission have been assessed in the eventuality of a settlement of the Vietnam problem ?

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

(b) It will depend on the nature and terms of the settlement.

Plan Outlay for Madhya Pradesh

564. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether decisions have since been taken on the size and shape of the Fourth Five Year Plan for Madhya Pradesh :

(b) if so, the plan outlay for the State sanctioned by Government and how far it falls short of the State Government's demands ;

(c) the extent of the cut made in respect of the different major programmes under the Plan and which schemes are likely to suffer on account of this cut ; and

(d) the rate of growth which was envisaged under the draft Plan submitted by the State Government and how far it would be possible to achieve it under the Plan as approved by the Central Government ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Against the State's proposal for an outlay of Rs. 552.8 crores Planning Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs. 355.96 crores on the basis of available resources. The sectoral distribution of the recommended outlays is indicated on page 67-68 of the "Fourth Five Year Plan—Draft" placed before the Parliament in April, 1969.

(d) The State's Draft Plan did not mention any specific rate of growth of the State's economy as a whole during the five year period, 1969—74.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

565. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 225-million tonne offer of iron ore exports to Japan has been apportioned between Balladilla, Barajamda and Daitani ores ; and

(b) if so, what is the offer of exports from Barajamda and Daitani ores ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has offered to supply to the Japanese Steel Mills about 218 million tons of iron ore, comprising of 125.80 million tons from Balladilla/Kiriburu Mines ; 66.70 millions tons from Barajamda Sector and about 25.20 million tons from Daiteri Mines over a period of 15 years via the ports of Vishakapatnam, Haldia and Paradeep.

Defects in Tarapur Uranium Wells

566. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious defects have been reported in the Tarapur uranium wells ;

(b) whether the Indian Engineers have expressed concern about the possible dangers inherent in the defects ;

(c) whether the Chairman of the Atomic Commission have submitted a report to the Prime Minister ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report on the Table ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the hair-line cracks which were noticed last year in certain metal parts of the Reactor Vessels of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station during the final check-out of the plant. Necessary repairs were carried out at the cost of the supplier. No new defects of this type have been noticed since then.

(c) No special report was necessary as the Prime Minister has been kept informed of all important developments concerning the Department.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Secretary's Miss on to Hanoi and Saigon

567. SHRI NATH-PAI :
 SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
 SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH
 CHAUHAN :
 ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
 SHRI RABI RAY :
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
 SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :
 SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Secretary undertook a mission to Hanoi and Saigon ;

(b) whether the said mission was abandoned because of a request from Hanoi ; and

(c) the reasons given by Hanoi for postponing the proposed visit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Foreign Secretary had been invited by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to visit Hanoi in middle July. He was also planning to visit Saigon. However, D.R.V.N. authorities desired a temporary postponement of the visit, as it was understood that some of the dignitaries whom he was scheduled to meet were not available at that time.

Such visits are by mutual convenience and the Foreign Secretary did not therefore visit Hanoi or Saigon on this occasion.

P. M.'s Tours Abroad during May-July, 1969

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

(a) the number of days she has been

abroad during the last Parliamentary recess (May-July, 1969) ;

(b) the names of foreign countries visited by her in that period ; and

(c) the reasons why it was thought fit for the head of the Government to be away from the country when extremely serious political problems had cropped up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) 15 days.

(b) Afghanistan, Japan and Indonesia.

(c) Programmes of the formal visits by Heads of Governments to other countries at the latter's invitation, which are fixed much in advance, are not normally changed unless there are overriding considerations justifying such changes. However, the Prime Minister keeps herself fully and closely in touch with developments at home even when she is abroad.

Naval Training Institute at Chilka Lake

569. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work for locating the Naval Training Institute at Chilka lake in Orissa has been undertaken ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) This will depend on the scope of the work to be decided, which is at present under examination.

West Asia Issue

570. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
 SHRI M. S. OBEROI :
 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made by India to solve the West Asia issue ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). India continues to support the Security

Council Resolution of November 22, 1967 and efforts and proposals aimed at implementing it through diplomatic channels and at high level meetings.

The representatives of the Four Powers who began talks in New York in April 1969 have gone into recess. Bilateral discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union are however still in progress.

Efforts by India to Resolve the Sino Soviet Conflict

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

(a) whether any efforts have been made by India to help solving the Sino-Soviet conflict ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of textiles to U.K.

572. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.K. has abolished or contemplate abolition of quota system for Textile imports from the Commonwealth countries and is imposing or have imposed 15 per cent or any amount of tariff ; and

(b) if so, how these would affect India's trade with U.K. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The U.K. Textile Council has recommended a duty of 15% on imports of textiles from Commonwealth Preference Areas and the abolition of Quota System. According to an announcement made by the U.K. Government on 22nd July, 1969 it has been decided that, from 1st January, 1972, a tariff on imports from Commonwealth Preference Areas on the lines proposed by the U.K. Textile Council would be introduced and that, from that

date, the existing general quota system would be terminated.

(b) An assessment of the implications of the decision of the British Government is being made

Indo-Japan Trade

573. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the details of negotiations held during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Japan in regard to trade and other matters for industrial development of India and the agreements concluded ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : The Prime Minister's visit to Japan during June 1969 was not for negotiating any specific trade or industrial arrangement. However, during her stay in that country, the Prime Minister had an opportunity to exchange views with the Prime Minister of Japan on a wide range of subjects of interest to both countries, including specially the growing scope for economic co-operation between the two countries. The broad outline of the subjects discussed by the two Prime Ministers, and the conclusions reached, are contained in the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit. A copy of the Communique is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. see No. LT—1313/69]

Electronic Factory to Ghaziabad

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

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to establish defence production units in Central parts of the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Central parts of India are less vulnerable to enemy attack ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for locating the proposed Electronic Factory at Ghaziabad which is most vulnerable because of its nearness to the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) There is no policy that defence production units should be located only in the central parts of the country.

(b) It will not be in public interest to give this information.

(c) No final decision has been taken regarding the location of the proposed third electronics factory. The expert advice, however, is that the location of a factory near the Capital should not be ruled out on grounds of vulnerability.

Fire Testing Range at Bordha (M. P.)

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

(a) the progress so far made for locating Fire Testing Range at Bordha near Itarsi ;

(b) when it will start functioning ; and

(c) whether the tenants of the area have been paid full compensation and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : The name of the establishment is Central Proof Establishment, Itarsi and not Fire Testing Range at Bordha. The construction of various range facilities is progressing satisfactorily. Contract for phase I Civil works amounting to over Rs. 88 lakhs have already been concluded by the Chief Engineer, Central Zone, Nagpur on 16.5.69 and the work has commenced on 9.6.1969. There has also been considerable progress in the establishment of various Technical facilities in the Proof Range.

(b) Depending on the further progress of the work, the Range should start functioning by December, 1969.

(c) Rs. 40 lakhs worth compensation has already been paid to the tenants of private land. Action is in hand in regard to the payment of the balance as legally due.

Licences for import of dry fruits

577. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that genuine applicants have been ignored and others have been granted licences for the import of dry fruits ;

(b) whether Government received any complaints in this regard during the last two years ;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ;

(d) the names of firms to whom licences were granted for the import of dry fruits during the last two years ; and

(e) the general terms and conditions of these licences ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Names of firms to whom licences for import of dry fruits are granted, are available in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(e) In the case of imports of dry fruits from Afghanistan, the main condition subject to which the Customs Clearance Permits are issued, is that the licensee will counter-balance these imports by export of specified Indian goods of equivalent value, of which not less than 15% will be non-traditional items, to Afghanistan within a specified period. No specific condition is imposed on licences for import of dry fruits from Iran.

रेफ्रिजरेटर्स का निर्यात

578. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री बश नारायण सिंह :

क्या वदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 और 1968-69 के वित्तीय वर्ष में भारत द्वारा कितने रेफ्रिजरेटर्स का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) 1969-70 के वित्तीय वर्ष में निर्यात का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के वर्षों के दौरान निर्यातित विद्युत तथा गैर-विद्युत रेफ्रिजरेटरों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 104 तथा 167 है।

(ख) 1969-70 में रेफ्रिजरेटरों के निर्यात के लिये 10 लाख रु० का निर्यात लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यात

579. श्री राम सिंह अयरबाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969-70 के वित्तीय वर्ष में अब तक राज्य व्यापार निगम को भारतीय माल के निर्यात के लिये जो क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए, उनका मूल्य रुपयों में कितना है ;

(ख) उसमें इंजीनियरिंग माल के कुल कितनी कीमत के क्रयादेश हैं; और

(ग) 1969-70 में माल डिब्बों के निर्यात के लिये कुल कितनी कीमत के क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए और कितने माल डिब्बों के निर्यात करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) 40.97 करोड़ रु०।

(ख) 12.36 करोड़ रु०।

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम को 638 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के माल डिब्बों के लिये क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस वर्ष में 120 डिब्बे निर्यात करने का विचार है।

Soviet Foreign Minister in Rawalpindi

580. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANAAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the discussions held during May, 1969 between the Foreign Minister of U.S.S.R. and the Pakistan authorities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government there to ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). As far as we know, the Foreign Minister of U.S.S.R. did not visit Pakistan during May, 1969.

Export of Iron Ore from Mysore

581. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of Iron-ore exported from Mysore State to different foreign countries during the last two years ; and

(b) the values thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the quantum of Iron Ore exported from Mysore State to different foreign countries during the last two years is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See. No LT-1314/69]

Production of Nissan Jeeps and Trucks

584. SHRI M. S. OBERAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nissan Jeeps and Nissan One Ton trucks are being produced in India with Japanese collaboration for military use in the altitude forward areas ;

(b) if so, their present production schedule and the details of the indigenous as well as imported components for these vehicles ;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently Japan has demanded higher prices for the imported components and pending agreement, stopped the supply of engines and other components ;

(d) whether there is any arrangement in the relevant collaboration agreement with

Japan for the production of engines and other components of these vehicles at present being imported from Japan and if not, why ; and

(e) how the matter has been resolved so that these much needed vehicles are made available to the Military as per their requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Nissan one ton trucks and Nissan 1.4 ton Patrol vehicles are being produced in India in collaboration with Messrs Nissan Motors of Japan.

(b) The production schedule for the year 1969-70 for Nissan 1-ton trucks is 200 vehicles per month and for Nissan Patrol 100 vehicles per month. The indigenous content achieved in the last batch of vehicles produced in June 1969 was 45.46% in the case of Nissan 1-ton vehicles and 33.32% in the case of Nissan Patrol vehicles.

(c) The current collaboration agreement with M/s. Nissan Motors of Japan is due to expire in February 1970 and M/s. Nissan Motors have quoted higher prices for imported components as a part of their proposal for extension of the collaboration agreement. The matter is under negotiation. It is not correct to say that the supply of engines and other components has in the meanwhile been stopped by M/s. Nissan Motors.

(d) The collaboration agreement provides for production in India of engines and other components of these vehicles.

(e) The New Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur has just commenced work in the part buildings that are ready. This factory will in due course meet the requirements of the Services of these vehicles.

Enquiry into Supply of Tents by a Delhi Firm

585. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8165 on the 30th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether enquiry into the irregularity in accepting the tents has since been completed ;

(b) if so, result thereof and Government's action thereon ;

(c) whether any responsibility for any irregularity or loss has been fixed and compensation sought; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The enquiry has revealed that no irregularity has been committed in the acceptance of tents under deviation from the Delhi Firm.

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

Handloom Industry

586 SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for the promotion of 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 AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The handloom schemes are continuing schemes which have been continued from Plan to Plan. These include *inter alia* disbursement of loans and grants to the State Governments of the Union Territories for being spent on handloom schemes. No new schemes are under consideration.

Detention of Indian Businessman at London Airport

587. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI C. JANARDHANA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 27th June, 1969, an Indian businessman who wanted to spend two days in England with his sister before proceeding to Canada was put in detention by British immigration authorities, threatened with deportation to Luxemburg and was told that he would not be allowed to fly to Canada ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such treatment was meted out to him because he was an Indian; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to such a discriminatory attitude of British officials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c): Shri Yudhishtira Bhalla, who had a single journey air ticket from Bombay to London and London to Vancouver arrived at Heathrow airport on 25th June 1969. He did not have any Entry Permit for U. K. nor a valid immigration certificate for Canada, but only an application form for consideration as an immigrant to Canada. He informed the British Immigration authorities that he wanted to visit his sister in U. K. and then to his brother in Canada.

U. K. Immigration authorities had some doubts about the statement of Shri Bhalla and felt that he would contrive to settle down in U. K. He was permitted to continue his journey on 27th June, 1969 after he had obtained a return ticket to India.

Our High Commission took up this case with the British Government at a high level. The British authorities assured our High Commission that no discrimination had been made in Shri Bhalla's case, and they had genuine doubts about Shri Bhalla's intentions as he did not have necessary permits or return ticket to India.

• किस्तान तथा द्यूनीसिया द्वारा जारी की गई संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति

589. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्यूनीसिया के विदेश मंत्री द्वारा पाकिस्तान की अपनी चार दिन की यात्रा के पश्चात् इस्लामाबाद में जारी की गई संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में काश्मीर तथा गंगा के पानी के बारे में निर्देश किया गया है;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार उक्त निर्देश को

देश के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप समझती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त विज्ञप्ति के सम्बन्ध में द्यूनीसिया सरकार को एक विरोध पत्र भेजने का है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). हाल ही में द्यूनीसिया के विदेश मंत्री जब भारत में आए थे, उस समय काश्मीर और फरक्का के बारे में भारत के विचार द्यूनीसियाई प्राधिकारियों को अच्छी तरह बता दिए गए थे।

Bogus Exports

590. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 744 on the 26th March, 1969 regarding bogus exports by the firms in Surat and Bombay and state :

(a) whether the C. B. I. have since investigated the case ; and

(b). if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The case is still under investigation.

Uranium Mines

591. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that uranium deposits in various parts of India have been discovered by the Atomic Energy Department ;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the varieties of uranium found there ; and

(c) the steps taken to extract uranium from those mines ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Uranium deposits mainly of Uraninite have been found in the Singhbhum Thrust Belt of Bihar where commercial mining is being undertaken at Jaduguda by the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, a public sector undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy. Other occurrences located in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, U. P. and Tamil Nadu are being investigated. Minor occurrences have been found in scattered localities in Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

Nuclear Fuel Complex in Hyderabad

592. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI RAMANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in setting up a nuclear fuel complex at Hyderabad ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Nuclear Fuel Complex being set up at Hyderabad comprises the following plants :—

- (1) Uranium Oxide Plant
- (2) Ceramic Fuel Fabrication Plant
- (3) Zirconium Plant.

The civil works on the production plant buildings are currently in progress. Substantial progress has been made in the procurement of equipment. The Uranium Oxide and Ceramic Fuel Fabrication Plants are programmed for commissioning by the end of 1970. The Zirconium Plant is scheduled for commissioning in stages from the end of 1970 to the middle of 1971.

Presence of Secretaries in Press Conference

594. SHRI S. N. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN :
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Press Conference was addressed by him in New Delhi on his return from Iran ;

(b) if so, whether this conference was attended by the Secretary of the Ministry and any other Secretary ; and

(c) if so, their names ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade & Supply who was a member of the Delegation that visited Iran, was present at the Press Conference.

Unloading of Goods imported by Nepal from China

595. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imposed some restrictions on the unloading of goods imported by Nepal from China at Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) whether the Government of Nepal have represented to Government in this regard ; and

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

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

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

Cost structure of Jute Industry

596. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to get the cost structure of the jute industry reviewed by the Tariff Commission; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference?

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

(b) The Tariff Commission has been requested to examine the price structure of the following varieties of jute goods ;

- (i) Carpet Backing Cloth
- (ii) Hessian Cloth
- (iii) Sacking (Particularly B. Twills) and
- (iv) Specialities such as cotton bagging, laminated jute goods.

and furnish its report containing its recommendations in regard to the actual costs of conversion of raw jute into the varieties of jute goods specified above.

Foreign Minister's visit to U. S. A.

597. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited U. S. A. and some European countries in July, 1969; and

(b) the specific subjects discussed with leaders of the countries visited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Foreign Minister visited U. S. A. from July 9 to 16. He did not visit any European country.

(b) The discussions between the Foreign Minister and the U. S. leaders covered bilateral and international issues. It is not in the public interest to disclose the nature of such discussions as they are by their very nature confidential.

Extradition Proceedings against Dr.
Dharma Teja

598. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be

(a) the total cost of extradition proceeding against Dharma Teja till date ;

(b) why it took as long as 8 months to launch proceedings in the U. S. A. after the issue of warrant ; and

(c) why it took again as long as six months to launch proceedings in Costa Rica after they had arrived there ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) An amount of Rs. 4,75,000 approximately has been spent so far.

(b) The warrants of arrest were issued on 27.10.1966 but could not be served on Dr. & Mrs. Teja as they had fled the country. On 18.2.1967, our Consulate General at New York learnt for the first time that the Tejas were in the U. S. A. and had applied to the United States Emigration Authorities for a change of status from that of tourist to permanent resident. Fresh warrants of arrest had to be obtained. These fresh warrants were sent immediately to New York and extradition proceedings against Dr. and Mrs. Teja were instituted before the U. S. Commissioner for the Southern District, New York, on 26.5.1967.

There was thus no delay in the institution of extradition proceedings.

(c) While the extradition proceedings were in progress in the U. S. A. the Tejas jumped bail and could not be traced. On 19.9.1967 information was received that they were in Costa Rica. A special delegation was sent to Costa Rica to meet the President of the Republic of Costa Rica with a view to seeking the cancellation of the Costa Rican travel documents issued to the Tejas and for the service of warrants to arrest. The Tejas went into hiding again and while in hiding submitted a petition to the Supreme Court of Costa Rica for political asylum. This was strongly resisted by the Government of India. On 1.11.1967, the Tejas surrendered to the Costa Rican authorities and pending a decision on their application for political asylum were placed under police surveillance by the Costa Rican authorities. On 15.1.1968, in a Presidential decree, the Costa Rican Government rejected the request of the Tejas for political asylum and ordered them to leave Costa Rica

ation the President of Costa Rica issued, on 23.1.1968, an amendment to earlier decree ordering that the Tejas should not leave Costa Rica until a decision was reached on the extradition proceedings which the Government of India was permitted to file. The Government of India preferred a formal request on 18.3.1968 to the Supreme Court for the extradition of Dr. and Mrs. Teja. On 29.3.1968, the Costa Rican Foreign Office forwarded this request to their Supreme Court for its advisory opinion.

It will thus be seen that there was no available delay on the part of the Government of India in instituting extradition proceedings against the Tejas in Costa Rica.

India's Exports

599. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of Indian products to foreign countries has increased during 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement showing major commodities, the exports of which have increased in January-April, 1969 compared to January-April, 1968, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No LT—1315/69*]

Re-Export of Indian Goods

600. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been persistent reports to the effect that quite often goods are shipped by some Indian exporters to certain landlocked countries via ports like Amsterdam, Hamburg or Geneva and that they are re-exported to other countries from these ports ; and

*(b) if so, how it becomes possible for the exporters to route their goods through

those ports without any check from the Indian authorities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) . Land-locked countries have necessarily to use third country ports both for their imports and exports. There have been sporadic reports of possible re-exports to third countries from such ports. Whenever such cases come to the notice of the Government, they are looked into and the matter taken up with the concerned Governments where necessary.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO US Q. NO. 2080 RE. SONA SHOPS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : In the statement furnished in answer to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 2680 on the 12th March, 1969, the value of sales of the 'Sona' Shop in New York during the year 1967-68 may be read as Rs. 24.82 lakhs instead of Rs. 23.82 lakhs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

12.00 hrs.

Reported statement by Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad, Chief Minister of Kerala and Shri A. K. Gopalan, M. P.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported statement made by Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad, Chief Minister of Kerala and Shri A. K. Gopalan, M. P. that the Communist Party (Marxist) would seek to destroy the Constitution from within and that their Governments in Kerala and West Bengal were to foment discontent among the masses.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Do you allow a point of order on a Calling Attention Notice ? *(interruptions)*

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Please hear me first. I have Some objection *..(interruption)*

श्री कुंवर लाल गुप्त : जब आपने एडमिट कर लिया तब फिर इनके बोलने का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He had written to me that he wants to raise the point,

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I do not know why these people are shouting like this. Please hear me.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Sir, this Calling Attention has been admitted by you. So, it is challenging your right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is only in regard to a question. So far as this Calling Attention is concerned, three hon. Members have written to me already that they want to raise points of orders and I thought that the point which they want to raise is a valid one. So, I have permitted them *..(interruptions)*

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Why don't they hear me first.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittor) : A point of order can arise only after the Minister has read out the statement. How can there be a point of order now ? It is a simple statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Three hon. Members have written to me about this particular Calling Attention Notice.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : They can write to you but you should not allow them to raise it here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a very valid point. Further, it is for the Chair to decide it. Shri Ramamurti, Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri S. M. Banerjee have written to me. I am listening to Shri Ramamurti now.

SHRI RANGA : Of course, the Chair has the discretion to do it. But it will create a precedent. It has never happened before.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been permitted in the past on Calling Attention Notices.

SHRI RANGA : The ruling which you are giving and the procedure which you are following will create a bad precedent *(interruptions)*

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : There is no question of creating any precedent. I have myself raised a point of order before the answer was given on a previous occasion *..(interruptions)*

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I want to make it quite clear that I have no objection to this question being discussed in this House. But when a member of this House is involved, it is but fair that what he has said must be before the House. We cannot go by the garbled version that has appeared in the newspapers *..(interruptions)*. Here is Shri A. K. Gopalan who is a Member of this House. If the conduct of a Member is bad, it is necessary and proper that the entire House should discuss his conduct. I have no objection with regard to that. I do not want to take shelter under any parliamentary privileges or anything of that nature. If the conduct of a member is bad, it must be discussed and if it demands reprimanding then the House can reprimand him. All that I say is that Shri A.K. Gopalan being a Member of this House, he must be first asked to produce the full text of his statement. Let that statement be circulated to every hon. Member of this House.

If after that any Member in this House wants to take objection that he has transgressed the Constitutional provisions in this country, let them agitate; I have no objection. Therefore, justice demands, fairplay demands and the dignity of the House demands, particularly when a Member's conduct is being questioned, that he should be asked to place on the Table of the House the full text of that statement and on that basis let a discussion take place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has Shri Banerjee anything to add to it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I draw your attention to rule 197.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The plea has been made that when we debate the statement made by an hon. Member of this House on the basis of some reports that have appeared in the press, when he is present here and is prepared to submit..... (Interruption)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I do not know whether he is prepared.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will ask him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Barrampur) : Then why did you admit this calling-attention notice ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी निवेदन सुनिये। आपको याद होगा मैंने आपको एक पत्र लिखा था, रूल 377 के अन्तर्गत कि यह सदन के एक सदस्य का मामला है, इसको मैं सदन में उठाना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप उसके लिए इजाजत देते तो श्री गोपालन को भी सूचना दी जा सकती थी और वे भी तैयार होकर आ सकते थे। लेकिन आपने मेरी नोटिस को स्वीकार नहीं किया, आपने काल अटेंशन नोटिस स्वीकार कर ली। इसलिए अब जो भी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उसके लिए आप जिम्मेदार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Professor Madhok knows it because he met me on the same question that after I received Shri Vajpayee's letter I told Professor Madhok that I was admitting it but I would give notice to Shri Gopalan about this. After questions are put he should be given an opportunity; or, before questions are answered he is allowed to place before the House, as a Member of the House, what exactly he has said. I have intimated to Shri Gopalan about Shri Vajpayee's letter. Professor Madhok agreed with me about that.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South-Delhi) : I will explain the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is whether it would be proper when an hon. Member of this House is involved and does not want to take shelter but says that the full text of his statement be placed before the House..... (Interruption)

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Why did he not do it before today ? Why did he not correct it ? He could have written to the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not think we should look at it from any other angle than from what procedure we should follow. Shri Ramamurti has made an appeal. If the hon. Member is prepared to give the full text of his speech..... (Interruption)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : It is a written out statement.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : Sir, on what basis are calling-attention notices admitted ? They are admitted on the basis of what appears in the newspapers. It has never been said earlier that a full copy of the statement or the press report should be called for.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But the hon. Member is present here..... (Interruption). Shri Kunte.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) इन्होंने लिख कर दिया है, और किसी को बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है। मा० बनर्जी बोल रहे हैं तो उसके वाद में बोलूंगा। यह क्या तरीका है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी स्थिति यह है कि एक पौइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर उठाया। गोजीशन यह होनी चाहिये, राज्य सभा में भी मंजूर हुआ वहाँ इस का जवाब दिया गया, अगर होम मिनिस्टर को कोई श्रुवहा है तो उन का फ़र्ज था कि गोपालन साहब को कानटेक्ट करके मालूम करते कि तथ्य क्या है। गोपालन साहब होम मिनिस्टर को लिखते कि जो स्टेटमेंट मेरा है वह गलत है। यहाँ सदन का यह काम नहीं है। इसी तरह का एक मवाल मैंने उठाया था जिसे माननीय संजीव रेड्डी ने मन्जूर किया था और उस पर जवाब दिया था। अगर होम मिनिस्टर साहब को कोई संशय होता या है तो वह पूछ सकते हैं। अगर इनको कुछ कहना हो तो होम मिनिस्टर को कह सकते हैं। यहाँ पर कुछ कहना या कहलाना ठीक नहीं होगा, और

खास तौर से जब आप ने एडमिट कर लिया तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। जवाब देने दीजिये।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : May I suggest a simple procedure? The Calling Attention Notice has been admitted. I take it that the Minister is aware of what the correct facts are and, therefore, he is making a statement accordingly. If thereafter there is any inaccuracy between what the Minister has said and what Mr. Gopalan has said, Mr. Gopalan can be given an opportunity to make a personal explanation *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : These people made an hon. Minister to go on a second honeymoon and then they apologised later. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PILOO MODY : He was responsible to send the Minister on a second honeymoon. I do not accept such a wild allegation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Piloo Mody, I have not called you; without being called, you get up and speak.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I suggest a very simple procedure. Why don't you listen to me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Kunte. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have a right to speak on the point of order raised by Mr. Ramamurti.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I permit you, you get up, not now.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All right; I will wait for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whether further discussion is necessary or not will be determined by the Chair. Just now, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta suggested that it was for the Home Minister to ascertain the facts. If he has made an attempt to get an original speech.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Otherwise, he can ask for time and he can get the full text. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : This statement cannot be made. Kindly hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless I dispose of the point of order raised by Mr. Ramamurti, I am not going to call you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is very unfair. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : On a point of order, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not at this stage. Please resume your seat. I wanted to get some assistance and, therefore, called Mr. Kunte. This is on a point of procedure. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) : There was a discussion in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will be discussed here.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I have got the reports of speeches. I have got cyclo-styled copies—the published copy and the other copies of the statement...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is why I admitted the point of order.

I called Mr. Kunte to have his assistance on a specific point of procedure, I permitted Mr. Ramamurti to raise it because the name of an hon. Member of this House is involved. We do not have the definite, ascertained speech before us. There are only two ways. I must give him a hearing...*(Interruptions)*

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : तो श्री कुन्टे को क्यों आप बुला रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर के लिये हम ने लिख कर दिया। यद्यपि लिखने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Limaye cannot dictate to me. I will not listen in the midst. I am trying to dispose of a very valid point raised by Mr. Ramamurti.

Till I dispose that of, I will not listen.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी एक बात सुनिये । अगर अभी नहीं तो बाद में सुनेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Fresh ; not on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The limited question that has arisen is this. When I admitted the call-attention, I gave intimation to Mr. Gopalan immediately. The question is whether he should be permitted to give the authentic copy of his speech to the House and the Home Minister before we take up this issue. That is the only limited question.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : The point raised by Mr. Ramamurti is positively valid for different reasons. The unfortunate practice in this House has been that call-attention notice and other notices are admitted on the basis of newspaper reports without going into the correctness or otherwise of the statements. A motion like this having been admitted, the House has now landed itself into difficulties. This has not happened only in the case of Mr. Gopalan. It happened in the case of other members also. I was also personally concerned with one. Before admitting call-attention notices, the office ought to be very careful. If newspaper reports are to be the basis on which call-attention notices are admitted, then the situation in which we have landed ourselves today will arise. The moment you got the intimation from Mr. Ramamurti, I would submit, you should have called the hon. Member and told him that this is the position that has arisen and, therefore, though the call-attention has been admitted, it would not be put in the agenda. The office should be more careful, so that the House does not land itself into such a trouble.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : If you would kindly see the calling-attention-notice as admitted by you, most of the confusion that is being created will be cleared. The calling-attention-notice that you have been pleased to admit reads as follows :

"...to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported statement..."

So, it is not an authentic statement but the reported statement, that is, as reported in the newspapers. The attention of Government is being called to the reported statement. So far as Government are concerned, Government have not seen any denial of that statement so far.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I have denied it. The hon. Minister may not have seen it. But I have denied it at a press conference. I have got the paper-cuttings here with me. On the 11th there was a press conference where I had denied it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Since you have admitted the notice, we have come forward with whatever information we have. This is the situation as I understand it. Therefore, you have to take a decision on the point of order raised by Shri P. Ramamurti on this basis, whether it is a reported statement or not and whether it has been denied by the Member or not. After considering these matters only you can give a ruling on this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When Shri P. Ramamurti approached me, I ascertained this. He has published a contradiction. Whether certain papers have published it or not, I have seen the contradiction, and he has published the contradiction.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : The hon. Minister was sleeping.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has published a contradiction which I have seen.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Why did you admit the calling-attention notice ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have said, the reported statement is the basis of the calling-attention-notice. The hon. Minister has rightly pointed that out. When it was pointed out to the Member concerned, he being a Member of the House, he said that it was a published thing. In such a situation.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is a matter for you to decide. I have nothing

to say on that. Since you have admitted the calling-attention-notice, as to whether you want a statement by Government on the reported statement or not, it is for you to decide, and I have nothing to say on that.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I want to know how this Government is functioning. Here is a Home Minister, and here is the Home Ministry which does not know that a full text of the speech has been published in *Deshabhimani* on the very next day. The Home Minister knows that our statements are not published in full always. They know that we have got an official organ and that paper carried the full text of the statement the very next day. How does this Government and the Home Ministry function when they cannot go into the full text of the statement ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : A number of calling-attention-notice have been admitted and also answered here on a number of occasions on the basis of reported statements. They are tabled and admitted on the basis of reported statements always. So, what is the new situation that you are allowing to be created now ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : It is a question which has far-reaching consequences. It involves the fundamental rights of an hon. Member. He has a right to defend himself. How can you presume that the accusations are correct ? Here is a question which is pregnant with fundamental consequences which relates to the fundamental rights of a Member. If you concede that a Member has some fundamental rights as a Member of this Parliament, then if some allegations appear against him in the press, he has a right to controvert those allegations. How can you condemn a man without hearing him ? He has a right to be heard. Here is the Member and he has got to be heard. You cannot presume on the basis of newspaper reports that the allegations are correct. It is an unfortunate thing that you have admitted the calling-attention-notice. You have to avoid this kind of situation. What I feel is this. In a case like this, now that you have admitted the calling-attention-notice, the Member concerned, namely Shri A.K. Gopalan should

have the right of personal explanation, You may hear him before or after. It is up to you to decide the stage at which you are going to give to him that right of personal explanation.

The matter has come up before you. We presume that the matter may be true or may be wrong. Government may accept the version of the hon. Member Shri A. K. Gopalan himself. You may now allow the hon. Member to put the question to Government and immediately after that, you may allow Shri A. K. Gopalan to give his personal explanation. Shri A. K. Gopalan must be heard. I feel that the case cannot be allowed to go by default. That is my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two ways. One is that the Home Minister may get the authentic copy, and then we can have a debate or discussion on it. Or Shri A. K. Gopalan can give his personal explanation. The honour of a Member is involved, and he is present here. In such a situation to put a question and expect an answer without first giving an opportunity to the Member to say what he wants is not fair. May I suggest to the House that let the Home Minister get the authentic copy of the statement, and we shall hold this over and we take it up tomorrow ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : It is entirely for the Chair to decide. You in your wisdom were wise to admit the calling-attention-notice on the basis of press reports. We on our side have always been pressing that it will be a good practice if calling-attention-notice are not admitted on the basis of press reports. That has consistently been the attitude of Government. Unless the facts are ascertained, the calling-attention-notice should be avoided, and if that is done, that will be a good thing. But because you have admitted the calling-attention-notice on the basis of press reports, we are prepared to answer it, in accordance with the notice that you have been pleased to admit. It is for you, Sir, to decide either way. So far as we are concerned, we accept your decision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The limited question is whether Shri A. K. Gopalan

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

should be given the opportunity first or later.

AN HON. MEMBER : He may explain first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am giving my ruling on it. This question has arisen because of the calling-attention-notice on the reported statement. The hon. Member is here. So, I would suggest that his statement may be circulated and then this notice may be taken up. Or, he may lay it on the Table of the House, and I shall permit him to do so. He may lay it on the Table of the House, and we shall hold this over for tomorrow.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Since you have referred to me, I may say that when we had talks, Shri A. K. Gopalan was there. Shri A. K. Gopalan said that he wanted to make a statement or he wanted to make a speech. He has a right to do it. But now that you have admitted this calling-attention-notice, what I would suggest is this. Similar cases have arisen in the past also. Your predecessor also had admitted similar notices in the past when similar points of order were raised. And he had said that once he had admitted the notice, the House would have to take it up, and after that, the Member concerned would have the right ; we admit that right, and he has a right to give his personal explanation. But when a thing has come upon the agenda, to hold it over would not be fair to the House or to those who have tabled it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bal Raj Madhok will admit that even now we are following only the past practice. Leave aside the partisan statement here. When a Member is involved and he is prepared to clear everything and he has an opportunity to put questions, should he not be given an opportunity to place the facts before the House ? Should we have to go on the basis of imagined reports or half-truth reports ?

Now, let Shri A. K. Gopalan place it on the Table of the House, the original speech which he had made.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I place it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1329/69.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I am going to the next item.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am not questioning your ruling. But I want to know from you for future guidance one thing. So far we have been giving notices calling attention on certain matters based on press reports. Hereafter if you want certified copies of such statements from the persons concerned before we table call attention notices, is it possible to do it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Member is here.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : What about the call attention notice in so far as it relates to Shri L. M. S. Namboodiripad ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : No, just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On the calling-attention-notice, no more questions now. I am going over to the next item.

I have to inform the House that we have received a communication from Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy which I would like to read out...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वलरामपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है
काल अटेशन के बारे में। श्री गोपालन का
कहना यह है कि उन्होंने मलयालम में अपना
वक्तव्य दिया था। मुझे पता नहीं कि वह
टेबल पर मलयालम में रख रहे हैं या अंग्रेजी
में। अगर वह टेबल पर मलयालम में रख रहे
हैं तो आप उसका अपनी तरफ से मलयालम
से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करवा दें।

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : No, English translation of the statement.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (भोपाल) : श्री
गोपालन का स्टेटमेंट जो मलयालम का पेपर
'देशाभिमान' है, उस में छपा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The English translation should be verified and then circulated.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Kindly give me an opportunity to make a submission just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Tomorrow.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : In so far as your ruling relates to Shri A. K. Gopalan, who is a respectable member of the House, irrespective of the party to which he belongs, I accept it. But so far as Shri Namboodiripad is concerned, as his statement touches on a sacred constitutional aspect, and as he owes allegiance to another country, discussion on it can proceed right now. I would like to ask questions on that. So far as Shri A. K. Gopalan is concerned, it is a separate matter for the time being.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given my ruling on the point.

SHRI RANGA : Does the paper which is laid on the Table contain the speeches of Shri Gopalan and Shri Namboodiripad ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : It is a joint statement.

SHRI RANGA : So far as Shri Namboodiripad's statement is concerned, we cannot be expected to accept it because he is not a member and it is not certified by himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only Shri Gopalan's statement.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : It is not a speech. It is a copy of a joint statement by me and Shri Namboodiripad at a press conference of the 7th July. This is a cyclostyled copy of that statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has already been published in Malayalam.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : There is no respect for the rules of procedure of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not be fair to doubt the veracity of an hon. Member's statement.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : You are creating new precedents. The call-attention motion is against Shri Namboodiripad-cum-Gopalan, not only against one. It was your decision to admit it. Now you are yourself going against it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling. It can be taken

up only tomorrow.....(Interruptions) On that issue the matter is closed.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaar) : It is not a question of Mr. Gopalan or any other Member of the House...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You seem to have some grave doubts. If I permit you, I shall have to permit several others. If the House wishes we can have a short duration discussion. I do not mind it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because some Members are not satisfied, I shall allow a discussion if somebody demands it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब मैंने चर्चा मांगी थी तब आप ने चर्चा नहीं दी और काल अटेशन ऐडमिट कर लिया, अब जब काल अटेशन आ गया है तब आप कहते हैं कि आप चर्चा देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

LETTER OF THANKS FROM DR. N. SANJIVA REDDY, EX-SPEAKER, LOK SABHA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have a communication from Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy addressed to the Lok Sabha Secretary :

"Thank you for sending me a copy of the motion adopted unanimously by the Lok Sabha appreciating the work done by me as Speaker. I am really grateful to the Leader of the House and the hon. Members belonging to all sections of the House. But for the hearty co-operation given by all of them it would not have been possible for me to discharge my duties as Speaker. I convey my grateful thanks to all the Members for their co-operation they have given me during my term of office as Speaker and for adopting the motion unanimously."

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा एक निवेदन तो सुन लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall listen to you.

12-37 hrs.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that under sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I nominate the following Members on the Panel of Chairmen :—

- (1) Shri Y. Gadilingana Goud
- (2) Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
- (3) Shri M. B. Rana
- (4) Shri S. R. Rane
- (5) Shri Prakash Vir Shasrri
- (6) Shri K. N. Tiwary.

12.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT ETC.

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Essential Commodities (Regulation of Production and Distribution for Purpose of Export) (First Amendment) Order, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 1395 (English version) and S. O. 1396 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India, dated the 3rd April, 1969, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1295/69.]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—
 - (i) The Export of Fish and Fish Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 1730 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1969.

(ii) The Export of Frog Legs (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 1732 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1969.

(iii) The Export of Ceramic Products (Inspection) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 2335 in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1969.

(iv) The Export Inspection Council Contributory Provident Fund Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 2413 in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1969.

(v) The Export Inspection Agency Contributory Provident Fund Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 2414 in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1969.

(vi) The Export of P. V. C. Leather Cloth (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1969, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 2459 in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1969. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1296/69]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fiftieth Report

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI (Gandhinagar) : I beg to present the Fiftieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri P. C. Sethi, to introduce the Bill.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : हल 64 में आप मोशन को वेब कर सकते हैं। हल 64 कहता है :

"The Speaker may, on request being made to him, order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the

memorandum regarding delegation of legislative power and the financial memorandum accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case, it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again."

जो परमिशन मांगी गई थी वह श्री मोरारजी देसाई द्वारा मांगी गई थी। अब इस बिल को वह पेश नहीं कर रहे हैं। अब दूसरे मंत्री इस बिल को पेश कर रहे हैं। स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंस जो भेजा गया है वह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नाम से भेजा गया है। जो कौरीजेंडा भेजा गया है वह भी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नाम से भेजा गया है। उन्हीं का नाम वहाँ लिखा हुआ है। जब सब चीजें बदल गई हैं तो यह जरूरी था कि आपकी परमिशन भी नए मंत्री महोदय मांगते। वह उन्होंने नहीं मांगी। पहले मंत्री ने मांगी थी लेकिन वह चले गये। इसलिए यह जरूरी था कि यह नई परमिशन मांगते और तब आप एग्जम्पशन देते।

दूसरी मेरी आपांत यह है कि यह मनी बिल है। इस में इनकम टैक्स वगैरह में राहत देने की बात कही गई है। कुछ ऐसे सीज को राहत दी गई है। अगर कुछ चीजें होगी तो उनको उसके अन्दर राहत मिलेगी, यह इसमें कहा गया है। इसके अलावा कुछ फीस वगैरह को कम-ज्यादा भी किया गया है। डिटेल्स वगैरह दे कर मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ कि यह मनी बिल है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I point out that we are on the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill? It is not the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill. You are mixing up the two things. Let the Minister introduce that Bill. I will give you opportunity.

*Already published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated the 20th May, 1969, under Rule 64 of the

12.42 hrs.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL'S (DUTIES, POWERS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to introduce a 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.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILLS*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surplus Act, 1964.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मेरा पहला एतराज यह है कि 64 के तहत वेव करने की जो चीजें थी उसकी परमिशन पहले मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने ली थी। अगर अब ये इसको वेव कराना चाहते हैं तो इनका फर्ज था कि ये स्पीकर के पास जाते और फिर स्पीकर वेव करता।

दूसरा मेरा एतराज यह है कि यह मनी बिल है। आप आर्टिकल 110 को देखें उसमें यह कहा गया है :

"For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax";

जहाँ तक टैक्सों का सवाल है क्लॉज 65 में एक राहत दी गई है। पहले पब्लिक कम्पनीश को कुछ राहत दी गई थी और अब सब को राहत दे दी है। पहले पब्लिक लिमिटेड

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

कम्पनीज को ही दी गई थी अब सब को दी है। इसको फाइनेंशल मैमोरेण्डम में भी माना गया है कि इसकी वजह से कुछ लोगों को राहत देनी पड़ेगी। इसका मतलब यह है कि कोई न कोई चेंज हुआ है। अगर यह मनी बिल है तो राष्ट्रपति की परमिशन ली जानी चाहिये थी। राष्ट्रपति की परमिशन अगर पहले ली गई है तो वह दूसरे मंत्री ने ली थी। इनको दुबारा लेनी चाहिये थी। एक बार आपको याद होगा कि अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज बिल जब वापिस लिया गया था तो उसके बाद चव्हाण साहब ने जब दुबारा बिल रखा था तो दुबारा उनको परमिशन लेनी पड़ी थी...

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : गवर्नमेंट तो एक है। मिनिस्टर बदल गया तो क्या हो गया ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कुछ अक्ल से काम लो। जो मैं कह रहा हूँ उसको सुनो। अगर मेरी बात गलत होती तो आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंस को दुबारा क्यों लिखा जाता और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नाम से क्यों लिखा जाता। यह कौरीजेंडा क्यों आया। इसका मतलब यह निकलता है कि आज नए मंत्री हैं तो नए मंत्री को दुबारा एप्लाई करना चाहिये। क्योंकि यह मनी बिल है और राष्ट्रपति की परमिशन नहीं है, इसलिए आज यह इस हाउस के सामने नहीं आ सकता है।

SHRISHO NARAIN : Sir, I rise to a point of order.

अक्ल का नमूना यह पेश कर रहे हैं या मैंने किया है।

यह साफ है कि

Money Bill means "concerned with money". That is the simple definition. Instead of saying that he was reading from the Constitution. Therefore, he should withdraw his remarks. पोया पढ़ रहे थे, इनको बड़ी अक्ल है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. It is not a valid ground that the

hon. Member Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has raised. Once permission was obtained. The only question is that a particular Minister who was to pilot the Bill is not here. That does not mean that all the things that were done before are invalid and everything should be done afresh. If you apply that yardstick then the Government cannot run. You must presume there is continuity in this. Therefore, I do not entertain your objection.

RE: NATIONALISATION OF BANKS ETC.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में आर्डिनंस तब निकाला गया था जब हम चालीस घंटे के बाद मिलने वाले थे, हमारी बैठक होने वाली थी। चूंकि सरकार ने समझा कि एक बहुत ज्यादा महत्व की यह चीज है और इसको तत्काल करना चाहिये, इसलिए आर्डिनंस के द्वारा इसको किया गया। कल हम लोग अपेक्षा करते थे कि प्रधान मंत्री सुप्रीम कोर्ट की स्टे के बाद किस वकत इसको लाया जाएगा, उसके बारे में कुछ निवेदन करेंगी। लेकिन उनके बयान को मैंने पढ़ा है। उस बयान में कहा गया कि हम स्थिति का अध्ययन करेंगे। इससे पता चलता है कि बैंकों का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया वह राजनीतिक बातों को ले कर किया गया। अगर प्रधान मंत्री यह साबित करना चाहती हैं कि वाकई में एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने की दृष्टि से आर्डिनंस निकाला गया था तो उनको तत्काल उस बिल को पेश करना चाहिये।

कानून मंत्री से मैंने बात की है; मैंने उन को आज चिट्ठी भी लिखी है। उसके बारे में मैं सरकार से सफाई चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल कब पेश किया जाएगा।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के स्टे का और कानून पास करने का हमारा जो अधिकार है, उसका उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का स्टे इसके बीच में नहीं आता है।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Sir, is it the "zero hour" ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Then how is it relevant, Sir ? It is not on the Order Paper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wanted to make a plea. With the permission of the Chair he can do it. I have given him the permission.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के स्टे का यह मललब नहीं है कि हम कानून पेश नहीं कर सकते हैं। कई बार स्पीकर साहब ने इस पर रुलिंग दिया है कि अगर कोई यह भी एतराज करे कि यह संविधान के खिलाफ है तो नियम 72 के तहत उस पर प्राथमिक बहस होती है लेकिन उसके बाद अंतिम फैसला तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ही होगा। प्रधान मंत्री जो चालीस घंटे भी रुकने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी, आज दो दिन हो गए हैं, अभी तक भी वह बिल लाने को तैयार नहीं हैं, इस का क्या मतलब होता है ? सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कोई रोक नहीं लगाई है। हम कानून पेश कर सकते हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि तत्काल बिल इंट्रोड्यूस वह करे। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो दुनिया कहेगी कि यह राजनीतिक चाल थी और इस कार्रवाई के पीछे कोई समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण नहीं था।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Yesterday when the Prime Minister made the statement I wanted to elicit information from her but I could not get an opportunity to do it. Nearly hundred Members of Parliament belonging to all parties excluding Swatantra and Jan Sangh have appealed to the Prime Minister (now Finance Minister) that a Bill should be brought forward to give effect to nationalisation of banks and that Bill should be given priority. My submission is that the Prime Minister should make a statement about it today. I know that the stay order of the Supreme Court has not changed the position of the Ordinance. The banks now vest with the State and not with capitalists like Tatas or Birlas. The Bill should be brought forward immediately. Admission of a writ will not stand

in the way of the progress of the Bill. For instance, when the Essential Services Maintenance Bill was being discussed in this House, we requested government not to discuss it because the case is pending in the Supreme Court. Then the government took the stand that it has nothing to do with the consideration of the Bill in the House. At that time Shri Masani was saying with all his eloquence that the Bill should be proceeded with. Therefore, when this Bill is brought forward he should support it also.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : May I point out...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since his party believes in parliamentary decorum I hope he will allow me to have my say. Sir, through you I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Prime Minister should make a statement that a Bill to give effect to nationalisation of Banks will be brought forward soon.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry that, completely against the order paper a debate on this question has been started. But now that you have permitted Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri S. M. Banerjee to give gratuitous advice to the government, let me state the correct position. Our position is that the Supreme Court is seized of the entire matter concerning the petitions before it. Those petitions have challenged not only the manner in which this Ordinance was promulgated against the spirit of the Constitution on Saturday evening when the House was going to meet on Monday morning, but those petitions challenge the nationalisation of banks itself. Therefore, the entire subject of nationalisation is *sub judice*... (Interruptions.)

SHRI NAMBIAR (Triuchirappayli) : This House is supreme and sovereign.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : It is true that this House is the master of its own procedure and if the House wants, it can show disrespect to the Rule of Law and for the Supreme Judiciary of the country. But this House has never done it. I ask my hon. friends to cite one example where, when the Supreme Court of this country was seized of the matter, this House has proceeded with.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : The Essential Supplies Maintenance Ordinance.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request Shri Fernandes not to interrupt.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : There is not a single occasion when this August House has departed from its high tradition by trying to legislate on a subject when the Supreme Court was seized of the same issue. Therefore, we counter this very bad advice which is sought to be given to the government. We hope that you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and the Government will respect the previous stand of this House that, when a matter is *sub judice*, we should wait for the decision of the Court and nothing should be done until the 11th or 12th August when the Supreme Court gives its judgement. Till then, it would be against the spirit of the Constitution and the Rule of Law for anything to be done by rushing and passing a Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to have some clarification from Shri Masani, who is a lawyer. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly also. Am I to understand that he is putting forward the plea on the floor of this House that once a decision is taken by the Supreme Court, the highest judicial authority in the country, covering one part of a certain matter, that completely paralyses this House and the authority of this Supreme Parliament to proceed with any measure it deems fit.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Sir, you are not giving justice to me. I have said that we cannot discuss a matter when it is *sub judice*.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : May I answer your question ? At present the matter is *sub judice*. Once the matter is decided by the Supreme Court, no question of propriety or impropriety arises for the House to legislate on this. But when the matter is *sub judice* and the Supreme Court has not yet decided about the matter, it is a proper regard of the Constitution and of the law that we do not legislate until then. As Shri Masani has said, it is expected that the Supreme Court will have decided by the 11th or the 12th August and there

after it would be proper for this House to deal with the subject. Therefore what we are urging is that a proper regard for the Constitution and for the rule of law would make it good practice to continue our existing practice, namely, that when the matter is *sub judice*, we do not legislate. It is not a question of technical competence of the House to legislate ; it is question of propriety to legislate..... (Interruption)

श्री मधु लिमये : जब मजदूरों के अधिकारों का हनन किया गया, तो क्या वह प्रोप्रायटी थी ?

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not debating a Constitutional point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Do not play politics with nationalisation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Government is already seized of the situation and would come forward with a Bill as soon as it is ready. That is what was stated yesterday in the other House.

श्री जार्ज क्रनेन्डोड : बिल किस तारीख तक आ जायेगा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आर्डिनंस के लिए तो सरकार चालीस घंटे भी नहीं रुक सकती। अब दो दिन बीत गये हैं, लेकिन बिल पेश नहीं किया गया है।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government's position has been made clear.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोग बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के हक में हैं, वे भी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे—और कल प्रधान मंत्री ने भी इस बात का दावा किया—कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के कारण अध्यादेश पूरी तरह से रद्द नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि उस का केवल एक भाग रद्द हुआ है।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : रद्द नहीं, स्टे हुआ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस को स्थगित किया गया है।

क्या कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को यह उर है कि अगर मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चालू रहेगा और सरकार कोई विधेयक नहीं लायेगी, तो जो चक्र चल पड़ा है, उस को उलटा घुमाया जायेगा ? इस तरह का कोई खतरा नहीं है, कोई आशंका नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : है। आप यह कांशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार बिल लाने में जल्दबाजी न करे। एक बार उसने आर्डिनंस लाने में जल्दबाजी की और अब वह बिल लाने में जल्दबाजी कर रही है। (व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज : बिल तत्काल लाया जाना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 11 अगस्त तक कोई आसमान नहीं टूट पड़ेगा।

13 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.)

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

RE. NATIONALISATION OF BANKS, ETC.—contd.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति, महोदय रेलवे बिल पर बहस चालू करने के पहले जो एक बजे मैंने सवाल उठाया था उस पर कोई निर्णय होना चाहिए। अभी रघुरमैया साहब आए हैं। मैं इस बात को क्यों रख रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैंने आज प्रधान मंत्री को सबेरे पत्र लिखा है जिस में मैंने तीन-चार बातें कही हैं कि यह बिल महत्वपूर्ण है बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण वाला, अगर यह जल्दी पेश नहीं होगा तो वह पास भी नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह बिल पेश करने के बाद मांग होगी कि उसको ज्वाइंट कमेटी के पास भेजा जाये तो क्या इस मांग को आप ठुकरा सकते हैं ? अगर दो-तीन दल मांग करेंगे तो ज्वाइंट

कमेटी के पास देना पड़ेगा। दस-पन्द्रह दिन ज्वाइंट कमेटी में जायेगा.....

श्री शिव नारायण : नहीं, यहीं बहस करके पास होगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप के कहने से तो नहीं होता है। सौ-पचास मेम्बर अगर मांग करेंगे तो आप क्या करेंगे ?

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर कल या आज ही यह बिल पेश नहीं होता है तो संयुक्त समिति के पास जायेगा। वहाँ से आयेगा फिर पास होगा। इसके लिए अब ज्यादा समय नहीं है। 29 अगस्त को यह सत्र समाप्त होने वाला है। इसलिए रघुरमैया साहब से मैं एक ही सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के स्टे से इस सदन के अधिकारों पर कोई अतिक्रमण हुआ है ?... (व्यवधान)... सदन का अधिकार महफूज है। दण्डेकर साहब और मसानी साहब से डिप्टी-स्पीकर साहब ने सवाल किया लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं दे सके। इसलिए इस सदन को पूरे अधिकार हैं बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल पास करने के। संयुक्त समिति के पास आशा है वह जायेगा इसलिए रघुरमैया साहब खुलासा करें कि आप इतनी बड़ी एमर्जेंसी मानते थे कि 40 घंटे भी रुक नहीं सके। आप ने सोचा कि आर्डिनंस निकालना चाहिए और अब 48 घंटे हो गए, आज तीसरा दिन है।... (व्यवधान)...

तो मैं एक ही वाक्य अपने पत्र में से पढ़ूंगा जो मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा है :

"All the Speakers have held that it is not their duty to decide the Constitutionality or otherwise of the measure. Its validity ultimately has to be decided in the appropriate court."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
What is he reading from ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने जो प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा है...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इस को टेबल पर रखा जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The letter* may be passed on to me. I will see to it.

I hope Mr. Limaye has made the point. The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is present in the House. Even yesterday members from almost all sides of the House expressed this view. I hope this will be conveyed to the Prime Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I am fully aware of the urgency and importance of the matter. I shall certainly convey all this to the Prime Minister.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज : कल तक यह बिल आना चाहिए। बिल तो तैयार है। हमें यह पता चला है इन्हीं में से एक बड़े व्यक्ति ने यह कहा है कि बिल तो बिल्कुल ही तैयार है और यह जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला पेश है उसी का बहाना करके इसको यह पेश नहीं कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope the hon. Member will agree with me that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs will not be in a position at this stage to tell the House whether the Bill is ready or not.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Bill is ready. बिल तो तैयार है।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : It is ready.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मंत्री महोदय बताएं कब तक ला रहे हैं ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Could not we have the Minister give us more regarding the Government's reaction to the suggestion. It is not for him to say merely that he will convey to the Cabinet. Is he a member of the Cabinet ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes ; he is.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : While I appreciate the urgency and importance of the subject, I hope the members will also appreciate my difficulty. The hon. members say something on this without notice to me and they want me to react. Am I to react personally or on behalf of Government. If I have to react on behalf of Government, then consultation is necessary.

श्री रवि राय : तो मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हाउस उठने के पहले आप आश्वासन दे सकते हैं, 6 बजे के पहले ? अभी चार घंटे सामने हैं। आप तब तक दे दीजिए 6 बजे तक।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will request Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Banerjee and all those who are standing to resume their seats. The Hon. Minister has heard.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : This should be done immediately. Otherwise the Syndicate will sabotage it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Including what you have said, the Hon. Minister has heard everything. He will convey all that is said in the House to the Prime Minister. I do not know whether he is in a position to say more. He has already said that it is not possible for him to say anything more. Let us leave it there and proceed with the other work in hand. Shri Sheo Narain.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I will not take more than a minute. This is very important.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it about the Bill ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is not about the bill. I only want to point out to the Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs through you that about 2,000 workers of the Ordnance Factory in Tiruchirapalli are on strike.....

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is in my constituency. In the Light Arms Factory in my constituency, about 2,000 workers are on strike.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Because eight workers have been retrenched. Since this deals with defence production, the Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs may kindly take note of this and convey it to the Defence Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : I am here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am very happy that the Deputy Minister is here. Let him make a statement and intervene in the matter.

*The chair not having subsequently accorded the necessary permissions the

document was not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Eight workers have been dismissed. If they are taken back, everything will be all right.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has taken note of it and also that it is in Shri Nambiar's constituency.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीख : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक ओर बात की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिसको हम सुबह उठाना चाहते थे, लेकिन हमें सुबह उठाने में दिक्कत हुई। बिहार में 12 लोगों को गंली से मारा गया .. (व्यवधान) .. सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बहुत गम्भीर मामला उठाने जा रहा हूँ, त्रिचुरापल्ली का मामला जितना गम्भीर है, उससे ज्यादा गम्भीर बिहार का मामला है और बिहार में इस समय राष्ट्रपति शासन है ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I agree that it may be a serious matter. But there may be many serious matters.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीख : वहाँ पर 12 लोग मरे हैं। हम लोगों की प्रार्थना है कि इस पर हमारे काल-एटेंशन को स्वीकार किया जाय। बिहार में इस समय राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, वहाँ विधान सभा काम नहीं कर रही है, कम से कम 12 लोग पुलिस की गोलियों से मरे हैं, इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हम लोगों के काल-एटेंशन पर विचार करने की आप व्यवस्था करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know that you have to take it up with the Deputy Speaker.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I want to draw your attention to the fact that I have given notice of a Calling Attention...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I was telling Shri Fernandes that it is no use taking up the matter of Calling Attention with me. You have to take up this matter with the Deputy-Speaker. I will request you also to do the same.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I quite agree. But you have allowed other matters to be raised. This is also very important. Twelve persons have been killed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The same subject was raised by Shri Fernandes. Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण : सभापति महोदय... श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : सभापति जी, आपने बाकी लोगों को सुना है, एक मिनट मुझे भी सुन लीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Later please. I hope you will be the last.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I am in possession of the House. You have called me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : सभापति जी, बिहार में 12 लोगों की हत्या की गई है, यह घटना बिहार और बंगाल की सीमा पर हुई है, इसका कारण यह बताया जाता है कि मार्क्सवादी व्यक्तियों ने.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. Please resume your seat. I am on my legs. You cannot go into the merit of these cases. The issue was raised by Shri Fernandes and Shri Samar Guha. Their request was that the Calling Attention Notice should be accepted.

I think that he is also going to make that request.....

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Exactly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has already made that request. He cannot go into the merits of the case now. He can make that request to the Deputy-Speaker. I have already made that appeal to hon. Members.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is in West Bengal, not in Bihar

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not concerned with the case as such.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is in India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If it is an important case, then he may convince the Deputy-Speaker; he may accept it or he may not accept it. That is where it stands.

14.16 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL Contd.

Clause 3—Condt.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, कल शाम को इस गवर्नमेन्ट की पोजीशन बड़ी आकवर्ड हो गई थी। मेरे लाय 6 मित्र नम्बियार साहब बड़े हमदर्द थे। रेलवे विभाग के अमेण्डमेन्ट बिल पर जब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने उनको काल किया तो वह दब गये, अपनी ड्यूटी को उन्होंने इस हाउस में पूरा नहीं किया। इन शब्दों को कहते हुए मैं माफ़ी चाहूँगा—
As a Member of Parliament he had failed in his duty to raise it, and I am coming to his aid, not to the aid of Government. I take up the proceedings where they should have been taken up. I am very thankful to you for calling me today, His amendment is about ticketless travellers.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : जब इन को पास नहीं मिला था तो ये विदाउट-टिकट चला करते थे।

श्री शिव नारायण : सभापति महोदय, चार महीनों के अन्दर आप देखें—बिना टिकट चलने वालों की संख्या रही है—

सेन्ट्रल रेलवे 6,68,291

ईस्टर्न रेलवे 6,67,957

नार्दर्न रेलवे 3,57,437

इसी तरह से अन्य रेलों की संख्या को जोड़कर कुल 39,93,423 लोग चार महीने के अन्दर बिना-टिकट पकड़े गये।

इस सरकार को यह अप्रोजीशन गाली देती है—ये निकम्मे हैं, इनको गोली मारना चाहिये, इन लोगों का फांसी देना चाहिये—जब कि इस सरकार ने केवल इतना ही किया है कि इन टिकटलैस ट्रेवलिंग को रोकने के लिये जुर्माना 10 रु० कर दिया है

एक अननीय सदस्य : 10 रु० जुर्माना कर रहे हो, गाली नहीं देंगे तो क्या करेंगे।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं इस गवर्नमेन्ट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 10 रु० जुर्माना किया, वह ठीक है, लेकिन हमारे जो टिकट

कलेक्टर्स हैं, चैकिंग करने वाले लोग हैं, इनको अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये कोई हथियार दो, पिस्तौल दो। उनकी लाइफ़ डेन्जर में है। मैं अभी हान में लखनऊ से बस्ती फस्ट क्लास में ट्रेवल कर रहा था, एक स्टेशन पर दो आदमी फस्ट क्लास में चढ़ आये, उनके पास सैकण्ड क्लास का टिकट था। जब उनको चैक किया गया और कहा गया कि आप सैकण्ड क्लास में जाइये, तो वह बैठे रहे और फस्ट क्लास में बैठने के लिये ही इन्सिस्ट करते रहे। तब मैंने इन्टरवीन किया और उनको बैठा लिया। उस पर टी० टी० ने कहा कि अब आपकी रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है। वह उस आदमी को पिस्तौल से मार सकते थे। इसलिये मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप उनकी जानोमाल की हिफाजत के लिये कम से कम उनको पिस्तौल दो या कोई और हथियार दो। डण्डा भी रहे तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है।.....(व्यवधान)..... तुम्हारे लिये भी पिस्तौल रहेगी, घबराओ मत..... (व्यवधान).....

आज गवर्नमेन्ट पर ब्लैक मेलिंग के बड़े चार्ज हैं, बड़ी शिकायत की जाती है, लेकिन जब गवर्नमेन्ट कोई कानून लाती है तो यह अप्रोजीशन बड़ी दुहाई देने लगता है। गवर्नमेन्ट ब्लैक मेलिंग को चैक करना चाहती है, इस बेईमानी और करप्शन को वाइप-आउट करने के लिये ही आन्टिबिल मिनिस्टर साहब ने 8 आने पर 10 रु० जुर्माना कर दिया है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपको क्या मिला ? कुछ मिल गया होगा।

श्री शिव नारायण : आपसे क्या मिलेगा। भिखमंगे के पास क्या है। जिसके पास कुछ नहीं है, वह खाली हंडिया ही बजाता है, गाल बजायेगा, गानियाँ बकेगा, अन्नदाता ही दे सकता है, भिखारी नहीं दे सकता है। जिसके पास कुछ नहीं है, वह क्या देगा।

श्री जि० मो० बिस्वास (वाँकुरा) : चैकिंग स्टाफ़ को रनिंग स्टाफ़ ट्रीट किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री शिव नारायण : यह रेलवे का नौकर रहा है.....

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : But he is not accepting my suggestion.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I am doing that now.

सभापति महोदय, मैं रेलवे बॉर्ड के मेम्बरों से जो कि यहां बैठे हुए हैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जांच करें कोई भी पोलिटिशियन, पार्टी के लोग जो कि यूनियन्स में इन्ट्रस्टेड हैं, वे शुड डू दि बर्क आनेस्टली। इससे मुल्क की नाक कटती है। मैं सन 67 में विदेश गया था और वहां पर मैंने ट्रेन्स की जो व्यवस्था देखी है वैसी व्यवस्था यहां पर नहीं है। अगर उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था यहां पर भी की जाए तो 39 लाख टिकटलैस ट्रेवेलर्स नहीं रहेंगे। फिर सभी क्लास के पैसेन्जर्स को आराम मिल सकता है।... (व्यवधान)... सरजू पांडे जी, मैं आप का दोस्त हूँ, कल आप नहीं थे, मैंने आपको कोट किया था। आपने ही कल कहा था कि एक्सीडेंट जहां हुआ वहां तीन दिन पहले बढ़िया लाइन बनी हुई थी। जब ऐसी बात थी तो इसका यही मतलब है कि सबोटार्जिग हुई वरना फिर वह लाइन कैसे उड़ गई ? मैं एक बकील की हैसियत से इसको साबित कर सकता हूँ कि सबोटार्जिग हुई।... (व्यवधान)... सभापति महोदय, जितना हमारा टाइम वेस्ट हुआ है वह हमें दीजियेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is the second reading. The hon. Member had already spoken. Now he should be very brief.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : He is an all-party speaker and so he may be given some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us now listen to the Member who is speaking.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You have authority here ; we shall obey you and not these people.

मैं अपने मित्र नंबियार साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ : Those who will obey can give the orders ; those who will not obey cannot give the orders ; this is the verdict of the great commander Napoleon, I hope you will act on it. Do your duty properly in

this House. This House is very supreme ; it is the supreme power of the country.

मैं आपका अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमियाँ हैं उनकी वे पूर्ति करें। अगर आप काम नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आपको अलग हो जाना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)... हमारे डाक्टर साहब कोई कमजोर आदमी नहीं हैं। वे बढ़िया कांग्रेसी हैं जो कि गांधियन फिलास्फी में विश्वास करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... यादवजी, आप भी क्या बात करते हैं, दस महीने तक हमने आपकी सरकार भी देखी है। चरणसिंह की सरकार को हमने अच्छी तरह से देखा है। बाराबंकी और कानपुर में उस वक्त ज्यादा सबोटार्ज होते थे।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : On a point of order.....

श्री शिव नारायण : ये भी ऐसे ही इलाके से आते हैं। आसाम में पाकिस्तानी इन्फिल्ट्रेटर आया करते हैं। As an Indian it is their duty to check them and contain the enemies.

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमारे डाक्टर साहब कोई कमजोर आदमी नहीं हैं। वे राज-पूत हैं और बढ़िया शासन करते हैं। मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि वे रेलवे बोर्ड को ठीक करें। और अगर वह ठीक तरह से फंक्शन न करें तो उस को सलाम कर लीजिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर और नंबियार साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri S. C. Jha.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He has already spoken yesterday.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Did he speak on this clause yesterday.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) No, I spoke on cl. 2.

सभापति जी, क्लाज तीन में मेरा यह संशोधन है कि जहाँ पर दस रुपया रखा गया है उसकी जगह पर दो रुपये रखे जायें और जहाँ पर सरकार ने कहा है कि पांच रुपये का जुर्माना किया जाये, एक्सेस चार्ज के लिए उसके लिए

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

मेरा संशोधन है कि एक रुपया से ज्यादा न हो। कल जब मैं बोल रहा था तो मैंने कहा था कि यह बात सही है कुछ अंशों में यात्री जिम्मेदार हैं बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के लिए, दूसरे शब्दों में आप कह सकते हैं यदि एक परसेन्ट यात्री जिम्मेदार हैं, बिना टिकट चलने के लिए, तो सरकार 99 परसेन्ट जिम्मेदार हैं, उनको इस परिस्थिति में लाने के लिए कि वे बिना टिकट यात्रा करें। रेल मंत्रालय जनता पर जुर्माना करता है और सजा देता है लेकिन वह अपने ऊपर गौर नहीं कर रहा है कि जनता की सुविधा के लिए किन चीजों को हमें करने की आवश्यकता है। इस बारे में रेल मंत्रालय की ओर से पूरी ढिलाई है। दूसरी नयी सुविधाओं को तो छोड़ दीजिए, जितनी व्यवस्थाएँ इस समय मौजूद हैं यदि उन्हीं सुविधाओं को रेल मंत्रालय मुस्तंदा की साथ उपलब्ध कराये तो मैं समझता हूँ जनता को बहुत कुछ फायदा पहुंच सकता है। लेकिन इस वक्त वह भी नहीं हो रहा है। पानी पिलाने की व्यवस्था का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, हर स्टेशन और प्लेटफार्म पर वह व्यवस्था भी आप नहीं पायेंगे। इसी प्रकार से कितने ही उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं। बिहार में सकरी स्टेशन पर एक टिन-शेड, सौ फीट उत्तर और सौ फीट दक्षिण, बनाने की बात पहले से ही संकशब्द है लेकिन 50 फीट इधर और 50 फीट उधर ही बना है जिससे कि बारिश में यात्री भीगते हैं, बहुत बुरी तरह से, जिसका वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता। फिर मंत्रालय की ओर से वह कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार से सकरी और पंडौल के बीच में हाल्ट बनाने की बात है। वह बात बहुत दूर तक आगे बढ़ चुकी है। मैं जब दिल्ली आ रहा था तो मुझे रास्ते में मालूम हुआ कि दिल्ली में यह बात अटकी हुई है, दफ्तर में बहुत मुस्ती के साथ कागज खसक रहा है। जनता की मुसीबतों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं है। इसी प्रकार से और भी दिक्कतें हैं। समस्तीपुर से दिल्ली तक एक बोगी है जिसमें अटेंडेन्ट नहीं रहता है।

सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में इस मंत्रालय की तरफ से हमेशा लापरवाही बरती जाती है। एक अटेंडेन्ट के न रहने से दूसरे लॉग उसमें घुस आते हैं लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार से समस्तीपुर से दिल्ली के लिए एक और गाड़ी चलाने की बहुत जरूरत है। इसके अलावा समस्तीपुर या दरभंगा से जयनगर के लिए एक गाड़ी की बहुत मांग है। शायद इस पर सरकार विचार भी कर चुकी है और एलान भी होने जा रहा है। वहां की जनता इस बात को जानना चाहती है कि यह गाड़ी कब तक चलाई जायेगी ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : नयी गाड़ी चलेगी तो बिना टिकट चलने वाले और बढेंगे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : जब सरकार सजा देती है तो उसको जनता की सुविधाओं की ओर भी पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस मंत्रालय की ओर से ऐसा सर्कुलर जारी किया जाना चाहिए कि जिन सुविधाओं की इस समय व्यवस्था है उनको मुस्तंदा से बरता जाये। कर्मचारियों की ओर से भेदभाव बरता जाता है। कोई भी उनसे पूछने जाता है तो उसको टालने की कोशिश की जाती है। रिजर्वेशन के लिए जब हम बायर करते हैं तो उसमें भी टालमटोल की जाती है। इस बीमारी का खात्मा होना चाहिए। अगर इस बीमारी का खात्मा हो जायेगा तो मैं समझता हूँ जनता को बहुत लाभ पहुंचेगा। सरकार पहले ये सारी सुविधाएँ दे उसके बाद अगर जनता से कोई गलतियाँ होती हैं तो सरकार को भी थोड़ा-बहुत हक हो जाता है कि वह सजा दे और जुर्माना करे। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार ने जो जुर्माने की रकम एक्सेस चार्जें 50 पैसे और 15 पैसे की जगह पर दस रुपये और पांच रुपये रखे हैं वह महंगाई के जमाने में बहुत ज्यादा है। इसीलिये मेरा संशोधन है कि जहां पर 10 रु० हैं वहां पर दो रु० रखे जायें और जहां पर पांच रु० का जुर्माना लगेगा वहां पर एक रु० रखा जाये। तब कुछ हद तक यह बात तर्कसंगत हो सकती है।

छोम टिकट ले कर चले इसके लिये एक दूसरा कदम सरकार की ओर से बढ़ाने की जरूरत है, और वह है पब्लिसिटी जो स्टेशन पर होनी चाहिये। आप को मालूम होगा कि चीनी हमले के वक्त में एक छोटे से स्टेशन की मैं कहानी बताता हूँ कि जो लोग बिना टिकट चलते थे, चीनी हमले के वक्त एक ऐसा वातावरण हो गया कि जो बिना टिकट चलते थे उनके अन्दर यह भावना जागृत हुई कि अगर हम दो बार आने का टिकट नहीं खरीदेंगे तो एक बहुत बड़ा कुकर्म करेंगे। इसलिये स्वतः बिना टिकट चलने का काम खत्म हो गया। ऐसी क्रिया पैदा करनी होगी सरकार की तरफ से और रेलवे मंत्रालय की ओर से। अगर ऐसा किया जायगा तो नागरिकों के मन में एक नैतिकता की भावना पैदा होगी और वे सोचेंगे कि उवका कर्तव्य ही जाता है कि हम टिकट ले कर चलें। बगैर टिकट चलना वह एक गुनाह समर्थ। यह आप प्रचार के जरिये और शिक्षा मंत्रालय के जरिये कर सकते हैं।

सुविधायें आप बढ़ायें तभी बिना टिकट चलने का सिलसिला खत्म होगा, उस में कमी आयेगी और हमारे समाज का स्तर ऊँचा उठेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना संशोधन पेश करता हूँ।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : I wanted to speak yesterday but the situation was such that I could not speak and I was misunderstood. I submit that I was not responsible for that situation. However, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity on this subject which is very important.

Any person found travelling without a ticket has to pay a fine of Rs. 10/- now instead of 50 paise which was in vogue. I have a little knowledge of the working of the railways and I had occasion to discuss this with the commercial staff of the railways. They said that it was always easy to collect

fifty paise as penalty from passenger; an ordinary passenger would pay the penalty of eight annas in addition to the fare. If Rs. 10/- is to be paid, he is unable to pay that amount and the ticket examiner has to let him off. According to the statistics given by the hon. Minister now, there is a fall in ticketless travel. These are not correct statistics because after the introduction of the new rate many ticket examiners are not in a position to collect anything and so they let off passengers with the result that the number has fallen whereas ticketless travel as such has not gone down. Those who travel deliberately without tickets...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : ...are crooks.

SHRI NAMBIAR : They could not be caught because they know the method of travelling without tickets. Mr. Mody has a pass now; otherwise we do not know whether he will travel with or without a ticket. Persons who deliberately travel without tickets cannot be detected. Sometimes passengers are unable to get tickets because of the long queue and the last minute rush and only such persons are caught. They have not got Rs. 10/- and what happens is that they are handed over to the nearest railway station master who is supposed to collect money. Since he is unable to collect money, he has to let them off. Instead of getting more money, the railways are actually losing money. This is another example of 'penny-wise pound-foolish system'. Therefore, in the larger interests of Railway finance we submit that this is a wrong step. I do not know who has advised the Railway Minister to bring in this legislation. I think some wrong advice has been given to him. Now it is difficult for us to disprove his statement because the number will fall and he will say this is a success. But the money collected is the criterion.

There is another difficulty. Many trains are running without ticket examiners, or without being manned. Now they are thinking of introducing the new system of squad checking of trains. The trains will go without travelling ticket examiners, suddenly half-a-dozen ticket examiners will show themselves in a way-side station, they will attack the train and they will have a thorough checking. Thereby those who are

[Shri Nambiar]

caught that day may have to pay. But many who know these things will not be caught. Therefore, it is not in the larger interest of the Railway Administration to have this penalty of Rs. 10/-.

Sir, let not the hon. Minister think we are pleading for ticketless travellers. We are not doing that. But we are only saying that it is not possible for you to collect ten rupees. It will also not be possible for you to check ticketless travel by this. It is a social evil. It is an economic issue. Let us see how it can be eradicated by other means. Therefore, I would again request him to drop this measure. In the interest of Railway finance something better should be done. As the hon. Member has suggested, instead of eight annas you may raise it to Rs. 2 or Rs. 2.50. You will not get ten rupees.

There are cases where in certain parts people travel without tickets because of so many reasons but when the ticket examiner catches them they give a hundred-rupee note with the result that after deducting one rupee (eight annas plus eight annas) he is not able to give the balance of Rs. 99. These cases were reported to the Railway Administration by somebody and that is why they have advised instead of one rupee, ten rupees may be collected. This advice has been given by some person who does not know the exact situation and that is why this wrong move has been made. Therefore, in the larger interest of the Railway Administration I again plead that he may withdraw this measure. By doing so he will be doing a service to the Railway Administration and the travelling public.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, there is no question of raising our revenue by this penalty amount. This measure is proposed to be taken with a view to cultivating the habit of travelling with proper ticket on the railways. Therefore, though, of course, I appreciate the sentiments of hon. Members who have dwelt upon this matter, I am sorry I am not in a position to accept their advice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

Page 2,—for lines 5 to 7, substitute—

'3. In section 113 of the Principal Act, in sub-section (3),—

Amendment of section 113

- (a) in the opening paragraph, for the words "fifty naye paise", the words "ten rupees" shall be substituted ;
- (b) in the first proviso, for the words "nearest multiple of five naye paise, or fifteen naye paise", the words "nearest multiple of five paise, or five rupees" shall be substituted.' (3)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put all the other amendments together.

Amendments Nos. 9 & 11 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

New Clause 4

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then we come to Clause 4 (New).

Amendment made :

Page 2, after line 7, add—

Repeal and Saving 3 of 1969

- '4. (1) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Ordinance 1969, is hereby repealed.
- (2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act as amended by this Act as if this Act had come into force on the 10th day of June, 1969.' (4)

(Dr. Ram Subhag Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 4 (New) stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 (New) was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (SHORT TITLE)

Amendment made :

"Page 1, lines 3 and 4,—

for "the Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Act, 1968" substitute "the Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1969"
(2) (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill,

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

"Page 1, line 1,—

for "Nineteenth" substitute "Twentieth".
(1) (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I move :
"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is ...

श्री प्रोफ़र लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : कोरम नहीं है। कैसे पास कर रहे हो ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is quorum.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I want to speak on the third reading.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have already taken five hours for the Bill. Should we take more ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : I will be very brief. The hon. Minister is bent upon getting the legislation passed. When it is implemented there will be trouble between the passenger and the ticket examiner. When the passengers find that it is impossible for them to pay the penalty of Rs. 10 there will be altercation between them and the ticket examiners and there will be chaos.

SHRI PILOO MODY : So, you must make Shri Nambiar the ticket collector.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Even if you make Shri Piloo Mody, such a big person whom nobody can attack, the ticket examiner he cannot save his skin. So, you must give protection to the ticket examiner ; otherwise, he will be beaten black and blue. In fact, the ticket examiners have told me to convey their feelings to the House.

So, I would say in the end that the ticket examiners should be protected and bona fide passengers who could not purchase ticket for want of time should be dealt with in a humanitarian manner.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have one suggestion to make. Let the ticket collectors be females. Then there would not be any trouble.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : All these points were discussed earlier. It is not something new. There has been trouble in the past also. We will see that all possible care is taken to protect railway employees.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 3]

AYES

[14.51 hrs.

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri

Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gudadioni, Shri B. K.
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Kabandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lait Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Masuriya Dia, Shri
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Palchodhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panday, Shri K. N.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri

Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Rana Shri M. B.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishor
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sursingh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Talu Ram, Shri
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

NOES

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Amat, Shri D.
 Atam Das, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Bansh Narain Singh, Shri
 Behera, Shri Baidhar
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Birua, Shri Kolai

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ranga, Shri
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the
 division is : Ayes : 108, Noes : 51.

The motion was adopted.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame,
 Shame.

14.50 hrs.

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
 VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg
 to move† :

"That the Bill to amend the
 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act,
 1967, be taken into consideration."

It is a simple piece of legislation. Parli-
 ament has already enacted the Unlawful
 Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. As the
 House knows, the Act was intended to deal
 with such people and associations which
 preach for cession or secession of the terri-
 tory of India. At the time this legislation
 was brought before the House, our legal
 advice was that there will not be consti-

tutional difficulty in extending the provisions
 of the Bill to the State of Jammu and
 Kashmir. As every hon. Member can see,
 by its very nature, the Act should extend to
 all parts of the country. But subsequently,
 when this Bill was examined with a view-
 point of legal applicability to the State of
 Jammu and Kashmir, we were told that, as
 a measure of abundant caution, we should
 specifically make it applicable to the State of
 Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, a Presiden-
 tial Order under article 170 was issued
 conferring the legislative power on this
 honourable House to pass a legislation to
 extend the provisions of this Bill to the State
 of Jammu and Kashmir also.

Sir, to make things completely clear,
 beyond any doubt, we have brought forward
 this amending Bill to make the Unlawful
 Activities (Prevention) Act applicable to the
 State of Jammu and Kashmir. This is a
 simple purpose of this amending Bill. I have
 no doubt that the House will whole-hearted-
 ly support this Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I
 will give you the reason why I am optimistic.

* The following Members also recorded their votes for 'NOES' :—
 Sarvashri Jharkhande Rai, M. Meghachandra, and M. H. Gowda.

† Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

My optimism arises out of the fact that when the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill was brought forward here in this House, all kinds of doubts were raised that the provisions of this Bill will be misused to suppress the legitimate opposition to the Government or to harass Opposition political parties. This Act has been in force now for almost two years. In these two years, the provisions of this Act have been used in a very very careful manner. The only association which has been declared unlawful in pursuance of the powers given under the Act to the Government is the Mizo National Front which has been working in a violent manner to secede a part of the country from the rest of the country. No other association, political or otherwise, has been subjected to the provisions of this Act. I would like any hon. Member to quote any instance where the Government has misused the provisions of this Bill either to further its own political interest or to harass any political opponent or a political party. When we have been using the provisions of the Act, the powers given to the Government under the Act, in such a careful and discreet manner, I do not think that reasonably any hon. Member would have any reason to extend the applicability of the existing law to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

As I said earlier, by its very nature, this Act should apply to the entire country, not to a part of the country, because this is only to prevent people from preaching secession of a part of the country from the rest of the country. That was our legal advice. But because we wanted to be completely sure that no case started in Jammu and Kashmir would fail under the powers of this Act that we wanted to keep it beyond doubt. That is why we want to have this amendment passed and make this matter completely beyond doubt. Therefore, I would plead with hon. Members to support this amending Bill and pass it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved : "That the Bill to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, be taken into consideration."

Before I call any hon. Member to speak on the Bill, I should like to know approx-

imately what time should be allotted for this Bill because no time has been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : One hour should be sufficient.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Half an hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would request you to make it at least two hours. All parties cannot be accommodated in an hour. It should be at least two hours so that all parties can participate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a suggestion that it should be two hours. Let us proceed with the Bill. Shri Ranga.

SHRI PILOO MODY : My suggestion came first. Half an hour will do.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I am in favour of this Bill. I think, our Party is also in favour of it. But, at the same time, I would like to caution the House that we have given this power to a Government which is completely powerless and without any nerves at all and which acts here in a blind-folded manner as if all that goes on, so long as it is safe for them to remain in power in the country, is also safe and quiet and there is nothing wrong on our frontiers. Now this is to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. We are told that no organisation has been brought within its mischief. Why is it that Government has failed so far to notify this Naxalbari Organisation of the Communist section under this law? What is it that prevented them from doing that? Is it because they have no eyes and ears to see what is happening?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Why not the Swatantra Party?

SHRI RANGA : I have no objection at all; I am not at all afraid. If the communists come into power, there will be no need for any notification.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : This is an insinuation.

SHRI RANGA : The Leader of this organisation declared in no uncertain terms on the floor of the Andhra Legislature that

he was resigning the membership because he felt the opportunity given by a Legislature to be contemptuous and useless for the realisation of their objectives. He did not do it secretly. He threw a challenge in the face of this Government, but the Government is so dead ! It becomes alive only when we are concerned who want to achieve things through Constitutional means. But when it comes to those people, it is as dead as a deadwood. Therefore, they did not do anything. I am not sorry that he is going still free. I want everybody to be free. But how it is that this Government has not so far declared this organisation under this law ? Is it because the organisation has not been as good as its word or as good as its challenge ? Let them go through the eastern coast of our country, Orissa and Andhra side, right upto to Chanda, over all those hills right upto Satpura and let them see what is happening. They ought to know, if they have any organisation at all worth its name to give them any information, how many murders are being committed, how many lootings are there and how much of boasting they are indulging in, how they are challenging the police and maintaining also that a lot of police are privy with them and so on. Here they do nothing. Now they come and say, 'congratulate us because we have not misused it'. My charge against them is that they have not used it just where and when it ought to have been used. Then what is the use of clothing this Government with any more powers ? You know, there are certain people who are neither men nor women; sometimes they look like one and sometimes they look like the other; neither this nor that. This Government is like that. My hon. friend is a very handsome man. He is the son of a very great friend of mine. He has strength in himself and he was able to show that also at the Fountain about three years ago. I do not accuse him of that, but he has embraced a devil or a demon which is completely that, neither this nor that. Therefore, I do not know whether he has already been subdued by that wretched demon. I warn him that if he goes on like this, very soon he will have to say to himself at least in his dreams that he is not a Home Minister, he is only a Minister in name. He is embracing a Government which is only a government in name. Under

these circumstances, how is it possible for us to feel confident ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : Should he resign ?

15 hrs.

SHRI RANGA : What is the use of one man alone resigning ? I would like the whole lot of them to resign. Even if he has not got anything, he comes from a great father and therefore I have my affection for him. He was a great fighter and we were on the same side. Apart from that, there is a Government which has not learnt, which has not known and which has not understood what its own duties are in regard to the legislation that we have passed, in regard to the powers that we have given to them and in regard to the responsibilities we have charged them with for protecting the country, its persons and properties and the fundamental freedoms of the masses in our country.

Sir, Kashmir has been and is a security area. There are lots of people and lots of organisations which have been allowed for too long a time too much of freedom to play mischief with the minds of the people, not to speak of their properties and their privileges. That is the area where there is very great danger for our country. I thought that my hon. friend would give us some accounts or reports as to what is happening there. There was a friend who threatened to take part in the election, but abstained from taking part in the election. This has given rise to some other organisation—a shadow organisation—through which they want to function. Now it is going to take part in the panchayat and urban area elections. It wants to demonstrate that the people of Kashmir are not loyal to India and have no faith in India, but would like to go and embrace the neighbouring country which is not friendly with us. Till today that country goes on claiming Kashmir and continues to occupy part of our own country and reaches agreements with enemies of our country and allow them to make roads across our own country which ought to have been with us, if only this Government had some strength within itself at all. What is it that the Government is going to do ? Can I expect them to name those organisations under this

[Shri Ranga]

Act? I have not got that much faith in them. Can I expect them to tackle those people who have been playing a unpatriotic role in different parts of Kashmir? I do not have that much of faith in this Government. My hon. friend Shri Balraj Madhok, who is an authority on Kashmir, is here and I will leave it to him to say other things that have to be said against this Government for its inactivities in regard to this frontier. I would say on behalf of my Party and myself particularly that Kashmir is of such importance to our national integrity, national unity and national sentiment that this Government ought to take more energetic and active interest than at present and try and see that the Government there and other sources of power and political and economic forces which are willing to cooperate with India are strengthened in every possible manner. But I conclude my speech on this note that I do not feel any confidence at all in the ability of this Government to serve our country in terms of this Bill.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabari): Mr. Chairman, it is not about matters connected with the original Bill that we are directly concerned today, but even in regard to that matter our definition of 'unlawful activities' would need constant revision. Only this morning we had a long debate, rather a hectic one, on the question how Constitution may be subverted. I do feel that on such questions we need rather a broader perspective. We must understand that a Constitution could be subverted not only by those elements who would say that they propose to subvert it, but also by others who would refuse to act according to the Directive Principles of the Constitution and according to the necessities of the situation, as we find today in our country. Therefore, so far as unlawful activities are concerned, we must be able to give the term a timely definition and a modern definition. First of all we must find out the motivation behind those who resort to unlawful activities and then how we will be able to face them. Sometimes, in our anxiety to strengthen the unity of the country, we behave in a manner where we try to suppress anything that may be the very natural outcome of rightly-felt grievances. When we have come to this position today, we must

first of all try to find out whether regional disparities and economic inequalities have not got something to do with what is happening in the country today. It is no longer true to say that only those people who come forward with a textbook on secession are the people who may help in secession. There may be people the consequences of whose activities may lead to friction between different communities, between people with different ways of life and between different regions, and which may involve us in an avalanche of hatred. It will be useless by the force of arms or with the help of the police to maintain a semblance of administrative unity which those in panic and those who have got only the vested interests to protect and whose conception of Indian unity is the unity of certain interests alone, may force us to do thereby doing things which may not be to the basic interests of the country. Therefore, while applying the law, we must remember that we have got a situation in which we must constantly be re-thinking about the basic fundamentals of our national unity, how best to preserve it, and how best to conform the various elements in the country to a basic understanding of the concept of the diversity that exists inside the unitary framework that we have built up. If we over-emphasise the one aspect or the other only, then we may land ourselves in great trouble.

Certain things have come to light today. Take, for instance, the Telegana movement. It has shown to us today what was once declared by that great American, or I should say, a very mischievous American writer, Mr. Selig Harrison, as the most centrifugal force in the country, namely the linguistic State. This is what he has said in his famous book, '*India: the most dangerous decades*'. Here is Tamil Nadu which claims a history of more than three thousand years. Here is Andhra, and here is a Telugu-speaking State, and here are the other areas. Each one has almost a special history. They wanted to compare the conditions with those in Europe, and they wanted to conclude therefrom that India would break up at these seams. Today, what do we find? The very principle of linguistic State has been questioned not by small masses of people but by huge masses of people, nearly 1.50 crores of people have questioned

that very principle. Are we to say that this is all a centrifugal force which tends to divide the country? I do not think that is so. I do not think it is so easy to analyse things in that fashion. If linguistic State is a centrifugal force, then we must understand that the break-up of the linguistic State may be a centripetal force in the country and it may be the beginning of a new understanding of Indian unity, and we must not be afraid of it.

Coming to the Kashmir question. I feel that when we have made a law, it should apply to all parts of the country; particularly when we are most afraid that there may be greater danger to the unity of the country in any particular part, it should apply to that part. But it is unfortunately true that where the danger is the greatest, we have vacillated the most. For instance, we may apply the law in Nagaland, but we may not be able actually to apply it; in fact, in spite of the law, we may be able to have other approaches. In fact, that may be a correct approach also. In fact, the approach that we have adopted has been a correct one in Nagaland. But also it is not possible to say that we have been consistently right or that it does not require any re-thinking or re-definition of the types of legislation that we have. It may be possible that in all these matters we may have to start from the other side and to find out exactly in which direction we are going. So far as Kashmir is concerned, the law should apply. First of all, in Kashmir, we are fighting a battle for secularism. I know that that battle is not only in Kashmir, but it is being fought throughout the country. If secularism is dead in India, it cannot live in Kashmir. It cannot live in Kashmir if it dies in India. The first concern of the Kashmiri Muslim is to find out which way the Indian mind is going, what the trend is in India. If India nurses and owns it up firmly and unreservedly, this concept of secularism, Kashmir is ours. That is why, on the basis of that basic formulation, we can say that it still needs protecting, and our security interests need to be protected in Kashmir as elsewhere. Here are movements which are making a mince-meat of the situation. There is the Plebiscite Front which would like to have a plebiscite, something which cannot be had now; what has happened is something unrevisable; we have

decided once and for all, and the people of Kashmir have decided the question once and for all. No country can continuously agree to a debate about a particular territory being in that country or not. That debate must end at some stage. So, here also, I feel that the law has to apply.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal) : Does it apply to the Plebiscite Front?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I think it should apply. But we should leave it in the hands of the Government of Kashmir in which we should all have confidence. When they want that they should be clothed with certain powers, they should be clothed with such powers and they should be free to apply them as and when they want to do so, and in whatever way they would like to apply them.

Therefore, I support this Bill, although I would repeat that in the situation that we are finding ourselves in today, any dogmatic assertion and any repeated assertion of a principle which may not be correct will not lead us to the type of society that we would like to evolve. Ultimately, it is only our conception of the society that we would like to evolve and the type of Constitution that we would like to have and the types of changes that we would like to have in the Constitution, that would decide whether the forces that are working in India today for the progress of the country are capable of utilising the plans for such changes. There have been doubts in the minds of many people about what the position is. Suppose the Supreme Court has struck down something which the millions of people of India would like to have. Where exactly do we stand in this matter? What is our position? The law is certainly there. So far as the letter of the law is concerned, that should be respected. But what about the spirit of the people and about the vast mass movements that have created and recreated the law? It is upon this ultimately that the basic fundamentals of the unity would be laid.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा (अमृतसर) : सभापति महोदय, जब यह मूल विधेयक सदन में लाया गया था उस समय इसको काश्मीर पर लागू करने की बात नहीं थी। काश्मीर की सीमाओं

(श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा)

को इसके प्रभाव क्षेत्र से बाहर रखा गया था। अब एक संशोधन करके इसको काश्मीर के क्षेत्र पर भी लागू करने का विचार किया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास इस प्रकार के कानून बने हुए हैं जिनका प्रयोग करके सरकार देश में विघटनकारी, अशान्ति पैदा करने वाले तथा असामाजिक शक्तियों का दमन कर सकती है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि सरकार का जो पिछला व्यवहार रहा है और सरकार समय-समय पर जिस प्रकार का आचरण करती रही है और जिस के नमूने हमारे सामने आए हैं, उन को देखते हुए ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि सरकार जो ताकत उसके पास है उसका उपयोग करके देश के अन्दर शान्ति व्यवस्था बनाये रखना चाहती है, देश की सुरक्षा और देश के अन्दर न्याय व्यवस्था को बनाये रखना चाहती है। सरकार ठीक प्रकार से आचरण नहीं कर रही है। श्री रंगा ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में। आज रायशुमारी फ्रंट काश्मीर में सक्रिय है। मेरे माननीय मित्र ने कुछ देश के अन्दर नई प्रवृत्तियों की बात कही है, नए आदर्शों की, नए प्रकार के आचरणों की बात कही है और उसके नमूने दिये हैं। हम एक नए परिवर्तन की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, इसलिए हम कुछ नए प्रयोग करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि धर्म निरपेक्षता का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम किसी प्रकार से तुष्टीकरण की नीति अपनायें और चापलूसी द्वारा देश को हानि पहुंचाने वालों, देश की वैधानिक व्यवस्था को तिलांजलि देने वालों, कानून के विरुद्ध चलने वालों को, तथा देशद्रोही शक्तियों को किसी भी प्रकार का प्रश्रय दें।

सभापति महोदय, आप देखें कि आज रायशुमारी फ्रंट अपनी घोषित नीति के अनुसार स्पष्ट यह बात कह रहा है कि उसका काश्मीर को किसी भी प्रकार से भारत के साथ रखने का

इरादा नहीं है। वह काश्मीर को भारत से अलग-थलग देखना चाहता है। वह काश्मीर के बारे में छूट चाहता है कि चाहे वह पाकिस्तान के साथ मिले या भारत के साथ रहे या तीसरी स्थिति के अन्दर अगर बह रहना चाहे तो रहे। यही बात शेख अब्दुल्ला तथा रायशुमारी फ्रंट के लोग भी कह रहे हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि अगर हमने चुनाव लड़ना स्वीकार किया है, चुनाव की व्यवस्था को अगर आज हमने स्वीकार किया है तो इसलिए नहीं कि हमारा चुनाव व्यवस्था के ऊपर विश्वास हां गया है बल्कि इसलिए स्वीकार किया है कि इस रास्ते पर चल कर हम अपने उन्हीं पुराने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करना चाहते हैं जो हम घोषित कर चुके हैं। श्री ए०के० गोपालन और श्री नम्बूद्रीराय भी विधान को तोड़ने के लिए विधान की आड़ लेने की बात कहते हैं। ये जिस प्रकार से विधान की आड़ लेने की बात कह रहे हैं उसी प्रकार से रायशुमारी फ्रंट भी चुनाव का इसलिए दुरुपयोग करना चाहता है ताकि वह अपने देशद्रोही और अलगाववादी मुद्दों को पूरा कर सके।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार विचार करे कि आज जो तत्व, आज जो शक्तियाँ और संगठन अपने घोषित इरादों के द्वारा देश के अन्दर अलगाववाद को फैलाना चाहते हैं और अशान्ति पैदा करना चाहते हैं, उनकी केवल इस बात को सुन कर कि वे चुनाव के ऊपर विश्वास रखते हैं, कोई कार्रवाई आप नहीं करेंगे? अगर ऐसा होता है तो मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार अपने आपको धोखे में रखती है। यह तो बिल्कुल वंसी स्थिति होगी जैसे बिल्ली को देख कर कबूतर आँख बन्द कर लेता है। सरकार अपने आज तक के आचरण पर विचार करे तो मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार के पास ऐसे कानून मौजूद थे जिन के तहत वह कार्रवाई कर सकती थी।

सभापति महोदय, आप देखें कि शेख अब्दुल्ला जो कुछ कह रहे हैं और जिस तरह से सादिक साहब उनकी भोली में जा कर बैठ गए

हैं, उस सब को देखते हुए क्या आप आशा करते हैं कि वहाँ की सरकार इस कानून को लागू कर सकेगी ? क्या उस प्रदेश की सरकार के अन्दर आप इतना दम देखते हैं ? वहाँ की सरकार ने 1965 की लड़ाई में पाकिस्तान के लिए सब कुछ करने वाले तत्वों को, वहाँ के पाकिस्तान समर्थक सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, तोड़-फोड़ करने वाले दूसरे लोगों को क्या दण्ड दिया ? उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की । क्या आप समझते हैं कि वह सरकार इसको लागू कर सकेगी ? इन सब बातों को दर-गुजर करके वहाँ की सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से देशद्रोही तत्वों को प्रश्रय दिया है, उस सरकार को आप सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कितनी भी बड़ी से बड़ी ताकत दे दें, कितना भी अच्छे से अच्छा कानून दे दें, क्या वह उस कानून को ठीक तरह से लागू कर सकेगी ? नहीं कर सकेगी ।

कानून का सवाल नहीं है, ताकत का सवाल नहीं है, सवाल ताकत को प्रयोग करने का है, इरादे का है, मनोवृत्ति का है, साहस का है । हम समझते हैं कि सरकार के पास आज इतना साहस नहीं है कि वह उसका परिचय दे सके और इसको लागू कर सके । इस प्रकार की ताकत जब आप इस सदन से लेने जा रहे हैं और जब सदन आपको इस प्रकार की ताकत देने जा रहा है तो आप कम से कम अपना इरादा तो बनायें, आप अपने को तथा सरकार को इस बात के लिए तैयार तो करें कि आप इसका प्रयोग भी करेंगे । आज देश की जनता का विश्वास उठ गया है । देश की जनता समझने लग गई है कि सरकार इसके लिए तैयार नहीं है । नक्सलवादियों की गतिविधियाँ चल रही हैं । और भी इस प्रकार के दल गठित हो रहे हैं जो खुले तौर पर देश के अन्दर विघटन का प्रचार कर रहे हैं और विघटन के कार्यक्रम को ले कर आगे चल रहे हैं । उन सब के बारे में सरकार मौन है । जब सरकार मौन है तो उस स्थिति में मैं समझता हूँ कि नया कानून लाने का अर्थ यह है कि सरकार अपने ऊपर कानूनों का भार चाहे लादेती चली जाए लेकिन यह मुर्दा सरकार

जिम के अन्दर हड्डी नहीं बची है, उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकेगी क्या ? ताकत उसको दी जानी चाहिये जिसके अन्दर ताकत का उपयोग करने की शक्ति हो । इस ताकत को देना तो वैसी ही बात होगी जैसे मुर्दे के ऊपर टानिक उँडेलना । सरकार को विचार करना होगा कि जहाँ वह यह ताकत अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है वहाँ वह इस ताकत का प्रयोग करने के लिए साहस भी बटोरे, हौसला भी दिखाये और जो उसकी नीति है उसको स्पष्ट करे ।

इसी कानून को काश्मीर पर लागू करने की बात क्यों की जा रही है ? हमारा जो विधान है वह सारे का सारा देश की सभी सीमाओं पर क्यों न लागू किया जाए, सम्पूर्ण विधान काश्मीर पर भी क्यों न लागू हो, इस पर भी सरकार को विचार करना होगा । अगर आप इस अधिकार को लेते हैं तो आप इसको फारुख पर, अफजल बेग पर, शेख अब्दुल्ला पर, रायशुमारी फंट पर कड़ाई से लागू करें, इन लोगों को ठिकाना दें, जो जगह इनके लिए उपयुक्त है, वहाँ इनको भेजें । गैर कानूनी हरकतें करने वालों को, गैर कानूनी नीति घोषित करके उस पर चलने वालों को अगर सरकार पकड़ कर जेल में डालेगी तब तो हम कह सकेंगे कि सरकार को इस प्रकार का कानून देने का लाभ है अन्यथा मैं समझता हूँ कि न तो इस सदन को इस तरह का कानून पास करने से कोई लाभ हो सकेगा और न ही सरकार को इस कानून के नहन ताकत देने का कोई लाभ हो सकेगा ।

मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि अगर ताकत आप लेने जा रहे हैं तो उसका उपयोग भी आप करेंगे और विघटनवादी जितनी शक्तियाँ हैं उनके विरुद्ध कड़ाई के साथ आचरण करेंगे । जब आप यह कानून पास करने जा रहे हैं, इस सदन का समर्थन लेने जा रहे हैं तो आप घोषित करें कि शेख अब्दुल्ला, रायशुमारी फंट आदि के खिलाफ आप ठीक प्रकार की कार्रवाई करेंगे, इस प्रकार की जो और विघटनकारी शक्तियाँ हैं उनके विरुद्ध इस कानून के अनुरार ठीक प्रकार की कार्रवाई करेंगे ।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Whenever a motion is brought for the extension of any law enacted in this House to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the representatives from that State have always welcomed it. As the previous speaker said, time and again all sections of the House have urged the Government that instead of bringing piecemeal legislation why not the Government give serious consideration to the kind of legislation which would be required to be passed by this August House or by the State Assembly so that the legal lacuna which exists for the last so many years is not allowed to continue.

I agree with some of my colleagues that there should be some definition of what is the real meaning of 'unlawful activities'. In that State, the Gajendragadkar Commission has pointed out that there are regional imbalances in the matter of economic development. If the people belonging to the Jammu region were to be dubbed as indulging in unlawful activities, if they agitate for their lawful rights and if that kind of agitation by the people were to come under such a definition, persons like me will not be prepared to associate themselves with this legislation. This observation holds good as far as the Ladakh region is concerned. The Gajendragadkar commission has submitted its report and many recommendations had been accepted or are being implemented by the State Government. Though that Commission was appointed by the State Government, the Centre cannot shirk its responsibility because it was appointed with the unofficial or non-official arrangement and some kind of concurrence with the Central Government and so it is the responsibility of the Centre also to see that the reasonable recommendations in that report are implemented soon.

My friend from the Jan Sangh had some apprehensions in his mind and I want to make it absolutely clear that even when this law was not extended to that State, there were enough powers with the State Government to deal with any kind of agitation aimed at the disintegration of the State or which posed a dangerous threat to the national integrity. It is not that a new situation or emergency has arisen and that is why this law has to be extended to that State. As I said in the beginning, the

representatives from that State have urged that all Central laws should automatically and immediately be made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir State. In that spirit I welcome the extension of this law to that State.

My hon. friend expressed an apprehension that the State Government was not capable of using this law or would not make use of this law. I fail to understand how he can arrive at that conclusion. If the Plebiscite Front has come out to participate in the panchayat elections and municipal elections, I hope they will keep up this attitude and participate in the 1972 general elections also. This is a healthy attitude and we should all welcome it. Why should we apprehend that if they get elected to those bodies they would necessarily indulge in anti-national activities and disintegrate the State and will pose a threat or danger to national integrity and security.

Sir, I think in a democratic set-up, in a democratic system, every group of people, whether political or otherwise, who on their own decide to participate in the system which is existing in the country, they should be allowed. If they decide on their own to participate in the system which is existing in the country, that kind of step should always be welcomed and before-hand there should be no apprehensions.

So I would specially make this request to my Jan Sangh friends. We also, although we belong to the Congress Party, certainly do not appreciate, not only we do not appreciate but we do not approve, certain activities in which Sheikh Abdullah, Mirza Afzal Baig and other members of Plebiscite Front have been indulging in Jammu and Kashmir State. But, at the same time, as I said previously, if now they on their own want to join the main stream of political life of this country nobody should come in their way to create hindrance and try to say that we will not give them the confidence.

In the end I would like to say this. In certain respects I would agree with my colleagues that in a State like Jammu and Kashmir where there is a constant threat from Pakistan and from China and every day infiltration is still going on—we have been telling the Central Government before

the 1965, war also that infiltrations are going on at that time and at that time also we were told that this Government is vigilant and everything is O.K., and today also we would like to emphasise this—let not the Central Government be so complacent, let the Central Government be vigilant in the real sense and take action. There are reports from across the border that Pakistan are trying to organise the group of commandos and again send those people within the State to indulge in sabotage and other activities. This kind of legislation should be ruthlessly used against those people who indulge in sabotage activities, but this kind of legislation should never be used for political reasons and this kind of legislation should never be used against those people of any region, whether it be Jammu, Kashmir or Ladakh, if they agitate to get their rightful place in the State, if they agitate to secure their rights of economic and other developments of the State.

With these words, Sir, I support this Bill.

SHRI 'NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thought this is a very innocuous move, there will be no necessity for me to speak and it will be passed in ten or fifteen minutes. But now when the whole thing has come and unnecessary and unwarranted things are being spoken here it has promoted me to speak a few words.

After all, there is an Act called the Unlawful Activities Act. There the word 'unlawful' has been defined very clearly. The hon. Minister of state was emphasising that 'unlawful' here means not anything illegal. 'Unlawful' in the sense of the Act is that any State or region if it demands separation or if any party, group or individual demands separation or cession from the Union of India it will be considered as an unlawful act.

AN HON. MEMBER : Your party wants it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : My party stands for the unity of entire India so that the entire country may be made available to the people in time. We want the entire country as a whole, not a corner here or a corner there, to come to us. We want the entire sub-continent. Therefore, 'unlawful' here does

not mean anything illegal according to the Criminal Procedure Code. That is not unlawful here. Professor Ranga, who is a learned person—he is not here—he has got into some misunderstanding, perhaps not deliberately, and that is why he went to the extent of calling Naxalites names. He asked why a person like Shri Nagi Reddy, who has resigned his membership from the Legislature and said that the Constitution cannot give any relief to the people and other methods must be found out, why should he be allowed to go scotfree, why is he not arrested and put in jail. Perhaps that is a hint to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh which is very busy with the Telenagana affair. Otherwise, the State Government would have done it; I do not know.

But this law has nothing to do with all those things. Other enactments like the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Penal Code will take care of them. If any citizen misbehaves or acts illegally the other laws will take care of him. Let us not think that every law passed everyday is aimed against a particular thinking or thought, against Communists or Communism.

Professor Ranga and my hon. friend, Shri Sharma, went to the extent of saying that people who are professing certain creeds or who say that the Constitution has to be broken should be dealt with under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act. The names of Shri A. K. Gopalan and Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad were unnecessarily brought in here. So I have to reply to that point.

Shri Namboodiripad and Shri A. K. Gopalan did not say that the Constitution as such should be wrecked in such a way that nothing remains. They only repeated the Communist theory that the State apparatus as such should be broken so that a new apparatus comes into being for the toiling masses, the workers and the peasants. Now the wealth is produced by the common poor people but it is robbed by certain people who are sitting in some cosy corners with a telephone who do no work. The speculators and landlords and big industrialists rob that wealth even though they do not work. They are controlling the entire wealth of the country and the people who toil do not get any share. We want a law which will protect the toilers. That

[Shri Nambiar]

system has to be brought in by breaking the present State apparatus. By "breaking the present State apparatus" he did not mean breaking the Constitution in such a way that nothing remains. All these are Communist theories which have been repeatedly stated by Communist leaders, whether they belong to Communist (Marxists) or the Communist Party of India. This is their strategy and these are their theories. There is nothing new which Professor Bal Raj Madhok could have found out.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : But public memory is short. We are thankful to him for reminding that.

SHRI NAMBIAR : So all these people are only waiting for an opportunity to make an attack against the Communists on some pretext or another. They want to kick some ball against the Communists. This is the latest ball they have got. Otherwise, why blame the Communists alone? Does not the party to which Shri Bal Raj Madhok belongs want to change the constitution?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Yes, we will amend the Constitution.

SHRI NAMBIAR : So, the whole trouble is about the word. Shri Gopalan and Shri Nambodiripad use the word "wreck" and Shri Madhok uses the word "amendment".

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Yes, we want amendment according to the law, according to the Constitution. The Constitution gives the power to amend it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You say "amend" or "change". Shri Gopalan and Shri Nambodiripad say "wreck". For that why should you suggest banning the Communist Party? It looks rather a ridiculous argument. Professor Madhok is a learned person; so also is Professor Ranga. After all, we are not quarrelling over a word.

What is the concept? The concept of the Communist movement in India—whether it be right or left—is that the real power should go to the toiling people. We want those who work must eat and those who do not work must starve. But here in this country those who work starve and

those who do not work eat to such an extent that they get indigestion. That is the unfortunate situation in this country. The law is created for them; those idlers are helped by the law and, therefore, we say "Break the law". That is what we say.

This is a presentation, a poser, an approach of the problem and you must reply to it theoretically and explain to the people. Then I will take my hat off to Professor Madhok. He is not doing that. He says, "Why do you not use the law of the land and grab Nambodiripad, arrest Gopalan, put them in prison and chop off their heads?" That is the type of their argument.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We do not say, "Chop off their heads". That is your ideology.

SHRI NAMBIAR : All right, do not chop off their heads. Anyway, what I say is that the idea must be understood properly and let the people know. What is happening now? The Government of India brought an urgent Ordinance. The President of India signed it. Nobody is greater than the President of India in India. But in half an hour in the Supreme Court the whole thing is finished. They said, "Do not do it". They issued orders to that effect. I have no grouse against the Supreme Court. Our Constitution and our law is such that somebody sitting in the hall of the Supreme Court can undo everything that the people of India want. Therefore the Constitution must change. Certain powers of the Supreme Court also are to be restricted. If the people want certain things to be done, that must be done. The people are supreme and not the so-called court. That is what we want. We want a change in the Constitution which will bring in all these changes and which will be posing a challenge and not a change to get an eight-anna increase in wages or DA. For these things we fight in our day-to-day life. A basic alteration is necessary without which the country can not march forward. That is our theory. We repeat it and repeat it boldly and courageously. We do not feel sorry for it. Therefore on this legislation there is no need to go in for all these arguments either on their side or on our side. Unfortunately my hon. friends have brought it in and I have replied to that. I think, my hon. friends will not indulge in this sort

of cheap talk at least hereafter so that we can save the time of the House for something better.

श्री गुलामनब ठाकुर (सहरसा) : सभापति जी, मुझे ऐसा लगा कि गृह मंत्री जी इस बिल को, अनलाफुल ऐक्टिविटीज प्रिवेंशन बिल को जल्दी पास कराना चाहते हैं खास कर के जम्मू काश्मीर की बात कह कर और वहां इसे लागू करना चाहते हैं। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं क्या उन्होंने जम्मू-काश्मीर की सरकार से इस संबंध में सलाह ली है या केन्द्रीय सरकार जब इस तरह के कानून बनाना चाहती है तो राज्य सरकारों से सलाह लेती है? इसके पीछे स्पष्ट है कि यह सलाह वगैरह राज्यों से नहीं करती। यह राज्यों की सलाह या जनता की राय से नहीं ज्यों-ज्यों इनका पतन का समय नजदीक आ रहा है त्यों त्यों यह अपने हथियार मजबूत करना चाहते हैं और विरोधियों को दबाने के ख्याल से, लोगों को गलतफहमी में डालने के ख्याल से, अपनी सत्ता को बरकरार रखने के ख्याल से यह तरह-तरह के कानून बनाते हैं।

सभापति जी, सरकार के पास बहुत से कानून हैं जिनके जरिए सरकार अमन चैन रख सकती है, शांति व्यवस्था रख सकती है। लेकिन उन कानूनों का इस्तेमाल कहाँ होता है? कानून का इस्तेमाल मुझे जो देखने को मिला और कुछ जो अनुभव हुआ उससे मैं यह कहता हूँ कि उस कानून का इस्तेमाल चन्द लोगों के लिए है। वह कानून बड़े लोगों के लिए नहीं है। यह कानून बना कर के सरकार जम्मू-काश्मीर का एक तमाशा खड़ा करके पिछले 22 वर्षों से देश भर के लोगों को गुमराह करके रखे हुई है। जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता क्या चाहती है, जम्मू-काश्मीर की सरकार क्या चाहती है, जम्मू-काश्मीर में क्या व्यवस्था है, जम्मू-काश्मीर के प्रतिनिधि यहां क्या कहना चाहते हैं, उनकी राय कोई आई है या नहीं, इसकी परवाह किए बिना सरकार यह बिल पास करने जा रही है। जम्मू काश्मीर हिन्दुतान का वह भूभाग है जिसके लिए हरएक

हिन्दुस्तानी के दिल में दर्द है और वह खून ही नहीं, सब कुछ न्योछावर करने को तैयार है। लेकिन इस सरकार ने जम्मू-काश्मीर को भी पिछले 22 वर्षों से दुश्मन के हाथ में रख कर एक तमाशा खड़ा किया हुआ है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या उन्होंने जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य की राय ली है, क्या सादिक साहब की कन्सेंट ली है? मैं इस मामले में सुभाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी आप कोई कानून बनावें, खास कर राज्य विशेष के लिये, तो वहां की राज्य सरकार की राय अवश्य लेनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, 1967 के बाद से देश का नक्शा कुछ दूसरा बना है। राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें आई हैं—आप केन्द्र में कहीं इस तरह से कानून न बना दें कि केन्द्र और राज्यों का रिश्ता दिन-ब-दिन बिगड़ता चला जाय और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इस की सारी ज़िम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की होगी। इसी पृष्ठभूमि में आप यह प्रिवेंशन आफ अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज का बिल लाये हैं। यह कानून खास कर विरोधी दलों को कुचलने के लिये लाया गया है। आप राज्यों में देखिये, सरहद के इलाकों में देखिये—क्या हो रहा है। कहीं भी कानून का पालन नहीं हो रहा है, जो कानून इस समय हैं, उनको उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। मैं आपका ध्यान आज की एक घटना की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। बंगाल और बिहार की सीमा पर—आज अखबारों में आया है, सरकारी खबर है—बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि घटना कुछ अधिक ही हुई है—कहा गया है कि 12 आदमी मारे गये हैं सरकारी गोली से, गांव का गांव जलाया गया है, लूट हुई है, हत्या हुई है। यह कानून किस के लिये है, चन्द अमीरों की सुरक्षा के लिये है, यह गरीबों के लिये नहीं है। आप जिसको अनलाफुल एक्टिविटी कहेंगे, उसको किसी कोर्ट में चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकेगा, जो ट्रिब्यूनल आप एवाइन्ट करेंगे, उसका फैसला सर्वमान्य होगा। आपने आज तक क्या किया—डी०आई०आर० में डा० राममनोहर लोहिया जैसे देशभक्त

[श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर]

को, श्री एम० एस० जोशी जैसे देशभक्त को, अन्य बड़े-बड़े देशभक्तों को गिरफ्तार किया और कहा कि ये लोग देशद्रोही हैं, देश की सुरक्षा को खतरे में डालना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या देश की सारी सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस पार्टी पर है? क्या कांग्रेस के चन्द मिनिस्ट्रों पर है या इनके जो भाई-भतीजे हैं, रिश्तेदार हैं, उन लोगों पर देश की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी है? मुझे तो डर लगता है—इस हथियार के जरिये आप विरोधियों को कुचलेगे, जहाँ पर यह समझेंगे कि हमारी गति घट रही है, वहाँ इस कानून का उपयोग करेंगे। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि आप इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिये भेजिये। इस बिल को पास कराने से पहले जम्मू-काश्मीर की विधान सभा की राय लीजिये, देश की अन्य राज्य सरकारों की राय लीजिये, उसके बाद इस बिल को पास कीजिये, ताकि इस देश का, समाज का और सरकार का कल्याण हो, नहीं तो यह एक मखौल बन कर रह जायगा, इस हथियार के द्वारा आप विरोधियों को दबायेंगे।

इतना ही कह कर मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र शुक्ला जी, मैं तो समझता था कि वह बड़े प्रगतिशील हैं, लेकिन इस बिल को देख कर मुझे तकलीफ हुई, इस तरह का बिल उनको पायलेट नहीं करना चाहिये था, इस बिल को वापस लेंगे।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY (Krishnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

One thing I have to say. I quite agree with my hon. friend here that all our legislations have always been leaving out Jammu and Kashmir thus creating a difference in the minds of the people. Now, for every legislation that is passed, we have got to bring an amendment to say that this also applies to Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, Jammu and Kashmir are a strategic area at the moment and consistently there

has been the news that there is infiltration and that commands troops are being trained to come from the illegally-occupied part of Kashmir into India and to create trouble.

These people should be positively dealt with under this Act. Now this Act is going to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. I am very happy about that.

There is one point which I would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. In this Financial Memorandum it is said :

"Section 5 of the principal Act provides for the Constitution of a Tribunal, to be known as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal, consisting of one person who is a Judge of a High Court to be appointed by the Central Government."

I do not know when, where and how this Tribunal has been functioning because this Act has been covering the whole country. For instance, in West Bengal so many things have been done that are completely unlawful and so many things have been said in public that are absolutely harmful. Shri Pramode Dasgupta has appealed to the people to come out and create "a bloody revolution." Shri Hare Krishna Konar has said, "Go and occupy the fisheries, and hands by force. His is what is called nationalism!" Shri Namboodiripad and Shri A.K. Gopalan want to "wreck the Constitution." How has the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act or the Tribunal which is to go into these things, acted here? In West Bengal villages have been burnt down; people have been massacred, women have been molested and children were thrown out of their homes and they died. But nothing has happened under this Act. How is that? I support this Bill. But I would like to say this. If the Act applies to the whole of India where unlawful activities are taking place under the very nose of the Central Government...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : 'Unlawful' within the meaning of the Act.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY : What does 'unlawful' mean, if it is not killing people, arson, killing of secularism? All kinds of community and religious institutions have been destroyed or burnt. What

has this one-man Tribunal done? This should be gone into. Particularly in regard to Kashmir, I would like you to consider the question of secularism very gravely; the secular aspect should be borne in mind, because, once the secular question comes up in Kashmir, there is no security in that part of the country. The majority and the minority communities, wherever they are, should feel secure and feel that they are all citizens of India and nothing comes in the way of their religious outlook. It is true that, wherever minorities feel secure, it is there that the Government is functioning well; that is an axiomatic fact.

In this connection I would like to take up another point. We must pay a tribute to all our Jawans whoever they are, taking care of lawfulness and working after the security of our borders. I would like to quote, for the knowledge of the House, one passage from Major General Lunt who was taken to all those places. He has paid one of the highest tributes to our jawans who are protecting our borders in Kashmir, Ladakh and other places in circumstances which he says are very difficult to imagine and where one cannot think under what hardship they are doing their work, particularly our Border Roads Organisation whom we very often forget. This is what he has said about the Border Roads Organisation :

"India should some day erect a statue beside Raj Path to commemorate the 'unknown labourer' of the Border Roads Organisation which linked Ladakh with Kashmir, with India, India with Nepal, Gangtok with Nathu La and north Sikkim, and opened up NEFA and Nagaland. The work of this Organisation is beyond praise."

Our Border Roads Organisation is working well. Our Army is working well. Laws are very well framed and put forward.

But, Sir, let this one-man Tribunal work as well and vindicate the cause of the people. Whenever they need protection, let them not be found wanting. Let them perform the duty as our Army and Border Roads organisations have been doing and let them be praised for standing by minority communities, women and children of India. Let the minority communities feel that they

are looked after as citizens of India in any part of India with no difference whatsoever. With these words I support this Bill.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : समापित महोदय, सन् 67 में जब यह बिल इस सदन में आया था उस समय तमाम सदस्यों ने इसका विरोध किया था। श्री माननीय मन्त्री जी ने इस बिल को पेश करते हुए कहा कि दो वर्ष इस बिल को पास हुए हो गए, उस वक्त भी कुछ सदस्यों ने यह तर्क दिया था कि इस बिल का बेजा इस्तेमाल होगा लेकिन इसका कोई बेजा इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है इसलिए इसको जम्मू और कश्मीर पर भी लागू किया जाये। अब तो उस समय भी इसके ऊपर यह सवाल उठा था कि यह हमारे संविधान के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध है। हमारे संविधान में इस बात की गारंटी दी गई है कि असोसिएशन की फ्रीडम है, स्पीच की फ्रीडम है, रहने की और काम पाने की फ्रीडम है। यह जो सारी गारंटी संविधान में दी गई हैं उनकी स्पिरिट के विरुद्ध यह बिल है। असल में इसको इसलिए लाया गया ताकि ऐसे असोसिएशन को गैर-कानूनी करार दिया जा सके, जिनका काम सरकार की नज़र में ठीक न हो या सरकार के हित में न हो। इसीलिए इसको जम्मू और कश्मीर में भी लागू करना चाहते हैं। अब तो यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि दंड देने से अपराध नहीं रुकते हैं। दुनिया के दंड-शास्त्रियों ने एक ऐसा जमाना भी देखा है जबकि आँख फोड़ने के बदले आँख फोड़ी गई, दाँत तोड़ने के बदले दाँत तोड़े गए और भी तमाम तरह की अमानवीय सजायें दी गईं लेकिन फिर भी उस जमाने के अपराध नहीं रुके, अपराध होते ही रहे। यदि आज भी कोई आदमी यह दावा करता है कि सिर्फ दंड देकर ही अपराध रोके जा सकते हैं तो वह गलती करता है। यह किसी तरह सम्भव नहीं है। मुझे मालूम है और बहुत सारे लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि एक जमाने में यूरोप के देशों में पाकेटमारी के अपराध में फाँसी की सजा दी जाती थी। एलान करके लोगों को बुलाया जाता था कि सुनेग्राम फाँसी

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

होगी लेकिन उसी मजमे में लोगों की जेबें भी कटती थीं। फांसी की सजा से कोई नहीं डरता था। आज अगर माननीय मन्त्री जी भी यह सोचते हैं कि हम कानून बनाकर इस तरह के लोगों के अपराधों को रोक लेंगे तो वह सम्भव नहीं है। अब तो इसका निर्णय कौन करेगा कि अनलाफुल एक्टिविटी क्या है। जो एक के लिए कानूनी है दूसरे के लिए गैरकानूनी कहा जा सकता है। मेरे पास एक अखबार है उसका एक समाचार आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इस समय स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता रंगा साहब यहां पर नहीं हैं, वे रहते तो इसको सुनते। इसमें यह न्यूज है :

Scare reports are being circulated here that Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, after election as President, would impose President's rule throughout the country, that there would be no elections for 7-10 years and that all democratic movements would be ruthlessly suppressed.

रंगा साहब यहां पर नहीं हैं। अभी एक बड़े भारी जनसंघ के वकील बैठे थे जो कह रहे थे कि कश्मीर में आप लागू नहीं कर सकते। मैंने श्री बलराज मधोक का स्टेटमेंट जो कि हैदराबाद से आया है उसको देखा है जिसमें तेलंगाना, विदर्भ और नागालैंड, सभी के लिए अलग-अलग सैप्रेट स्टेट की डिमांड की गई है, क्या इन पर भी यह एक्ट लागू होगा ? मैं नहीं समझता कि लागू होगा। क्या स्वतंत्र पार्टी के ऊपर भी यह एक्ट लागू होगा जो कि खुलेआम हिन्दुस्तान के शोषकों के वकील हैं, उनकी गारतगिरी की खुलेआम वकालत करते हैं ? मुझे विश्वास है कि उनपर आप इसको लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे नंबियार साहब ने ठीक कहा है कि सदियों से जिनका इस देश में उत्पाड़न किया गया है, आज वे बेचारे चारपाई पर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं, कुएं का पानी नहीं पी सकते हैं, आज भी इस समाज में ऐसे तत्व मौजूद हैं जो कि गरीबों के बोलने पर ही उनको लाठियों से पीटते हैं, वे गरीब आदमी पागल होकर जब कोई हिंसात्मक कार्य करते हैं

तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी जिम्मेदारी किसके ऊपर है। क्या इस एक्ट से वह समस्या हल हो जायेगी ? आज कश्मीर के बहुत सारे सवाल हैं, शेख अब्दुल्ला और दूसरे लोगों की एक्टिविटीज हैं जो कि हिन्दुस्तान को पसंद नहीं हैं और पसन्द भी नहीं होनी चाहिए लेकिन कश्मीर की जनता की समस्याएँ भी हैं। वहां की सरकार इसको लागू नहीं कर सकती। कश्मीर की जनता की समस्याओं को हल किये बिना इस एक्ट को लागू करके उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने की कोशिश को जायेगी तो वह सम्भव नहीं है। नक्सलवाड़ी आन्दोलन को अपने कानून से दबाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन आज भी हजारों एकड़ जमीनें नाजायज तरीके पर लोगों के कब्जे में हैं जिनपर कि उन लोगों ने अदालतों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों का घूस देकर कब्जा कर लिया है। क्या उसका निपटारा सरकार कर सकती है ? मुझे मालूम है उत्तर प्रदेश में लाखों एकड़ जमीन पर लोग बसे हुए हैं, उनके मकानात हैं, खेती करते हैं, बीस साल से ऊपर काबिज हैं लेकिन लाठियों से वहां के लैंडलाई और जमींदार उनको बेखुल कर रहे हैं। कानून और पुलिस उनकी मदद करती है, गरीबों की मदद नहीं करती है। अगर गरीब आदमी जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि यह नक्सलाइट है, इसको मारो और जेल में बन्द करो। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि आप जो कानून बनाना चाहते हैं उसकी जरूरत न तो जम्मू-कश्मीर में है और न कहीं दूसरी जगह पर ही है। सरकार के पास पहले से ही बहुत सारे कानून मौजूद हैं जिनसे इस तरह की एक्टिविटीज को दबाया जा सकता है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या कांग्रेसियों को आप अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज में बन्द करेंगे ? आज तेलंगाना में क्या हो रहा है ? कौन एजिटेशन चला रहा है ? क्या उनको बन्द करने की हिम्मत है ? उनको आप बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपने कहा कि इसका मिसयूज नहीं करेंगे लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों का आज इस देश में शासन है उनकी बातों का कोई भरोसा नहीं है। इसी सदन में

हमसे कई बार अधिकार लिए गए हैं लेकिन उन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल हमेशा गरीब जनता के विरुद्ध ही होता रहा है। देश की ग्राम जनता को उसका कोई भी लाभ नहीं हुआ है। बल्कि हमेशा उसका उलटा ही किया गया है। इसलिए अब तो मन्त्रीजी इस बिल को ही वापिस ले लें तो अच्छा होगा लेकिन वे तो इसको पहले ही पास करा चुके हैं, विह्वल देकर पास करा लिया लेकिन अगर फ्री वोटिंग होती तो यह पास नहीं हो सकता था। यह जो ऐक्ट है वह हमारे संविधान की स्पिरिट के ही खिलाफ है। आज देश में कितनी ही अनला-फुल एक्टिविटीज हो रही हैं, किसी भी आदमी की इज्जत सुरक्षित नहीं है। गुन्डे खुलेआम घूमते हैं। इसी दिल्ली में खुलेआम गुन्डागर्दी हो रही है, प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट मौजूद है लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता। यहां दिल्ली में शरीफ औरतों को मारकर उनके बटुवे छीन लिए जाते हैं, अखबार में रोज ऐसी खबरें छपती हैं लेकिन पुलिस कोई भी परवाह नहीं करती है बल्कि उल्टे उन गुन्डों को प्रश्रय देती है। एक आदमी को भी आज तक प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट में बन्द नहीं किया गया। खासकर किमी मिल-ओनर को, जो कि सबसे ज्यादा समाज में अशान्ति फैलाते हैं, आज तक बन्द नहीं किया गया। सिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों पर रोक लगाई जाती है जो कि सही मानों में प्रगति की ओर बढ़ना चाहते हैं और देश में समाजवादी विचार फैलाते हैं या जो देश के लोगों में समानता की भावना उत्पन्न करते हैं। उन लोगों पर ही आप इसको लागू करना चाहते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता इसके द्वारा कश्मीर की कौन सी समस्या हल हो जायेगी या इस देश की कौन सी समस्या हल हो सकेगी। अगर वास्तव में समस्या को हल करना है तो सही मानों में सही दिशा की ओर बढ़ना होगा और उसके लिए इस ऐक्ट की जरूरत भी नहीं पड़ेगी। जब तक गरीबी और तमाम तरह के अत्याचार तथा उत्पीड़न रहेंगे तब तक इस बिल से न तो जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता में शांति ला सकेंगे और न देश के किसी

और भाग को ही शांत कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

16 hrs.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : The Members of the Opposition opposed this Bill when it was passed on the ground that it would be used against the legitimate rights and aspirations and demands of the people of this country. The experience after the Bill was passed was an eye-opener to many and now they want this to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. Every State has been affected by some agitation and we said that we opposed this Bill as it would be used against the democratic activities and the legitimate demands of the people to oppress the people. After the Bill was passed we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that unlawful activities had been done by the Congressmen.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : How did you discover it ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Because Mr. Krishna is also one of the victims. An agitation is going on in Andhra Pradesh. I do not plead for a separate Telangana or a unified Andhra. But there is a legitimate agitation for a certain demand. To suppress that officials have been transferred from one place to another, some had been overlooked in promotions; others had been superseded. The agitation or demand is to set right the regional imbalance created in Andhra. Instead of using the Unlawful Activities Bill to set right those regional imbalances, we are seeing that they use it against the people. They are creating unlawful activities and anti social elements. I come from a neighbouring State. The gentleman's agreement about Telangana had not been implemented by the present Chief Minister Mr. Brahmananda Reddy who is now in doldrums as one does not know whether he is in the Syndicate or Indicate. Mr. S. K. Patil is in the Indicate... (Interruptions.) Thousands of persons had been suppressed and without reason they are put in prison. Has any solution been found ? My point is that whatever laws are passed by the Government, they are incapable of implementing it. It has been proved that democracy does not need many laws. Because they have no

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

other work, they come here and pass legislation and keep them in cold storage. They want to utilise this at the time of elections to see that every lawful activity of the Opposition is suppressed. I think no useful purpose will be served by passing such legislation. What steps have the Government taken in all these twenty years to go to the cause of those agitations in the country. People should have rebelled and removed the Central Government. I feel sorry for them. In their daily life, the people are confronted with every kind of agitation. There is the unemployment problem, economic imbalances, etc. These lead to agitations questioning democratic values. Why should this Government come in the way and suppress the legitimate aspirations of the Opposition parties, of the people?

In every State one day or the other agitation is bound to take place because of the legislations and policies pursued by this Government. I would like to know whether this Government has got any intention to see that their movements are suppressed. This Unlawful Activities Bill will not help them.

Regarding Telengana, Shri Brahmanada Reddi* because he has created instability in the State and he wants to see that every State is divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, No. That should be expunged.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : So far he has not come out with any solution. He has created a peculiar problem for the country. What action has the Government taken against Shri Brahmanada Reddi under this Act?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already ruled that, that portion should be expunged. Please do not mention names.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Only incidentally I mentioned his name.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you rule that we should not mention names, this morning the name of the Chief Minister of Kerala was mentioned for making a statement. This man has murdered.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banerjee, I cannot take cognizance of something that has taken place in my absence.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Before implementing this Act the Government should search their hearts and see whether every problem in this country has been solved. Now the nationalisation of banks has happened. What happened in the stormy session of the AICC at Bangalore?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine yourself to the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : After all, Sir, this is a small amending Bill. When Mangala Dam was constructed by Pakistan, the Prime Minister Indra Gandhi sent a message. Should she not be arrested under this Act? Who is doing all these unlawful activities in this country? It is only the Congress organisation. The Congress 'syndicate' is indulging in unlawful activities. Has Shri Shukla the courage to arrest all the 'syndicate' members? If he touches them he will go home.

Therefore, let the hon. Minister assure this House that before implementing this Act he will consult all the States because now in all the States there is not the Congress Government.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Mr. Chairman, Sir I am sorry to say that most of the hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill have not cared to read the provisions of this Bill, particularly Shri Lakkappa, who was completely at variance. He did not know what he was speaking about.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, I am a practising advocate. I do not seek refuge in politics for living as he is doing.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, we must be able to express ourselves about the quality of their speech. This particular measure which I have brought before the House relates only to the removal of a legal doubt about the applicability of this measure, passed by this hon. House, to Jammu and Kashmir State.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

Everybody knows—I do not know whether Shri Lakkappa knows but every other hon. Member of this House knows—that unlawful activities are defined in this Act as activities which promote or demand secession of a part of this country out of this country. This is the limited meaning of unlawful activities, as far as this law is concerned. If Shri Lakkappa knew this was the meaning of unlawful activities, as far as this Bill is concerned, then I am quite sure an intelligent man like him would not have gone off a tangent and spoken all those kinds of wild things that he did. That is why I am saying that a good many hon. Members, while speaking on this Bill, have spoken not on the limited purpose of this amending Bill but on many other things which are not really connected with it.

Professor Ranga, while speaking, referred to the menace posed by the Naxalites. We know that it is a serious matter. There are ways of handling those serious conditions which they are creating. But, as far as this particular Bill is concerned, it is not meant or aimed at curbing the Naxalite activities. The naxalite activities are reprehensible, anti-national, violent and anti-democratic and we must meet them. There are ways of meeting them and we are trying to meet those activities.

Professor Ranga tried to measure this enactment on the test whether we have been able to use the previous Act which we are seeking to amend against the Naxalites or not. I want to submit very respectfully that this particular Bill is not meant against people who are creating violent conditions in this country. Actually, this Act would have been useful for that. But when the original Act was brought forward before this hon. House, practically all the opposition leaders met the then Home Minister, Shri Nanda, and stated that this kind of draconian powers that the Government want to take to ban those organisations which are pleading for over-throw of constitutionally established governments, who are pleading for promoting violence and hatred between communities, if these powers were given to the government then no opposition party would feel secure. Therefore, they prevailed upon the government to remove all those powers that the government wanted to take under the Bill. Ultimately, this washed down Bill remained only to the extent of

taking action against those people who were preaching secession of a part of this country. Therefore, when this measure is being amended it is no use saying that the government took no action against all such people.

Now this demand has been raised in this House to curb Naxalite and other activities of that kind, the Home Minister has invited certain opposition leaders to meet him to discuss this matter so that we could bring forward another Bill before this hon. House and take such powers to ban such associations which create violent activities, which are working for violent overthrow of constitutionally established governments and then we could use those powers to curb these activities. But until those powers are available to us, even if the government comes to a decision to ban a party it does not have the legal powers to do so. Government had powers under the emergency provisions of the Constitution when the Defence of India Rules were in existence. But since the emergency was lifted the government is left with no power to ban any party, whatever their activities may be, except for such activities which are defined in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act which has been passed by Parliament which, as I said earlier, limits itself only to anti-secession activities.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I say a word? The hon. Minister has referred to the activities of the Naxalites and stated that he wanted to bring legislation to deal with that. My hon. friend, Shri Sarjoo Pandey has read out a news item which creates scare. That news report, dated 22nd, from Calcutta says that reports are circulating that Shri Sanjiva Reddy after election will overthrow this Government and there will be President's rule all over India. These rumours are attributed to...

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is very irrelevant. I did not yield for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Already he has read it out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It says :—

“These rumours are traced to the Swatantra Party and Tata circles here. Such a form of dictatorship is considered appropriate for the country for some time, according to these reports.”

[Shri S. K. Banerjee]

If it is true that the Swatantra Party and the Tatas are doing this, I want to know whether these activities would fall within the scope of this Act and whether any measures will be taken against them ?

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur) : It is very irrelevant.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already said that it is irrelevant.

Many hon. Members who spoke said that this Bill seeks to extend the Unlawful Activities Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I had said in my opening remarks that this Bill does not seek to extend the applicability of this Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir but it only tries to remove a legal doubt whether this Act is applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir or not. When we brought forward the original Bill before this House, it was meant for the entire country including the State of Jammu and Kashmir but later on when we consulted other legal experts a doubt was expressed about its applicability to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This Bill has been brought forward to remove that doubt so that in case any action is taken in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under the provisions of the Act that was passed in 1967 and if there were doubts about its applicability... (Interruption)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who raised those doubts ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We consulted our legal advisers in the Ministry of Law.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, एक कानून बना, उसके बारे में विधि मंत्रालय से सलाह ली गई। यह कहा गया कि वह जम्मू-काश्मीर पर लागू होगा। अब कहा जा रहा है कि उसके बारे में शक पैदा हो गया है। किसने शक पैदा किया ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं यह बताने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। कहिये तो मैं हिन्दी में बोलू आपके लिए ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जी नहीं, मैं थोड़ा अंग्रेजी भी समझता हूँ।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I was trying to say that at the time when the Bill was brought before Parliament, the available legal opinion showed that it be applicable to the entire country including the State of Jammu and Kashmir. But later on when the Act was again examined certain legal people in the Law Ministry raised this doubt saying that there was some doubt whether the Act could be correctly applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir or not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The same Law Ministry ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The same Law Ministry. Therefore to be on the safe side and as a measure of abundant caution we have brought forward this Amendment Bill. That is the limited purpose of this Bill. It is not as if an Act, which was passed for the country minus the State of Jammu and Kashmir, is now being extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. That is not the position. I wanted to put the correct position on record here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, can you direct the Minister to lay on the Table of the Sabha both the legal opinions obtained from the Law Ministry ? Let the House be taken into confidence. We are not going to be treated like this. Suppose, the Law Ministry comes forward and says that even this Bill will not be applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, are we to pass another Amendment Act ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Member is not aware of the procedures of the Government of India. Inter-ministerial notings are not put on the Table of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This is not a matter between Government departments. If the Government has obtained the opinion of the Law Ministry, the House is entitled to know that opinion.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Whatever information I can give I have given.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, you can direct the Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : He cannot give the direction.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Minister can be directed by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have got the power to give a direction but I do not think of doing that now... (Interruption)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Many other points were raised about the applicability of this Act to the activities in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and other places. Many Members tried to raise their domestic problems here. I do not think that this Bill either has any connection with them or I am called upon to reply to that.

Having said this I would appeal to the House to pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill: Clause 2. There is an amendment of Shri Abdul Ghani Dar. He is not here; the amendment is not moved. So, I put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title together to the vote of the House.

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 S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, you have put Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the

Long Title all together. I may be against clause 1 ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is over now. It has been put to the vote of the House and adopted. If you want to speak on the Third Reading of the Bill, I have no objection.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I only want your guidance, Sir. I am not opposing you. You have taken Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title together. I may be against the Long Title but in favour of the Enacting Formula.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is over now. The House has already adopted it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : समापति महोदय, इस वादविवाद में भाग लेने का मेरा इरादा नहीं था, लेकिन जब मैंने उत्तर देते हुए राज्य मंत्री महोदय को सुना तो मुझे लगा कि यह सरकार जल्दी में कानून बनाती है और फिर सारे सदन का समय बरबाद करती है। कानून बनाते समय वह कानून लागू होगा या नहीं होगा, इसके बारे में किसकी राय लेनी चाहिए थी, उस राय की कितनी कीमत है, इस का कोई विचार नहीं किया जाता।

यह विधेयक इस बात का प्रमाण है कि यह सरकार इस देश के मामलों को ठीक तरह से नहीं चला पा रही है। यह विधेयक इस बात का भी प्रमाण है कि इस सरकार का कानून मंत्रालय बिल्कुल निकम्मा है। मैं ज्वारेंट कमेटी में था, वहाँ इस बात की चर्चा चली और गृह मंत्री श्री चव्हाण से पूछा गया कि इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत आप किस संगठन को गैर-कानूनी घोषित करना चाहते हैं ? उन्होंने इशारा दिया था कि उनके दिमाग में जम्मू-काश्मीर में काम करने वाला प्लेबिसाइट फंड है। मैंने पूछा कि क्या यह कानून वहाँ लागू होगा। ज्वारेंट कमेटी में विधि मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि भी थे, राज्य मंत्री महोदय भी

[अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

विराजमान थे। संयुक्त प्रवर समिति के सदस्यों को आश्वासन दिलाया गया कि यह कानून जम्मू-काश्मीर में लागू होगा। अब कहा जा रहा है कि उसी विधि मंत्रालय का यह मत है— मैं नहीं जानता कि उनका अभिप्राय विधि मंत्रालय से है या विधि मंत्रालय के उप-मंत्री से है अथवा विधि-मंत्रालय के बहु-चर्चित सेक्रेटरी महोदय से है—कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में यह कानून लागू नहीं होगा। फिर किसने सन्देह पैदा किये? क्या मंत्री महोदय विश्वास के साथ सदन में कह सकते हैं कि अब इस कानून के बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं होगा?

मुझे लगता है कि न तो गृह-मंत्रालय में कोई दृढ़ मत है न कोई कानूनी सलाह ली जाती है। कानून बनाने में जल्दबाजी की जाती है और उनको अमल में लाने की इस सरकार की कोई इच्छा नहीं है।

अभी गृह-मंत्री महोदय कह रहे थे कि उन्हें और अधिकार चाहिये। आवश्यकता अधिकारों की नहीं है, आवश्यकता संकल्प-शक्ति की है। राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्वों पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए जाबता फौजदारी कानून बहुत काफी है। उसके अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती और मंत्री महोदय नये अधिकार चाहते हैं। अगर अधिकारों को काम में लाने की इच्छा नहीं है, संकल्प-शक्ति नहीं है तो नये अधिकार भी बेकार पड़े रहेंगे, जैसे शस्त्रागार में हथियार बेकार पड़े रहते हैं, या किसी मूर्ख की तरह हथियार गलत जगह पर चले जायेंगे। किसी भी स्थिति में हम नये अधिकार सरकार को देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

जहां तक इस विधेयक का सवाल है, इस का विरोध करने का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता, लेकिन मुझे डर है कि कहीं मंत्री महोदय फिर कोई नया संशोधन लेकर न आ जायें और कहें कि विधि मंत्रालय ने फिर से कोई सन्देह पैदा कर दिया। संघात्मा विनश्यति। यह सरकार

सन्देह करती रही है। यह आचरण नहीं करती। यह सरकार कानून बनाती है, कृत्य नहीं करती। इस सरकार के हाथों में देश का भविष्य सुरक्षित नहीं है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ सफाई इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में नहीं हुई है। बाजपेयी जी की बात से मैं भी बहुत हद तक सहमत हूँ। जो जवाब इन्होंने दिया है कि अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज कानून जब बनाया गया था तो उस में कुछ शक रह गया था, ऐसा उनको एक्सपर्ट्स ने कहा है, तो इसकी सफाई उन्होंने नहीं की है और जब हमने पूछा कि कौन वे एक्सपर्ट हैं और कौन संविधान के जानकार हैं, इसकी सफाई तो आप करें तो भी इन्होंने इसकी सफाई नहीं की। इस विधेयक के पास होने के बाद भी कोई शक पैदा नहीं होगा, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इसको पास करने के बाद इनको दूसरा विधेयक लाना नहीं पड़ जाएगा, यह गारंटी ये नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर दे सकते हैं तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि दें। हमें नहीं पता कि इनके एक्सपर्ट कौन हैं और क्या शक उन्होंने जाहिर किया है। कानून के मुताबिक एक्सपर्ट पैदा हो जाते हैं, और कानून के मुताबिक शक पैदा किये जाते हैं और अपने अस्तित्व को कायम रखने के लिए कानून को इधर से उधर घुमाया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज एक्ट वास्तव में किसी पर लागू होना चाहिये तो गृह मंत्रालय पर लागू होना चाहिये, इन लोगों पर लागू होना चाहिये।

यह कहा गया है कि इस देश में रह कर अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि को इस देश से अलग कराने की कोशिश करेगा या उसका प्रचार करेगा तो उसके खिलाफ यह कानून लागू होगा। जो सरकार से बाहर रह कर इस तरह का काम करता है उसके खिलाफ तो यह लागू होगा, उनके वास्ते तो यह विधेयक आप पास कराने जा रहे हैं लेकिन जो सरकार में रह कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव में आकर, अपनी कम-जोरी की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि को कच्छ

में पाकिस्तान को दे देता है, कच्चाटीवू के मसले को हल नहीं करता है और उसको सीलोन के पास रहने देता है, हिन्दुस्तान की पचास हजार वर्गमील भूमि चीन के मातहत रहने देता है, क्या यह कानून उन लोगों पर लागू नहीं होना चाहिये ? जो सरकार में रह कर हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि हिन्दुस्तान से अलग कराता है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह कानून उस पर लागू नहीं होना चाहिये ? इसकी सफाई मंत्री महोदय करें।

सभापति महोदय, हमने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ जो आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी, उस में शायद आप भी शामिल थे। क्या उस वक्त आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने वालों का जो काम था, वह अनलाफुल नहीं था उस वक्त को हकूमत के दृष्टिकोण से ? क्या जो आजादी की लड़ाई तब लड़ रहे थे, उनके दृष्टिकोण से वह लाफुल नहीं था ? आज भी हमारे समाज में बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं। उनके समाधान के लिए बहुत सी कार्रवाइयाँ की जाती हैं जोकि आपकी निगाह में अनलाफुल हो सकती हैं लेकिन कल को वे लाफुल होने वाली हैं। समाज में बड़ा परिवर्तन आ गया है और जिसको आज अनलाफुल कहा जाता है वह कल को लाफुल हो कर रहेगा। आपको एक माप बनाना होगा जिसके आधार पर हम कह सकें कि आज जो अनलाफुल है वह कल को भी अनलाफुल रहेगा। यह तभी हो सकता है कि जब हमारी समाज में बराबरी पैदा हो, खुशहाली आए, स्टेट-स्टेट में और नागरिक-नागरिक में समता आए। बहुत सी मांगें हैं जोकि जायज हैं लेकिन जिनको सरकार की तरफ से कुचला जाता है। जायज मांगों को कुचला जाता है। जब लोग अपनी उन जायज मांगों को पूरा करवाने के लिए बगावत करते हैं, आवाज उठाते हैं तो सरकार ऐसी उनकी कार्रवाइयों को अनलाफुल करार दे देती है। तेलंगाना की बात है। उसका मुकाबला सरकार कर रही है। हम लोग उस पर नहीं जा रहे हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि बिहार में उत्तर बिहार की एक बहुत बड़ी मांग है—

दूसरी मांगों को आप छोड़ दें—कि मैथिली भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं सूची में मान्यता प्रदान की जाए। सरकार इस मांग को नहीं मान रही है। लेकिन दो करोड़ जनता की इस जायज मांग को सरकार ठुकराती जा रही है। मैं सरकार से कहता हूँ कि वह आंख खोल कर परिस्थिति को पहचाने। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो हो सकता है कि वहाँ की फिजा खराब हो जाए, वहाँ पर तूफान उठ खड़ा हो और उसका मुकाबला आप नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक की मुखालिफत करता हूँ। जो सफाई मैंने सरकार से मांगी है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार वह सफाई दे। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस बात की सफाई दे कि इस में शक पैदा नहीं होंगे और किन कारणों से उसे यह विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे देश की परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वह एक लम्बे अरसे के लिए ऐसा माप निर्धारित करे, जिस के आधार पर इस कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जाये, ताकि केवल उन्हीं गतिविधियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा सके जो आज भी अनलाफुल हैं और आगे चल कर भी अनलाफुल समझी जायेंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर मुखालिफत करता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे जनतंत्र के लिए घातक होगा और इस से हमारे आदर्शों पर कुठाराघात होगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि यह बिल तो पास हो ही जायेगा, क्योंकि सरकार का बहुमत है। जब पहले यह कानून इस सदन में लाया गया था, तो वह सिर्फ जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिए नहीं था, बल्कि सारे देश के लिए था। उस वक्त इसका उद्देश्य यह बताया गया था कि इस देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग पैदा हो गये हैं, जो देश के किसी भाग को देश से अलग करना चाहते हैं।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

मुझे मालूम है कि उस वक्त डी० एम० के० के हमारे भाइयों ने यह स्पष्टीकरण दिया था कि भारत से अलग होने का उनका कोई इरादा नहीं है। उसके बाद मिजो और दूसरे लोगों की बात कही गई।

लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में यह जानने की कोशिश नहीं की गई कि उन लोगों और उन क्षेत्रों की समस्या क्या है और न ही उन समस्याओं का हल ढूँढ़ने की कोशिश की गई। जहाँ तक आसाम के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ पर एक हिल स्टेट बनानी पड़ी और सदन ने तकरीबन एक-राय से उस कानून को पास किया। शायद कुछ लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया था। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि इन समस्याओं का कुछ समाधान ढूँढ़ा जाये, ताकि लोगों में इस देश से अलग होने की टेंडेंसी पैदा न हो, तो सरकार को कुछ उमूल तय करने चाहिए और उन पर चलने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

एक नहीं, काफ़ी अखबारों में एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के बारे में कुछ रिपोर्ट छपी है, जो इस सदन का स्पीकर रह चुका है और जो राष्ट्र-पति के पद के लिए कन्टेस्ट कर रहा है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : पेड्रियट में छपी है—रशन पेड्रियट में।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : लेकिन वह छपता हिन्दुस्तान में ही है। और माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधोक को यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि आगंगाइबर में जो खबर नहीं छपती है, वह खबर ही नहीं है।

जो व्यक्ति राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव लड़ने जा रहा है और स्वतंत्र पार्टी जिस का समर्थन कर रही है, उस के बारे में स्वतंत्र पार्टी की तरफ से क्या प्रचार हो रहा है ?

श्री प्र० के० देव (कालीहांडी) : स्वतंत्र पार्टी का अपना अलग कैंडिडेट है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अगर ऐसा है, तो शायद इसी लिए इस किस्म की खबरें दी जा रही हैं। इस में कहा गया है :

Scare reports are being circulated here that Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, after election as President, would impose President's rule throughout the country, that there would be no elections for 7—10 years and that all democratic movements would be ruthlessly suppressed.

These rumours are traced to the Swatantra Party and Tata circles here...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This kind of cock and bull stories are in keeping with the Russian Patriot and in keeping with the policy of people who want to create in this country an atmosphere in which democratic institutions would not work. I am sorry that my friend Shri S. M. Banerjee thought it fit to read this kind of trash in this House. This is insulting to the whole House. India is a democracy and India is going to remain democratic. As Speaker of this House, Shri Sanjiva Reddy protected democracy and we are sure that if he becomes President, democracy will be safe in his hands...(Interruptions).

MR CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seats.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I will sit down. But this has provoked me to say something. Sir, you come from Andhra Pradesh. Shri Giri was defeated in 1957 at Pravathipuram and after two months he accepted Governorship of Uttar Pradesh. Is this democracy ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am only reading.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Only this morning it was said that we should not depend upon newspaper reports. Now he is reading the same.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : "Such a form of dictatorship is considered appropriate for the country for some time, according to these reports."

MR. CHAIRMAN : This was read thrice here. Why does he want to read it again ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am reading it only because the Maharaja said that they are unpatriotic people. I know the only patriots in this country were the Maharajas.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Is this all relevant ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am relevant. Rumour mongering for separation from India, rumour mongering to subvert the Constitution, rumour mongering for the end of democracy—if this is the job of certain people in the country, they should immediately be arrested and put behind bars. J. R. D. Tata and others should be put behind bars.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The hon. Member should be arrested.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am only saying that if this is true, this must be done.

My submission is only this that by passing this legislation and making it applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, more power may not be given to the State Government to suppress the rights of the people. We have seen how the movement of Government employees and other employees is being suppressed. That is why I request the Minister to kindly see that the powers are not misused. He said in his introductory speech that they will not be misused. I was happy to hear that. I want a thorough investigation as to the source of the information which the *Patriot* has given to find out who are behind this type of report, and punish them.

Coming to my hon. friend, Prof. Balraj Madhok, sometimes he behaves as if he is not a professor. I like him for his straightforwardness. Whenever he goes to some place, he also issues a press statement and sometimes contradicts it the next day.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I have never made any statement which I have later contradicted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy to hear that. But sometimes he does contradict himself and makes it appear as if he is a bundle of contradictions. Sometimes he uses expressions which he

contradicts. He supports a newspaper which gave a news sometime ago that Shri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed had married again. You can imagine to what lengths such people will go to spread false rumours.

Therefore, I would request Shri Shukla to investigate the source of this news, go into the antecedents and watch the activities of the Swatantra Party, Shri J. R. D. Tata and others who have circulated this news throughout the country.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : At this stage of the Bill, a new point has come out when the hon. Minister said that certain legal doubts were expressed regarding the applicability of this Bill to Jammu and Kashmir. I think this is a very serious matter. The practical side of the situation is that during the last two years there has been a group of people who have from time to time been saying things against the accession of the State to the Union of India. If this legislation was enacted two years ago by this august House and if certain legal doubts were expressed, I fail to understand why two years were taken by the Central Government to come before the House to remove the lacuna.

SHRI ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN : Under the Constitution, everyone has a right to make a fool of himself, and I can see that Shri Malhotra is making full use of his constitutional rights.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : He does not understand these intricate points.

Shri Vajpayee has also made this point. I want it be ensured that when the Central Government are coming out with this Bill, no other legal lacuna will be left as far as the *in toto* applicability of this legislation to Jammu and Kashmir is concerned.

श्री अब्दुल ग़नी डार (गुड़गांव) : चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे अफसोस है कि अपनी अमेण्डमेंट के वक्त मैं हाज़िर नहीं था, लेकिन मुझे अपनी बात कहनी है। अर्ज़ यह है कि तकरवीन 8 वर्ष हुए तब से मैं पार्लियामेंट में हूँ, छोटे हाउस में भी रहा और बड़े हाउस का भी मेम्बर बना। मेरी शुरू से यह राय रही है, जब भी जम्मू-काश्मीर का मसाला आया, मैंने कहा या तो

(श्री अब्दुल गनी डार)

ईमानदारी से आपके दिमाग में यह बात नहीं है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर हमारा है, हमारे देश का अंग है, वरना कोई बजह नहीं है कि आप हमेशा यह ले आते हैं कि यह जम्मू-काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होगा, वह जम्मू-काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होगा। बाजपेयी जी के साथ 4 वर्ष तक मुझे राज्य सभा में रहने का मौका मिला, मैं ईमानदारी से यह समझता हूँ कि इस सरकार का दिमाग साफ़ नहीं है। अगर साफ़ होता तो नामुमकिन था कि हजारों नौजवान शहीद कराने के बाद हम हाजीपीर के दर्रे से लौटते, उन बेचारों को अपनी बन्दूकें लौटा कर पीछे आना पड़ा। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि सिक्यांग में 16 हजार फुट की ऊँचाई पर सड़क बने और हम बनने दें। उनको हमारे इलाके में सड़क बनाने का क्या अधिकार है। दुनियावाले दबाव डालते हैं कि सुलह होनी चाहिए, उनको हक है कि दबाव डालते रहें, लेकिन हम एक आज़ाद मुल्क हैं—यह वह देश है जो भगवान राम और कृष्ण का देश रहा है, यह अशोक और अकबर का देश है, इस को जो अज़मत हासिल रही है, यह क्यों किसी से दवे। जब ये लोग ऐसे करते हैं तो इसमें कोई फलसफा नहीं है, कोई मन्चाई नहीं है।

यह बात अलग है—जैसे चार अन्धों ने हाथी को हाथ लगाया, किसी को गोल दिखाई दिया, किसी को तना दिखाई दिया, किसी को साँप दिखाई दिया, किसी पर शेर अब्दुल्ला चढ़ा हुआ है, स्वाह वह कितना ही मुहब्बे-वतन है। किसी के दिमाग में सादिक सरकार चढ़ी हुई है, जिसने अपने वक्त में इतनी बददयानती से इलैक्शन कराये कि किसी को इन्साफ़ नहीं मिल सका। किसी के दिमाग में इलैक्शन कमिशनर चढ़ा हुआ है, जो पोलिटिक्स में दखल देता है, जब कि उसका कोई हक़ नहीं है। कोई भी आदमी असेम्बली या पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव में खड़ा नहीं हो सकता, जब तक कि वह मुल्क की अखण्डता और मुल्क की वफ़ादारी की कसम

न ले—चाहे अब्दुला हो, बेग़ हो, सादिक हो या कासिम हो, कोई भी हो। इस लिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सरकार को एक दफ़ा फैसला करना चाहिए, या तो पूरी ताकत के साथ जिस तरह से हाजीपीर के दर्रे तक पहुँच गये थे, वहाँ से वापस क्यों लौटे, क्यों इतनी बड़ी कुर्बानी दी, क्यों करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं अपनी फौजों पर, लेकिन उनके वावजूद भी घुमपैटिये घूम आते हैं।

अनलाफ़ुल एक्टिविटीज़ तो आज देश भर में फैली हुई है, यह कोई काश्मीर का ही किस्सा नहीं है। आज आसाम के मारवाड़ियों को मारा गया, अपने हिन्दू भाइयों के हाथों मारे गये, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। बंगालियों को पीटा गया, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। तेलंगाना में जो कुछ हो रहा है, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, शिव सेना जो कुछ कर रही है, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, तो चाहे अब्दुलगनी हो या शुक्ला साहब हों, जो भी कानून का पालन नहीं करता, उसको सज़ा मिलनी चाहिये। जब सज़ा मिलनी चाहिये तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिये अलग से प्रोवीज़ो क्यों लाते हैं, उसको क्यों अलग करते हैं। मेरी राय है कि सरकार को ईमानदारी के साथ फैसला करना चाहिये कि अगर जम्मू-काश्मीर हमारा है—मेरा ईमान है कि हमारा है—जब हमारा है तो इनको यह देखना चाहिये कि किसी को यह हक़ नहीं है कि ज्यादा देर तक इस तरह का बहाना लगा कर उसको हमसे अलग रखें कि यू० एन० ओ० ने एक लाइन खींच दी है, जो बिलकुल अननैचुरल लाइन है। जब भारत के तकसीम के वक्त यह फैसला हुआ था कि राजे जिधर चाहें उधर चले जायें और जब वहाँ के राजा ने कहा कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान की शरण आना चाहता हूँ और हिन्दुस्तान ने उसको स्वीकार किया, अपनी फौजों को वहाँ भेजा, उसके बाद क्या चीज़ बाकी रह जाती है।

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं बड़े अदब से यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के साथ खुल-

कर यह बात होनी चाहिए, बहानेसाजी खत्म होनी चाहिये। अगर बंगाल में कम्युनिस्ट भाई ज्यादा आये तो उनकी सरकार बनी, उड़ीसा में स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भाई ज्यादा आये तो उनकी सरकार बनी और केरल में कम्युनिस्ट और मुस्लिम लीग के भाई ज्यादा आये तो उनकी सरकार बनी। अब अगर कहीं विरला की मेजारिटी हो जाये तो वे भी अपनी सरकार बना सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) अनलाफुल एक्टिविटी के लिए मुकदमा चलना चाहिए और सजा मिलनी चाहिए, इस पर मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... माननीय मन्त्री जी मे मेरी दरखास्त है कि वे इस बिल को वापिस लें और जिस तरह से और जगह पर कानून लागू है उसी तरह से काश्मीर पर भी लागू करें।

[श्री عبدالغنی ڈار (کڑگانو) —

چیمبرمین صاحب مجھے افسوس ہے کہ اپنی ایمینڈ منٹ کے وقت میں حاضر نہیں تھا لیکن مجھے اپنی بات کہنی ہے۔ عرض یہ ہے کہ تقریباً 3 ورش ہوئے تب سے میں پارلیمنٹ میں ہوں۔ چھوٹے ہاؤس میں بھی رہا اور بڑے ہاؤس کا بھی ممبر بنا۔ میری شروع سے یہ رائے ہوئی ہے۔ جب بھی جموں کشمیر کا سوال آیا میں نے کہا یا تو ایمانداری سے آپ کے دماغ میں یہ بات نہیں ہے کہ جموں-کشمیر ہمارا ہے، ہمارے دیش کا انگ ہے، ورنہ وجہ نہیں ہے کہ آپ ہمیشہ یہ لے آتے ہیں کہ یہ جموں کشمیر پر لاگو نہیں ہوگا، وہ جموں کشمیر پر لاگو نہیں ہوگا، راجپوتی جی کے ساتھ 4 ورش تک مجھے راجیہ سبھا میں رہنے کا موقع ملا۔ میں ایمانداری سے یہ کہتا ہوں کہ اس سرکار کا دماغ صاف نہیں۔ اگر صاف ہوتا تو نا ممکن تھا کہ ہزاروں نوجوان شہید کرانے کے بعد ہم حاجی پیر کے درے سے لوٹے۔

اُن بے چاروں کو اپنی بندوثیں لوٹا کر پیچھے آنا پڑا۔ میں یہ نہیں ماننا کہ سنکھیانگ میں ہزاروں فٹ کی اونچائی پر سڑک بنے اور ہم بننے دیں۔ اُنکو ہمارے علاقے میں سڑک بنانے کا کیا ادھیکار ہے۔ دنیاوالے دباو ڈالتے ہیں کہ صلح ہوئی چاہئے، اُن کو حق ہے کہ دباو ڈالتے رہیں، لیکن ہم ایک آزاد ملک ہیں۔ یہ وہ دیش ہے جو بھگوان رام اور کرشن کا دیش رہا ہے، یہ اشوک اور اکبر کا دیش ہے، اسکو جو عزت حاصل رہی ہے، یہ کیوں کسی سے دے۔ جب یہ لوگ ایسا کرتے ہیں تو اسمیں کوئی فلسفہ نہیں ہے۔ سچائی نہیں ہے، یہ بات الگ ہے۔ جسے چار اندھوں نے ہانپی کو ہانپہ لگایا، کسی کو گول دکھائی دیا، کسی کو تندا دکھائی دیا، کسی کو سانپ دکھائی دیا، کسی پر شیخ عبداللہ چڑا ہوا ہے۔ خوا وہ کتنا ہی محبت وطن ہے۔ کسی کے دماغ میں صادق سرکار چڑی ہوئی ہے، جس نے اپنے وقت میں انہی بددیانتی سے الیکشن کرائے کہ کسی کو انصاف نہیں مل سکا۔ کسی کے دماغ میں الیکشن کمیشنر چڑا ہوا ہے، جو پولیٹیکس میں دخل دیتا ہے۔ جبکہ اسکا کوئی حق نہیں ہے۔ کوئی بھی آدمی اسمبلی یا پارلیمنٹ کے چناؤ میں کپڑا نہیں ہو سکتا جب تک کہ ملک کی اکھڈتا اور ملک کی وفاداری کی قسم نہ لے۔ چاہے عبداللہ ہو، بیگ ہو، صادق ہو یا قاسم ہو، کوئی بھی ہو۔ اس لئے میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ سرکار کو ایک وقفہ فیصلہ کرنا چاہیے یا تو پوری طاقت کے ساتھ جس طرح سے حاجی پیر کے درے تک پہنچ گئے تھے وہاں سے واپس کیوں لوٹے، کیوں اتنی بڑی قربانی دی، کیوں کروڑوں روپیہ خرچ کر رہے ہیں اپنی فوجوں پر، لیکن اس کے باوجود بھی گھس پھٹتے گھس اٹے ہیں۔

[شری عبدالغنی قادری]

ان لا فل ایکٹیویٹیز تو اچ دیس بھر میں پھیلی ہوئی ہیں یہ کوئی کشمیر کا ہی قصہ نہیں ہے۔ آج آسام کے مارواڑیوں کو مارا گیا۔ اپنے ہندو بھائیوں کے ہاتھوں مارے گئے، کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں ہے۔ بلگالیوں کو پیتا گیا، کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں ہے۔ تلنگانہ میں جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں ہے، سوسینا جو کچھ کر رہی ہے، کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں ہے، تو چاہے عبدالغنی ہو یا شکلا صاحب ہوں، جو بھی قانون کا پالن نہیں کرتا اسکو سزا ملنی چاہیے۔ جب سزا ملنی چاہئے تو مہری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ جموں-کشمیر کے لئے الگ سے پرواز کیوں لائے ہیں۔ اسکو کیوں الگ کرتے ہیں مہری رائے ہے کہ سرکار کو ایمانداری کے ساتھ فیصلہ کرنا چاہئے کہ گر جموں کشمیر ہمارا ہے—میرا ایمان ہے کہ ہمارا ہے—جموں ہمارا ہے تو ان کو یہ دیکھنا چاہئے کہ کسی کو یہ حق نہیں ہے کہ زیادہ دیر تک اس طرح کا بہانا نکالے اسکو ہم سے الگ رکھیں کہ یو این او نے ایک لائن کھینچ دی ہے، جو بالکل ان نیچرل لائن ہے۔ جب بھارت کے تقسیم کے وقت یہ فیصلہ ہوا تھا کہ راجہ جدھر چاہیں ادھر چلے جائیں اور جیسا وہاں کے راجا نے کہا کہ میں ہندوستان کی سرن میں آنا چاہتا ہوں اور ہندوستان نے اس کو سویکار کیا، اپنی فوجوں کو وہاں بھیجا، اس کے بعد کیا چیز باقی رہ جاتی ہے۔

چدر مہن صاحب، میں بڑے ادب سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سرکار کے ساتھ کھل کر یہ بات ہوئی چاہیے، بہانے سازی ختم ہوئی چاہئے۔ اگر بلکال میں کمیونسٹ بھائی زیادہ ائے تو انکی سرکار بنی، اُریسہ میں سولنٹر پارٹی کے بھائی زیادہ ائے تو انکی سرکار بنی اور کھول

میں کمیونسٹ اور مسلم لیگ زیادہ آئے تو انکی سرکار بنی۔ اب اگر کہیں بولا کی مہجورتی ہو جائے تو وہ بھی اپنی سرکار بنا سکتے ہیں (روڈھان)
ان لا فل ایکٹیویٹی کے لئے مقدمہ چلانا چاہئے اور سزا ملنی چاہئے۔ اس پر مجھے کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے۔ .. روڈھان ..
.....مانڈیہ منتری جی سے میری درخواست ہے کہ وہ اس بل کو واپس لیں اور جس طرح سے اور جگہ قانون لاگو ہے اسی طرح سے کشمیر پر بھی لاگو کریں]

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : सभापति जी, बहुत सी बातें जो माननीय सदस्यों ने अभी उठाई हैं उनके उत्तर में पहले ही दे चुका हूँ। एक दो बातें विशेषकर कही गई जैसे कि मौलवी साहब ने कुछ बातें कहीं। उसमें बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि जो भारत के प्रति वफादार है उसको इस तरह के कानून से डरने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस तरह के जितने भी कानून हैं उसमें भारत का एक सम्पूर्ण देश के रूप में माना गया है और वह सम्पूर्ण देश पर लागू होते हैं जिसमें जम्मू और काश्मीर भी शामिल है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा इसमें कुछ ऐसा शकोमुबहा उठा था कि यह काश्मीर में ठीक से लागू हो सकता है या नहीं। और उसमें हो सकता है कुछ लोगों की गलती हो, गलती हुई भी, उसी गलती को दूर करने के लिए इस बिल को पेश किया गया है। चूंकि इस तरह का बिल पहले इस सदन के द्वारा पास हो चुका है और उसका उपयोग हुआ वहां किया गया और जहां अनावश्यक था वहां नहीं किया गया। यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस कानून का उपयोग नहीं किया गया।.. (व्यवधान) ... इसी कानून के अन्तर्गत मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट को गैर-कानूनी घोषित किया गया। वहां पर एमजेंसी रही नहीं। इसलिए जो हमारी एमजेंट पावर्स थीं वह भी हमारे पास नहीं हैं। वहां पर इस कानून का उपयोग किया गया। इसी प्रकार जहां भी आवश्यकता होगी इस कानून का उपयोग किया जायगा। यह बात नहीं है

कि इसका उपयोग करने में हम हिचकिचाते हैं। लेकिन इस बात को जरूर चाहते हैं कि कोई यह न कह सके कि राजनीतिक विरोधियों का दमन करने के लिए या उनको दबाने के लिए कानून का उपयोग किया गया। वैसे किसी प्रकार की हिचकिचाहट हमारे मन में नहीं है। हम इस बात का आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं कि किसी के मन ऐसी कोई शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए कि इस तरह के उद्देश्य से इस बिल को लाया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य मैं बतला चुका हूँ। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ सदन के द्वारा इसका समर्थन किया जायगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.48 hrs.

COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Before the commencement of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, on the 12th June, 1957, proceedings for acquisition of land for the purpose of prospecting coal seams for the development of collieries to be owned and worked by the Central Government used to be Undertaken under Part II of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Acquisition proceedings started by six notifications issued in the years 1956-57 under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, in respect of certain lands situated in Madhya Pradesh were pending at the time of commencement of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957. By virtue of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act,

the aforesaid notifications issued under section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 were deemed to have been issued by the Central Government under section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act, as if this Act had been in force on the dates of issue of these notifications.

Sub-section (2) of section 28 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act saved every notification issued before the commencement of this Act under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act by providing that such notification shall be deemed to have been issued under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act.

Similarly, sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act provided that any objection preferred under section 5-A of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall be deemed to be an objection preferred under section 8 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act and might be disposed of as if the objection had been made in relation to a notification issued under section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act so that the Central Government might at any time make a declaration under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act in respect of the land covered by such notification.

The effect of these provisions of section 28 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act was that notifications issued under the relevant sections of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 were treated as notifications issued under the corresponding sections of the Coal Bearing Areas Act so that the acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 could be proceeded with, without fresh notifications being issued under the corresponding sections of Coal Bearing Areas Act.

In the case of four notifications out of the six issued under section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, there was no difficulty in applying the provisions of section 28 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act. In respect of these four notifications, objections had been preferred under section 5-A of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and therefore these objections were, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act, treated as objections preferred under section 8 of the Coal Act with the result that it was open to the Central Government to proceed to make a declaration under section 9 of the Coal Act

without issuing any notification under section 7 of this Act.

16.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

But difficulties arose in respect of the remaining two notifications because there was a slight lacuna in section 28 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act. The lacuna was that while sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act did provide for a case where objection had been preferred under section 5-A of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, there was no provision in that section to meet a case where no such objection had been preferred under the said section 5-A of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, before the commencement of the Coal Bearing Areas Act. Hence, the two cases above referred to did not fall squarely within the scope of section 28 of the Coal Act. In a writ petition before the Madhya Pradesh High Court in which the validity of one of these notifications was challenged, the acquisition proceedings were declared illegal in the ground that the notification under section 9 was not preceded by a notification under section 7 of that Act giving notice of the intention to acquire the lands concerned.

It is, therefore, proposed to make a clarificatory amendment to section 28 of the Coal Bearing Areas Act to the effect that in cases where acquisition proceedings were initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and no objection had been filed under section 5-A of that Act, action under the Coal Bearing Areas Act could be taken as if notification under section 7 of that Act had been issued and no objection under section 8 had been preferred and also to validate the two notifications in question.

Sir, this is a simple Bill of a clarificatory nature, and I move that this may be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इससे पहले बिल पर बोलते हुए माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा था कि सरकार का निकम्मापन है जिसके कारण कि वह देखती नहीं है कि कानून में कितनी खामियाँ रह जाती हैं। सरकार की नाअहलियत इस बात से भी जाहिर हो जाती है कि उसने 1894 के एक्ट को 1957 में अमेंड किया और अमेंड करते वक्त अपनी नाअहलियत के कारण देखा नहीं कि इसमें क्या कमियाँ रह गयीं। फिर 1957 के अमेंडमेंट को भी अमेंड करने के लिए यह एक बिल लायी और 1967 में राज्य सभा से पास करा लिया। अगर इतना ज़रूरी ही था तो 1967 के बाद दो साल में हाउस में आने की क्या वजह है। अगर दस साल बाद यानी 1977 में लाते तो क्या हर्ज था ?

इस सिलसिले में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इसमें एक कानूनी खामी थी उसको दूर करने के लिए यह बिल लाये हैं। यह बात तो ठीक है। लेकिन साथ ही कुछ और चीजें भी हैं जिनकी तरफ़ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पहली चीज़ यह है कि यह किस खास तौर पर मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ क़ेसों के सिलसिले में उठा है। मध्य प्रदेश में पार्टीपन के कारण कुछ ज़मींदारों की ज़मीन को जानबूझकर ग़लत तौर पर क़ह दिया जाता है कि इसमें कोयला है। इस बारे में कोई एक्सपर्ट ओपीनियन नहीं ली जाती है। उनको ख़राब करने के लिए यह क़ह दिया जाता है कि इस ज़मीन में कोयला है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से क़हूंगा कि इस किस्म की ओपीनियन ली जाये, एक्सपर्ट अपनी ओपीनियन दे कि वाकई कोयला यहाँ पर है या नहीं। और फिर यह भी होना चाहिए कि खोज करने की कोई टाइम लिमिट रखी जाये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि ज़मींदार की ज़मीन एक्वायर कर ली और फिर चार साल तक कोई खोज नहीं की। कम से कम यह तो कर दिया जाय कि जब तक खोज शुरू नहीं करते तब तक वह

जमींदार अपनी खेती उस जमीन पर करता रहे। कई बार ऐसे इंस्टांसेज नोटिस में आये हैं कि जमीन में खोज शुरू कर दी गयी और कोयला नहीं निकला, और फिर जमीन में गड्ढे पड़ जाते हैं तो उस जमीन को बेकार छोड़ दिया जाता है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर ऐसी इन्सटान्सेज आपके नोटिस में आ जाती हैं कि जमीन खराब हो गई तो सरकार का यह फर्ज है कि जमीन को लेवलिंग करके उस जमीन को उसके पुराने मालिक जमींदारों को वापस कर दें। कम से कम यह बात जरूर कर लेनी चाहिए।

आखीर में मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की यह आदत हो गई है कि अपनी खामियों को पूरा करने के लिए पिछली तारीख से रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव डेट से एक्ट्स लागू करना चाहती है। इसमें तो करना पड़ेगा ही लेकिन आयन्दा के लिए सरकार मोहताज हों जाएं और कानूनों को पिछली तारीखों से लागू करना बन्द कर दे।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अदालत के एतराज के बाद सरकार ने कानून में संशोधन करना जरूरी समझा और बिल आ गया, लेकिन जिन लोगों में सम्बन्धित यह बिल है, किसानों में, उनके सामने कितनी परेशानी आती है, उसका ध्यान शायद सरकार को पूरी तरह से नहीं होता। किसानों का पेशा ऐसा बंधा हुआ पेशा है कि अगर आप उससे जमीन छीन लें तो उसके बाद वह किसी मतलब का नहीं रह जाता। वह कोई क्वालीफाइड इंजीनियर नहीं होता, कोई डाक्टर नहीं होता। वह उस पेशे का माहिर है जिसे वह कर रहा है और अगर वह उससे ले लिया जाए तो उसके बाद वह किसी मतलब का नहीं रह जाता। दुनिया में और सब चीज बाजार में बिकती हैं लेकिन जमीन बाजार में भी नहीं बिकती। वह लेने और देने वाले की गर्ज पर होती है। एक जमीन 100 रुपये एकड़ में मिल सकती है तो दूसरी जमीन 10,000 रुपये एकड़

में भी न मिले। जो उसको मुआविजा मिलता है उस मुआविजे का पूरे देश में कोई एक हिसाब नहीं है। जहां किमान आन्दोलन कर सकता हो, लड़ सकता हो, भगड़ सकता हो, जेल जा सकता हो, वहां उसको ज्यादा मुआविजा मिल सकता है, लेकिन जहां वह शराफत से चुप बैठ जाएगा, वहां उसका सत्यानाश हो जाएगा। दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा मिलती है। दिल्ली में जो मुआविजा मिलता है, उसके मुकाबले दस सैकड़ा भी मुआविजा उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं मिलता। गाज़ियाबाद की जमीन ली गई। अगर वे लोग नेहरूजी के प्रधानमंत्रित्व काल में यहां पार्लियामेंट को नहीं घेरते और डेढ़ महीने तक गाड़ियां नहीं पड़ी रहती किसानों की, तो उन्हें 6 पैसे गज का मुआविजा जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने तय किया था और जो बाद में बढ़कर एक रुपये और दो रुपये गज पर पहुंचा, वही मिलता। अलग-अलग स्टेट में अलग-अलग हिसाब किताब है।

17 hrs.

जमीन के अन्दर जो खनिज पदार्थ हैं वह देश की सम्पत्ति हैं, उनमें कोई दो राय नहीं। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के हिसाब से उसका दोहन होना चाहिए, वह निकालने चाहिए, इसमें दो राय नहीं है, लेकिन जब वह देश की सम्पत्ति है, तो किसी तरह से जो किसान उस पर बैठा हुआ है, पीढ़ियों से बैठा हुआ है, भूमिधर बना हुआ है, जो उसकी रोजी और रोटी का जरिया है क्या वह किसान देश की सम्पत्ति नहीं है? जब आप वह लेते हैं तो आप यह क्यों नहीं सोचते कि कोयला खदान का जब विकास किया जाएगा तो उस किसान को और उसके परिवार को नौकरी देने में नम्बर 1 प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में क्यों नहीं सोचती कि मुआविजा देने में इतना घुटाला है और जो मुआविजा है वह भी नहीं के बराबर मिलता है जिससे वह अपनी जिन्दगी में इन्स्टा-बिलिश नहीं हो पाता। उस पर आप ध्यान नहीं देना चाहते। और मैं तो यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन के अन्दर जो खनिज पदार्थ

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

निकल रहे हैं वह भी देश की सम्पत्ति हैं और अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए बहुत जरूरी हैं, तो उनका सही रूप में इस्तेमाल हो। सरकार इस पर भी तो ध्यान नहीं देती। आसाम में कूड़ आयाल के साथ जो गैस निकल रही है, आज उसको कई दिन जलते हुए हो गये, लेकिन गैस निकलना रोका नहीं जा सका। जमीन में उससे आग लग रही है और किसानों ने सरकार के ऊपर दावा किया है कि इस गैस के जलने की वजह से जो गर्मी पैदा होती है, उसकी वजह से जो उनकी धान की फसल नष्ट हो गई है, उसका मुआविजा दिया जाए, अदालत में केस लड़ा गया और सरकार ने कुछ मुआविजा दिया है। लाखों रुपये की रोज की गैस फुंक रही है और आपके पास कोई कानून नहीं है जिससे आपको सजा दी जा सके। आप इस देश की अनमोल सम्पत्ति जो हैं, जो एक रोज खत्म होने वाली है, हमेशा वह निकलेगी नहीं, उसकी एक मात्रा है, वह खत्म हो जाएगी और उसकी आप रक्षा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

आपको क्या सजा दी जाये उसके लिए जिसको आप नष्ट कर रहे हैं, जिसके लिए आप यह बिल लाये हैं, जिसको आप बहुत पुराने जमाने से लागू करते हैं, जिसे लागू करते वक्त आप यह भी नहीं समझना चाहते कि सचमुच में किसान की जमीन लिया जाना उचित था या नहीं। उसके अन्दर उतना कोयला था या नहीं। जरूरत पड़ेगी, कोई अफसर कहेगा तो आप जमीन ले लेंगे। इसके मुआवजे की आप चिन्ता नहीं करना चाहते। वही कोयला, जब उसका कोक बनाया जाता है तो उसमें से गैस निकलती है और जिसका प्रगतिशील देशों में जिन्होंने तकनीकी विकास किया है उन्हीं देशों में नहीं, आपके यहाँ भी बड़े पैमाने पर उस गैस का इस्तेमाल होता है। उसमें से कई तरह की चीजें निकलती हैं और कभी-कभी उस गैस की चीजें इतनी कीमती होती हैं कि कोक आपको फोकर में मिल जाता है और उस गैस से बनी हुई चीजों से आपकी पूरी कीमत निकल आती है। लेकिन क्या सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान

दिया कि जिस खनिज से हम राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति पैदा कर सकते हैं उस खनिज का आधे से ज्यादा कोयला कोक बनाने में खर्च हो रहा है, जिसकी गैस हवा में जाने के बाद आदमियों की तन्दुरुस्ती भी खराब करती है। आपने कभी कोई ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहा कि आप उन छोटी-छोटी पट्टियों को किसी कोआपरेटिव के अन्दर बाँधें। उन लोगों को जो गैस के इस्तेमाल में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं आप कोआपरेटिव के बेसिस पर सरकार द्वारा तकनीकी मदद देकर उस गैस का इस्तेमाल किया जाये, कभी आपने सोचा? नहीं सोचा। करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है। देश को हानि पहुँचती है। किसान की जमीन आप देश की तरक्की के नाम पर ले सकते हैं, लेकिन इसी देश के खनिज कोयले की गैस को बरबाद करते हैं। यह बहुत ही दोषपूर्ण आपकी नीति है। इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं तो सरकार से सिर्फ यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप खनिज की उपयोगिता समझते हो तो फिर उस खनिज का अगर आप बढ़िया इस्तेमाल कर सकते हो, उसका कोक अथवा अन्य तकनीकी विकास कार्य में आप इस्तेमाल कर सकते हो तो आपको खनिज निकालने की इजाजत है। अगर आप उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते तो उसको जमीन के अन्दर से निकालने का अधिकार आपको नहीं है। हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी हमको माफ नहीं करेगी और जिस किसान को आप अपरूट करना चाहते हैं, जिसकी जमीन लेना चाहते हैं, अगर उसका इतना मुआवजा आप दे सकते हैं या बदले में उतनी ही अच्छी जमीन दे सकते हैं या उसको नौकरियाँ देकर रिहैबिलिटेड कर सकते हैं, जिसके बच्चे जमीन जाने के बाद हमें कहें कि वे भाग्यशाली किसान के बेटे हैं जिसकी जमीन के अन्दर कोयला निकला, और हमारे मजे हो गये। हमको इतनी अच्छी जमीन मिल गई और हमको इतना मुआवजा मिल गया या अच्छी नौकरी मिल गई, हमारी जमीन में कोयला निकल आया। अगर हिन्दुस्तान का किसान इस तरह से

बोले, तो उसकी जमीन लेना बहुत ही अच्छा है। और कहीं जमीन देने के बाद कोई यह कहे कि बुरा हो इस सरकार का, इसके अधिकारियों का, इतने दिनों से रोटी खा रहे थे, कमबस्तों ने जमीन ले ली, मुआवज़ा नहीं के बराबर मिला और एक फसल के बराबर भी नहीं मिला, जमीन नहीं मिली, हमको कोई नौकरी नहीं दी गई, हम तो साधारण मजदूर बनकर रह गये, इस सरकार का और इस योजना का नाश हो। अगर उसने यह कहा तो यह अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इन सारी बातों का ध्यान रखना बहुत ही जरूरी है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन में पेश किया गया है इसका उद्देश्य यह बतलाया गया है कि जो नये इलाके होंगे उन पर कैसे मालिकों को अधिकार दिया जाए। उनकी अधिकार-सीमा को बढ़ाने के लिए यह बिल है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके सम्बन्ध में दो-तीन बातें निवेदन करना चाहूंगा।

पहली बात तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह बात सही है कि जहां कोयला क्षेत्र मिले उनको काम में लाया जाय और उनसे कोयला निकाला जाय तथा इसके लिए जो भी उपाय सम्भव हों, उन्हें किया जाय। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में यह जरूर कहूंगा कि आज आप यह अधिकार तो कोयला निकालने वालों अथवा कोयला खानों के मालिकों को दे रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती कि जो कानून सरकार के बनाये हुए हैं उनका पालन मालिक लोग अपने कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों के साथ करें। वह उन कानूनों का पालन नहीं करते और मनमानी करते हैं।

मैं आपके सामने असम का उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूं। वहां पर लेडू और मारवेरिटा नाम की दो कोयला खानें हैं। आज यह दोनों अंग्रेजों के कब्जे में हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान तो आजाद हो गया लेकिन विदेशी लोग हमारे आर्थिक जीवन पर आज भी कब्जा किये हुए हैं,

जिसका उदाहरण यह दो कोयला खानें हैं। वह उनके कब्जे में हैं लेकिन उनके यहां जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, अपने खून को पसीना बनाकर कोयले का उत्पादन करते हैं, उनके साथ किसी कानून का पालन नहीं होता। जो सुविधायें आज सरकार ने कानून की माफत उनको दी हैं उनको भी देने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं हैं। लगभग 100 वर्षों से वह मजदूरों का शोषण कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आश्चर्य है सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती।

जरूरत इस बात की है कि जब आप कोयला मालिकों को अधिकार दे रहे हैं तब आप अपना यह कर्तव्य भी पूरा करें कि जो धन पैदा करता है, जो लोग हमारे खनिज पदार्थ निकालते हैं उनकी दिक्कतें दूर हों। लेकिन मुझको विश्वास है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो कोयला मालिक हैं वे अपने मन से कुछ नहीं करेंगे। उनका मुख्य उद्देश्य तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा शोषण करना है। देश का भला हो, बुरा हो इसका विचार उनके दिमाग में नहीं आता। उनका तो मतलब यह होता है कि उनकी तिजोरी कैसे भरे।

मैं इस सिलसिले में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बजाय इस तरह का कानून बनाने के क्यों नहीं आप इन कोयला खानों को अपने हाथ में ले लेते? क्यों नहीं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देते? राष्ट्रीयकरण किये बगैर आप न ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयला निकाल सकते हैं और न कोयले की कीमतों पर कोई नियन्त्रण स्थापित कर सकते हैं, न ही मजदूरों को सहूलियतें दिलवा सकते हैं। इन तमाम कार्यों को करने के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि आप कोयला खानों को अपने हाथ में ले लीजिये और सबसे पहले उन दो खानों को लीजिये, जिन पर अंग्रेज अभी भी काबिज हैं, जिन पर उनका अधिकार अब भी कायम है और जो हमारे यहां की जनता का शोषण कर रहे हैं। सबसे पहला अनुरोध मेरा यही होगा कि बजाय उनको अधिकार देने के आप सारी खानों पर कब्जा कर लीजिये।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

आप मालिकों को अधिकार तो बहुत देते हैं, लेकिन वे दिन-रात आपके कानूनों का उल्लंघन करते हैं। आप इसको कैसे पकड़ियेगा ? मैं इसका उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां राजा रामगढ़ हैं, वह कभी जनता पार्टी बनाते हैं, कभी स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेता होते हैं, कभी कांग्रेस में चले जाते हैं और फिर कांग्रेस के साथ कोयलेशन सरकार में जाते हैं। वह बड़े नामी आदमी हैं, सरकार का बड़ा पैसा खाने वाले हैं, चोरी करने वाले हैं। सरकार का करोड़ों रुपयों का माल लेकर बैठे हुए हैं, जिसके बारे में अभी आपने कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट का फैसला देखा होगा। वह आज भी बहुत-सी खानों पर कब्जा किये हुए बैठे हैं, लेकिन आपकी हिम्मत नहीं होती कि उनकी खानों को ले लें। क्यों नहीं होती है, इसके पीछे राजनीति है। आप चाहें तो एक दिन में ले सकते हैं, लेकिन आज बिहार की जो राजनीतिक परिस्थिति है उसको देखते हुए सरकार उनके पास खानों को छोड़े रखना चाहती है, साथ ही उनके ऊपर जो बकाया है करोड़ों रुपये का उसको भी माफ करना चाहती है ताकि वह आपका साथ दें। अभी मध्यावधि चुनावों के बाद जो राजनीतिक परिस्थिति बिहार में पैदा हुई उसमें कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं था कि वह सरकार की स्थापना अपनी ताकत पर कर सके। तब आपके स्वनामधन्य श्री हरिहरसिंह ने राजा को फांसा। उनसे कहा जाता है कि उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जाएगी। संविद की सरकार ने उनके खिलाफ जो मुकदमा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दायर किया था, उसको इन्होंने वापस ले लिया। इस तरह से उनको इन्होंने फंसाकर कांग्रेस में शामिल करवा लिया। आपकी सरकार में इस पर बहुत हंगामा हुआ और कहा गया कि ऐसे आदमी को क्यों कांग्रेस में लिया जा रहा है। लेकिन शासन की बागडोर अपने हाथ में रखने के लिए, शासन सूत्र अपने हाथ में बनाये रखने के लिए, अपनी गद्दी को आबाद रखने के लिए

आपने उनके सारे पापों पर पर्दा डाला और आगे भी आप उसकी तैयारी कर रहे हैं। आज के ही अखबारों में निकला है कि वहां कांग्रेस लैजिस्लेचर पार्टी के सैक्रेटरी श्री जयमंगल मिश्र एम०एल०ए० ने कहा है कि हम लोगों को हरी भंडी मिल गई है। ए० आई० सी० सी० के बंगलौर अधिवेशन में अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कह दिया है कि बिहार में तुम सरकार बनाओ। जब उनसे यह पूछा गया कि क्या राजा रामगढ़ को भी आप सरकार में शामिल करेंगे तो उन्होंने कहा कि हां करेंगे। उनको सरकार में शामिल करने का एकाग्र उद्देश्य यह है कि आप गद्दी पर काबिज होना चाहते हैं और इस वास्ते उनको आप हर प्रकार की सहूलियतें देने को तैयार हैं।

एक बात और है। आप जानते हैं कि उनकी खानें डोरी में हैं। कई साल पहले वहां बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना हुई थी। उसमें बहुत से मजदूर मारे गये थे। उस पर एक इनक्वायरी कमीशन बैठा था। उसने कुछ फैसले किये थे। लेकिन उन फैसलों को आज तक लागू नहीं किया गया। उनको लागू न करने का कारण यह है कि राजा रामगढ़ को नाराज करना आप नहीं चाहते हैं। राजा रामगढ़ के साथ चौदह एम०एल०ए० हैं। उन सबका समर्थन आपको मिले यह आप चाहते हैं। बिहार की जनता को घूसने के लिए आप किसी भी हद तक जा सकते हैं, उनको साथ बनाये रखने के लिए आप किसी भी सीमा तक जा सकते हैं। इसीलिए आपने उनके खिलाफ जो रिसीवर एक्वाइट हुआ था, संविद सरकार की तरफ से उसको वापस ले लिया। बिहार में आपकी सरकार ने, हरिहरसिंह की सरकार ने उसको वापस ले लिया ..

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : आपकी पार्टी ने रास्ता दिखाया था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमारी पार्टी ने तो बहुत से रास्ते आपको दिखाये हैं लेकिन

आप उन पर चलते ही कहाँ हैं। आप उन पर चलने को तैयार नहीं हैं। अब ऐसा लगता है कि एक छ्टा सा कदम आपने बढ़ाया है बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके। इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। आप कोयला खानों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये। राजा-महाराजाओं से आप फौरी स्वार्थों की खातिर दोस्ती कर रहे हैं, उसको बन्द कीजिये। जब आपने ऐसा किया तो देश में जनतंत्र का विकास होगा। लेकिन आप तो जनतंत्र की हत्या करने में विश्वास करते हैं। आप तो समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करने की बात करते हैं। लेकिन स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोग, जन संघ के लोग, जनता पार्टी के लोग, जो दकियानूसी लोग हैं, उनकी सहायता से आप समाजवाद नहीं ला सकेंगे। लेकिन आप उन्हीं पर भरोसा करते हैं। जनता पर आप भरोसा नहीं करते हैं। राजा रामगढ़ से आप सांठगांठ करते हैं और हमें डर है कि आइंदा भी आप उनके साथ करेंगे। (इंटरप्शन) जो अच्छा काम इन्होंने किया है उसकी हम तारीफ करते हैं। सही मानों में लड़ाई अगर इन की हाने वाली है तो हमारे साथ होने वाली है। हम ही करने वाले हैं। हम ही समाजवाद लायेंगे, ये कभी नहीं लायेंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि इनकी पार्टी पूँजीवाद पार्टी है, टाटा बिड़ला की पार्टी है। क्षणिक स्वार्थों की वजह से, जनता के दबाव में आकर, जन आन्दोलन को देखते हुए इन्होंने बैंकों पर कब्जा करने का फैसला किया है। लेकिन जो अंतिम लक्ष्य है उसकी ओर जाने वाले ये नहीं हैं। इनकी ओर हमारी लड़ाई होगी, आपका समझौता हो सकता है। भारतीय क्रान्ति दल इनके साथ मिल सकता है, जन संघ मिल सकता है, स्वतंत्र पार्टी मिल सकती है लेकिन हम नहीं मिल सकते हैं। कांग्रेस में जो सिंडीकेट के लोग हैं वे उसी की तैयारी कर रहे हैं।

अगर आप चाहते हैं कि तमाम बुराई खत्म हो तो राजा रामगढ़ पर आप अंकुश लगाकर उनकी गैर-कानूनी हरकतों को रोकें। जनता की सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करें। आज राजा

रामगढ़ जनता का करोड़ों रूपया हड़पे बैठे हैं। उनके खिलाफ आप कार्रवाई करें। तब आप का कोयले का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और कोयला जो हमारे देश के लिए बहुत जरूरी है वह भी पैदा होगा और सस्ता होगा। वरना ये जो मगरमच्छ हैं उनके हाथ में ही कोयला खानें रहेगी तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन है कि कोयला खानों का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करो। सरकार इस बिल के बजाये कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल पेश करे। कोयला खानों के मालिकों से कहा जाये, चाहे वे विदेशी कम्पनियों के हाथ में हों और चाहे देशी कम्पनियों के, कि वे नये क्षेत्रों से कोयला निकालें, लेकिन वे मजदूर कानूनों का ठीक तरह से पालन करें, ताकि उन्हें किसी प्रकार की दिक्कत न हो। अगर यह कानून सचमुच क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा, तभी सरकार के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होगी।

श्री फ० गो० सेन (पूर्णिमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि कोयला हमारी बहुत बड़ी सम्पत्ति है, लेकिन जलावन के अभाव में उसकी मांग और कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है। मकानों की कमी है, लेकिन ईंटों के भट्टों में कोयला पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं पहुँचता है। हमारे यहाँ पूर्णिमा में कोयला न पहुँचने की वजह से ईंटों के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं—50, 60 रुपये से बढ़ कर 80 रुपये हो गये हैं। वहाँ पर ट्रकों पर धनबाद से कोयला लाना पड़ा। सरकार को कोयले की डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर भी नज़र रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि ऐसा न करने पर एकाएक दाम बढ़ जाते हैं और लोगों को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है।

जैसा कि श्री भारती ने कहा है, जिस किसान की ज़मीन से कोयला निकलता है, जिसको डिसपोजेस किया जाता है, सरकार का यह ज़रूर देखना चाहिए कि उसको कम से कम नुकसान पहुँचे और ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा मुआवज़ा मिले, ताकि वह किसी दूसरी जगह जा कर ज़मीन ख़रीद सके।

[श्री फ० गो० सेन]

जैसा कि मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ, काश्तकारी में जिसको "सोना खाद" कहते हैं, उस गोबर को जला दिया जाता है। सरकार के पास जो सैंकंड ग्रेड कोल उपलब्ध हो, उसको कुछ स्टेखनों पर पहुंचा दिया जाये, जहां से काश्तकार उसको ले जायेंगे। इस तरह गोबर को खाद के रूप में उपयोग किया जा सकेगा। सरकार ने कहा है कि वह एक इंडिविजुअल को सैंकंड ग्रेड कोल की तिजारत नहीं करने देगी, बल्कि जब चार पांच कंपनियों की एक कंपनी बनेगी, तब वह उसको सैंकंड ग्रेड कोल निकालने देगी। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सैंकंड ग्रेड कोल को निकालने की सुविधा दी जाये, ताकि वह लोगों के पास पहुंच सके और काश्तकार गोबर को जलाने के बजाये उसको खेतों में डाल सकें। हमारे देश में फर्टिलाइजर की कमी है और हमें बाहर से फर्टिलाइजर मंगाना पड़ता है। जलाने के लिए सैंकंड ग्रेड कोल का उपयोग करके हम "सोना खाद," गोबर को खेतों में डाल सकते हैं।

माइनिंग का इम्तहान पास किये हुए लोगों में बेकारी की समस्या बहुत भयानक रूप धारण कर चुकी है। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि अगर एक हजार लोग इम्तहान में बैठते हैं, तो केवल दस, बीस, पच्चीस पास होते हैं। लोग कई-कई सालों से इम्तहान में बंठ रहे हैं, लेकिन पास नहीं किये जाते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को पास करके काम करने का मौका देना चाहिए। किसी टेक्निकल ग्राउंड पर या बाइबाबोसी में उनको फेल कर देना उचित नहीं है। इस कारण हमारी बहुत सी मैनपावर बेकार पड़ी हुई है। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों को एक टेक्निकल नालेज है उसको वह लोग काम में लगा सकें। उन लोगों को काम में लगाइए। आपके यहां कमी भी है। उस कमी को भी आपको देखना है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री अम्बुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : मैं सिर्फ इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मज्र बढ़ा ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। खयाल तो यह था कि डीजेल के इस्तेमाल के बाद जब कि रेलवे और बड़े बड़े कारखाने डीजेल से चलने लगेंगे कोयले पर कुछ बोझ कम होगा और गरीबों को वह सस्ते दामों में मिल सकेगा जिनको गैस नहीं मिल सकती या जो बिजली का चूल्हा नहीं जला सकते या कैरोसीन तेल भी बहुत महंगा होने से जो लोग वह भी नहीं ले सकते। लेकिन रेट तो बढ़ते ही चले गए।

दूसरी बात— जिसकी ज़मीन पर फिजिकली कब्जा लेना चाहते हैं क्या उसको मौका देंगे या नहीं कि वह अदालत से अपनी चाराजोई कर सके, सरकार से चाराजाई कर सकें, वह अपने दाम पूरे ले सके? ऐसा आप करेंगे या नहीं इसमें भी मुझे संदेह है। बहुत से हमारे प्यारे भाई हैं वह बिहार को ही नहीं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को रेप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि पार्टी में दकियानूसी इनके साथ मिले हुए हैं इसलिए यह इनकी इमदाद पर भरोसा करते हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि ऐसी बातों में हम इनके साथ हैं। गरीब के मामले में हम अगर इनके आगे नहीं तो बी० के० डी० इनके साथ है। मैं भी बी० के० डी० को रेप्रेजेन्ट करता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि गरीब के मामलों में हम इनके सिपाही हैं। लेकिन हम तो मरेंगे यह नहीं मरेंगे। अभी तक जो लेफ्टिस्ट भाइयों ने रास्ता अस्तियार किया है वह इन्दिरा जी को रेप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं और वह हाउस में समभते हैं कि वह इन्दिरा जी के सिपाही हैं। तो उनको अपना रास्ता देखना चाहिए, वह हमको क्या सलाह देंगे? अभी-अभी मिस्टर बैंजो ने मिस्टर संजीव रेड्डी पर एतराज किया कि संजीव रेड्डी जब आएंगे यह खबर निकली है, और वह कहते हैं कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी ने निकाली है कि अगर वह प्रेसीडेंट हो गए तो कानून को भंग कर देंगे। जैसे चरसखाने की खबर होती है, चरसखाने से

खबर निकली कि नादिरशाह मारा गया और दिल्ली ने नादिरशाह के सिपाहियों पर हथियार उठाया। नादिरशाह को पता लगा तो उसने अपनी तलवार बाहर की और दिल्ली में कले-ग्राम का हुक्म दे दिया। डेढ़ लाख लोग दिल्ली के मारे गए। मिस्टर बैनर्जी को पता नहीं किस चरमखाने से यह खबर मिली लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस वाले क्यों मुँह बन्द किए हुए हैं? क्या वह बददयानत हैं सजीव रेड्डी के मामले में? अगर नहीं तो वह क्यों नहीं मुँह खोलते?

जहाँ तक गरीब का ताल्लुक है, गरीब के मामले में उनकी सरकार आएगी तब भी हम साथ देंगे, जब यह हुक्मत में आएँगे तब भी साथ देंगे। लेकिन ईमानदारी से मैं मिस्टर राव से कहना चाहता हूँ, वह गरीबों के बहुत हमदर्द हैं, यह मैं जानता हूँ। वह हमेशा अपनी तरफ से कोशिश करते हैं कि गरीबों को आसानियाँ मुहैया करें। किसान जिसकी जमीन से कोयला निकलता है उस पर सरकार कब्जा जमाना चाहती है लेकिन किसी वक्त तो यह सोचना ही पड़ेगा कि जिन किसानों की जमीन से तेल निकला, कोयला निकला, ताँबा निकला, क्या वह भागीदार नहीं हैं कि उनके बच्चे भी रोटी खाएँ? सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि जब कोई दौलत उन की जमीन से निकली तो कुछ हिस्सा उनको भी देना चाहिए। चाहे बाकी सब का सब नेशनलाइज कर लें लेकिन नेशनलाइज करते वक्त इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि उनको कुछ न कुछ देना है।

बैनर्जी साहब से मैं कहूँगा कि काफिले बढ़ते रहेंगे लोग शोर मचाते रहेंगे। सजीव रेड्डी का सवाल नहीं है, किसी का सवाल नहीं है। जो अच्छा प्रेसीडेंट होगा वह बनेगा और उसमें कम्युनिस्ट भाई शोर मचाते रहें, इनको कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है।

[शरी عبدالغنی ذلول کو گواہوں : میں صرف اتنا ہی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مرض بدعتا

ہی کیا جہوں جہوں دوا کی - خیال تو یہ تھا کہ قیڑل کے استعمال کے بعد جب کہ ریلوے اور بڑے بڑے کارخانے قیڑل سے چلنے لگیں گے - کوئلے پر کچھ بوجھ کم ہوگا اور غریبوں کو وہ سستے دھڑوں میں مل سکے گا - چنکو گھس نہیں مل سکتی یا جو بجلی کا چولٹا نہیں چلا سکتے یا کپروسیں تیل بھی بہت مہنگا ہونے سے جو لوگ وہ بی نہیں لے سکتے - لیکن ریٹ تو بڑھتے ہی چاے گئے -

دوسری بات - جسکی زمین پر فیزیکی قبضہ لیتا چاہتے ہیں کیا اُسکو موقع دینگے یا نہیں کہ وہ عدالت سے اپنی چارہ جوئی کر سکیں سرکار سے چارہ جوئی کر سکیں وہ اپنے دام پورے لے سکیں - ایسا آپ کریں گے یا نہیں اس میں بھی مجھے سندیہ ہے - بہت سے ہمارے ہمارے بھائی ہیں وہ بہادر کو ہی نہیں پورے ہندوستان کو ریپریزینٹ کرتے ہیں - وہ کہتے ہیں کہ پارٹی میں تقیانیوسی انکے ساتھ ملے ہوئے ہیں اس لئے یہ انکی امداد پر بھروسہ کرتے ہیں - میرا خیال ہے کہ ای سی باتوں میں ہم انکے ساتھ ہیں - غریب کے معاملہ میں ہم اگر انکے اگے نہیں تو بی کے قی انکے ساتھ ہے - میں بھی بی کے قی کو ریپریزینٹ کرتا ہوں اور کہتا ہوں کہ غریب کے معاملوں میں ہم انکے سپاہی ہیں - لیکن ہم تو مرینگے یہ نہیں مرینگے - ابھی تک جو لیفٹسٹ بھائیوں نے راستا اختیار کیا ہے وہ اندراجی کو ریپریزینٹ کرتے ہیں اور وہ ٹاؤنس میں سمجھتے ہیں کہ وہ اندراجی کے سپاہی ہیں - تو انکو اپنا راستا دیکھنا چاہیے - وہ ہمکو کیا صلاح دینگے - ابھی ابھی مسٹر یزجی نے - مسٹر سلنجیو رتی پر اعتراز کیا کہ سلنجیو ریڈی جب اینکے - یہ خبر نکلی ہے اور وہ کہتے ہیں کہ سوتنتر پارٹی نے نکالی ہے کہ اگر وہ پریسیڈنٹ ہو گئے تو گاؤں کو بھلگ کر دیلے - جیسے

[شری عہد لغلی دار]

چرس خانے کی چور ہوتی ہیں چرس خانے سے خبر نکلی کہ نادرشاہ مارا گیا اور دلی میں نادرشاہ کے سپاہیوں پر ہتھیار اٹھایا ۔ نادرشاہ کو پتا نہ تھا تو اس نے اپنی تلوار بلند کی اور دلی میں قتل عام کا حکم دے دیا ۔ تھوڑے دنوں میں لوگ دلی کے مارے گئے ۔ مسٹر بنرجی کو پتا نہیں کس چرس خانے سے یہ خبر ملی لیکن میں کہتا ہوں کہ کانگریس والے کیوں منہ بند کئے ہوئے ہیں ۔ کیا وہ بند زبان ہیں سنجھو ریت کے معاملے میں ۔ اگر نہیں تو وہ کیوں نہیں منہ کھولتے ۔

جہاں تک غریب کا تعلق ہے غریب کے معاملے میں انکی سرکار ایکی تب بھی ہم سانسہ دینگے ۔ جب یہ حکومت میں اینگے تب بھی سانسہ دینگے ۔ لیکن ایمانداری سے میں مسٹر راو سے کہتا چاہتا ہوں وہ غریبوں کے بہت ہمدرد ہیں میں جانتا ہوں ۔ وہ ہمیشہ اپنی طرف سے کرشمہ کرتے ہیں کہ غریبوں کو اسباب مہیا کریں ۔ کسان جسکی زمین سے کوئلہ نکلتا ہے اس پر سرکار قبضہ جمانا چاہتی ہے لیکن کسی وقت تو یہ سوچنا ہی پڑے گا کہ جن کسانوں کی زمین سے تیل نکلا ۔ ابرق نکلا کوئلہ نکلا تانبہ نکلا کیا اور بھائیدار نہیں ہیں کہ ان کے بچے بھی روٹی کھائیں ۔ سرکار کو اس پر وچار کرنا چاہئے کہ جب کوئی دولت انکی زمین سے نکلے تو کچھ حصہ ان کو بھی دینا چاہئے ۔ چاہے باقی سب کا سب نیشنلائز کر لیں لیکن نیشنلائز کرتے وقت اس بات کا دھیان رکھیں کہ ان کو کچھ نہ کچھ دینا ہے ۔

بنرجی صاحب سے میں کہونگا کہ قافلے بندھے رہیں گے لوگ شور مچاتے رہیں گے ۔ سنجھو ریتی کا سوال نہیں ہے ۔ کسی کا سوال نہیں ہے جو اچھا پریزیڈنٹ ہوگا وہ بنے گا اور اسمیں کمیونسٹ بھائی شور مچاتے رہیں ان کو کچھ ملے والا نہیں ہے ۔

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : While moving the motion for consideration of the Bill I had explained that the objective of the Bill was of a clarificatory nature.

It has been brought forward because of the judgment of the Madhya Pradesh High Court. This relates to section 28 of the 1957 Act. Notification was issued under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 but no objections were raised. Objections were raised whether the Government could take over by issuing notification under section 9. Therefore, to remove that lacuna which was pointed out by the Madhya Pradesh High Court, this Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and passed.

The hon. Members who spoke on the Bill, I am glad, referred to the need for working the coal mines in the coal-bearing areas and to the utilisation of coal that is available in the country, though that was not relevant to the Bill that we are now discussing. I can assure the House whenever any land is sought to be acquired for the purpose of exploiting coal or any other mineral, first, a prospecting licence is taken ; and then drilling is done by the Geological Survey of India and a prospecting licence is applied for and as a result of prospecting and exploration, sufficient reserves of minerals are found. Then only a mining lease is granted by the Government or the State concerned to private persons, and the National Coal Development Corporation as such which is working these coal mines not only in Madhya Pradesh but in Bihar and neighbouring West Bengal starts working only after the GSI assures them about the reserves that are available. In Madhya Pradesh, no lands were taken away from the farmer and left fallow. It was only after it was discovered and estimated that there was sufficient reserve of coal to be exploited that these lands were acquired.

About compensation, it was stated by Shri Bharati that adequate compensation should be paid and more so to the farmers, and that there is no uniform norm for payment of compensation. I can assure him that compensation for land acquisition is fixed by the Land Acquisition Officer who is called the Compensation Officer, and if the party is not

satisfied by the amount that was sanctioned by the officer as award, it is open to him to go to the district court under section 18 of the Act, for enhancement of the compensation amount. Under the Coal Bearing Areas Act of 1957, compensation is fixed by mutual agreement and if there can be no agreement, a tribunal is appointed which will go into the question and which will fix a reasonable compensation. In the two cases which are covered by this Bill, compensation has been paid and received by the persons affected and possession has already been given and the two areas are being worked by the NCDC. Therefore, because of the fact that the Madhya Pradesh High Court struck down the two notifications, I have to come to the House for validating the earlier notifications.

It was also mentioned that labour laws are not properly implemented in the coal mines and also in Assam where two British companies are said to be owning some coal mines. If the labour laws are not implemented, I wonder what the trade unions are doing. It is for the trade unions to see that the labour laws are implemented. Why complain in this House against the Central Government? The Central Government is not having any jurisdiction over that matter.

I can say one thing about the implementation of the Coal Wage Board award. Many mincowners have not implemented the award. We are now trying to see that the Coal Wage Board award is implemented. Then only their tenders will be considered by the Railway Board because tenders have been issued for entering into contracts for the purchase of coal. When the Central Government comes into the picture, certainly action will be taken and is being taken.

Then, two other matters have been referred to about Bihar, fire and all that, which are not relevant here. It is a matter for the State Government concerned. Why not my hon. friend approach the Bihar State Government and see—

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose—*

(*Interruption*)

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Who is responsible? The accident took place at the time when there was a government in

the State of Bihar. We are also using the vast coal reserves that we have in this country. We have coking coal reserves which are not very much; we have medium coking coal and non-coking coal also. We have low grade coking coal in large quantities. The Government have taken a decision that there will be coal-based fertiliser plants in the country. We will utilise the low grade coal not only for the manufacture of fertilisers. Two fertiliser projects will be taken up in the fourth Five Year Plan, and thermal power stations are also there to utilise the coal. Therefore, all efforts are being made to utilise the coal reserves in the country because fuel is nowadays very difficult to get and more so in certain States like Uttar Pradesh where fuel is very difficult to obtain. Therefore, low grade coal should be made available to those people. Even in Bihar, near Dhanbad areas, people do not get coal because of the transportation difficulties. This is a matter which deserves consideration and we are looking into it to see that to the extent possible soft coal is made available to the consumers not only in the areas where coal is available but also in the distant parts of the country. As the House knows there is the difficulty of railway transportation.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कोयले की खानों में जो आग लगी हुई है बरसों से उसके बारे में भी ध्यान है कि कैसे बुझेगी ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : All these coal mines except a few which are owned by NCDC are owned by the Private sector. It is a fact that whole of Dhanbad is under fire. The coal mines are under fire. Same is the case with Asansol. A time may come when both these cities will have to be evacuated because fire is there underground. As hon. Members have said, and I agree with them, coal mines are not being worked scientifically. We are also considering how best the coal reserves can be exploited to the maximum and how the mines can be worked satisfactorily on scientific lines.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and

[Deputy-speaker]

Development) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 — (Amendment of Section 28.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up clause 2 of the Bill. There are some amendments.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 2, —

after line 21, insert—

"Provided that without prejudice to the validity of any acquisition under this section or any declaration under section 9 in respect of any land covered by this section, any objection to acquisition filed in any subsequent stage of such acquisition proceeding shall be disposed of on its merits except in cases where physical possession has been taken by the Central Government, in which case such objection shall be treated as an application for enhanced compensation." (4)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a Bill in essence seeking appeal over a High Court judgment. The facts are, of course, when a Bill is there we can talk and while talking on a Bill we can talk from *Bharat Natyam to Rigveda*. Many things have been talked about but not the exact matter over which this Bill is here.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : A very serious reflection.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I am speaking about our privileges. Here there are two Acts. There is the 1894 Land Acquisition Act which requires that there should be certain notifications under certain sections. In 1957 another Act came into being. Under that there was a notification under section 7 and another under section 9. Some notifications under one section of the 1894 Act were deemed to be notifications under another section of the 1957 Act. Somehow the draftsman committed that error. In six cases there was no objection but two cases went up to the Madhya Pradesh High Court and their Lordships

said that once you have made a provision that objections under section 5-A will be treated as objections under section 8 you have not made any provision for cases where no objection has been filed. So these two proceedings were set aside. Now the Government has come forward with this Bill to validate those proceedings and that without compensation.

Now they are committing another blunder. If you have taken possession of the coal bearing area you may not return it. Only for the technical error these two proceedings have been set aside and you can validate them. But you are again making another blunder by not providing for compensation. I thought the hon. Minister must have given serious thought to this. I only want to add :

"Provided that without prejudice to the validity of any acquisition under this section of any declaration under section 9 in respect of any land covered by this section, any objection to acquisition filed in and subsequent stage....."

I am not saying "at the objection stage of section 4, section 5 or section 7. What I have said is :

"...in any subsequent stage of such acquisition proceeding shall be disposed of on its merits."

Why should he fight shy ? If really the acquisition proceeding is alright, if really Government needs it and it is in the interest of the country, why should he fight shy of an inquiry and deciding the matter on merits. So I propose it should be incorporated here that it should be decided on its merits. Further I have said :

"except in cases where physical possession has been taken by the Central Government, in which case such objection shall be treated as an application for enhanced compensation."

There is a provision for enhanced compensation. This may be treated as possession not being taken. Then it should be treated as an application for enhanced compensation. I hope the hon. Minister will have no objection to accepting this

proviso which saves it from further attack. Because, you cannot forfeit property by a legislation which says "we validate it without paying compensation". For validation you must pay compensation. So, to save his own skin and our prestige, so that it may not be set aside by some High Court, let him accept this.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood the scope of this amendment. In the two cases that went before the High Court which were struck down compensation was paid and the cases were closed. Only because of some technical defect in the Act the High Court has struck down the provision. This is to validate that. It is only a deeming provision that I am seeking. Compensation has been paid to those persons in those two cases. They relate to the period 1958-59. Section 4 notification was issued under the Land Acquisition Act. Objections should have been raised under section 5-A within a time-limit. If the objections are not filed by that time then they could not do so at the subsequent stage. So, all these processes have been undergone. In both cases possession has been given and compensation has been paid. Therefore, the amendment which the hon. Member has suggested is not called for.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I think I have to return this compliment by saying that the hon. Minister has not understood the position. When the whole proceeding has been struck down by the court, how can he say that the matter is closed? It has been re-opened by the High Court. Why did they go to the court if they did not want more money?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put the amendment to the vote. The question is :

Page 2, —

after line 21, insert—

"Provided that without prejudice to the validity of any acquisition under this section or any declaration under section 9 in respect of any land covered by this section, any objection to acquisition filed in any subsequent stage of such acquisition proceeding shall be disposed of on its merits

except in cases where physical possession has been taken by the Central Government, in which case such objection shall be treated as an application for enhanced compensation."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause I—(Short-title)

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,

for "1967" substitute "1969" (2)

(Shri Jaganath Rao)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, Line 1,

for "eighteenth" substitute "Twentieth" (1)

(Shri Jaganath Rao)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The title was added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed",

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is.....

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा थर्ड रीडिंग पर।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, I rise on a point of order. I had pointed out earlier that by pressing this amendment there will be some provision for compensation. Now that having been defeated I submit that this Bill is unconstitutional. As you know, under the Constitution there can be no acquisition of property without making a provision for compensation. This Bill seeks to say that because we paid somebody during some pre-historical times some money, therefore we will go on acquiring it, validate the acquisition under the law without payment of compensation. It suffers from this defect because of the Minister not accepting that amendment.

The second defect is that there is no provision for compensation. They did something illegally and whatever has been done in the past is being validated by saying that they are not going to pay anything more. On that score the whole Bill is not in order and it is beyond the competence of this House to pass this Bill.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : This Bill does not deal with compensation. There is the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act of 1957, sections 13 to 17 of which deal with the method and manner of payment of compensation. Also, there is a tribunal appointed and the party affected, which is not satisfied with the compensation paid, can go to the tribunal for enhanced compensation.

Therefore, as I said, this Bill does not deal with compensation; it is not a regular Bill for acquiring land; it is only a Bill to validate certain lacuna which was pointed out by the High Court.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : By not accepting the amendment this Bill now suffers from the defect. Had he accepted the amendment the Bill would not have suffered from it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As the hon. Minister has explained just now, this Bill does not deal with the compensation part of it. It has a very limited purpose, as he has

explained. So, I do not think I can entertain the point of order.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If you permit me to speak one sentence, I take away your property, say, your watch and then validate it, the question of compensation does not arise. It is just like that. In the original Act there was the question of compensation. Now by this they are validating it. But can he say that they are not taking away property? They are taking away some property saying, "We take this." Where is the provision for that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Goyal.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय के द्वारा जो कमी दूर करने का प्रश्न है, वहां तक तो मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करना हूँ, परन्तु मैं श्री मिश्रा जी के साथ हूँ इस दृष्टिकोण से कि इस छोटे से कानून में भी जो एक स्वतन्त्र रूप से एक अलग कानून है, इसमें भी इस बात की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी कि हमें उनको क्या मुआवजा देना है क्योंकि अगर हम इसमें मुआवजा देने की व्यवस्था नहीं करते तो जो मूल विधेयक है, उस का लाभ उठा कर जिन लोगों को इससे हानि हुई है वह मुआवजा प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी नहीं होंगे। इस कारण उनके अधिकारों पर उस सीमा तक यह कुठाराघात है।

दूसरे, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस बात का विचार करेंगे कि आज जहां पर हम जनता के हित में लोगों की जमीनों प्राप्त करते हैं, वह बहुत सस्ते दामों पर करते हैं, इसमें कोई सदेह नहीं है। बीघे के हिसाब में, 500 रुपये बीघा या हजार रुपये बीघा के हिसाब से उसको लेते हैं और उसके बाद हम उसको ऐसे उद्देश्य के लिए प्रयोग करते हैं कि जिसका उपयोग और जिसका लाभ साधारण व्यक्ति को होने की वजाएँ कुछ लोगों को होता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो

पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट की बात है, यह जो एक गोलमोल इन्ट्रेस्ट है, इसकी लपेट में हम अनेकों प्रकार की चीजें इसके अन्दर कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I point out that the whole question is being examined by a committee, as you know ?

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : थोड़े में मैं कहूंगा। मैं दो तीन बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ इस मिसलसिले में। एक तो जो पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट का शब्द है, आज यह इतना विस्तृत शब्द है, इसका दायरा इतना खुला हुआ है कि इसमें जो चीजें जनहित में नहीं आती हैं, उनको भी लाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण दूंगा। कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के लिए हम जमीन अक्वायर करते हैं। कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज में कोई दस-बीम शेयरहोल्डर्स हैं। उनके उपयोग के लिए हम सरकार के माध्यम से जमीन अक्वायर करते हैं। जो जमीन के मालिक हैं कौड़ियों के मोल उनसे वह जमीन खरीदते हैं और फिर कुछ व्यक्तियों के उपयोग के लिए उस भूमि का उपयोग करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके साथ यह बड़ा भारी अन्याय है। मुझे चंडीगढ़ का अनुभव है। चंडीगढ़ में हम लोग क्या करते हैं। लोगों को, ग्रामों को नष्ट करके उनकी जमीनें अक्वायर करके आज हम उस जमीन का उपयोग कुछ चीजों के लिए करते हैं। यहाँ तक कि वहाँ के सरकारी कर्मचारी चिल्ला रहे हैं कि हमें नो प्राफिट, नो लास बेसिस पर डेवलपमेंट का खर्च लगाकर उसपर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जमीन दो, लेकिन सरकार इसके लिए तैयार नहीं है। अगर 20 रुपये वर्ग गज के हिसाब से भी होती है तो उसका 60-60, 70-70 रुपये वर्ग गज के हिसाब से वसूल करते हैं।

दूसरी कठिनाई यह है कि जिन लोगों की जमीन हम अक्वायर करते हैं उसके लिए इस बात का भी प्रायोजन नहीं करते कि उनको कम से कम अपने लिए एक मकान बनाने के लिए किसी न किमी रूप में जगह दें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : "May I point out again that the question of "public interest", "land acquisition" and all that those things are being examined thoroughly by the Mulla Committee ? I think, this is not the occasion to raise it.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : मैं समझता हूँ कि इस अवसर पर मंत्री महोदय की नजर में जो लोगों की कठिनाई है वह इस माध्यम से उनके सामने रखूँ ताकि वह उसका दिचार करके जो संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं उसमें इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि जिन लोगों की भूमि वह प्राप्त करते हैं, सरकारी कानून के द्वारा उसके अन्दर इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाए कि कम से कम जिनकी जमीनें छिनती हैं, जिनके व्यवसाय उनसे छिनते हैं, आजीविका कमाने के साधन छिनते हैं तो कम से कम रहने के लिए एक प्लॉट तो उसको दे सकें जिसमें कि वह मकान बना सकें। इस वास्ते मैं इस व्यवस्था की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट का ताल्लुक है, सचमुच जनहित में जो बात है उसके लिए भूमि प्राप्त की जाये। कुछ लोगों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए हजारों लोगों का अहित करें, उनका नुकसान करें, यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं यह प्रार्थना करूँगा, मंत्री महोदय से, कि इन सारी बातों पर विचार करके जो लैंड ऐक्वीजिशन ऐक्ट में सरकार संशोधन लाने जा रही है, उसमें इन सारी बातों का ध्यान रखें।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Sir, I have already explained all these aspects. Under this Act, we are not acquiring any new land. Under the earlier Notification, I acquired the land and paid the compensation. It is only to remove a technical defect as pointed out by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh that I have come forward with this enactment. This is only an enabling enactment to remove that lacuna.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

17.48 hrs.

CRIMINAL AND ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr.
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and to provide against Printing and publication of certain objectionable matters, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as this House is aware, this Bill was introduced here in August, 1968. I would not like to take much time of the House in explaining the provisions of the Bill because it was referred to a Joint Committee and it was very thoroughly considered by that Committee and that Committee in its wisdom made good many important changes in the original Bill as it was introduced here.

I would like to remind the House that this measure has arisen out of the deliberations of the National Integration Council which held its session in Srinagar. While considering this matter, they considered various issues as to how the communal situation became explosive in the country and how this situation can be contained. They also expressed serious concern over the emergence of various *senas* in the country.

They recommended that Government should take effective measures to curb the activities of such *Senas*. The House, on many occasions, has expressed its very serious concern over the deteriorating communal situation in the country and it has been urged that Government should take effective steps to see that those few handful of people who incite communal violence and communal hatred should be properly dealt with. The purpose of this Bill is precisely to achieve these aims.

The National Integration Council had recommended that section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code should be amended to provide for punishment of communal activities and they defined communal activities as

'any activity which promotes or attempts to promote on grounds of religion, race, caste or community or any other ground, whatsoever, feelings of enmity and hatred between different religious or racial groups, castes or communities'. This is the definition that they have suggested for the activities which should be regarded as communal.

They also recommended that the offence should be cognizable and the conviction for this offence should constitute disqualification under the Representation of People Act.

The Council also recommended that the places of worship should not be used to hold meetings which tend to create communal disharmony or ill-will and they also suggested that special measures to prevent and deal with such meetings should be taken by Government.

Another recommendation was that Government should take power to prevent publication of alarming, incorrect and provocative news or of views likely to promote communal ill-will or hatred or disturb communal harmony. They have suggested that this power should be taken on the lines of the provisions of section 2 of the Punjab (Special Powers) Press Act, 1956. This, we have tried to do in this Bill which I have brought before this House.

This Bill, as amended by the Joint Committee, seeks to implement the recommendations of the National Integration Council. I will invite the attention of the House to some Clauses of this Bill.

Clause 2 of this Bill amplifies the scope of section 153A of the Indian Penal Code. In the first place, the scope of this section has been widened to include promotion or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different communities on grounds relating to place of birth and residence. Secondly, promotion of disharmony and feelings of ill-will has also been brought within the ambit of the law. Now, with the enlarged ambit, there are good chances of prosecuting and convicting persons who indulge in these nefarious activities to destroy the unity of the country and encourage fissiparous tendencies. It also enhances the punishment to five years if an

offence under section 153-A of I. P. C. were to be committed in a place of worship. That is to say, there is a distinction between an offence committed outside the place of worship and an offence committed inside the place of worship. The Bill, when we originally introduced it, contained a clause which provided for a minimum punishment of imprisonment for two years. The Joint Committee, after considering this provision, advised against such a provision and, therefore, in deference to the wishes of the Joint Committee, this provision has now been deleted from the Bill.

Clause 3 of the Bill gives effect to the recommendation of the Council regarding rumour-mongering and publication of alarming news and views. Section 505 of the IPC is being amended to include that whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement or report containing rumour or alarming news with intent to create or promote or which is likely to create or promote feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different communities shall be punished. We are also providing for an enhanced punishment in case this offence is committed in a place of worship.

The Joint Committee while considering this clause was anxious that the press should be given reasonable protection and therefore, it insisted that appropriate provision should be inserted that an exception be made in the case of a person having reasonable grounds for believing a statement etc. to be true and publishing and circulating it in good faith and without any intent to cause ill-will etc. We have accepted this and a proviso has been added to that effect.

Cl. 4 makes offences under Sec. 153-A IPC cognizable. At present, they are non-cognizable. In the interest of speedy action, District Magistrates are being empowered to sanction prosecutions for offences punishable under sections 153-A and 295-A IPC. This is being done because according to the recommendation of the National Integration Council, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police should be made personally responsible for prompt action to prevent or stop communal disturbances.

Cl. 5 carries out the recommendation of

the Council for making offences under 153-A IPC or the amended Section 505-A a disqualification under the Representation of the People Act.

Cl.6 empowers Government to prohibit publication of any matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects in a newspaper or periodical for a period not exceeding two months. It also provides that where such order has been made, the person concerned can represent to the Central or State Government who would decide the matter after consulting the press consultative committee. If a person disobeys the order prohibiting the publication of any document or any class of documents etc. the Government can order seizure of copies of the publication made in violation of the order and or of any printing press etc. used in publication. The Joint Committee while considering this limited its operation to two months. Previously, the Bill originally introduced did not contain this limiting clause. But after discussion in committee, Government agreed to limit the operation of the order to two months.

As I said, we have been very careful as far as the freedom of the press is concerned and therefore, when a proposal was made to us that we should have a press consultative committee of editors, publishers and journalists for advising Government regarding representations received from a newspaper affected by the prohibitory order, we readily agreed to the suggestion so that there is safeguard against any misuse of this provision.

It is not our case that a sense of national oneness will be brought about as a result of the enactment of the proposed legislation. We recognise that it is only in the minds and hearts of men that an enduring sense of national unity and oneness can take root and flourish. For promoting this, efforts in other directions are necessary. These are what may be called positive efforts in the field of education, mass media of communication in political and social affairs. But it is equally important that a few of those who create difficulties in our national and community life by their words or action which cause misery to hundreds and thousands of people should be prevented from doing that kind of thing and they should

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

be deterred. We believe that such a measure will powerfully assist constructive forces of amity and goodwill to assert themselves.

I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to provide against printing and publication of certain objectiona-

ble matters, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

There is a motion for circulation by Shri O. P. Tyagi. He is not present in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Tyagi never know that this Bill would be taken up at the fag end of the day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, the motion has been made for consideration. The House stands adjourned.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 24, 1969/ Srayana 2, 1891 (Saka).