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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT ,
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LOK SABHA

*Monday, November 23, 1970 | Agrahana 2,
1892 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO ASTRONAUTS ARMSTRONG AND CONRAD

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have pleasure in announcing to the House the presence in the President's Box of two of the astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Charles Conrad, who have ushered in the inter-stellar age. We extend to them a hearty welcome to our country. Through them we have the first touch of the moon in this Parliament. They belong to all humanity. We all differ, discuss and sometimes quarrel over earth's matters in this Parliament, which I propose we shall not do today. Parliament is itself at the moment feeling like the moon. They had come here to receive the space awards at the Sixty-third general conference of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. Astronaut Armstrong as you know was the first human being to set foot on the moon so far considered as distant and unattainable. Capt. Conrad soon followed him in the next moon probe. We hope they will have a nice sojourn in our country, though it may not be as exciting as theirs on the moon. I propose we give them a standing ovation.

*The Hon. Members gave a standing
ovation.*

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) :
Salutations of the nation also go to them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
Could we have a sample of the moon rock laid on the Table ?

MR. SPEAKER: I would not mind if they take you to the moon next time.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : May I, Mr. Speaker, share the sentiments which you have expressed regarding our distinguished guests, the astronauts. We have spoken on this matter earlier in this House and of our great admiration for their achievement and the achievements of American science in the exploration of space, especially of the moon landings. We give them our good wishes.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : After this pleasant interlude, I have a sorrowful duty to perform. As the House knows, the country, the House and every one of us mourn the death of Dr. C V Raman. He was the greatest scientist of Modern India and one of the finest intellects our country has produced in its long history. His mind was like the diamond, which he studied and explained. His life's work consisted in throwing light upon the nature of light, and the world honoured him in many ways, for the new knowledge which he won for science.

Dr Raman was a dedicated teacher, who believed that learning is not for hoarding but to be shared with all. He had an unsurpassed enthusiasm for explaining the phenomena of Nature in a manner that the most uninitiated could understand. I have personal experience of this, for, in

1937, I travelled to Europe on the same ship with him and with Dr. Homi Bhabha. It was a memorable journey during which many new vistas were opened for me. On this and the several other occasions when I met them, I had glimpses of the brilliant minds and wide-ranging interests of both these great scientists.

Dr. Raman inspired successive generations of young scientists in our country to new achievement. His immediate circle of students was almost as able as he himself. Once when he was asked what had brought him the Nobel prize, he replied, "My students."

Dr. Raman was an individualist who kept away from governmental committees and from mass politics. Yet he yielded to none in love of his country and in his pride in being an Indian. His own vast learning had not come from study abroad and he did not think that foreign education by itself was a mark of ability. He encouraged foreign scholars to come to India, and indeed many did come to study in the institution which he had founded and which he directed.

He was a true representative of integrated culture: his interest in music, in literature and in gardening is well known. It will be difficult for Nature to produce another combination of so much intellectual power, simplicity of manner and youthful enthusiasm.

A Bharat Ratna has gone from our midst, leaving us a great example of achievement to cherish and to emulate.

Our condolences go to Shrimati Lokasundari Raman and to other members of his family.

डा० राम सुभाष सिंह (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ हमें श्री नील आर्मस्ट्रांग और श्री कोन्वेड की इन सदन में उत्स्थिति पर अपार हर्ष हुआ है और मैं विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से उनको हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, वहाँ मुझे इस बात की गहरी संवेदना है कि भारतरत्न श्री सी० वी० रमन का परसों देहावसान हो गया। भारत की मान-मर्यादा जिस ढंग से न

केवल भारत में बल्कि सारे विश्व में उंची उठी, वे उसके अनुपम उदाहरण थे। उनकी तरह किसी दूसरे को पाना बहुत कठिन है, हालांकि भारत में एक से एक रत्न पैदा हुए हैं। उन्होंने भारतीय विद्यालयों में ही शिक्षा पाई, कहीं बाहर उनकी शिक्षा नहीं हुई थी, इतना होने पर भी उन्होंने विदेशों के विद्वानों में जो अनुपम ख्याति पाई, वह एक आदर्श है। उनका सब से बड़ा काम "रमन इफैक्ट" का सिद्धांत था, जिसकी बदौलत उनको नोबल प्राइज मिला, उससे न केवल उनकी, बल्कि इस देश की प्रतिष्ठा में चार-चांद लगे।

आज वे हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनकी स्थापित की हुई वैंग्लोर में इंडीयन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंसेज नामक संस्था है, जिसमें न केवल भारत के, बल्कि दुनिया के अन्य देशों के विद्वान आते हैं। जिस ढंग से श्री रमन ने अपनी अनोखी खोज की थी, वह कोई दूसरे के सिद्धांतों पर अमल करने वाली खोज नहीं थी, बल्कि स्वयं उन्होंने उस सिद्धांत का अनुसन्धान किया, जिसमें आज अनेकों विद्वानों को प्रेरणा मिलती है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि भारत सरकार उस संस्था को उनकी किर्ती के रूप में राष्ट्रीय संस्था का स्वरूप देगी। यों तो उसका राष्ट्रीय संस्था का स्वरूप है ही और श्री रमन ने न तो केवल विज्ञान की विद्वत्ता में बल्कि अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी उस संस्था में प्रतिष्ठा का प्रस्थापन किया जो विद्वानों के लिये अनुकरणीय है।

आज मैं विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनकी दिवंगत आत्मा को शान्ति प्रदान करें।

MR. SPEAKER : I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition on the loss of this great son of India. Dr. C V Raman's contributions in the field of science have been universally recognised. I have had the privilege to know him personally when I received him at Lahore when I was the President of the Students' Union when he

came to Government College, Lahore for offering his condolences on the occasion of the sad demise of one of the great scientists in India, Professor Keshav. Again, a second time I had the privilege of travelling with him by boat from England to Bombay. He was very unassuming, very amiable and very humble in his nature.

According to Dr. Raman himself science was his religion and he pursued it till his end. By his researches and earning international honours, including the coveted Nobel Prize, he had brought a great name for this country. At home also he was awarded the highest honour, Bharat Ratna. He was so devoted to his task that he used his own earnings in advancing the cause of science. Though he is gone, his career will always remain a shining example for the young scientists in the times to come.

We deeply mourn the loss of this great scientist and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the departed soul.

The House then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up question.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Before we proceed with the normal work, may I suggest that you may request the astronauts to say a few words ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the practice. आप क्यों ऐसी बात कह कर मुश्किल में डाल देते हैं, आप को पहले मुझ से बात करनी चाहिये थी।

11.13 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Refusal of permission to Nirankari Sikhs to visit Rawalpindi on Guru Nanak Birthday (1970)

+
*271. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI AMAT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has refused to allow Nirankari Sikhs to visit their holy shrines at Rawalpindi on the occasion of the birthday of Guru Nanak;

(b) whether any complaint in this regard has been received from the Nirankari Sikhs; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) We are continuing our efforts to make the Government of Pakistan honour their solemn commitment under the Indo-Pakistan Agreements of 1953 and 1955 to provide all facilities to pilgrims from India to visit their holy places in Pakistan.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पहली बार नहीं हुआ है, कई बार इस किस्म की शिकायतें आती हैं कि जब भी कोई डेलीगेशन तीर्थ स्थानों को देखने के लिये जाता है, तो इस किस्म की बाधाएँ डाली जाती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहता हूँ, जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि इस विषय में कोशिश की जा रही है, क्या वह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या क्या कोशिशों की जा रही हैं और इसके लिये खास तौर पर आपने क्या किया है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल का जवाब पहले दिया जा चुका है। जब जब भी इस प्रकार की शिकायतें हमारे सामने आई हैं, हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार को लिखा भी है और विरोध पत्र भी दिये हैं, उनमें कहा है कि यह उनके लिये अच्छा नहीं है, एग्जी-मेंट के अनुसार उनको इन तीर्थयात्रियों को सब सुविधाएं देनी चाहिये। यह सही है कि या तो उनकी तरफ से जवाब ही नहीं आता और अगर आता भी है तो बड़ा डिस्क्रिजिंग जवाब होता है। अब इस मामले में हम और कुछ नहीं कर सकते, सिवाय इसके कि इस मामले को उनके सामने लायें।

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : निरंकारी सिखों के बारे में क्या कोई पाकिस्तान सरकार को लिखा गया, यदि लिखा गया, तो क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार की तरफ से कोई जवाब आया है?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : इस मामले में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान सरकार से हमने कहा है लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं मिला।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लिखा है या कहा है?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : कहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लिखा नहीं है?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : पहले लिखा भी गया है, इस मोर्चे पर लिखा गया है या नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, पहले कई मर्तबा 1968-69 में लिखा भी गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इनका जवाब सुन रहे हैं। इनको यह मालूम नहीं है कि कहा है या लिखा है, किसको मालूम होगा?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : हमारे हाई कमीशन ने इसके बारे में लिख कर कहा है या जबानी कहा है—यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know if anything was given in writing about the difficulties of Sikhs to the Pakistan Government and, if so, the date on which the protest was made to the Government of Pakistan?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We first wrote to the Pakistan Government on the 8th August, 1970 requesting them to allow 200 people to pay a visit to Pakistan. On the 17th September, 1970, the Pakistan Government wrote back to say that they would not allow it. Sometime after that the, exact date is not with me our, High Commissioner took up the matter with the Pakistan Government. It is not possible now to give the exact date on which the matter was taken up. But we know this much that so far we have not received any reply from the Government of Pakistan.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Were any reasons given for not allowing it?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : No reasons were given.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं एक बड़ा सवाल इस मामले में पूछूँ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, छोटा ही पूछिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में जो हमारे गुरुद्वारे रह गये हैं, क्या उनके देखने के लिये जरूरी है कि भारत से कोई सिख ही जाना चाहिये? जो समझौते उनके साथ हुए हैं क्या वे मुझे भी इस बात की इजाजत दें हैं कि मैं भी गुरुद्वारा देखने जा सकता हूँ। देश में करोड़ों ऐसे लोग हैं जो केश-धारी नहीं हैं, लेकिन गुरु नानक देव के प्रति गुरुद्वारों के प्रति श्रद्धा रखते हैं। क्या आपने उनके लिये दरवाजे बन्द कर रखे हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान के साथ जो समझौते हुए हैं, वे क्या समझौते हैं और क्या वे गैर सिखों को जाने से रोकते हैं?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : जहां तक समझौते का सवाल है, उसके अन्दर कहीं ऐसा नहीं लिखा गया है कि केवल सिख ही वहां जायेंगे, कोई भी व्यक्ति जाहे सिख हो, हिन्दू हो या और कोई हो वहां जा सकता है। लेकिन यह ग़रीब है कि पाकिस्तान ने अब तक यहीं कोशिश की है कि केवल सिख ही वहां जा सकें, दूसरों को न जाने दिया जाय। बावजूद इस बात के हम फिर भी यही कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वे और लोगों को भी जाने की इजाजत दें, लेकिन इसमें ज्यादा कामवाबी नहीं हुई है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : जैसा हमारे मित्र वाजपेयीजी ने कहा है कि वहां हर भारतीय को जाने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये, लेकिन फिर भी निरकारी सिवों को वहां जाने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके पीछे क्या कोई सियासी या कोई दूसरी वजह है? क्या हमारी सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी सूचना है कि निरकारी सिवों को इजाजत क्यों नहीं दी गई?

दूसरा प्रश्न—कुछ ऐसी खबरें अखबारों में छपी हैं कि जो सिख वहां गये थे, जिनको वहां जाने के लिये परमिट मिला था, उनको वमों में मारा-पीटा गया? क्या कोई ऐसी जानकारी सरकार के पास है, अगर है, तो सरकार ने उसके खिलाफ क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कभी पाकिस्तान ने यह वजह नहीं बतलाई है कि वह क्यों उन को परमिशन नहीं दे रहा है। हम ने बार-बार उन से पूछा है कि बतलाएं क्या वजह है, लेकिन हमेशा कुछ न कुछ दिक्कत पैदा करते हैं। पहले तो परमिशन मिलती नहीं है, मना कर देते हैं और एकाध दफा मिली भी है तो तीन चार रोज पहले दिया जिस में कोई जान सका। यह कहना मुश्किल है कि क्या वजह है क्योंकि वह न इस के बारे में बात करते हैं न बतलाते हैं।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग है कि जो मारपीट हुई है उस के बारे में कोई सूचना है?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : इस के बारे में मुझे कोई सूचना नहीं है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा है उस से इस गवर्नमेंट की स्थिति पर दया आती है और सहानुभूति भी है। मंत्री ने कहा कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो यहां छुट्टी कर दीजिए। सवाल तो यह है कि पाकिस्तान से लोग यहां आते हैं हम उन्हें पूरी छूट देते हैं जबकि वह हमें वहां आने नहीं देते हैं। अब दोनों देशों के बीच में सम्बन्ध है और अगर वह हमारे यात्रियों को ठीक ढंग से इजाजत नहीं देते, उन में भेदभाव करते हैं, वहां जाने के बाद उन से इलट्रीटमेंट करते हैं तो यह दो देशों के परस्पर सम्बन्धों का सवाल है तो हम क्या उनके प्रति जैसे को तैसा, रैसीप्रोकल नीति नहीं अपना सकते? क्या कारण है कि हम उन के प्रति रैसीप्रोकल नीति नहीं अपनाते?

दूसरे, पाकिस्तान हमारे यात्रियों के बीच में उन की पूजा विधि आदि के आधार पर या पंथ आदि के आधार पर भेदभाव करता है तो इस तरह से उन के भी यहां शिया हैं, मुन्नी हैं और अहमदिया आदि सम्प्रदाय हैं और हम भी इस तरह की शर्त लगायें कि जो शियों की चीज है उस में शिया ही आयें और अन्य न आने दिये जायें तो पाकिस्तान के प्रति आपको स्ट्रिक्टली रैसीप्रोकल पालिसी बतने में आखिर क्या आपत्ति है? यदि रैसीप्रोकल पालिसी नहीं बताना चाहते तो जो भारत के साथ भेदभाव करते हैं भारत के यात्रियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार करते हैं उसे रोकने के लिए आप के पास क्या रैमिडी है?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि रैसीप्रोमिटी का सवाल है तो उस के बारे में मैं इतना ही अर्ज करूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान एक प्राचीन और सभ्य देश है और उसको अपनी सभ्यता पर गर्व रहा है। यह मजहबो

मामला है और क्योंकि हमारी किसी किस्म की मुवालाफत पाकिस्तान के आदमियों से नहीं है हम यह नहीं चाहते कि किसी किस्म का रैलीजस असर पैदा करें और वह यहां न आ सकें। पाकिस्तान ऐसा करता है तो गलत करता है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं उन से बातचीत करने के सिलसिले में कि वह इस नीति को बदल दें और यहां से उधर जो भी यात्री जाना चाहे खाद्वे वह मुसलमान हो या किसी अन्य जाति का उन को इस के लिए पूरी सुविधा व पूरी सहूलियत दें। पाकिस्तान वैसा नहीं कर रहा है यह सही है लेकिन उस के माने यह नहीं कि हम को भी वही तरीका अख्तियार करना चाहिए जो कि पाकिस्तान कर रहा है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : कोई रैमिडी आप की ओर से बतलाई जानी चाहिए। कोई रैमिडी आप बतलाइयें।

MR. SPEAKER : Qn. 272—absent.
Qn. 273—absent. Qn. 274.

श्रीलंका में गैर-नागरिकों पर अधिवासी कर लगाया जाना

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* 274. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**

श्री मोटा लाल मोना :

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीलंका की सरकार ने गैर-नागरिकों पर अधिवासी कर लगाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे कितने भारतीयों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

Ceylonese Parliament, the Finance Minister of Ceylon has proposed a visa tax of Rs. 500/- per annum on all foreigners.

(b) The exact number of Indian nationals likely to be affected by the proposed visa tax will not be known until the legislation is enacted and enforced.

(c) The introduction of the proposed visa tax is within the domestic jurisdiction of the Government of Ceylon as explained in the statement made by Minister of External Affairs in reply to a Call Attention on the 10th November, 1970.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री ने श्रीलंका के वित्त मंत्री के उन टैक्स प्रपोजल को पार्लियामेंट में रखते हुए उस वक्तव्य को पढ़ा है जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम यह टैक्स इसलिए लगा रहे हैं जिससे कि एक इंसेंटिव हो जाय और लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में लंका छोड़ कर चले जाय ?

इस के साथ ही साथ क्या उन के नोटिस में यह बात भी आई है कि वहां की कैबिनेट ने वहां का जो Immigration & Emigration Act है कुछ उस में इस तरह का संशोधन वह कर रहे हैं जिससे 1964 में श्री मावो और शास्त्री जी का जो समझौता हुआ था उस समझौते के अन्तर्गत जितने आदमियों को इंडिया आना था उतने ही आदमियों को लंका छोड़ना पड़ेगा ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस एलैक्शन का कोई सम्बन्ध 1964 एग्रीमेंट से नहीं है। यह बात जरूर है कि इस वक्त लंका में अनएम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या उन के सामने है और वहां की सरकार ने यह बायदा किया था कि एलैक्शन के वक्त में वहां की बेकारी की समस्या को कम करने वहां के जितने कारोबार हैं वह वहां के आदमियों के लिए होने चाहिए इस पालिसी के अनुसार वह बहुत से ऐसे लोगों को भी ले रहे हैं जो कि नागरिक नहीं हैं वह इस देश से चले जाय और जो कारोबार उन के हाथ में है वह वहां के नागरिकों को मिले।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरी दोनों बातों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने कहा कि वहां के वित्त मंत्री स्वयं यह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने इसलिए यह टैक्स लगाया है जिससे लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा छोड़ने को उत्साहित हों तो उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

दूसरे उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि वहां की कैबिनेट ने जो Immigration & Emigration Act है उस में इस तरह का संशोधन किया है कि 64 का जो समझौता था उस के अलावा भी लंका में रहने वाले भारतीयों को लंका छोड़ना पड़ेगा। इन दोनों बातों का उत्तर मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। दूसरा प्रश्न मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह करना चाहता हूं...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पहले के दोनों सवालों का और बाद में अन्य पूछे जाने वाले सवाल का मंत्री महोदय एक साथ ही उत्तर दे दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है सब का साथ ही आ जायेगा।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यह ठीक है कि आप उन लोगों को भारत में बसने और लाने की सुविधा दे रहे हैं जोकि सन् 64 के श्री मावो और शास्त्री जी के समझौते के अन्तर्गत पासपोर्ट लेकर वहां रह रहे हैं और इधर आना है उन को और इस के अतिरिक्त जो सन् 48 से लेकर सन् 53 तक और सन् 54 में नेहरू जी और कांतलावाला समझौते के अन्तर्गत जो लोग पासपोर्ट लेकर आना चाहते हैं या जिनको आना पड़ेगा उन को भारत सरकार वह सुविधा नहीं दे रही है जोकि 64 के पैक्ट के अन्दर लोगों को दी जाने वाली है। क्या उन्होंने ऐसी मांग की है और क्या सरकार उस बारे में भी सोचेगी कि जो और भी आने वाले लोग हैं चाहे वह किसी भी पैक्ट के अन्तर्गत किसी भी पासपोर्ट के अन्तर्गत लंका छोड़ कर आना पड़े उन को उसी तरह की सुविधाएं दी जायं जैसी कि

बंगाल और ब्रह्मा से आने वाले शरणार्थियों को दी जाती हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस राय से इत्तिफाक करता हूं कि जो वहां से आदमी सीलोन से यहां आये हैं चाहे वह किसी समझौते के अन्तर्गत आये हों, 64 के पैक्ट के अन्तर्गत आये हों या उस से पहले आये हों अगर उन के रास्ते में कोई दिक्कतें हों तो वह दिक्कतें हमें हल करनी चाहिए और उनको सुविधा देनी चाहिए। यह मसला सरकार के गौर में है। यह असी समस्या पैदा नहीं हुई है किसी आदमी ने मांग नहीं की है लेकिन यह समस्या हमारे सामने है इस पर गौर किया जा रहा है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस किस्म की जितनी इमदाद देनी जरूरी होगी वह उन्हें जरूर दी जायगी ईस्ट अफ्रीका वालों और ब्रह्मा वालों को। इमदाद भी दी जायगी और हर तरह की सुविधा भी दी जायगी।

दूसरा सवाल जो पहले माननीय सदस्य ने किया था कि विसा टेक्स के द्वारा जो बातें कर रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि वह निकाल दिये जायं जोकि वहां के नागरिक नहीं हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि टैक्स लगाना वहां की सरकार का उसका हक है जैसे चाहे वह टैक्स लगा सकती है लेकिन उनकी नीयत यही है कि जो आदमी वहां के नागरिक नहीं हैं वह आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता सीलोन छोड़ कर चले जायं और सारा कारोबार सीलोन के लोगों के हाथों में हो जाय।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया वह अमन्तोषजनक है। उन्होंने कहा कि जब कानून बन जायगा तो गैर सीलानी जो लोग हैं उन पर टैक्स लगा कर रोकना चाहिए। जब यह टैक्स लगेगा तब मालूम होगा कि कितने हिन्दुस्तानियों पर उस का असर होता है। जब यह टैक्स सम्बन्धी कानून बन जायेगा तब हमें पता चलेगा। यह बिलकुल गलत बात है। क्या आप के पास आंकड़े ऐसे नहीं हैं कि कितने हिन्दुस्तानी वहां पर हैं जो सिटीजन हो गये हैं और जो सिटी-

जन नहीं हैं, अर्थात् जो नौन सिटीजन्स हैं, विदेशी हैं, उन के आंकड़े आप के पास हैं या नहीं हैं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जितने फौरनर्स, विदेशी सीलोन में हैं उन में ज्यादातर हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और यह टैक्स जो लगाया गया है मोटे तौर पर यह हिन्दुस्तानियों को दृष्टि में सामने रख कर लगाया गया है ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसे हिन्दुस्तानी जोकि हिन्दुस्तान आना चाहते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में रहना चाहते हैं उनको यहाँ पर रिहैबिलिटेड करने के लिए आप उचित व्यवस्था करेंगे ? उनको उद्योग धंधे और बिजनेस करने के लिए पूंजी मिल सके उसके लिए आपने कोई फंड या संस्था तैयार की है ताकि जब वे वहाँ से हटें तो तुरन्त आप उनको यहाँ पर इस्तेमाल कर सकें और रिहैबिलिटेड कर सकें ?

आखिरी बात यह है कि सीलोन सरकार को इस बात की पूरी आजादी है कि जो बाहरी पूंजी सीलोन का शोषण करती है उस पर पूरा कब्जा कर लें जैसे कि हिन्दुस्तान को बाहरी पूंजी पर पूरा कब्जा करने की आजादी है। इसके लिये हम सीलोन सरकार का स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने जो डोमिसाइल टैक्स लगाया है उसको मैं एक जुल्म समझता हूँ और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का फज्र हो जाता है कि सीलोन की सरकार के साथ इस सिलसिले में बात करे। तो क्या भारत सरकार इसके लिए तैयार है ? ये मेरे चार सवाल हैं जिनके मैं उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे लिए यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल होगा कि बिसा टैक्स के पास हो जाने के बाद कितने आदमियों पर उसका असर पड़ेगा। वहाँ पर जो हिन्दुस्तानी लोग हैं वे मुक्तलिफ कैटेगरीज में पड़े हुए हैं-कुछ तो ऐसे हैं जोकि सन् 1964 के एग्जीमेंट में आते हैं और कुछ 1954 के अन्दर आते हैं और कुछ बाँहर परमिट के हैं स्टेटलेस। इसलिए यह कहना

बड़ा मुश्किल है जब तक कि वहाँ पर एकट लागू न हो जाये कि कितने लोगों पर इसका असर पड़ेगा। यह बात सही है कि जितने वहाँ पर गैर सीलोनीज रहते हैं उनमें हिन्दुस्तानी ज्यादा हैं और उसका असर भी इन्हीं पर ज्यादा पड़ेगा, इसमें भी कोई शुबहा नहीं है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि अगर सीलोन सरकार किसी किसिम का टैक्स फारेनर्स के ऊपर लगाना चाहती है जिसमें कि सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तानी ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे देशों के लोग भी आते हैं तो उस पर हमें क्या शिकायत हो सकती है। यह जरूर है कि उसका असर हमारे आदमियों पर ज्यादा पड़ेगा जोकि एक बदकिस्मती की बात है।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मानव समाज की कुछ बातें ऐसी होती हैं जो कि नेशनल नहीं बल्कि इन्टरनेशनल होती हैं। किसी मुल्क में अगर कोई जुल्म होता है तो उसके लिए हम यहाँ पर आवाज उठा सकते हैं। यह जो बीसा टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है उसको हम एक जुल्म और जवर्दस्ती की बात समझते हैं। तो क्या इसको रोकने के लिए आप सीलोन की सरकार से बातचीत करेंगे ? दूसरी बात मैं ने यह पूछी थी कि जो लोग आयेंगे उनको रिहैबिलिटेड करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रिहैबिलिटेशन की बात जरूर रह गई थी, उसके लिए माफी चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक कि उन लोगों का सवाल है जोकि सन 64 के समझौते के अन्दर आयेगे हिन्दुस्तान में उनके लिए स्कीम तैयार हो चुकी है। जो मिनिस्ट्री कन्सन्ड है उसने वह स्कीम तैयार कर रखी है और उसके अनुसार हर किसिम की सुविधा दी जायेगी।

जहाँ तक बाकी लोगों का सवाल है जोकि स्कीम में नहीं आते है उनके लिए मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि सरकार को उनकी समस्या मालूम है, सरकार उस पर सोच रही है और अगर किसी किसिम की जरूरत हुई तो सुविधा दी जायेगी।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : India and Ceylon have been close neighbours, and at no time, either in the Kotlewala agreement or in the Senanayake-Shastri agreement, it was contemplated that such taxes would be imposed on Indians, and more particularly Indians who have been living there for such a long time. Some of the persons on whom this domicile tax has been imposed are living there for the last two or three generations. Just now, the hon. Deputy Minister has said that perhaps this tax is being imposed on those who should have returned to India under the 1964 agreement. May I know whether the Indians who are living there for a long time and who are not at all covered either by the Kotlewala Nehru agreement or the Senanayake-Shastri agreement would not be made to pay this tax, or will the Government see that the imposition of this tax is totally withdrawn ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As far as we have been able to make out, the position at the moment is that those persons who come within the purview of the 1964 agreement will not be affected by this tax. I think the same is the position in regard to those who got Indian passport in 1954. But in regard to others I am afraid this tax will be levied on them, and on all those who are not Ceylonese nationals.

SHRI RANGA : In view of the fact that these Indians also pay other taxes that Ceylonese and other people living there are obliged to pay and this is additional impost on them and smacks of the evils of the *Jizya* tax which was imposed here during Aurangzeb's days as a discriminatory measure, will Government be good enough to make a reference to the UN, the appropriate committee thereof, in order to draw the attention of the UN as well as Ceylon to its undesirable character ? As my hon. friend has already suggested, it violates human rights and creates an atmosphere of discrimination against Indians as such because this is a special impost on the head of each one of these people who does not come under either of the two agreements. Why is it that Government are not prepared, if they have not already done so, to make a representation to the Ceylon Government, even though it comes

to be conceded in the end that they have got the right to impose it, that they be good enough to at least reduce it if not withdraw it altogether ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : May I just correct one thing ? I did not say at any time that this particular measure violates human rights.

SHRI RANGA : We said it; he did not.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As regards this being discriminatory, I have already said that it has been explained to us by the Ceylon Government that this is not discriminatory.

SHRI RANGA : Discrimination between one man and another.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : There is no discrimination between one set of foreign nationals and another set of foreign nationals. This is applicable to all, whether they are of Indian origin or Britishers or of any other nationality. I do agree, and there is no doubt that this tax is an additional burden, because all those living there must already be paying local taxes. This is an extra burden, but it cannot be called discriminatory by any stretch of imagination.

As for referring it to the UN, I do not think any useful purpose will be served by it. This is a bilateral issue and we hope to solve it bilaterally.

SHRI RANGA : What about a representation to them ? Shri Jha also asked that question.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Our difficulty is that this tax or any other measure of this nature falls within the domestic jurisdiction of a neighbouring sovereign country and we cannot interfere. If it were discriminatory, namely, imposed on Indians alone, then we might have taken it up on that basis. But it applies to all foreign nationals.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Our position is totally different because we are the closest neighbour; it can be taken up on that basis.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the special friendly relations which subsist between our two neighbour and very kindred countries, may I know if any special effort has been made by the Government of India informally to the Ceylonese Government that while we can have no possible objection to any measures which they adopt like expropriation of undesirable interests and that sort of thing, a domicile tax on all aliens is something which a country like Ceylon should not impose? Has this sort of friendly, informal representation been sought to be made, and if so, within what success?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I fully reciprocate the sentiment. In fact, there is a little history of a similar tax, though not exactly on par with this, a tax which was imposed in 1961, the temporary resident tax, which was to have retrospective effect from September 15, 1960. If a period stayed for a period exceeding 90 days, he was liable to pay a tax of Rs. 400 per year or part of a year exceeding one month. They had, therefore introduced a similar tax earlier also. Later on they repealed that tax in 1965. Now, again, a Budget proposal has been made, and this is new tax proposal contained in the statement of the Finance Minister. The actual legislation giving effect to it has not yet been seen by us, but, I have noted the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. We will take up this matter with the Ceylon Government.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Although the imposition of this tax on foreigners at an abnormal rate is an internal matter of the Ceylonese Government, may I know if our Government does not consider it to be a violation of international ethics, etiquette and standards and if so, whether our Government are prepared to take it up in a friendly manner with the Ceylonese Government to see that the Indians in Ceylon do not suffer because of this?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would not like to dwell upon the question whether it is against international ethics or not. There are hardships, and I think that if

we deal with it in a friendly manner and take it up within them instead of raising only this sort of legal aspect, we might succeed.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : We are glad that the hon. Minister has appreciated our sentiments of resentment about the harassment caused to the large Indian community. Whether it is a discrimination or violation of the U.N. Charter on Human Rights may be a debatable question, but in view of the fact that very great harassment and hardship is going to be caused to the Indian community, we can hardly assuage our conscience with the idea that other foreigners will also be affected. So, may I know from the Foreign Minister whether, if friendly methods fail, he would think of some retaliatory methods?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would first like to put this question in proper perspective. As my colleague explained, this Act will not be applicable to those who are covered by the 1964 agreement between the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Prime Minister Bandarnaike. The bulk of the persons, over 8,50,000 persons, are covered by that agreement itself. So, it will be wrong for us to imagine that every person of Indian origin will be liable to pay this tax. This is applicable to those who go on a permit to work there and are with Indian passports. Their number will not be large. The main problem between Ceylon and India is the problem of those people over 8 lakhs who are persons of Indian origin. This is a general step that their Government is taking to discourage, foreigners whether they are Indians or of any other nationality, by placing this additional burden on foreigners working there. As Mr. Piloo Mody pointed out, there are discriminatory tax structures in a large number of countries of the world, and foreigners working there are in many cases taxed at a rate higher than the nationals of that country. So, I am not very clear whether this is a legal matter, but, as pointed out by several hon. Member, Ceylon is our neighbour and we have friendly relations with her. We will try to see what best we can do in the

interests of those who will be hit by a measure of this kind.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I am glad that the hon. Minister has clarified the position that the so-called stateless people who were covered under the agreement of 1964 will not be affected, by this. But during the agreement it was stipulated that about a lakh and odd persons were left out of the purview of the agreement. The agreement is on the basis of 7:4; for every seven repatriated, four should be given citizenship in Ceylon, I am sure the Government will be able to thrash out any hitch that may arise in regard to the implementation of this ratio. Then there were some persons left out. It was agreed by both the countries that a decision about a lakh and odd persons who were left out of that agreement could be made by discussion between the two countries. Will domicile tax affect those persons who were left out of that agreement?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : My own understanding of the problem would be that this tax will not be applicable to them although we have not clarified it yet. The reason is obvious because the eight lakhs and odd persons who will be covered by agreement between the late Prime Minister Shastri and Mrs. Bandaranaike are not specified. So, it is a category rather than individuals, that is covered by that agreement. It will be very difficult for any administration to say that a lakh or 50,000 persons over and above those under the agreement will be covered because it is not possible to identify who those people are. But now that this matter has been raised this can also be further taken up with the Government of Ceylon.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question, No. 275.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVDY : 298 also may be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : Only the first part is identical. Part (b) is entirely different. The hon. Minister can do as he likes.

Soviet Maps About J & K

*275. **SHRI DEVEN SEN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn recently to a news that "the latest Soviet Maps show Jammu and Kashmir as Indian Territory unlike most foreign maps which show either the whole region as 'disputed' or part of the State as Pakistan";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these maps were produced by the Soviet Union as a result of discussions that the Indian Foreign Secretary had with the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister recently in Moscow; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH). (a) and (b). All Soviet maps and atlases have been showing Jammu and Kashmir within the international boundaries of India. The Cease-fire Line is only shown as a dotted line. Unlike most maps and atlases published in western countries which depict the boundaries of Jammu and Kashmir either with disputed boundary symbols or show the ceasefire line as the international boundary between India and Pakistan, the Soviet maps show Jammu and Kashmir in the same colour as India, and as an integral part of India.

(c) This point was mentioned to the Foreign Secretary by the Vice Foreign Minister of USSR recently in Moscow.

(d) While Government appreciate this point, they are not satisfied with the incorrect depiction of Sino-Indian boundaries in Soviet maps.

श्री देवेन सेन : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो रिवाइज्ड मैप सोवियट रशिया ने बनाया है, उसकी कापी सरकार के पास है या नहीं ? अगर है तो क्या उसको मन्त्रालय पर रखा जायेगा ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If the hon. Member is referring to what I have said in part (c), then I would like to say—
(Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He wants to know whether there was a revised copy of the map.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : A revised map has not been issued. They have conveyed to us that they will issue a revised map.

श्री बेवेन सेन : सोवियत संघ की तरफ से कोई आधिकारिक प्रेनाउन्समेंट किया गया है और किया गया है तो उसके बारे में आपका रिएक्शन क्या है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : As has already been stated in reply to an earlier question, the Ambassador of the USSR Government has officially conveyed to us and said that he wants to mention to us that the Government of the USSR will publish a new map, and that is quite authentic. If an Ambassador comes and makes a statement, we should accept that is authentic.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पीछे भारत के राष्ट्रपति श्री गिरिराम की यात्रा पर गए थे। तब संचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था कि उन्होंने रूस के अधिकारियों से इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की है। पीट्रे ग्यूरार्क जाते हुए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री मास्को में इकी थीं और उन्होंने भी वहाँ रूस के अधिकारियों से बातचीत की थी। अभी विदेश मंत्रालय में सेक्रेटरी श्री टी. एन. कौल भी वहाँ गए थे और उन्होंने तो यहाँ लौट कर यहाँ तक वक्तव्य दे दिया कि रूसी लोग इस बात के लिए तैयार हो गए हैं कि इस प्रकार के मानचित्रों को वापिस ले लेंगे। लेकिन रूस सरकार की ओर से जो वक्तव्य प्रकाशित हुआ है उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि अगली बार जब इस प्रकार का एटलस या मानचित्र छापा जाएगा तो उसमें इस स्थान को न भारत का दिखाया जाएगा और न दूसरे देशों का दिखाया जाएगा, संदिग्ध स्थिति में रखा जाएगा। हमारे मित्र ने अभी प्रश्न पूछा है। मैं उसी बात को स्पष्ट रूप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इतने प्रयत्नों के बावजूद, इतने बड़े अधिकारियों के कहने और आप्रह करने के बावजूद क्या रूस ने कोई स्पष्ट आपकी

उत्तर दिया है कि जो भारत का भाग है वह मानचित्र में भारत का भाग दिखाया जाएगा और अगर नहीं दिया है तो आप अपनी ओर से कोई किसी प्रकार का विरोध प्रकट किया है और अगर नहीं किया है तो क्यों नहीं किया है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, this matter has been discussed at considerable length before, not only in the form of answers to questions and answers to Call Attention motions, but there was also a fullfledged debate. I do not want to go over the entire ground. We had taken up this matter as mentioned by the hon. Member during the visit of our respected President to the USSR; also, during the Prime Minister's talks with the Soviet leaders when she stopped over in Moscow on her way to the United Nations, and later on by the Foreign Secretary with the appropriate authorities there. It is as a result of that, that we have been informed that the Soviet Government will issue a new map. I would not like to comment upon the content of that map unless that map comes out. I would, therefore, appeal to hon. Members that we have taken it up at the highest level, and they have assured as that they will issue a new map taking into consideration our viewpoint. I cannot comment on what the new map will be; it is only when the new map comes, and the house is aware of that—that we can discuss this matter further.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आपने मेरा प्रश्न सुना नहीं। विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने अभी वक्तव्य दिया है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप हमें संरक्षण नहीं देगे तो कौन देगा। जों इन्होंने कहा है वह बात गलत है। ध्यानाकर्षण और डिबेट जब हुआ उसके बाद ही राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री तथा विदेश सचिव, तीनों गए। रूस की ओर से इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य भी प्रकाशित हो चुका है। उसके बाद की यह स्थिति है जिसने सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न पूछा गया है। विदेश मंत्री उत्तर देने से

कतरा क्यों रहे हैं ? स्पष्ट बताएं कि रूस सरकार की नीयत क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to this. I think we can pass on to the next question. Shri Viswambharan.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उत्तर दिलवाइये । बाद में तीनों गए हैं ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, you are not permitting me a supplementary question on this? My question could not be reached and so I wanted a supplementary on this. Even that you are not permitting. You said that a part of my question covered this, and you considered them as one.

MR. SPEAKER : He replied to that part, and when he said "No, no" to combine both of them, I thought his reply was only to Question No. 275. That is why I did not call you.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I wanted to put a supplementary on this question.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not mind, if you want to ask.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We are really glad to learn that at least after many years, an assurance has been given that the next map will be corrected. I would like to know specifically whether the Soviet Government or the Ambassador through whom a message was brought to them, have accepted, as they have been doing in the UNO that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. The Soviet Union must correct their maps in a manner that it would show without any doubt that it is an integral part of India. Whether it is favourable to us or not is a different matter. May I know whether this specific matter has been discussed and they have accepted it or they have indicated, like in the supply of arms, only to restore normalisation probably they have shown it as a disputed area?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : So far as the Russian maps showing the territory of

Jammu and Kashmir are concerned, I have already said that the whole of it has always been shown as an integral part of India. There was no dispute about it and there was no occasion for us to take up that matter again with the Soviet Union. In their maps all along, the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been shown as an integral part of India. So, there is nothing further to talk about it.

SHRI S. KUNDU : What about the dotted lines?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That is the cease-fire line which is shown in all maps.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आप गवर्नमेंट को बचा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप जैसे समझदार सज्जन से इस तरह की बात सुनना नहीं चाहता हूँ । दूसरे सबाल पर जाता हूँ तो गवर्नमेंट को बचाता हूँ ।

Withdrawal of U. S. Troops from South Korea

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

(a) the stand taken by India in September, 1970 on the question of the withdrawal of the U. S. army and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the U. N. flag which came up for discussion in the General Assembly;

(b) whether India has taken note of the proposal for peaceful unification of the two Koreas propounded by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North); and

(c) where does the matter rest at the moment?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):(a) to (c). The substantive issue has not yet come up for discussion in the General Assembly.

The Government of India have taken note of the different proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea for peaceful reunification of Korea. That is where the matter rests at present.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the stand which the Government of India has taken in relation to similar cases that the withdrawal of all foreign troops is an indispensable preliminary to the settlement of the question, like the Korean question, may I know what special efforts if any, have been made by the Government in this regard? May I know also if during September 1970 there was, or was not a discussion, as reported in the press on this question where India's stand ought to have been clarified?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Our statement about the withdrawal of foreign troops in Vietnam has to be viewed in a somewhat different context as compared to the Korean situation. In Vietnam our viewpoint has always been that the foreign troops should be withdrawn and thereafter a conference should be held and the future of Vietnam should be decided in accordance with the wishes of the people. That is the general stand that we have always taken. With regard to this specific issue, it is a complicated matter which has come up before the United Nations General Assembly on more than one occasion and will not be proper for me to enunciate our view point when the discussion is still to take place. I would like that this matter should be discussed dispassionately in the United Nations, as it is bound to, and thereafter we will take an attitude on this issue. In the case of Vietnam it is a war situation where people are dying and our effort has been to take the matter away from the battle field to the conference table. The situation in Korea is different.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the fact that President Kim II Sung has definitely asked for a settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of the foreign troops which are there indubitably in South Korea and he has asked for unification on the basis of elections to be held, and that the matter stands on all fours with the Vietnam issue in spite of certain

differences which are there, why is it that the India Government has cold feet in regard to this matter and does not try to push forward its idea that the foreign troops must be withdrawn from this kind of encounter?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : All that I am saying is that this is a matter which has not yet come up for discussion. It is true that the Democratic Republic of Korea have submitted a memorandum which has been circulated to the member nations. But no discussion has yet taken place. One has to take a view of the entire subject rather than of certain aspects of the current situation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cancellation of Visit of an Indian Official to Hanoi

*272. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:**
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

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

(a) whether an official of his Ministry had to cancel his visit to Hanoi in October this year on receiving information about North Vietnam's reluctance to receive him;

(b) if so, the precise purpose of the visit and the circumstances of cancellation thereof;

(c) whether the North Vietnam Government had similarly refused to receive another official of his Ministry in the past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). † An official of the External Affairs Ministry was instructed to make a routine inspection of some of our Mission in Indo-China after completing his attendance at a meeting in Australia. The visit unfortunately became the subject of unjustified speculation in the Indian and foreign press that it was an Indian peace initiative.

This was incorrect. The visit to Hanoi was postponed at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, as the Government of India agreed that the intense press speculation had made the visit inopportune.

(c) The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam did not refuse to receive any another official of the Ministry in the past. They also intimated in the case of the visit scheduled in June, 1969 that they desired a temporary postponement. Since the official had already been invited by the Royal Laotian Government to visit that country and had to join the Prime Minister's party on a visit to Japan and Indonesia, he was unable to alter his plans.

(d) Government believes that improvement of bilateral relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is in the interests of both countries and in the interest of peace in the area.

Impact of Family Planning Methods on Mothers

* 273. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *'Times of India'* dated the 27th October, 1970 regarding the statement made by Sayed Hamid Hussain, President Jamaate Islami (Hind) on family planning programme and charging the Central Government with not only killing the child but also making the mother milkless, and

(b) if so, its effect on the Family Planning Programme and on Muslim people in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes Sir. The family planning methods offered at present do not either kill the child or make the mother milkless,

(b) Such reports do not appear to have had any significant effect on the acceptance of family planning by the Muslim community. According to available data, the Muslims as also other communities have accepted Family Planning more or less in proportion to their population in the country.

Indian Films for Pakistan

*276. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted Indian films to be shown in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether these films are channelled through the High Commission Officers; and

(c) if not, under what agreement these films are being shown in Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India have not imposed any ban on the export of Indian films to Pakistan. However, the Pakistan Government's ban against the import of Indian films into that country, has continued, ever since the 1965 conflict, as a part of their ban on trade in general with India.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Tanks to Pakistan by Indonesia

* 278. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI DINKAR DESAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has acquired 32 Soviet-built amphibious PT-76 Snorkel tanks from Indonesia to base them in East Pakistan;

(b) whether any protest note has been sent to Indonesia in this connection;

(c) the nature of the reply received; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Government have been assured by the Government of Indonesia that there is no substance in these reports.

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

Grievances of the Dentists

***279. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the President of the Indian Dental Association made on the 25th October, 1970 to the effect that Dentists were being discriminated against in comparison with other medical personnel in respect of pay and service conditions, if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether a strong plea has been made for the creation of a Dental Adviser in his Ministry to focus the attention of Government on problems hindering the growth of medicine and its practice in the country;

(c) whether Government have also received suggestions to the effect that D.G.H.S., the Dental Council of India and the Indian Dental Association should make a concerted move to utilise the unemployed Graduates and improve the lot of the Dentists; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to redress the grievances of the Dentists ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a), (b) and (d). Yes, Sir. Such a statement has appeared in the Press.

The Third Pay Commission is considering the question of revising the pay scales of Dentists alongwith other categories of Government employees. A memorandum on the subject has been submitted by the Dental Council of India to the Pay Commission.

The work load as at present does not justify the creation of the post of a full-time Dental Adviser. There is already a Honorary Dental Adviser functioning in this Ministry since 1956 and this considered sufficient for the present.

In accordance with the circumstances the number of posts of Dentists is increased from time to time keeping in view the demand for dental services in the Hospitals. Since Dental care is a State subject, the State Governments have been requested to open more Dental clinics which would absorb Dental graduates in larger numbers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

East European Countries, Maps showing Indian Territory as belonging to China

***280. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that not only Russia but a number of East European Communist countries have shown Indian territory in favour of China; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Government are aware that maps published in certain East European countries as well as those published in some Western countries show India's borders with China inaccurately.

(b) The maps published in Rumania, Bulgaria, GDR and Poland broadly follow the Chinese alignment though some of these maps show the border with a broken line indicating that the borders are regarded as unestablished.

The Hungarian Government have informed our Embassy that pending a final settlement between India and China, they will show both Indian and Chinese versions of the border simultaneously in their maps. This has been done in a World Map published in Budapest in 1969.

In maps issued by Czechoslovakia, the boundary line in the Middle and Eastern Sectors is shown correctly but in the Western Sector coincides with the Chinese claim line.

Yugoslavia show both the Indian and the Chinese alignment in different maps.

The Government of India are taking up the issue with the concerned governments.

Setting up of Missile Bases by China

*281. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI RAM SINGH
AYARWAL :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether China has set up missile bases on their side of the Himalayan border which are capable of delivery of intercontinental missiles; and

(b) how far this creates additional burden on India's defence and the steps which are being taken by Government to meet the possible threat from across the Himalayan border ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Government have no information on this.

(b) Does not arise.

Communication from U. S. Ambassador about protest made by students of I. I. T. Kanpur

*282. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the U. S. Ambassador in New Delhi over the protest made by the students of I. I. T., Kanpur when the later went to Kanpur to deliver Convocation address;

(b) if so, whether Government have placed any embargo on the diplomatic personnel of certain countries for making public speeches; and

(c) if so, whether such permission was obtained in the above case ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

चीन द्वारा निमित्त बमवर्षक जेट विमान

* 283. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन ने ऐसे बमवर्षक जेट विमानों का निर्माण किया है जो 1500 मील की दूरी तक परमाणु अस्त्र फेंकने में समर्थ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) इस विषय को हमें कुछ सूचना मिली है ।

(ख) परिवर्तनशील संकटों का सामना करने के लिए अपनी रक्षा तैयारी का निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

New Procedure for Woman Sterilization

***284. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHAU-DHURI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a reported statement made by an Indian Physician Dr. V. N. Shirodkar, in Los Angeles (U.S.A.) while speaking to the Family Planning Association of America on the 25th October, 1970 to the effect that he had successfully discovered a new procedure in which a woman can be sterilised in only 15 minutes under local anaesthesia and later if she decided to have a child, a doctor can simply undo the sterilisation carried out;

(b) whether any enquiries have been made from Dr. Shirodkar about his new procedure; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Question of U.S. Arms sales to Pakistan in U. N.

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

(a) whether the question of resuming arms sales by the U.S. to Pakistan was raised in U. N. Assembly; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which supported India's stand in this regard and the result thereof.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The Deputy Minister of External Affairs referred to it in the general statement on the agenda items entitled "Consideration

of measures for the strengthening of international security".

(b) Since the question was not on the agenda of the Assembly, no resolution was put forward and it was not debated upon.

Supersonic Mark II Series of HF-24 Aircraft

***286. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether plans were finalised to develop a Supersonic Mark II series of HF-24 aircraft as far back as in 1961;

(b) whether Government have not so far been able to select a suitable engine to make HF-24 aircraft truly supersonic; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the above delay and the time by which the necessary selection would be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The development of HF-24 aircraft was taken up in 1956. The aircraft was to be developed in stages. It was intended to develop a Mark II version with a more powerful engine, but it has not been possible to find a suitable engine for the purpose. Meanwhile an improved version of HF-24 with Orpheus 703 engines with reheat has been under development.

Supply of Barrels by Ordinance Factory Bhusaval to Indian Oil Corporation

***287. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1402 on the 4th May, 1970 regarding the supply of barrels by Ordinance Factory, Bhusaval to the Indian Oil Corporation and state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation had to rush to Ordinance Factory, Bhusaval for their requirement of barrels at exorbitant price as other fabricators at

Bombay failed to supply them barrels though sufficient orders are still outstanding on them ;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the fabricators at Bombay for the nonfulfilment of their contractual obligation; and

(c) if not, the reasons for their placing order for supply of barrels on Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal at exorbitant price when the same could be available at cheaper price from Bombay fabricators on whom sufficient orders were outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Indian Oil Corporation have been placing order on the Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal, as per the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in paragraph 2.44 of their 85th Report, presented to the Parliament on 24th April, 1969.

Indian Bank Officials in Hong Kong invited by the Chinese

*288. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the official organ of the Chinese Government which extended invitation to Managers and Assistant Managers of three Indian Banks in Hong Kong for its 1st October reception ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Bank of China together with some other Banks and Insurance Companies associated with it, had invited the Managers and Assistant Managers of the three Indian

Banks in Hong Kong for the 1st October reception.

(b) They attended the function. This only represents a return to the normal practice of earlier years.

Foreign Cultural Centres in India

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

(a) whether there has been fresh examination of the issue of the foreign cultural centres in India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether several countries have protested to the Government of India regarding its recent policy on the subject?

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

(b) The details will be made known when finalised. No protest has been received by the Government of India on the subject.

House Tax on Government Buildings located in Delhi and New Delhi

*290. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about five thousand Government buildings in the area of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and an amount of Rs. sixty-seven lakhs for service charges is due to the Corporation ;

(b) whether in principle it has been agreed that instead of service charges the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation should charge house tax from the Government ; and

(c) the facts in this respect and the steps Government have taken to implement the decision?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH): (a) The number of Central Government buildings under the control of the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development in the area of the Delhi Municipal Corporation is 6,685.

A payment of Rs. 11.18 lakhs has been made against the claim of Rs. 75.13 lakhs made by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The balance has not been paid as it appears to have been made on an incorrect basis. This question is being further examined.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, in cases where all the services have been taken over by the local authorities. Where this is not so, a proportionate reduction is to be made in the payment of service charges. Engineers and concerned officers of the Delhi Municipal authorities and the C.P.W.D. will work out the details of these arrangements. The payment of service charges on the revised basis will be made after a decision is reached in this manner.

बिहार में अभ्रक की खानों का बन्द किया जाना

* 291. श्री रामादत्तार शास्त्री :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत चार वर्ष से हजारीबाग जिले के गावन क्षेत्र की 200 से अधिक अभ्रक की खानों को खान मालिकों ने बन्द कर दिया है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या खान मालिकों ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार से अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली थी, यदि नहीं, तो इन खानों में पुनः कार्य आरम्भ कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का अब तक क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) 1966 से 1969 तक की कलावधि के दौरान खनिज संरक्षण और विकास नियम, 1958 के अधीन अभ्रक खान-स्वामियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए नोटिसों के अनुसार हजारीबाग जिले में 196 अभ्रक की खानें बन्द थीं जिन में से 49 खानें गावन में थीं।

(ख) अस्थायी और स्थायी तौर पर बन्द करने के लिए खान-स्वामियों द्वारा दिए गए कारण, अलाभदायकता, निष्फल कार्यकरण, मजदूरों की कमी, भारी वर्षा, पट्टे का अवधारण/रद्द-करण आदि हैं।

(ग) और (घ). खान-स्वामियों को खनिज संरक्षण और विकास नियम, 1958 के अधीन खानों को बन्द करने के लिए खानों के भारतीय बूरों से अनुज्ञा नहीं अभिप्राप्त करनी होती है। भारत सरकार ने अभ्रक उद्योग की विभिन्न समस्याओं का विस्तृत-रूप से परीक्षण करने तथा उपचारी उपायों को सुझावित करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल की स्थापना की है। आशा की जाती है कि कार्यकारी दल शीघ्र ही अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देगा।

Representation from Himachal Pradesh Government for opening of a Sainik School

*292. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Himachal Pradesh Government for the opening of a Sainik School ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the number of such schools which Government propose to open during the current year ?

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

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

**Setting up hot line between India
And Pakistan**

293. SHRI R.K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a move to set up a hot line between India and Pakistan on the lines of Washington-Moscow line ;

(b) if so, whether the move has since been abandoned ; and

(c) if not, the progress so far made in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A telephone line between Amritsar and Lahore for routing calls between the Chief of the Army Staff, India, and the Commander-in Chief, Pakistan, Army, was established in September 1966 and has been put to use on some occasions to discuss matters arising out of the Agreements between the Chief of the Army Staff India, and the Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army, and also for implementation of certain aspects of the Tashkent Agreement.

**Setting up of an air pollution study
Centre at Nagpur**

*294. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has decided to set up an Air Pollution Study Centre at Nagpur ;

(b) if not, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ; and

(c) its main purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) The World Health Organisation in an agreement with the Government of India has designated the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur as a Regional Reference Centre on Air Pollution. The Centre started functioning from 1st January, 1969.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The purpose of the Centre is to obtain information on the status of Air Pollution in the country of the region to exchange information.

Controversy on the Kashmir Operations

*295. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the controversy on the Kashmir operations of 1947 between Gen. L.P. Sen and Gen. Harbaksh Singh ;

(b) if so, whether Government would publish the official documents to put the record straight ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Government have seen Press reports of the statements said to have been made by Lt. Gen. L.P Sen (Retd.) and Lt. Gen. Harbakhsh Singh (Retd.) regarding the J & K Operations of 1947-48. Government have no comments to offer on the personal account of the events by the two retired officers.

(b) and (c) . A draft of the history of J & K Operations (1947-48) has already been completed and it is under scrutiny.

Inter-Service Problems

*296. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item "Coordination" in the *Indian Express* dated the 27th October, 1970, where Secretary of defence Planning has revealed that India has no mechanism existing for dealing with inter-service problem; and

(b) whether the Department of Defence Planning has been entrusted with this work, when this Department is not fully organised or has no technical assistance or machinery to take its own independent views of the requirements of the services or has to depend on the recommendations made by individual service itself?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Yes Sir.

The report in the news item "COORDINATION" in the *Indian Express* dated 27.10.1970 is incorrect. The official of the Ministry of Defence mentioned in the report did not even attend the Seminar on "Contemporary Strategic Thought and India's Security" held at Ahmedabad.

(b) The Department of Defence has a Directorate of planning which is entrusted with the work of formulating five year Defence Plans. The Directorate consists of officers with the necessary background on Defence matters and Planning. The Directorate frames its proposals for allocation of available resources so as to meet the optimum requirements of the 3 services consistent with the need for development of the indigenous base for design, development and production of weapons etc. required by the Services. For technical advice, it draws upon available expertise in the Defence Organisation.

Acquisition of Birla House by Government

*297 SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Birla have agreed to the take-over of the Birla House by government for converting it into a memorial for Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, the terms agreed for take-over of the House; and

(c) when the house is expected to be handed over to government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). It has been decided to acquire Birla House under the Land Acquisition Act and necessary acquisition proceedings have been initiated. The property will be taken over after these proceedings are completed.

Controversial Soviet Maps about Indian Territory drawn in 1937

*298. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the controversial Soviet maps which show parts of India's northern territories as part of China were drawn in 1937;

(b) whether Government have checked up the statements made by Shri K. Subramanyan, Director of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi made recently at Ahmedabad in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). This mistaken impression arises from a garbled version of Shri Subramanyan's statement at Ahmedabad. On checking the facts it emerges that Shri Subramanyan has been incorrectly reported by a Section of the press. He did not state that the controversial Soviet maps were drawn in 1937. Shri Subramanyan himself has clarified the point in his letter to the *Times of India* published in its Delhi Edition of 28th October, 1970.

Enforcement of Refinery Agreement with Foreign Oil Companies in India

*299. SHRI M. M. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Oil Companies in the world market have been offering competitive discounts to buyers because of the downward pressure on crude prices;

(b) whether in the case of the 3 foreign oil companies in India, such concession had to be wrested from them by Government; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to enforce the clause more strictly in the 1951 agreement with them that purchases of crude were to be made at world prices prevailing at the time and place of shipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):

(a) This is the report published in trade journal.

(b) and (c). As a result of discussion with the companies since June, 1969, the prices of crude oils imported by Esso, Burmah-Shell and Caltex have been brought down to the levels indicated in the Shantilal Shah Committee's report.

Import of Raw Materials for Drugs by Pharmaceutical Industry

*300. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether raw materials which are manufactured in India by public sector plants are not available in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the pharmaceutical industry;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allow the pharmaceutical

industry to import its essential requirements; and

(c) if so, by what time this proposal is likely to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):

(a) Apparently, the Member refers to the bulk drugs. If so, such of the bulk drugs as are not produced in the country either in the public or private sector in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, are imported to make up the deficiency.

(b) No. It is the general policy of Government that the raw materials required by the various industries should be imported in an increasing measure, through the State Trading Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheme for Development of Calcutta

1801. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn a comprehensive scheme for the development of Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allotted for this purpose;

(c) the amount allotted for sewage and civic amenities during the current year;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is some divergence opinion between West Bengal Government and the Calcutta Corporation on the question of implementation of the development programmes, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how Government propose to resolve these differences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A comprehensive scheme for the development of entire Calcutta Metropolitan District during the Fourth Plan has been drawn up by the State Government in consultation with the Central Government.

(b) and (c). There are 92 schemes under various broad heads involving a total outlay of Rs. 145.79 crores during the Fourth Plan out of which Rs. 20.71 crores has been allocated for 1970-71 as in the statement attached.

(d) and (e). The State Government has informed that the Corporation of Calcutta passed a resolution demanding the repeal of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority Act, 1970, under which the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has been created as a statutory body. The Corporation wants the funds to be placed at its disposal for implementation of the schemes through its

own agencies. The Calcutta Metropolitan District covers, apart from the Calcutta Corporation Area, another Corporation and 34 other Municipalities. The implementing agencies include, apart from the Calcutta Corporation, 11 State Governments, Departments, 5 statutory bodies and also other Municipal Authorities. According for the proper co-ordination and smooth implementation of the development schemes, many of which are integrated and cover more than one Municipal Limit, a Central Statutory Authority like the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority is considered essential.

Discussions between the State Government, the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and the officials of the Corporation of Calcutta for implementing the schemes are in progress. It is hoped that the Corporation will co-operate with the Authority in implementing the development programmes for the improvement of Calcutta Metropolitan Area as a whole.

Statement

Sr. No.	Sector	Allocation for 4th Plan in lakhs Rs.	Allocation during 70-71 in lakhs Rs.
1.	Water Supply	2880.97	539.80
2.	Sewerage and Drainage	2893.58	742.03
3.	Traffic and Transportation	3152.65	353.00
4.	Garbage Disposal	260.77	81.00
5.	Bustee, Housing and Urban Development	2590.81	130.85
6.	Other schemes	1662.34	115.00
7.	Low Cost/Middle Income Group Housing	600.00	10.00
8.	Special Projects	538.00	99.81
		14579.12	2071.49

Technical works being handled by Non-Technical Individuals in Government Department

1802. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether many technical works are handled by the Assistants and Section Officers (Admn.) in various Government Departments although trained Technical persons are available in bulk for recruitment ;

(b) whether the C.P.W.D. is maintaining Electrical installations in Government Buildings while the other Electrical equipments like Air conditioners, water cooler Room Cooler, Desert cooler, Heaters, table lamps, Fl. tube and fittings, Electric Lamps etc. are purchased and maintained by the administrative staff and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether B. Sc. holders are recruited for manning Technical posts in so many departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (c). The information is not readily available and its collection will entail labour that will not be commensurate with its value.

Sale of spurious and sub-standard drugs in India

1803. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of firms caught selling spurious and sub-standard drugs in India, State-wise, since the 1st January, 1970;

(b) whether it is a fact that after testing 1285 samples of drugs and cosmetics, the Food & Drug Administration of Maharashtra found one out of every three

samples of drugs and cosmetics to be sub-standard;

(c) the names of articles and preparations which were found sub-standard by the Maharashtra Food and Drug Administration; and

(d) what practical steps the Central Standard Control Organisation has taken to ensure supply of standard drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) A note indicating the steps taken by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation to ensure supply of standard drugs is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4350/70]

Officials of Fertilizer Corporation of India involved in Bribery Cases

1804. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the name, designation and emoluments of the officer of the Fertilizer Corporation of India who was arrested by the C.B.I. in July, 1970 in Bombay taking a bribe of Rs. 10,000/- from a wholesale merchant for giving him the agency of selling fertilizers at reduced rates and the action taken against the culprit;

(b) the number of such cases caught so far, in the Fertilizer Corporation of India, with names and designations of the officers caught; and

(c) the reasons why agents and distributors are not appointed periodically by a Committee of top officials instead of leaving this work to individual officials ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND**

**CHEMICALS AND MINES AND
METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :**

(a) Name :	Shri P. V. Mane
Designation :	Deputy Marketing Manager, Trombay Unit, FCI, Bombay.
Emoluments :	Scale Rs. 1300-1600; starting salary Rs. 1540/-
Action taken :	As Shri Mane was on probation, his services were terminated w.e.f. 29th September, 1970. Shri Mane has not however been arrested so far.

(b) There were no such cases in the F.C.I. in the past.

(c) Dealers are appointed only on the recommendation of a duly constituted committee. For this purpose an advertisement was issued and the applications received are under scrutiny. Pending issue of advertisement and processing the application etc., *ad hoc* dealership was granted to a number of people in the State of Maharashtra on the recommendation of the Area Manager. The lowest level for approval of *ad hoc* dealership was Sales Manager. But in Maharashtra the Deputy Marketing Manager himself used to discharge this function.

**Complaints against use of sub-standard
cement in housing projects**

1805. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of complaints received on account of sub-standard cement used in housing projects, State-wise;

(b) the names of manufacturers who are alleged to have sub-standard cement to dealers and wholesale customers;

(c) the number of house and building collapses traceable to the use of sub-standard cement in the last two years, ending October 30, 1970; and

(d) the nature of action taken against the alleged offenders and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (d) . No complaints against manufacturers have been received in the Department of Industrial Development. The desired information will have to be collected from construction authorities all over the country. The time and effort involved will not be commensurate with the object likely to be achieved thereby.

**Filling up of vacancies of Engineers
in CPWD**

1806. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of vacancies lying unfilled in the grade of Junior Engineers, Assistant Engineers, and Executive Engineers in the C. P. W. D. as on the 10th November, 1970 and the reasons for the delay in filling up such vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : A statement giving the information in so far as the posts of Executive Engineers and Assistant Engi-

neers are concerned is enclosed. A large number of these posts have been created recently and action has already been initiated to fill up these posts.

In so far as the posts of Junior Engineers are concerned, the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Designation of the post.	No. of posts vacant as on 10th November, 1970
Executive Engineers (Civil)	16
Executive Engineers (Electrical)	5
Assistant Engineer (Electrical)	23
Assistant Engineer (Civil)	21

**Qualification for appointment of Jr.
Engineers in C.P.W.D.**

1807. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintending Engineers, C. P. W. D. request the Employment Exchanges to send only graduates for the appointment of Junior Engineers even though minimum qualification for appointment to the posts in only Diploma in Engineering;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise the minimum qualification for the appointment or in the alternative recruit both diploma and degree in equal proportions as otherwise it is mockery on the part of Government to open polytechnics and to prescribe minimum qualifications for the recruitment and denying natural justice later; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, why suitable directives are not issued to call for the diploma holders and recruit them in the lowest category of the services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : (a) and (b). According to the Recruitment Rules, both the Degree and Diploma holders are eligible for the post of Junior Engineers, in the C.P.W.D. Since Diploma Holders are preponderant in the grade of Junior Engineers it was considered desirable to recruit more Graduates in this cadre in the interest of the efficiency of the Department. Accordingly, the Superintending Engineers were instructed to ask the Employment Exchanges to sponsor only Graduates for the post of Junior Engineers. The recruitment to the post of Junior Engineers will be thrown open to the Diploma holders as well, as soon as the deficiency in the number of Graduates in this cadre is made up.

As regards the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Diploma holders are, however, being called for interview and selected because Graduates belonging to these communities are not available in adequate number.

In so far as the recruitment of Junior Engineers on the Electrical side is concerned, Diploma holders are being recruited

as Graduates are not readily available for these posts.

(c) Does not arise.

Pakistan envoy's meeting with Secretary, External Affairs

1808. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistan Envoy met the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs recently and had discussions; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : (a) Yes Sir. It is the normal practice for Diplomatic envoys to meet Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs from time to time.

(b) Such discussions are normally regarded as confidential.

Visit of three Czechoslovak nationals to India in August, 1970

1809. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three Czechoslovaks visited India during the last week of August, 1970 and whether they were members of the GB;

(b) if so, whether they had diplomatic passports; and

(c) if not, whether their movements were watched ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). A number of Czechoslovak nationals arrived in India during the last

week of August, 1970. Government have no information whether any of them were members of any organisation called the "GB".

Prevention of Blindness in the Country

1810. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken towards the prevention of blindness in the country;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) the further steps envisaged in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Government have taken measures for the control of Trachoma and eradication of Smallpox on a nation-wide basis. Under the Family Planning Programme, vitamin 'A' is distributed freely to the vulnerable groups of population to prevent night blindness. To control the nutritional deficiencies, which are a major cause of blindness, Government have taken various steps such as the supplementary Feeding Programme, production of nutritious food, education in nutrition, treatment of early cases of mal-nutrition, etc.

(b) and (c). The Indian Council of Medical Research has recently started a coordinated study on the prevalence and incidence of blindness in the country at seven centres, namely, Ahmedabad, Varanasi, Cuttack, Indore, Madurai, Srinagar and Delhi. Besides studying the incidence and prevalence of this condition in the country, the study will also include identification and evaluation of various causes of blindness. The information that is expected out of the present study might help in suggesting measures for the further prevention of the disease.

देश में भूमिगत जल संशोधन का सर्वेक्षण

of tallow, ghee and butter was seized; and

1811. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the person/persons engaged in such ante-social activities and also to ensure that the tallow is not used for this purpose and is used only for the manufacture of soap ?

(क) क्या भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में भूमिगत जल संशोधनों को ढूँढ़ने के लिये दस वर्षीय योजना का अनुमोदन कर दिया है ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No, in so far as the States of Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Assam, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Himachal Pradesh are concerned.

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

In Delhi, a raid was conducted on the 21st September, 1970 and four samples of butter were lifted. Some butter, one tin of vegetable oil and one can of cream were seized.

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नितिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने आगामी दस वर्षों में भूमिगत जल अध्ययनों के विस्तृत कार्यक्रम के लिये 45 करोड़ रुपयों के व्यय पर एक योजना की रूपरेखा तैयार की है । योजना, जो भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है , आगामी दस वर्षों में सम्पूर्ण देश के लिये जल भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण को पूर्ण करने और मुख्य सरिता-क्षेत्रों के अनुमानित और भूमिगत जल संशोधनों को लेखबद्ध करना प्रस्तावित करती है ।

Information from other States/Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) All the four samples of butter seized in Delhi were found adulterated with Vanaspati oil and prosecutions have been launched against the offenders.

Use of Imported Tallow in the Manufacture of Ghee and Butter

Service Conditions of P. W. D. Employees in Manipur

1812. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

1813. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item that tallow imported for manufacturing soap was being utilised for the manufacture of Desi Ghee and Butter;

(a) whether out of nearly 300 muster roll workers employed in the Store and Workshop Division P. W. D., Manipur, more than 75 per cent have been in continuous employment for more than 2 years within the meaning of Sec. 25-B of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a raid was conducted at some illegal manufacturing concerns and large quantity

(b) if so, whether the muster roll workers are given facilities of annual leave, sick leave etc., as are provided to workers who have completed one year of service within the meaning of Sec. 25-B above, under Factories Act, 1948; and

(c) if the facilities in (b) above are not made available, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Resumption of Full Diplomatic Relations with China

1814. SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI M. H. GOWDA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China seeks full ties with India and has also invited India to discuss resumption of full diplomatic relations between two countries;

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

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have received no such proposal so far.

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

Cases of 'Flu' in the Capital

1815. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Flu cases registered in various dispensaries of the Capital during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : According to the available information, about 65,500 Flu cases have been registered in the various hospitals/dispensaries of the Capital during the period from May to October, 1970.

Appeal to Big Powers to keep away from Indian Ocean

1816. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOU DHARY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appealed to big powers to keep away from the Indian Ocean as a measure to check the flourishing rivalry among the big powers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have received any reaction to this appeal from any country; if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the statement made on the floor of this House on the same subject in reply to the Calling Attention Notice on 19.11.70.

Pakistan Spy Rings Operating in Chandigarh

1817. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Pakistani Spy rings are operating in some of our military

installations such as Chandigarh Air Force installations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many of them have been convicted;

(c) how many of them have confessed their offence; and

(d) whether some of the members of Indian Air Force staff went to Pakistan for taking training for spying ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJWAN RAM): (a) to (d). A few instances of Pakistani Spy rings have come to our notice. Some cases are under investigation. In some cases trial is in progress. It would not be in the public interest to give any further details.

Transfer of Birla House, New Delhi

1818. **SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:**
SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri K. K. Birla blamed the Government for having gone back on its assurance to give land for land as part of transfer of Birla House at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for going back on its assurance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). Government did not go back on any assurance. The decision to acquire Birla House under the Land Acquisition Act was taken only on finding that no speedy or satisfactory response was forthcoming from Shri K. K. Birla on the offer made to him by Government.

Raw Material for Soda Ash Plant at Haldia

1820. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Soda Ash Plant at Haldia in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the proposed Soda Ash Plant will require large quantity of salt as raw material;

(c) whether the salt produced in the coastal belt of Contai, which is very close to Haldia, will be utilised as raw material for the proposed Plant;

(d) whether salt production in the Contai belt can be largely increased; and

(e) whether a study team will be sent to Contai for exploring the possibility of further developing salt production there so that salt manufactured there could provide regular supply of raw materials to the Haldia Soda Ash Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :

(a) No final decision has been taken on the setting up of a Soda Ash Plant along with a Fertilizer Plant at Haldia.

(b) The requirement of salt for the proposed Soda Ash Plant is estimated at 99,600 tonnes per year (98.5% NaCl purity).

(c) to (e). Fertilizer Corporation of India propose to send a team of their engineers to examine the possibility of increasing salt production in the coastal belt of Contai with a view to utilising the salt from this area in the proposed Soda Ash Plant.

Crisis in Coal Industry

1821. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of

PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a crisis in the Coal Industry because of the rising wage bill and declining returns on investments;

(b) whether the immediate cause of concern for the industry is its obligation to pay from the beginning of October an increase of nine paise per day invariable dearness allowance to workers;

(c) whether the Coal Industry has approached Government to allow an increase in price of Coal supplied to the Railways and Steel Plants in order to meet its financial obligations; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The Coal Industry have represented to the Government that there is a crisis in the industry because of rising wage bill and declining returns on investment.

(b) They have pointed out that this one of the causes which has given rise to the situation indicated in (a) above.

(c) In three tenders for supply of coal to the Railways from 1.1. 1971, the majority of the tenderers have asked for a price increase of about Rs.3/- per tonne.

(d) Coal is decontrolled at present. The Hindustan Steel Limited have after negotiations entered into long term agreements with the coal suppliers for their major requirements of coking coal. The Ministry of Railways have decided to negotiate the prices with the suppliers.

Indo-Bulgaria Co-operation

1822, **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bulgaria are to increase co-operation as a result of president's visit to that country;

(b) if so, the field in which the cooperation is to be increased; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a): Mutual co-operation between the two countries is expected to increase as a result of the exchange of high level visits including that of the President to Bulgaria in October, 1970.

(b) In the field of economic, trade, cultural relation, etc.

(c) Governments of the two countries have agreed to study further the ways and means of increasing co-operation.

Absorption of Ex-Rebel Nagas in Police and other Departments of Nagaland

1823. **SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 147 ex-rebel Nagas have been absorbed in the Nagaland police;

(b) whether the rebel Nagas who have surrendered themselves have been given employment in the various departments;

(c) whether most of them have again shown the loyalty towards the rebel leaders; and

(d) if so, how many surrendered Nagas have been absorbed in various employments and how far they have shown the loyalty towards the rebel leaders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Of the 2189 Under-ground Nagas who

surrendered themselves during the period from the 1st January, 1969 to the 30th September, 1970 about 329 have been absorbed in the Nagaland Armed Police.

(b) to (d). Seventy persons from among those who have surrendered and been found suitable have been recruited to the Naga Regiment, ten in the Border Security Force and ten in the Central Reserve Police. A majority has gone back to their villages for resettlement on land.

By and large, persons coming over-ground, have not shown inclination to rejoin the Underground. So far Government have received report of only one person from amongst those settled through the rehabilitation camps having re-joined the Underground organisation. There may be some more cases but the number is likely to be small.

British Help to Phizo

1824. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Phizo is getting help from the British; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the British Government for purpose to take it up in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of any help given by the British Government to Phizo. According to Government's information, apart from granting him British citizenship, they have not given any encouragement to him on the so-called Naga question, which they recognize is a matter of domestic concern to India.

Phizo has received some support from individuals and organisation in Britain, who do not, however, have much standing or influence. A British newspaper has also championed his cause in the past.

(b) Does not arise.

Rising issue of Tibet in U. N. O.

1825. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently quiet a large number of M. Ps. have represented to Government to raise the question of Tibet in the U. N. O.;

(b) if so, the broad details of the memorandum; and

(c) the efforts made by Government and the success achieved in this regard?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Surrender by Nagas during May and June, 1970

1826. SHRI SHANKAR RAO MANE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Naga leaders who have surrendered to Indian Government in May and June, 1970; and

(b) the details regarding the maintenance of law and order situation at present in that area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) 33 self styled officers of the Naga underground surrendered during May and June, 1970.

(b) The law and order situation in Nagaland has improved considerably in the recent past. Underground Nagas in good numbers have been surrendering themselves. Efforts of the underground Nagas to extort money and rations and to get recruits from the people of Nagaland are proving increasingly unsuccessful due to the resistance offered by the villagers themselves who want peace and do not

support the activities of underground Nagas.

**Enquiry against Deputy Marketing
Manager of Fertilizer Corporation
of India, Trombay for accepting
Bribe**

1827. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY : Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM AND CHEMICALS MINES AND
AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held by Government in the matter of arrest of the Deputy Marketing Manager of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Trombay for accepting bribe for appointing the Corporation's wholesaler in Dhulia district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND ME-
TALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) The case was investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation on the initiative of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited and the question of any enquiry by Government does not arise.

Prime Minister's foreign visit

1828. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any officials of the American Government were present at various haunts of the Prime Minister at several Capitals of the countries on her way to the U.N. to attend the Silver Jubilee Session and back to India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : No, Sir. Nor was it necessary.

**Meeting of Prime Minister with Soviet
President and Prime Minister**

1830. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRA-
SAD) : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of occasions on which the Prime Minister met the President and/or Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. whether at Delhi or in Russia or elsewhere since the 1st April, 1970; and

(b) on how many times she raised the question of Russian maps showing Indian territory as Chinese territory and the Russian reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Prime Minister met the Soviet Prime Minister once this year in the month of October when she was on her way to New York, and met President Podgorny at Paris on 12.11.70 at the Reception of the French President following Gen. De Gaulle's death.

(b) She raised the question of the inaccurate depiction of India-China border in the Soviet maps with the Soviet Premier. Prime Minister Kosygin repeated the assurances which had been earlier given to President V.V. Giri during his visit to U.S.S.R. in September 1970.

**लाहौर की मुस्लिम लीग के अध्यक्ष से
प्रधान मंत्री की भेंट**

1831. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री बे. कृ. दासचौधरी :

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

(क) क्या लाहौर की मुस्लिम लीग के अध्यक्ष नवाब रशीद अली खान ने 25 सितम्बर, 1970 को गुप्त रूप से प्रधान मंत्री से भेंट की थी।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस भेंट का क्या उद्देश्य था; और

(ग) इस भेंट के दौरान किन पहलुओं पर चर्चा की गई ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): (क) से (ग). मुस्लिम लीग, लाहौर के अध्यक्ष नवाब रशीद अली खान 25 सितम्बर, 1970 को प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे। उनकी यह मुलाकात महज शिष्टाचार के नाते थी। यह कोई गुप्त बैठक नहीं थी।

India willing to discuss Kashmir with Pakistan

1832. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the spokesman of Indian Delegation to the recent U. N. General Assembly made a statement to the effect that India was willing to discuss the Kashmir issue with Pakistan "any time, any where, unconditionally";

(b) whether the statement made by the Indian spokesman had the approval of Government;

(c) if so, whether the statement indicates departure from the accepted policy of the Government on Kashmir issue; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in negative, the reaction of Government in regard to the statement made by the Indian spokesman without Government's approval.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Indian spokesman in New York made the following statement to the New York Times correspondent on October 21, 1970:—

"India is always prepared to discuss anything with Pakistan, any time and any where unconditionally and bilaterally. An avenue for bilateral discussions already exists through Tashkent Agreement. We are for friendship between the two neighbours and in that spirit we have always shown restraint even though Pakistan has committed aggression against Indian territory in Kashmir more than once".

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Housing programme in Fourth Plan

1833. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the requirement of Rs. 3,300 crores for housing in the Fourth Plan according to the Chetty Committee and whether this amount will be available to those who show self help by finding half or more of the outlay;

(b) on such outlay and on mortgage of the construction, why the nationalised banks should not offer loans at the same rate as for small industries, which will be served by construction programmes;

(c) considering the unemployment and under employment in villages on one hand, and the savings arising from increased prices of grain on the other, why the Revolving Fund has not included rural housing in a more significant way; and

(d) the number of nationalised banks giving credit for rural housing and the total amount given during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Apparently, the reference is to the Expert Committee on Methods for Achieving Low Cost Large-Scale Housing Construction in the Major Cities, of which Dr. S. M. K. Chetty (Deputy Director, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee) was one of the Members. The Committee's Recommendations do not contain any reference to the requirement of Rs. 3,300 crores for housing in the 4th Plan.

(b) Small scale industries, being a priority sector and facing difficulties especially in gestation periods, are given credits at slightly lower than normal rates by some of the banks. Projects for construction programmes do not face such difficulties. Besides, the nationalised banks operate on short-term deposits and as such do not undertake large-scale long term financing of housing projects.

(c) The Revolving Fund for housing and urban development would be operated by the newly created Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation (a Government of India Company) one of whose objects, according to its Memorandum of Association, is "to finance rural housing and village renewal programmes".

(d) The nationalised banks have not evolved any scheme for the specific purpose of giving credit for rural housing. However, four nationalised banks have formulated schemes for advancing loans for housing purposes. Broad details of these schemes are given in the attached statement. As these schemes are applicable to both urban and rural people, it would be difficult to segregate the amounts given to rural house-builders.

The Bank of Baroda advances loans upto a maximum of Rs. 2500 for construction of a house. The rate of interest for the loan is $9\frac{1}{2}\%$. The loan is repayable in 10 years, in equal monthly instalments. The United Commercial Bank, The Indian Bank and The Syndicate Bank, have formulated schemes for giving loans for construction of houses or for purchase of houses; these schemes linked are to savings and are mainly intended to motivate middle income groups to save amounts regularly so as to purchase or build houses later.

The United Commercial Bank has a 'housing recurring deposit scheme' under which a person having a regular source of income has to open a special recurring deposit account and deposit Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 in multiple of Rs. 50 per month for a period of 48; 60; 72; or 84 months. The bank will advance a loan equal to twice the amount of total balance due to him under the recurring deposits but subject to a

maximum of 60% of the value of the house purchased. The loan is repayable in 60; 72; 84; 90 or 96 months depending on the period for which the recurring deposits are originally made.

Under the Syndicate Bank's 'triple loan facility' scheme, loans are advanced upto five time the average saving bank balance of the depositor for the past 24 months and the maximum loan under the scheme is limited to Rs. 10,000 with a collateral of the house as security with 50% margin. The loan is repayable in 60 monthly instalments.

Under the save for "your own home" scheme framed by the Indian Bank, a special account has to be opened and a minimum deposit of Rs. 50 per month is to be made. Amounts over Rs. 50 should be in multiple of ten. The deposit has to be made for a fixed number of years varying from 3 to 7. At the end of the agreed period, the depositor can withdraw his deposit with interest and also obtain a loan of an equivalent amount at 8% per annum. Repayment of the loan can be made in monthly instalments to be agreed upon at the time of opening of the account. The main purpose of the schemes of the above three banks is to inculcate the habit of savings among the people. These schemes generally cater to the needs of middle class persons.

भारतीय आप्रवासियों द्वारा बर्मा में छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति

1834. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भारतीय आप्रवासियों द्वारा बर्मा में अब तक पीछे छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति का मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) उक्त गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन भारतीयों को उसके बदले में कितने मुआवज की प्रदायगी की गई; और

(ग) उन्हें शेष मुआवज़ की अदायगी करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) इसके मूल्य का अन्दाज़ लगाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार और बर्मा सरकार के बीच आस्तियों की क्षतिपूर्ति का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

Selection of Members of Parliament for Indian Delegation to Silver Jubilee Session of U. N. O.

1835. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the selection of Members of Parliament for the Indian delegation to the Silver Jubilee Session of the U.N.O. was made on the party basis ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The following Member of Parliament were included in the delegation:

1. Shri Mohan Dharia
2. Shri A.P. Sharma
3. Shri S.A. Aga
4. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
5. Shri G.S. Reddy

They are members of the ruling party.

Refund of Money to Shri Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee Charged on Account of Chandni Chowk Kotwali Building

1836. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation stating the money taken for the Chandni Chowk Kotwali building from Shri Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee Delhi, should be given to the Committee back as grant by the Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to make its contribution for the Smarak of Guru Teg Bahadur in Chandni Chowk Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee want Government to reimburse the amount paid by the Committee for the Kotwali land and to donate Rs. 25 lakhs for the construction of a memorial.

(c) This matter concerns the Ministry of Education and Youth Services and is under their consideration.

Expenditure on Memorials of National Leaders

1837. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state how much money has been spent by Government on Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and other Memorials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Refund of application money for Employment in Indian Oil Corporation

1838. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment for advertised vacancies in the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) was stopped recently due to strike, but IOC did not care to refund the money paid on application by 45,000 applicants, which amounted to Rs. 3.6 lakhs @ Rs. 8 per applicant ; and

(b) if so, the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) :

(a) and (b) . The interviews scheduled to be held in the month of September, 1970 in respect of posts of officers advertised on all India basis in June, 1970 had to be postponed due to the strike launched by the unionised staff at Bombay. Since the recruitment has only been postponed, the question of refunding the application fee of Rs. 2.01 lakhs received from about 28,000 applicants does not arise.

Strike at Khetri Copper Project

1839. SHRI G. VENAKATA-SWAMY :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike at the Khetri Copper Project recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of Government to the demands of the workers; and

(d) the total loss suffered as a result of the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) Yes Sir. The workman of Khetri Copper Project and Head Office of Hindustan Copper Ltd. remained on an illegal strike from 23rd October 1970 to 6th November 1970.

(b) The Labour Union demanded payment of interim relief announced by

the Central Government for their employees over and above the benefits accruing from the Arbitration Award dated 11th August 1970, relating to fixation of revised wage structure for the workman. In addition the Union demanded fitment benefits under the revised wage structure, which were to be paid in a staggered manner in terms of Arbitration Award, in lump sum, immediately. These demands were not considered justified by the management and were not acceded to. Thereupon; the Labour Union launched the illegal strike without giving any notice, in contravention of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(c) The demands of the workmen have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

(d) The project being in the construction stage there was no direct production loss due to the strike. The construction programme, however, suffered a loss of 10 working days in respect of most of the activities. In the case of essential mining operations where the work is carried out continuously the effective loss corresponded to total period of strike i. e. 14 days. Extra efforts are being put in to make up loss of time in the construction activities within next few months so that the target date of completion of the project is not affected adversely.

सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा आयातित और देशी तेल-उत्पादकों का वितरण-कार्य

1840. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों से आयात किये गये और देश में ही सरकारी क्षेत्र में उत्पादित समस्त तेल-उत्पादों का वितरण-कार्य सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा सम्माला जाने लगा है अथवा यह कार्य अभी भी विदेशी कम्पनियों की सहायता से किया जा रहा है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा. रा. चव्हाण) : भारतीय तेल निगम, कुछ मोटर गैसालीन (पेट्रोल) को छोड़कर सरकारी क्षेत्रीय शोधन-

शालाओं के समस्त उत्पादों को बेचता है। भारतीय तेल निगम की तीन अन्दरूनी शोधन-शालाओं गोहाटी, बरोनी और कोयाली के मोटर गैसोलीन का उत्पादन और दिग्बोई का उत्पादन को वितरण में नितान्त अग्रता दी जाती है। मोटर गैसोलीन की कुछ मात्रा विदेशी तेल-कम्पनियों को उनके केन्द्रों के माध्यम से फुटकर विक्रय के लिये बेची जा रही है क्योंकि भारतीय तेल निगम को अपने समस्त उत्पादों की खपत हेतु अपने फुटकर-केन्द्र-जाल के विस्तार के लिये समय चाहिये।

भारतीय तेल निगम समस्त ऐसे उत्पादों को बेचता है जिन्हें वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं के लिये आयात करता है।

देश में उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना में हुई प्रगति तथा भविष्य के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य

1841. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना में कहां तक प्रगति हुई है और इस संबंध में भविष्य के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डा. रा. चव्हाण) : चौथी योजना में 1973-74 के लिये 3 मिलियन मीटरी टन और 2.5 मिलियन मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन की न्यूनतम क्षमता और उत्पादन लक्ष्य संकल्पित है। फास्फेटिक उर्वरक के बारे में, 1973-74 के लिये 1.2 मिलियन मीटरी टन की न्यूनतम क्षमता और 0.9 मिलियन मीटरी टनों का उत्पादन संकल्पित है। 1973-74 के लिये नाइट्रोजन तथा फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों की अनुमानित मांग (खपत लक्ष्य) क्रमशः 3.2 मिलियन मीटरी टन और 1.4 मिलियन मीटरी टन है।

सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उर्वरक कार्यक्रम की वर्तमान स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है:-

नाइट्रोजन पी 2 ओ 5
(मिलियन मीटरी टन)

वर्तमान क्षमता	1.344	0.421
निर्माणाधीन क्षमता	1.210	0.421
अनुमोदित क्षमता किन्तु जिसे अभी स्थिर करना है	1.256	0.516
सिद्धान्त रूप में अनुमोदित क्षमता	1.158	0.555

जहां तक पोटास का सम्बन्ध है, इसका कोई देशीय उत्पादन नहीं होता। सम त जल्द ही आयात द्वारा पूरी करना पड़ती है। 1973-74 के लिये खपत लक्ष्य 0.9 मिलियन मीटरी टन है।

सस्ती आणविक शक्ति पर आधारित नाइट्रोजन खाद बनाने के कारखाने की स्थापना

1842. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में नाइट्रोजन खाद बनाने के लिये सस्ती आणविक शक्ति पर आधारित एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डा. रा. चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). सस्ती आणविक शक्ति की काफी मात्रा में अप्राप्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस समय आणविक शक्ति पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

इसरायल के सहयोग से इलियात बन्दरगाह पर उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना

1843. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार इसरायल के सहयोग से मृतसागर के तट पर अथवा इलियात बंदरगाह पर पोटाश उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा. रा. चव्हाण) : सरकार का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Diamond Extraction Programme during 1970-71

1844. SHRI RAM KRISHNA GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for digging out diamonds from mines for the year 1970-71 has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total value of diamonds extracted and sold during 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) . Yes Sir. Regular mechanised mining of diamonds is now confined to Ramkheria and Majhghawan mines of the Panna Diamond Mines of the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., in Madhya Pradesh. The target of production from these mines during 1970-71 is 23,250 carats.

(c) During 1969-70, 15,335 carats of diamonds valued at Rs. 64.26 lakhs were recovered from the mines of Panna Project and 10,593 carats of diamonds sold for Rs. 46.22 lakhs.

Rural Housing Problem

1845. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have considered the magnitude of the problem of Rural Housing in India; and

(b) if so, the efforts made or being made to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, sir. According to the estimates of the Working Group on Housing for the Fourth Five Year Plan, the shortage of rural housing at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was expected to be 718 lakhs. This was based on the assumption that every household should have a separate and reasonably permanent dwelling unit.

(b) A scheme called the Village Housing Projects Scheme for providing loan assistance to villagers and free house-sites to landless agricultural workers had been introduced by this Department and has been in operation in various States and Union Territories since August, 1957. The Scheme is being continued during the Fourth Plan period. State Governments are being continually urged to provide adequate funds in the State Plans for accelerating the implementation of this Scheme. Paucity of resources has so far stood in the way of taking up programmes on a large scale.

The Meeting of State Ministers in charge of Housing held at Jaipur in July, 1970 considered that the housing of landless agricultural workers should be given priority and recommended to the State Governments to provide free house sites to landless agricultural workers out of their own resources in a few districts selected for the purpose and to furnish data to the Government of India, regarding the magnitude of the problem in these districts, the cost

of construction of houses for the landless agricultural workers, the specifications for such houses and the total funds required etc. The data are still awaited from many of the State Governments and Union Territories, and they have been reminded.

Rural Labourers who have no Houses of their own

1846. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have estimated the households of landless rural labour and agricultural labour in India; and

(b) if so, the number of rural labourers who have no houses of their own and state the date by which they will have their own houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) According to a sample survey carried out by the National Sample Survey during the period February, 1963 to January, 1964, there are about 105 lakh households of landless rural labour and about 86.4 lakh landless agricultural labour households in the country.

(b) No data regarding the number of houseless rural labour households is available. It may be assumed that most of the landless rural labour households do not have any reasonably permanent houses of their own. Government can only aim at a progressive solution to the problem spread over a long period of years. It is not possible to indicate any specific date by which all the rural labour households will have their own houses.

Loan Assistance for Construction of houses for rural Labourers

1847. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to provide loan assistance for the construction of houses in the selected districts for the rural labourers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the district where the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which has been in operation since 1957, *inter alia*, provides for grant of loan assistance to villagers, including rural labourers, for constructions of houses in rural area. Since the housing problem of landless agricultural workers is the most acute, the Meeting of State Ministers in charge of Rural Housing held in July, 1970 at Jaipur urged the State Governments to take up a programme of housing of landless agricultural workers in a few districts on a priority basis. The State Governments were advised to select one district for every one crore of population of the State, and to collect the requisite data in respect of the selected districts for drawing up a suitable programme. Details have not been received from all the States yet.

इसरायल के साथ राजनयिक सम्बन्ध

1848. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इसरायल ने हाल ही में भारत के साथ पूर्ण राजनयिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिये अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भूतपूर्व थल सेनाध्यक्ष जनरल पी. पी.

कुमारमंगलम का वक्तव्य

1849. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री लखनलाल कपूर :

श्री मीडलाल मोना :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भूतपूर्व थल सेनाध्यक्ष, श्री पी. पी. कुमारमंगलम् द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1970 में दिये गये इस साक्षात्कार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जिसमें उन्होंने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह भी कहा था कि यदि हम अपने संसाधनों को ठीक ढंग से विकसित करें, तो पाकिस्तान हमारी बराबरी कभी भी नहीं कर सकता; और

(ख) उक्त साक्षात्कार में उनके द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विचारों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवनराम) : (क) और (ख) . सरकार ने भूतपूर्व सेना अध्यक्ष जनरल पी. पी. कुमारमंगलम् द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1970 में वक्तव्यों की समाचार पत्रों में रिपोर्ट देखी है। एक वक्तव्य में उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि हम अपने पास क्षमता और साफिस्टीकैटिड साज-सामान के अनुरूप परिणाम प्राप्त कर पाते, और कि अधिकतर दिक्कत श्रम के कारण होती है जिन्हें उचित नेतृत्व नहीं किया जाता, और शेष इस तथ्य के कारण है कि संसाधनों का पूर्णतः प्रयोग नहीं होता।

सरकार ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये और संसाधनों के उपयोग में सुधार के लिये, आधुनिक प्रबन्ध तकनीक को अपनाते हुए कई पग पहले से उठाये हैं।

राष्ट्रमंडलीय देशों के प्रधानमंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

1850. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री जी. बेंकटस्वामी :

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी :

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

(क) राष्ट्रमंडलीय देशों के प्रधानमंत्रियों का आगामी सम्मेलन कब और कहाँ होगा ?

(ख) उक्त सम्मेलन में कौन कौन से देश भाग लेंगे; और

(ग) उक्त सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) राष्ट्रमंडल के प्रधान-मंत्रियों का अगला सम्मेलन जनवरी, 1971 में सिंगापुर में होना निश्चित हुआ है।

(ख) वैसे तो राष्ट्रमंडल के सभी देशों का इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए आमन्त्रित किया गया है, फिर भी सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि कितने प्रधान मंत्री-शासनाध्यक्ष या कितने देश इसमें भाग लेंगे।

(ग) यद्यपि सरकार का सम्मेलन में भाग लेने का विचार है परन्तु प्रतिनिधित्व का स्तर अभी तक विचाराधीन है।

P. M.'s Visit to Moscow

1851. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of halts or stop-overs made by the Prime Minister in Moscow on her journey abroad during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether talks of the Indian Prime Minister with the Soviet Prime Minister far exceed in number of her talks with any other ranking foreign dignitaries; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir. The Prime Minister did not visit U. S. S. R. during 1968 and 1969. She halted at Moscow for 3 hours on her way to U. N. in October this year.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Name of the country P. M. visited	Statement	Details
Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia.	1968	P. M. met the distinguished leaders of these countries.
		P. M. had talks with the leaders of these countries.
South American countries; Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine, Chile, Columbia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tabago and Guyana.	September 23 to October 13, 1968	
Afghanistan	1969	
		Talks with the King. Prime Minister and his colleagues.
Indonesia and Japan	June 5 to 10, 1969	
Burma	23rd June to 3rd July, 1969	Talks with President Soeharto and Mr. Eisaku Sato, P. M. of Japan.
	March 27 to 30, 1969	Talks with the Chairman, General Ne Win.
Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, London.	7th to 10th January, 1969	Prime Minister headed the Indian Delegation.
Mauritius.	1970	
	2nd to 6th June, 1970	Talks with the Prime Minister of Mauritius.
Summit Conference of Non-aligned countries at Lusaka.	6th to 12th September, 1970	P. M. attended the Conference.
New York.	20th to 27th October, 1970	
		P. M. participated in the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the United Nations. On her way to U. N. headquarters, P. M. stopped for three hours in Moscow when she conferred with Premier Kosygin. On her way back from New York, P. M. halted for eight hours in Cairo and had talks with President Sadat and his colleagues.
Paris.	12th to 14th November, 1970	P. M. visited Paris to attend memorial services in respect of Gen. De Gaulle.

**Progress of work for Construction
of Fertilizer, Soda Ash and
Methanol Plants at Haldia
in West Bengal**

1852. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work for the construction of Fertilizer Plant, Soda Ash Plant and Methanol Plant in Haldia; and

(b) the total cost of all the three plants and the foreign exchange component thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India has prepared a Techno-Economic Feasibility Study for the establishment of a fertilizer factory along with a Soda Ash Plant at Haldia. No final decision has been taken by the Government on the proposal. The Corporation is also considering the integration of a Methanol Plant at the Haldia complex, but no formal proposal in this respect has so far been received by the Government.

(b) The estimated total cost of the Fertilizer and Soda Ash Plants is Rs. 73.57 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 22.43 crores.

**Demands and Grievances of staff
of T. B. Hospitals Mehrauli
(Delhi)**

1853. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a letter dated the 3rd August, 1970 signed jointly by nearly 81 employees of the T. B. Hospital Mehrauli (Delhi) has been sent to the Secretary, General of T. B. Association of India

at 3, Red Cross Road New Delhi in which certain demands and grievances of the staff of the said hospital had been mentioned;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Hospital Karamchari Panchayat had stated that there was discontentment among the staff relating to their promotions and other service facilities. The T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli is run by the T. B. Association of India which is a registered body and Government have no direct control over the affairs of the Hospital. However, it is understood that the matter was discussed by the General Secretary, Hospital Karamchari Panchayat with the Secretary-General of the T. B. Association of India and the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital. It is for the T. B. Association of India to meet the grievances of the staff employed in the Hospital to the extent possible. Some of the grievances have already been met by the T. B. Association of India while others are being looked into.

**C. G. H. S. Facilities to Central
Government Employees Residing
in Janakpuri, New Delhi**

1854. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether C. G. H. S. facilities are not available to the Central Government employees residing in Janakpuri, New Delhi, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any proposal to dispense with the Mobile C. G. H. S. Dispensary in the adjoining areas and open a stationary Dispensary for the use of these areas as well as Janakpuri, if so by what date;

(c) whether Government would allow the beneficiaries to utilise the services of Dispensaries in the adjoining localities till any new dispensary is opened in Janakpuri; and

(d) if not, whether Government servants would be entitled to get the medical charges reimbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The normal yard-stick for opening a C.G. H. S. dispensary is 2,000 to 2,500 families. The number of Central Government employees residing in Janakpuri does not justify the opening of a dispensary there according to this norm.

(b) and (c). A regular dispensary has been opened under the C. G. H. S. in Block 'D' in Pankha Road Area on the 16th November, 1970 which *inter alia* caters to medical needs of Central Government employees residing in Block 'D' and C-6B of Janakpuri colony.

(d) The Central Government employees residing in areas not covered under the C. G. H. S. Scheme will continue to get re-imbursement of medical expenses in accordance with the Central Services Medical Attendance Rules.

Provision of civic amenities in Janakpuri Colony, New Delhi

1855. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of houses have been built in Janakpuri New Delhi by D.D.A. and by private persons on the plots auctioned by Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether there is any coordination between the authorities of Central Government, Delhi Administration and Delhi

Municipal Corporation to look into the amenities to residents of Janakpuri viz. water, transport, electricity sanitation, schools, medical, police and Post Office;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that the so called coordination body has failed to achieve any purpose so far and residents are suffering; and

(d) whether Government would move the concerned authorities to provide the said amenities to the residents of Janakpuri as early as possible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is for the organisation developing a colony to coordinate the provision of various amenities and facilities therein. According to the Delhi Development authority, which is responsible for the development of Janakpuri, essential services like roads, water, sewer and electricity have already been provided. The Authority has also taken up the question of provision of other facilities such as schools, post office, police station etc., with the concerned authorities and are pursuing the matter with them so as to ensure early provision of these facilities.

Strike by employees of O.N.G.C. in Gujarat

1856. SHRI LAKHAN LAL
KAPOOR:
SHRI DINKAR DESAI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 15,000 employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Gujarat observed a 24 hour token strike on the 24th October, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demands of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 6,491 employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Gujarat observed a token strike on the 24th October, 1970.

(b) The token strike was against the Commission's declaration of 8% *ex gratia* payment for the year 1969-70 and non-declaration of payment of Interim relief on the lines of recent orders of Central Government on the subject, concerning their own employees.

(c) Negotiations were held with the representatives of the Employees' Unions/Associations and as a result, the disputes regarding *ex gratia* payment and interim relief have been amicably settled.

Proposals of USA, USSR and Vietcong for peace in Indo-China

1857. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have thoroughly studied the Nixon plan, the Vietcong demands placed at Paris talks and the Soviet proposals made with a view to establishing peace in Indo-China; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government of India have carefully studied the proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China problem, made by president Nixon and Madam Binh. There has been no specific Soviet proposal in this regard.

(b) Government of India's position has already been given in the House in response to unstarred question No. 73 on the 9th November, 1970.

Arms sale to South Africa

1858. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any member nation of the United Nations Organisation has stopped the sale of arms to South Africa following the U.N. Call for total embargo on such arms sale; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have stopped arms sale to South Africa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). In its Resolutions 181 (1963) of 7th August 1963 and 191 (1964) of 18th June 1964, the Security Council solemnly called upon all States to stop supply of arms, ammunition and military vehicles to South Africa. In reports on the implementation of these Resolutions most member States indicated that they would abide by the appeal. In October, 1970, the General Assembly adopted a Resolution calling for the full implementation of the arms embargo instituted by the Security Council and have requested a report by the Secretary General by December, 1970. This report is expected to indicate the latest position of member States on this issue.

रेजीमेंटों में अन्य जातियों के व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता

1859. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :** क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विशेष धर्म या जाति के नाम वाली रेजीमेंटों में अन्य जातियों के व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : किसी सम्प्रदाय जाति विशेष के नाम पर नामित रेजीमेंटों में अन्य वर्गों के व्यक्तियों की सम्मिलित के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति इस प्रकार है:—

रेजिमेंट का नाम (लगभग) प्रतिशत

सिख रेजिमेंट	10 प्रतिशत
सिख लाइट रेजिमेंट	10 प्रतिशत
माहर रेजिमेंट	60 प्रतिशत
मराठा लाइट इन्फैंट्री	7 प्रतिशत
राजपूत रेजिमेंट	48 प्रतिशत
जाट रेजिमेंट	7 प्रतिशत
डोगरा रेजिमेंट	10 प्रतिशत
गोरखा रेजिमेंट	10 प्रतिशत

विभिन्न राज्यों से भर्ती किए गए
जवानों की प्रतिशतता

1860. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या प्रतिरक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सेना में भर्ती किये गये जवानों और
अधिकारियों की राज्यवार प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सेना में कुछ राज्यों तथा समु-
दायों से अधिक प्रतिशत लोग भर्ती किये जा रहे
हैं और कुछ से कम प्रतिशत ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवज राम): (क)
1969-70 के दौरान राज्यों द्वारा सेना
में भर्ती किये विभाजन का प्रतिशत दर्शाने
वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। रंगरूटों की प्रवि-
ष्टी ठीक ठीक प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं
होगा।

(ख) और (ग). अफसरों की भर्ती खुली
प्रतियोगिता द्वारा की जाती है। अवर श्रेणियों
के संबंध में अधिकतर जाती या सम्प्रदाय के भेद-
भाव के बगैर भर्ती किये जाते हैं। भर्ती किये जाने
वालों की वास्तविक संख्या विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से आने
वाले स्वैच्छिकों की संख्या पर मुख्यतया निर्भर है
और उनके चुनाव पर निर्णय की गई उपयोगिता
पर।

विवरण

States राज्य (1)	Officers अफसर (2)	Jawans जवान (3)
Andhra Pradesh	4.0	3.7
Assam	0.7	3.2
Bihar	2.7	5.1
Delhi	9.7	0.8
Gujarat	0.6	1.2
Himachal Pradesh	3.6	4.5
Haryana	9.2	8.8
Jammu & Kashmir	2.5	2.5
Kerala	7.3	5.8
Madhya Pradesh	3.8	2.5
Maharashtra	4.8	7.5

1	2	3
Manipur	0.1	0.8
Mysore	2.7	2.4
Orissa	1.2	1.4
Punjab	17.3	14.7
Rajasthan	3.1	6.9
Tamil Nadu	2.4	5.8
Uttar Pradesh	17.7	15.3
West Bengal	4.2	3.6
Others*	2.4	3.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

* Includes Goa, Laccadive Islands, Nagaland, NEFA, Nepal and Tripura.

Refusal of visa to special correspondent of Toronto Globe and Mail

1861. SHRI D.N. DEB : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the special correspondent of Toronto Globe and Mail had asked for visa to visit India ;

(b) whether visa has been refused by the Government of India ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There was an order prohibiting his entry.

Establishment of New Naphtha-based Fertilizer Factories

1862. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking of establishing four new naphtha-based fertilizer factories ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for justifying this decision in view of the likely world-wide shortage of naphtha within the next couple of years as reported earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) A new fertilizer project at Mangalore, if finally approved, may be based on naphtha as feed stock. In addition, the feed stock for another new fertilizer project at Tuticorin, is still under consideration. No decision has been taken as to which feed stock will be allowed for this project.

(b) Indigenous sources of naphtha are not expected to be sufficient to meet the requirements of future naphtha based fertilizer plants. Imports of naphtha, wherever necessary, will however be allowed on merits of each case. As far as is known, no world wide shortage of naphtha is expected within the next two years.

**Supply of MIG to Pakistan by
Indonesia**

1863. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:**

**SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :**

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

(a) whether Government have ascertained the facts from the Government of Indonesia about the reported supply of MIG planes by the latter to Pakistan : and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 59 on the same subject, which was replied on 9th November, 1970.

Soviet Plan for West Asia

1864. **SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state the details of the Soviet plan for the political settlement of the West Asia Conflict?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** The following are some of the important features of the Soviet Plan for the political settlement of the West Asian Conflict :

(i) There is need to establish a just and lasting peace in the West Asia. All States in West Asia have the right to a secure and independent national existence. There can be no lasting settlement without the liquidation of the Israeli occupation of captured Arab lands, without the ending of the state of war, without the establishment of a state of peace between countries of the area and without recognition of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

(ii) The proposal envisages that the "de jure" ending of the state of war and

the establishment of the state of peace begins at the moment of the ending of the first stage of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from territories occupied in June, 1967.

(iii) The proposals provide for a mutually binding agreement between the sides and contacts through the special envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General, direct towards finding out concrete ways of implementing the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967,

(iv) The proposals call for the practical implementation of all inter-connected propositions of the Security Council Resolution i.e. Israel's withdrawal from All Arab lands occupied in 1967 and the simultaneous establishment of a just and lasting peace in West Asia.

(v) The proposals provide for the establishment of de-militarised zones on both sides of the border, for the introduction of United Nations troops into a number of points and for direct guarantees by Four Powers, the Permanent Members of the Security Council, or by the United Nations Security Council.

**Arrears of rents furniture, electricity and water against M. P.
and Ministers**

1865. **SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of rent, etc. against Members of Parliament and Ministers;

(b) the names of the Members of Parliament and Ministers who had not paid the amount of arrears of rent, furniture, electricity, water etc. to Government up to 31st. October, 1970;

(c) the amount of arrears against each aforesaid person separately;

(d) the steps taken by Government to recover the amount; and

(e) why the amount was not deducted from the salary of the aforesaid members ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING
AND-URBAN DEVELOPEMT (SHRI**

PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) The arrears of rent etc. against Members of Parliament and Ministers including ex-Ministers and ex-M. P. are as under:—

(1) Ministers	Rs. 10,645.76
(This amount is for the period ending 31st March, 1970 as far as the expenditure on electricity, water and rent of furniture is concerned. For the year 1970-71 accounts cannot be finalised till the close of the financial year)	
(2) Ex-Ministers	Rs. 7,208.21
(3) M. Ps.	Rs. 29,787.02
(This amount is for the period ending 30th September, 1970 and also does not include charges for electricity and water, which are recovered in most of the cases direct by the local body concerned. In some cases where payments are made initially by the C.P.W.D. and then recovered by the Government, the amount for the electricity and water is included in the above arrears as per bills so far received.	
4) Ex-M. Ps.	Rs. 2,09,601.19
Total	Rs. 2,57,242.18

(b) and (c) . Statements as per Annexures I to IV showing the names of the Members of Parliament and Ministers, who had not paid the amount of arrears, as indicated in reply to part (a) of the Question, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4351/70].

(d) and (e) . The Ministers and some M. Ps. pay the amount due from them either by cheque or in cash. For other M. Ps., assessments are made and sent to their Accounts Officers for recovery through their salary bills. The Ministers, M. Ps. as well as ex-M. Ps concerned,

are pressed for payment of the dues. The Accounts Officers concerned in cases where assessments are sent to them, are also requested to expedite recovery. In suitable cases of ex-M. Ps., action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 had also been initiated for the recovery.

**National Dress for Indian Officials
posted abroad**

1866. SHRI SHANKAR RAO MANE:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Junior Indian Officials posted in the Indian Embassies abroad dress like hippies with long flowing hair; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to prescribe National Dress for the Indian Officials attached to Indian embassies?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Doctors Holding L.M.F. Degrees treated as Gazetted

1867. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doctors holding L.M.F. degrees are treated as gazetted officers, after serving in medical centres for more than ten years in rural areas;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these doctors are granted leave on Sundays and other holidays like other Government employees;

(d) whether some doctors are not allowed to take leave for a single day within a period of several months; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

विदेशी बूतावासों द्वारा प्रचार नियमों का उल्लंघन

1868. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या विदेशी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत में बहुत से दूतावास अपनी प्रचार सामग्री के प्रचार के लिए निर्धारित आचार संहिता का नियमित उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय तथा गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा कराई गई जाँच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

विदेशी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) जी नहीं। जब कभी भी छोटे या बड़े उल्लंघन होते हैं, हम सम्बद्ध मिशनों का ध्यान आकषिप्त करते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). विशेष प्रकार की जाँच करने का कोई अवसर नहीं मिला है।

भारतीय अधिकारियों को संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति से मिलने की अनुमति न देना

1869. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल:

क्या विदेशी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या काहिरा स्थित भारतीय राजदूत को जुलाई, 1970 में प्रधान मंत्री का पत्र देने के लिए स्वर्गवासी राष्ट्रपति नासिर से मिलने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी;

(ख) क्या सितम्बर, 1970 में लुसाका जाते समय विदेश सचिव ने भी उनसे मिलने का प्रयत्न किया, परन्तु उन्हें भी अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी; और

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

विदेशी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) जी नहीं। भारत के राजदूत ने प्रधान मंत्री का संदेश 23 जुलाई,

1970 को स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति नासिर को दे दिया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

A West German General regards Goa, Daman and Diu as Portuguese Territory

1870. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement by Prof. Albert Norden, a member of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council, that the West German Magazine "Der Spiegel" of 5th October 1970 has reported that General Steinhoff, Commander-in-Chief of the West German Air Force, had instructed German Forces stationed in Portugal (as a part of NATO forces) that the Portuguese territory included Goa, Daman and Diu which is "temporarily occupied by India";

(b) whether this matter has been taken up with the Government of West Germany so that the wrong information may be corrected; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The article in "Der Spiegel" of 5th October, 1970 which is an extract from the "instructional leaflet for visitors of Federal Defence Forces in Portugal" published by the "German Central Information Office in Portugal" state that according to the Portuguese Constitution, Portugal is composed of the following parts : (a) Mother country with Azores and Medeira; (b) Overseas Provinces in Africa; Cape Islands, Portuguese Guinea, Island-group Sao Tome and Principe, Angola, Moza-

ambique; in Asia, Macao; in South Sea; Timor; in India : (occupied by India) Daman, Diu, Goa. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have stated that Lt. Gen. Steinhoff has not made any statement on the former Portuguese territories overseas, and in particular with reference to Goa, Daman, and Diu. Furthermore Government of India have been assured by the F. R. G. authorities that the F. R. G. regard Goa, Daman and Diu as parts of India.

Proposal for Setting up of Coal Based Fertilizer Plant in Uttar Pradesh

1871. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state whether any Coal based fertilizer plant is proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh during the next financial year and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): Government have no proposal for setting up any coal-based fertiliser plants in Uttar Pradesh.

Impact of Family Planning Programme on Muslim Community in India

1872. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of Family Planning Scheme upon the rural Muslim Community; and

(b) the progress of Family Planning in rural areas according to percentage in each Community ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The impact of Family Planning Programme on all communities including the Muslims, in the rural areas, is satisfactory. Community-wise statistics in

respect of rural or urban acceptors of family planning have not been maintained so far. However, a few selected special studies have been made and they indicate that all communities are involved in Family Planning more or less in proportion to their numbers.

Jobs For Unemployed Engineers

1873. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he assured the Engineers for jobs in his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the number of unemployed engineers given employment and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise. However, certain schemes have been introduced by this Ministry to facilitate the employment of unemployed engineers.

Set back to expansion Programme of Koyali Refinery

1874. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for expansion of the Koyali refinery from 3.5 million tonnes to 5.5 million tonnes is likely to be dropped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):
(a) and (b). A working Group is currently examining the question of expansion of Gujarat Refinery in the light of crude availability in the coming years from the Gujarat Oil Fields.

Statement by Chairman, Neyveli Lignite Corporation

1875. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. stated in his speech at the 14th Annual General Meeting that the original design of the plant lay out and plant capacities proved to be inadequate needing modifications and imports;

(b) if so, the details about the faults in the design of the plant lay-out referred to by the Chairman; and

(c) who was responsible for the faulty design, the extent of loss to the Corporation, whether any action has been taken against the persons concerned and how soon the defects would be set right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS & MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) In his speech delivered at the 14th Annual General Meeting of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, the then Chairman of the Corporation, while stressing the need for additional equipment, referred to certain inadequacies arising out of original design of the Plant lay-out and plant capacities. The statement is general and does not refer to any specific deficiency or design fault.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Delay in placing order for Import of Chloramphenicol by State Trading Corporation

1876. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some time back Government decided to import 40 tonnes of Chloramphenicol and entrusted the work to the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether there was delay on the part of the State Trading Corporation in placing the necessary order during which time price of Chloramphenicol shot up in the international market from 20 to 40 per kg.;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether he has directed the State Trading Corporation not to pass on the higher cost of imports to the common man especially in view of the sizeable profits made by it on the sale of drug earlier during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS & MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The time lag was due to the observance of necessary formalities such as floating of enquiries, acceptance of the competitive quotations, procurement of import licences etc. The price of Chloramphenicol in the international market shot up as a result of shut-down of some plants as a precautionary measure following serious explosion in one of them. The shortage in the international market was sudden and unexpected and could not be foreseen.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise. Chloramphenicol is sold at 'pooled' price arrived at by taking the weighted average of indigenous production and imported stocks for a given period. The State Trading Corporation is not making any profit on the sale of Chloramphenicol but is charging the commission normally admissible to a trading concern.

Supply of 20 Gauge Steel Barrels to ICO by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company

1877. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 972 on the

13th April, 1970 regarding supply of 20 gauge barrels to I. O. C. by the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company against 18 gauge steel sheets and state;

(a) when the Indian Oil Corporation did not supply 80 gauge steel sheets to Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd. for manufacturing oil barrels, how did the latter supply barrels to the former fabricated out of 20 gauge steel sheets; and

(b) if Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd. supplied barrels to the Indian Oil Corporation from 80 gauge steel sheets received by them from other sources, does it not tantamount to a breach of trust to supply 20 gauge barrels instead of 18 gauge barrels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) . The supply could only be made out of steel sheets received by the firm from other sources.

(b) No.

Supply of More Tanks to Pakistan by U. S. A.

1879. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 28th October, 1970 wherein it has been stated that Pakistan President during his recent visit to U. S. A. met the President of U. S. A. and had asked for more tanks;

(b) if so, whether U. S. A. has agreed to supply more tanks to Pakistan; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) According to the information given to us by the US Government, they are not supplying more tanks to Pakistan.

(c) Government feel that any accretion to the armed strength of Pakistan, which is already over-armed, is a direct threat to India.

India urged to Work for Peace

1880. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the Press reports in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 28th October, 1970 wherein Israel's Consul in India has stated that Israel wants India to work further for peace;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to establish further peace in Asia and other parts of the world?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of India is following with interest and concern the developments in the West Asia crisis. We are dedicated to the ideal of a just peace and with this end in view, recently co-sponsored the Resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly on November 4, 1970 recommending an extension of the ceasefire in West Asia for a period of three months in order to bring about the speedy implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967.

Oil Exploration in Bhutan by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

1881. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any direction to Oil and Natural Gas

Commission to start oil exploration in Bhutan; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the terms on which the work will be started there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A communication was received from the Royal Government of Bhutan regarding Government of India taking up the work of oil surveys in South-Eastern Bhutan. The request is being given due consideration in consultation with the Government.

Disposal Cost of Delhi Development Authority Flats in Naraina Residential Schemes

1882. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6111 on the 13th April, 1970 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as against the "Disposal cost" of Rs. 26,000/- and Rs. 23,000/- mentioned in reply to part (b) of the question, the Delhi Development Authority has actually charged Rs. 27,000/- and Rs. 23,500/- from the allottees of 150 sq. yds. and 125 sq. yds. flats respectively in the 2nd lot of flats in Naraina residential scheme;

(b) whether DDA* has refused to the allottees even at this stage the amount charged in excess (Rs. 1000/- in case of 150 sq. yds. and Rs. 500/- in case of 125 sq. yds. flats); and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The disposal cost of flats on 150 sq. yds. and 125 sq. yds. plots in Naraina offered for sale in

the second lot was Rs. 27,000/- and Rs. 23,500/- respectively. These figures were also mentioned in the brochure issued by the Delhi Development Authority at the time of sale in June/July, 1969. However in the reply to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 6111, given in April, 1970, the figures of Rs. 26,000/- and Rs. 23,000/- were inadvertently mentioned due to clerical error in the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) There has been no excess charge from the allottees as explained against (a).

(c) Question does not arise.

Drilling contracts abroad entered into by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

1883. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the drilling contracts abroad, especially in the West Asian Oil areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Modified version of MIG-21

1884. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR S SHAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether MIG-23 series has already been developed in U. S. S. R.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for India going in for production of a modified version of MIG-21 Planes instead of MIG-23 planes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) We have no authentic information with regard to development of MIG-23 series aircraft in U.S.S.R.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation of plots and build-up Houses for Scheduled Castes

1885. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHII : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is reservation in the matter of allotment of plots and build-up houses for Scheduled Castes, by D.D.A.;

(b) if so, the percentage so reserved;

(c) the number of houses and plots allotted to the Scheduled Castes during the last three years and its percentage to the total allotment;

(d) whether there is any reservation for Scheduled Castes for allotment of industrial plots; if so, the number of plots so allotted with its percentage; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 15% of plots in the low and the middle income groups are reserved for allotment to persons of Scheduled Castes/tribes. As regards houses, 15% of the houses built for the low and the middle income groups, are reserved for Scheduled Castes/tribes, widows of defence personnel, political sufferers and ex-servicemen.

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

(d) There is no such reservation.

(e) Under the Scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land, industrial plots are disposed of (without any distinction of caste or creed) either through auction or are allotted to non-conforming units to enable them to shift industries from their present locations in accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan, or to those whose lands have been acquired for planned development of Delhi.

Report on National Malaria Eradication Programme

1886. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the team of international experts invited by Government to review the National Malaria Eradication Programme has submitted its report;

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

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, The international team consisting of four experts from the World Health Organisation, six experts from United States Agency for International Development, and one Indian Scientist (Leader) from Indian Council of Medical Research submitted its report on the 10th November, 1970.

(b) The main findings and recommendations of the team are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. see No.LT 4352 /70.]

(c) The recommendations made by team are yet to be considered by the Government.

राज्यों को अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए गृह-निर्माण हेतु सहायता देना

1887. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गृह-निर्माण हेतु राज्यों के राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के लिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देती है;

(ख) यदि हां तो गत तीन वर्षों का तत्सम्बन्धी, राज्य-वार, वार्षिक व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में की गई प्रगति का वार्षिक व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त प्रयोजन के लिये प्राप्त राशि का कतिपय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उपयोग नहीं किया गया है और उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार को वापस कर दिया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और वापस की गई राशि का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) जी, हां। राज्य सरकार कर्मचारियों के लिए किराया आवास नामक एक योजना फरवरी, 1959 से विभिन्न राज्यों में चल रही है, जिसमें जीवन बीमा से पूंजी लगाई जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) . 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 के वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में योजना की विनीय और वास्तविक प्रगति का विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) राज्यों को इस विभाग की विभिन्न अनुमोदित सामाजिक योजनाओं (ऋण योजनाएं)

पर उपयोग के लिये प्रति वर्ष जीवन बीमा निगम की निधियों का इकट्ठा नियतन किया जाता है, जिसमें राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये किराया आवास योजना शामिल है। राज्य सरकार अपनी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकता के अनुसार किराया आवास योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिये जीवन बीमा निगम निधियों के एक मुश्त नियतन में से किसी भी रकम के उपयोग करने

में स्वतंत्र है। संपूर्ण नियतन की कोई राशि जो वर्ष के दौरान उपयोग में नहीं लाई गई है, राज्य सरकारें दूसरे वर्ष में ले जाते हैं। अतएव, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को किसी रकम के वापस करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
		रकम (लाख रुपयों में)	पूरे हुए मकानों की संख्या	रकम (लाख रुपयों में)	पूरे हुए मकानों की संख्या	रकम (लाख रुपयों में)	पूरे हुए मकानों की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	3.00	2	—	59	7.69	62
2.	बिहार	12.00	—	5.00	—	4.99	48
3.	गुजरात	—	10	—	25	—	—
4.	केरल	—	31	2.00	32	10.00	329
5.	मध्य प्रदेश	5.00	11	5.00	14	5.00	127
6.	मैसूर	23.00	126	—	643	24.00	23
7.	महाराष्ट्र	20.00	32	—	32	—	—
8.	उड़ीसा	46.00	10.60	29.00	812	(राज्य सरकार से व्यौरा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ)	
9.	राजस्थान	6.00	165	4.50	14	10.00	—
10.	तामिल नाडु	37.50	642	35.00	812	85.00	280
11.	पश्चिम बंगाल	—	16	115.00	480	90.00	—
		152.50	2095	195.50	2139	236.68*	869

* उड़ीसा से संबंधित सूचना शामिल नहीं है।

Provision of Finance for upgrading of the subjects in Posts Graduate Class in Medicine and Surgery

1888. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether for upgrading the subjects in post-graduate classes in Medicine and Surgery necessary finance is borne by the Central Government;

(b) if so, on whose recommendation finance is provided;

(c) whether Government of Assam had recommended for upgrading some subjects in post-graduate study in Dibrugarh Assam Medical College and necessary finance was provided too;

(d) if so, whether the Central Government have found that the finance provided for upgrading the subjects has not been utilised at all and instead Assam Government has spent the entire money on building purposes only; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take against this improper utilisation of the money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Under a Centrally sponsored scheme, the Central Government gives assistance to the State Governments for the upgradation of selected departments in Medical Colleges including the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The Scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan envisages 100% central assistance subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per department for five years of the Plan period. The proposals for upgradation are received by the Central Government from the State Governments and after due scrutiny by technical officers orders sanctioning upgradations are issued and requisite funds released.

(c) The Government of Assam have recommended, a few days back, upgradation of 3 Departments in Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh during the current financial year. Their proposals are at present under consideration. They had not sent recommendations for upgradations of any department during 1969-70 i.e. the first year of the Fourth Plan.

(d) and (e) . Since no department has been sanctioned for Assam during 1969-70 and 1970-71 and no finance has been provided so far during the Fourth Plan, these questions do not arise.

Agreement with Sud Aviation of France for Manufacture of Anti-Tank Missiles

1889. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have signed an agreement with the Sud Aviation of France for the manufacture of anti-tank missiles under licence;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). It is not in the public interest to give this information.

Allotment of land to Tara Cooperative Housing Society, Delhi

1890. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1164 on the 3rd August, 1970 and state :

(a) the progress made for the allotment of land to the Tara Cooperative Housing Society, Delhi; and

(b) the time by which the land will be allotted to it and the place where it will be allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). The Society is expected to be offered land in Shahdara shortly.

Boundary of Yol cantonment board

1891. **SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Yol Cantt. Board has extended its boundary to the four tikas of Mauze Narwana, namely, Khalooie, Qasba Narwana Khas, $\frac{1}{2}$ of tika Joloh a small Mauza of Balchar and two tikas of Mauza Tangrote namely Khas Tangroti and Bhater and Khad Darood divides them from the Yol Cantonment;

(b) whether these tikas and their population has been deprived of the benefits of development the Himachal Pradesh Government and at the same time wholly neglected by the Cantonment Board and Taxing them;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to release from and its agriculturist population from the Cantonment Board Area; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRASINGH MAHIDA) : (a) No, Sir. There has been no extension of boundaries. The Cantonment as originally formed included parts of villages Narwana Khas, Kholoi Barg, Qasba, Jaloh, Tangroti, Bhater and Balehr.

(b) No, Sir. Civic facilities have been extended also to the aforesaid Cantonment areas.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to (b) above.

(d) The Cantonment limits do not extend beyond one kilometre of the military camp. It is considered desirable to retain the aforesaid area within Cantonment limits to ensure *Inter alia* reasonable standards of health, security and discipline.

Chinese Relations with Asian Countries

1892. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is seriously engaged, in going with planning for ties with key Asian Countries;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Government has asked for a detailed report in this connection from the Indian Embassy in Peking; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). This is a matter for the Government of China and Government of India have no comments on it. Our Embassy in Peking usually keeps the Government informed of all important developments.

Donation of Eyes to Eye Banks

1893. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to introduce measures making obligatory for those patients who die in hospitals to donate their eyes to the eye banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENTS (SHRI B.S.MURTHY) : (a) No

such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of MIG

1894. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Unit at Nasik has built the first India-made MIG and Plane; and

(b) if so, the extent foreign material used in the aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) The first MIG-aircraft assembled in India was delivered in 1966. The first MIG aircraft incorporating components manufactured from raw-materials at Nasik was delivered in October, 1970.

(b) The raw materials required for the manufacture of components at Nasik have been imported. The engine installed in it has been assembled from imported components. Most of the electronic equipment has been manufactured in India from imported raw-materials. Other equipment and accessories which are not normally produced in an aircrafts factory have been imported.

Constitution of Committee for Mineral Development

1895. SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to appoint a committee to go into the question of mineral development in the country ;

(b) if so, who will be its members; and

(c) when the committee is likely to be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH): (a) A proposal to appoint a committee to coordinate various aspects of mineral development is under consideration.

(b) The membership of the committee has not yet been finalised.

(c) The Committee is likely to be constituted shortly.

Deaths due to the Influenza in the Capital

1896. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that two hundred and seventeen persons died of influenza and other fevers in the capital during the month of October 1970; and

(b) if so, whether the doctors had no medicine to cure this flu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT) : (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No deaths due to Influenza were reported from any of the hospitals and other institutions falling under the administrative control of Central Government, Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation New Delhi Municipal Committee in the month of October, 1970, except that the Willingdon Hospital has reported two deaths of suspected myocarditis due to flu.

As far deaths due to other fevers, there are a number of fevers that are unclassified and the number of deaths due to these and other fevers are not known.

(b) All medicines required for the illness are readily available in all hospitals

institutions functioning in Delhi. But there is no separate drug for curing flu.

Increase in Capacity of Mazagon Dock Ltd. Bombay

1897. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in hand any scheme to expand the capacity of Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay;

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

(c) the total number of frigates proposed to be built at Mazagon Docks;

(d) the total value of these frigates; and

(e) the saving of foreign change effected by building frigates in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) (a) and (b). A proposal for further expansion of capacity is at present at a preliminary stage of consideration with the Management of Mazagon Dock Ltd., and detailed proposals in this regard have not yet been submitted to the Government.

(c) At present, Mazagon Dock Ltd. have orders for the construction of six Frigates.

(d) Estimated value of these six frigates to be constructed by Mazagon Dock Ltd. is Rs. 130 crores approximately.

(e) A saving of Rs. 53 crores approximately in foreign exchange is expected to be effected by building these six frigates in India.

Statement made by Dr. Dharm Teja During Trial in London

1898. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has noted the claim

made by Dr. Dharm Teja in a London Court that he had undertaken diplomatic missions on behalf of India during the Sino-Indian War and on other occasions;

(b) if so, the truth in these statements; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Government have seen Press reports to this effect; the proceedings of the case in the London Court have, however, not yet become available to us.

(b) There is no truth in these statements.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Project for Servicing and Overhauling of Helicopters

1900. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not yet decided to set up a project of its own for servicing and overhaul facilities for helicopters which was under their consideration; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Facilities for servicing/overhauling of Mi-4 helicopters have been set up within the country and for Alouette helicopters are being progressively set up.

Confirmation of Charge-men Working in Ordnance Factories

1901. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8779 on the 6th May, 1970 regarding confirmation of chargemen working in the ordnance factories and state :

(a) whether the requisite information

has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and by when it is likely to be collected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir; an implementation statement containing the requisite information in answer to Unstarred Question No. 8779 has been laid on the table of the House by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on the 20th November, 1970.

Proposal to start Ancillary Industries with Employment Potential

1902. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has drawn up a scheme to formulate proposals for ancillary industries with special reference to employment potential; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry have been asked to send proposals by the end of this year about the ancillary industries that can be developed to meet their requirements or use their products. The position will be reviewed after the proposals are received.

Herb Treatment for radical Cure of Asthma

1903. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Patel

Medical Centre in New Delhi has discovered any herb treatment for the radical cure of asthma; and

(b) if so, whether any experiments have been made on the patients and results achieved therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Clinical trials on a herb are being conducted at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute for the treatment of asthma.

(b) Observations, and not experiments are being made on patients and the results are being evaluated by that Institute.

Making of Short Shifts on Bombay by Pakistan

1904. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is planning to make short shifts on Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). The Possibility of such attempts cannot be completely ruled out. Each contingencies are taken note of in formulating our Defence plans.

Alleged difference of opinion between Indian Authorities of IDPL and their Russian Counterparts

1905. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are differences between the Indian authorities of the Antibiotics Unit of the Indian Drugs and

Pharmaceutical Ltd. and the Soviet counterparts over a number of matters including the capacity of the plant; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether his attention in this regard has been invited to a report in the *Hindu* of the 12th September, 1970 (front page) and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the report which appeared in the "*Hindu*" dated the 12th September, 1970. There is nothing unusual as difference of opinion do arise between collaborating parties particularly in projects of the magnitude undertaken by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited. The difference of opinion is mainly with reference to the attainable capacities for the various products. It was found after actual working of the plants that the rated capacities cannot be achieved unless some technological problems and equipment deficiencies are eliminated. Soviet authorities have been co-operative and they have agreed to supply free of cost certain equipments required for removing these deficiencies in attaining the capacities and also to rectify the defective equipment. Further, in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals, obsolescence is normal feature. Both the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and their Soviet counterparts are actively considering how best to utilize the equipments which were installed for the manufacture of some items like Chlorotetracycline which have since become obsolete.

Naval plane ploughed into a group of Military Engineering Service personnel at Dabolim

1906. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Naval plane ploughed into a group of Military Engineering service personnel at Dabolim Naval air strip on the 22nd October, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident ;

(c) the total number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof ; and

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the families of the deceased and those injured?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) A Naval plane, which made an emergency landing at Dabolim Naval air strip, swerved off the runway and ran into some employees of the MES working on the side of the runway.

(b) The plane had to land due to mechanical trouble.

(c) Three were killed. No one else was injured.

(d) The families of the deceased have been paid Rs. 1000/- each *exgratia* as interim relief. Compensation according to the Workmen Compensation Act will be paid to them.

Harassment of Indian Tourists in U.S.S.R.

1907. SHRI R.K. AMIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian tourists are being accused by the Russian authorities of being responsible for the current outbreak of cholera in the Soviet Union ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been invited in this regard by several Members of Parliament ; and

(c) whether such allegations amount to open harassment of Indians who travel with valid International health certificate and the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा औषधियों के मामले में भेदभाव का बरता जाना

1909. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि औषधियों को खरीदते समय नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका भेदभाव बरतती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि महंगी औषधियां केवल अधिकारियों के लिये होती है जब कि आम जनता तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को सस्ती दवाइयां दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब. सू. मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Raising the issue of Russian cartographic transgressions against India at the U.N.

1910. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issue of Russia's cartographic transgressions against India was raised by India at the Silver Jubilee Sessions of the U.N. ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) UNO is not the appropriate forum for taking up such issues.

Eviction notices served on allottees of Servants Quarters, Kashmir House, New Delhi

1911. SHRI JAGANATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4641 on the 31st August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the occupants of the disputed servant quarters in Kashmir House, New Delhi quarters and had all along been authorised occupants thereof until acceptance of the rent was refused by the J. & K. Trade Commissioner's office ;

(b) whether they have been sending the rent regularly by money order which was also refused by the Trade Commissioner ;

(c) in what circumstances they had been originally allotted these quarters ;

(d) whether some of the quarters which were lately got vacated have since been re-allotted at higher rent of Rs. 30 per month vide Trade Commissioner J. & K. Delhi Bill No. 5/KTC/66, dated 20 February, 1967 and if so, in what circumstances these were re-allotted ; and

(e) whether any alternative accommodation is being given to the authorised occupants of the disputed quarters ; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No Sir. except to the extent noted below:—

(i) Servant Quarter No. 33 was allotted to an individual when he was in the employment of the Jammu and Kashmir Government. He subsequently having given up

the employment, became non-entitled for the retention of the accommodation and consequently an unauthorised occupant ;

- (ii) Servant Quarter No. 48 was allotted on 21st September, 1966 to a Barber on a rent of Rs. 30 per month as a purely temporary arrangement, subject to termination at the discretion of the Trade Commissioner Jammu and Kashmir Government without notice. An amount of Rs. 40 as rent of the quarter was received from him (Rs. 10 from 21st September, 1966 to 30th September, 1966 and Rs. 30 for the month of October 1966). No rent was received from him thereafter despite several reminders. The tenancy was therefore terminated on 11th September, 1967 under Clause 7 (reproduced below) of the Agreement, and a fine of Rs. 100 imposed on him:—

“Non-payment of rent within one week after the receipt of the bill for the month will result in the ejectment of the tenant plus fine of Rs. 100 per month”.

- (iii) Servant Quarter No. 10 was in the occupation of a Mali since before 1947. He having died, the quarter is now in the unauthorised occupation of his family.

(b) After the suits had been filed against them in the Court, one or two money orders for Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 were sent to the Office of the Trade Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir Government by a few unauthorised occupants. These money orders were refused as the cases were subjudice.

(c) Except 3 servant quarters as stated in reply to Part (a) of the Question, all the remaining 11 out of the 14 were occupied forcibly by the occupants in 1948-49.

(d) No quarters have been vacated by the unauthorised occupants. As such the

question of their re-allotment and at higher rents does not arise. The Bill pertains to Quarter No. 48 which is in the unauthorised occupation of a barber. This bill is not for Rs. 30, but for Rs. 120 representing arrears of rent for 4 months from 1st October, 1966 to 31st January, 1967. The quarter was not re-allotted.

(e) The State Government cannot assume responsibility for Providing alternative accommodation to any one, except its employees.

Water supply scheme in Kuttanad (Kerala)

1912. SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Kerala regarding water supply scheme in Kuttanad ;

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

(c) whether Government will consider to include the water supply scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan in view of acute contamination of water in Kuttanad area ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) The Government of Kerala had requested the Central Government to approach the International Organisations, like the World Health Organisation, etc., for giving financial assistance for the water supply scheme in Kuttanad. The State Government had also requested for financial assistance from the Central Government.

(b) The State Government was advised that there is no programme of the World Health Organisation or any other international agency under which funds for the

scheme could be provided. Regarding the financial assistance from the Central Government, the State Government was advised to include this scheme in the State Fourth Plan as Central assistance to the State Governments for Plan schemes is now given in the form of block loans and block grants without reference to any particular scheme.

(c) and (d). The scheme in question has been included in the State Fourth Plan and a Plan allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made.

**Setting up single centralised agency
for canalizing crude Oil Imports
for Public and Private Sector**

1913. SHRI M.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil Prices Committee had suggested setting up of a single centralised agency through which imports of crude for private and public sector refineries can be canalised ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) :
(a) Yes.

(b) The recommendation made by the Oil Prices Committee has been noted for appropriate action in the future as circumstances may permit.

**Revision of Darius Crude Agreement
with National Iranian Oil
Company**

1914. SHRI M.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the price of Darius crude to be supplied by the National Iranian Oil Company for the Madras Refinery under the agreement with that company ;

(b) whether the price of this crude has now fallen and if so, its price at present ;

(c) whether the National Iranian Oil Company has been supplying the crude to the Madras Refinery at the current price ; and

(d) if not, the action Government have taken in terms of the specific clause in the agreement that the price of Darius crude will be adjusted periodically so as to be favourable to the buyer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) :

(a) In terms of the Crude Oil Sales Agreement between the Government of India and National Iranian Oil Company & PAININTOIL concluded in November, 1965, Darius Crude Oil is supplied by National Iranian Oil Company & PAININTOIL to Madras Oil Refinery at 1.35 per barrel.

(b) There are no regular quotations of the price of Darius Crude in the world market. Crude prices generally have, however, fallen in the last few years.

(c) The National Iranian Oil Company is supplying Darius crude oil to Madras Refineries Limited at the price of 1.35 per barrel.

(d) There is no specific clause of the kind mentioned in the question. The Government are, however, considering the matter in all its aspects and it is not at present in the public interest to disclose the nature of possible steps.

**Supply of Steel Furniture to
Government Departments**

1915. SHRI MANGALATHU-MADAM : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the present system of rate contract for the supply of steel and iron furniture to Government Departments;

(b) whether there has been any complaints from some Departments regarding this present system ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Open tenders are invited for the conclusion of rate contracts for steel and iron furniture. On the basis of the tenders received, rate contracts are concluded with the firms whose prices are considered reasonable. Thereafter, the Direct Demanding Officers are allowed to place supply orders directly on the firms concerned without the intervention of the DGS & D. This system enables the Direct Demanding Officers to make purchases of the furnitures directly from the firms as and when required by them. Rate contracts have been concluded for a number of items of steel and iron furniture such as steel tables, chairs, map cabinets, side racks, book shelves, kit boxes, steel benches, steel letter racks, hospital furniture etc.

(b) There has been no complaint against the system of rate contracts as such but there have been complaints on account of the delays in the supply of furniture,

(c) The delay in the supply of steel furniture is mainly attributable to the acute shortage of steel sheets and this difficulty will, therefore, continue until the position regarding the supply of steel sheets improves. A watch is, however, being kept on this matter. Government departments have also been advised that they should not depend solely on steel, furniture and that they might adopt alternative arrangements also wherever feasible by purchasing wooden furniture etc.

Grant of Loans under middle Income group housing scheme

1916. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the upper income limit for eligibility for the grant of loans under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme has been raised; and

(b) if so, how much it has been raised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b) . Yes Sir. The upper income limit for eligibility for the grant of loans under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme has been raised from Rs. 15,000 per annum, to Rs. 18,000 per annum.

Construction of New Cachar Road and Churachandpur Tipaimukh Road by Border Roads Organisation

1917. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the construction of New Cachar Road and the Churachandpur Tipaimukh Road by the Border Roads Organisation ; and

(b) whether the said New Cachar Road will be commissioned and open for public use ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJWAN RAM) : (a) The progress of works on the construction of New Cachar Road and the Churachandpur-Tipaimukh Road upto 30-9-1970, is as under :

(i) *New Cachar Road.*

Widening of formation to 20 feet width	93.80%
Soling	31.75%
Metalling	33.76%
Blacktopping	24.33%

In addition, 5 bridges, a large number of culverts and other protective works have been completed.

(ii) *Churachandpur-Tipaimukh Road.*

New construction 0.67 %
(20 feet width)

(b) The completed portions of the road are already open for public use for 3-ton traffic during fair weather. A through fair weather access is likely to be established by May, 1971.

Employment to Retrenched Work-Charged P. W. D. Staff of Manipur

1918. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have made any plan to give employment to the retrenched work-charged staff of Manipur, P. W. D. during the 1st 3 years; and

(b) if so, the nature of the plan and the number of workers so far given re-employment in P. W. D. Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). The retrenched work-charged staff are proposed to be absorbed as and when vacancies arise. Two workers have already been re-employed by the Manipur P. W. D. The lists of retrenched staff have also been sent to the Border Roads Organisation and the Loktak Project for their absorption in those organisations.

Distribution of Plots by Outgoing Imphal Municipal Board

1919. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the outgoing Imphal Municipal Board gave away shop plots over the area covered by the Pond lying

west of Rupmahel and South West of the Assembly premises;

(b) if so, the basis of the giving the shop plots and the list of persons getting the land;

(c) whether the land was disposed of by the Board just before its resignation; and

(d) if so, the date on which the Board met to give away the plots and the members who accepted the giving away of the plots in the said Board meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The plots were given to those who had no plots.

The names of the persons are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4353/70.*]

(c) No.

(d) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4353/70.*]

Disposal of Discarded Aerodromes

1920. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided on the matter of disposal of the two discarded aerodromes at Koirengai and Palel; and

(b) if so, whether Government have informed the Government of Manipur of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJWAN RAM) : (a) It has been decided to retain the abandoned air-fields at Koirengai and Palel for Defence purposes.

(b) No, Sir.

Value of Purchases made by D. G. S. & D.

1921. SHRI M. L. SONDHY : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted the recommendations of the Monopolies Enquiry Commission that in the interest of deconcentration of economic power, Government purchasing should be used to favour the smaller firm; and

(b) the value of purchases made by or through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals from India Tobacco Co. Ltd. and other cigarette manufacturers separately after the submission of the Report of Monopolies Inquiry Commission?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A resolution on the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission was issued by the Government on 5th September, 1966 in which it was stated *inter alia* that the policy of Government of India is to encourage actively the growth of small scale units in the industrial sector. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals buys 166 items of stores exclusively from the small scale sector units. More items for exclusive purchase from these units are added to the list after review from time to time. In respect of stores where offers are received both from the small and large scale units, the small scale units are eligible for a price preference from the DGS&D up to 15 % on a tender to tender basis. In a number of other ways also, like registration, waiver of security deposits, testing of samples, etc., special facilities are given to the small scale units. In fact, the DGS&D purchase procedure, as a deliberate act of policy, is oriented towards encouraging the small scale sector in the country.

(b) No purchases of the tobacco and cigarettes have been made by the DGS&D from 1967-68 onwards.

Growing Demand for 'Barat Ghars' in Government Colonies in New Delhi

1922. SHRI M. L. SONDHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the wide-spread demand among residents of Government Colonies in New Delhi for 'Barat Ghars';

(b) whether it is a fact that the Community Halls existing in these colonies are not allowed to be used for wedding arrangements inspite of the repeated assurances given to the residents; and

(c) whether Government would take steps to provide Barat Ghars or allow the use of Community Halls in the same context in Sarojini Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Naroji Nagar, Luxmibai Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Seva Nagar as a pilot scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Community Halls are not being allowed to be used for marriage purposes for the reason that the limited covered space available is hardly sufficient for the need based regular welfare programmes. However, those quarters which are in the process of allotment are made available for marriage purposes to Government servants in occupation of general pool accommodation or those sharing accommodation with them generally for a period not exceeding one week on payment of rent.

(c) There is at present no proposal to provide Barat Ghars in Government colonies. Community Halls cannot be allowed to be used for this purpose for the reason already stated.

Construction of C. G. H. S. Dispensary block in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

1923. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position regarding the construction of a C. G. H. S. Dispensary Block in the space earmarked for the purpose at the end of 'Z' Block and Arya Samaj Mandir in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether he is aware that the existing facilities of the Dispensary at Y 342-348 are grossly inadequate and cause much inconvenience; and

(c) whether any effort is being made to keep the space earmarked for the Dispensary free from encroachment by enclosing it with a wall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The space earmarked for construction of the C. G. H. S. Dispensary in Sarojini Nagar is at the end of 'Y' block (not 'Z' block) and Arya Samaj Mandir. The approval of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the layout plan is awaited. The detailed estimate is under preparation.

(b) The C. G. H. S. Dispensary at present housed in Government quarters No. Y 342-348 is functioning satisfactorily. No complaints regarding existing facilities of the dispensary have been received.

(c) There is no encroachment on this site. Necessary steps, however, are being taken for the construction of a compound wall.

Complaints from Residents of 'C', 'D' and 'F' Blocks of Netaji Nagar, New Delhi

1924. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of residents in C. D. and F Blocks in Netaji Nagar New Delhi;

(b) whether any complaints have been received that doors, windows, ventilators and verandahs used by these residents have no protection from rain water;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these residents suffer from smoke nuisance on account of defective ventilation of kitchens; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the inconvenience and hardship experienced by these residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The total number of residents is not known. However there are 1480 quarters in these blocks as detailed below:—

	Type I	Type II	Total
'C' Block	432	40	472
'D' Block	488	128	616
'F' Block	—	816	816
	920	984	1904

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to availability of funds for this purpose, steps are taken from time to time to execute additions alterations to remove the difficulties of the occupants of the quarters.

**Setting up of Statue of Netaji Subhas
Chandra Bose in Netaji
Nagar, New Delhi**

1925. SHRI M. S. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal to set up a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Netaji Nagar New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have concluded examination of this proposal; and

(c) the steps suggested to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter is to be considered by the statues committee constituted for the purpose of recommending suitable sites for installation of statues of freedom fighters in Delhi.

**India accused of Expansion by
a Ceylonese Leader**

1926. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Ceylon People's Liberation Front leader has in a statement accused India of expansionism and a threat to Ceylon;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the misgivings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a). The Government of India have seen reports of the statement referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

(b) and (c). Government of India do not feel called upon to react to the views of an individual as they feel that the correct position is well understood in Ceylon.

**Deputationists at Khetri Copper
Project**

1927. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the term of deputationists to Khetri Copper Project expired after the 22nd December, 1969;

(b) the number out of them who have been sent back to their Parent offices; and

(c) the reasons why the services of the remaining deputationists have not been placed at the disposal of their parent departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH) : (a) The term of twenty persons on deputation to the Khetri Copper Project expired after the 22nd December, 1969.

(b) Three deputationists have been sent back to their parent department.

(c) The services of the remaining 17 deputationists have not been placed at the disposal of their parent departments for the following reasons:—

1. One deputationist has been permanently absconded in the service of the company.
2. The term of deputation of 12 persons was extended upto 31st December 1970. They are likely

to revert to their parent cadres on expiry of the extended period.

3. Parent departments of two deputationists, whose term has recently expired, have been requested to extend the period of deputation by one year.
4. The cases of remaining two deputationists are under consideration for their permanent absorption in the service of the company.

Visit of Pak President to Nepal

1928. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan President's visit to Nepal in September, 1970 was marked with criticism of India for allegedly not permitting transit for Nepal-Pakistan trade through her territory;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

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

Prime Minister's Speech at UN General Assembly

1929. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister omitted to refer to aggression committed both by China and Pakistan against India in her speech made at the U. N. General Assembly recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether she had mentioned in that speech about the aggression on Vietnam by the U.S.A. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). It was inappropriate to raise such issues at the Commemorative Session of the General Assembly.

(c) She suggested that the complete withdrawal of all foreign forces, beginning with American forces, could lead to purposeful negotiations.

Demand for revision of grades for Resident and House surgeons of post graduate Institute of Medical Science and Research Chandigarh

1930. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents and House Surgeons of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science and Research, Chandigarh are getting Rs. 370/- per month only while they are manning the medical service of the post Graduate Institute hospital;

(b) whether they have demanded an upward revision of grades and submitted a memorandum to the authorities for that purpose; and

(c) the response, if any, to the demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (a) The Residents and House Surgeons are getting Rs. 300/- per month and not Rs. 370/- per month.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Finance Committee of the Institute has recommended to raise the stipends of House Officers and Post Graduates of the Institute from Rs. 300 to 330 per month. This recommendation has already been approved by the Governing Body and Institute Body.

**Achievement of Family Planning
Targets in rural areas of
Chandigarh**

1931. SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Family Planning targets have been achieved in the Union Territory of Chandigarh specially in the rural areas; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to popularise Family Planning in the Urban areas and in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) A statement showing the progress in the achievement of Family Planning targets in the Union Territory of Chandigarh for the years 1967-68 to 1970-71 (upto October, 1970) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4354/70.]

(b) Every effort is being made to popularise Family Planning in urban as well as in rural areas of Chandigarh. All media of display publicity are being utilised, apart from the conventional media like Radio, Press, films etc.

Hoardings and wall paintings have been put up at vantage points in the local language. Full use of other display media like riskshaw plates/metallic tablets /display boards has also been made to popularise Family Planning in the Union Territory.

**एलोपैथी और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के
विकास के लिये धन का नियतन**

1932. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एलोपैथी और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पृथक पृथक कितनी धन राशि का नियतन किया गया;

(ख) एलोपैथी और आयुर्वेदिक में अनुसंधानकार्य के लिये कितनी धन राशि का नियतन किया गया; और

(ग) आजकल एलोपैथी और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियों पर अनुसंधान कार्य के लिये अलग अलग कितना रुपया व्यय किया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब. स. मूर्ति) (क) एलोपैथिक तथा आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के विकास के लिये चौथी योजना के परिव्यय का कार्यक्रम वितरण इस प्रकार है:—

कार्यक्रम	परिव्यय
	(रुपये करोड़ों में)
1. संचारी रोगों का नियंत्रण	127.01 रु.
2. शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान	98.22 रु.
3. अस्पताल तथा प्रौद्योगिक	89.29 रु.
4. प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र	79.49 रु.
5. होम्योपैथी सहित स्वदेशी चिकित्सा प्रणालियाँ	15.83 रु.

(ख) एलोपैथिक एवं आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान के लिये क्रमशः 1100.00 लाख रुपये तथा 359.00 लाख रुपये (अस्थायी) की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा होम्योपैथी सहित भारतीय चिकित्सा

अनुसंधान की केन्द्रीय परिषद् के लिये 1970-71 के बजट प्रावकलन क्रमशः 175.00 लाख रुपये तथा 60.00 लाख रुपये है।

मूलचन्द खैराती लाल अस्पताल, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली

1933. श्री प. ला. बारूपाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री मूलचन्द खैराती लाल अस्पताल लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली के बारे में 10 अगस्त, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2137 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ग) में पूछी गई जानकारी इस बीच सरकार से एकत्र कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब. सू. मूर्ति) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पट 7 पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [प्रधानलय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4355/70.]

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Exploitation of Deposits in Sea-bed of Indian Ocean

1935. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to exploit deposits in the sea-bed of the Indian ocean with the help of the latest mining techniques;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). The Marine Geology Unit of Geological Survey of India set up in 1965 is carrying out exploration work in off-shore areas in Indian ocean. As a result of the work so far done, sixteen million tonnes of high grade calcareous sand have been proved in two lagoons in Laccadive Islands. The question of exploiting mineral deposits in sea-bed will be considered after the survey in the off-shore areas is completed.

Setting up of Diagnostic Centre for Children in New Delhi

1936. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a diagnostic centre for children in New Delhi with the funds raised by the sale of T. B. seals;

(b) if so, the location of the Centre and the estimate expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(c) what precisely would be the functions of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) The Delhi T.B. Association is considering a proposal to start a Diagnostic-cum-treatment Centre for Chest Diseases in Children out of the funds raised by the T.B. Seal Sale Campaign in Delhi.

(b) The proposed location of this Centre will be in the institutional area, Lodi Road, New Delhi. The estimated expenditure has not been worked out so far.

(c) The functions of the proposed Centre will be the diagnosis and treatment of Chest Diseases in Children.

Nuns from India to U. K.

(b) Yes.

1937. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the top catholic leader in the United Kingdom has said that nuns particularly from Kerala are happy there;

(b) whether a report from the Indian High Commissioner U. K. has been received in this respect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Head of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain did make some such statement.

(b) and (c). Government's enquiry into the matter of girls sent from India to join convents in Europe is under way. The House will be informed of the findings of enquiry when it is over.

Effective Media for Birth Control

1938. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that a prominent expert from U.N. Population Trust Fund has recommended the use of pill which according to him would prove to be a very effective media for birth control in India;

(b) whether he has also stated that the U.S. Government can supply pills according to the entire need of India;

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

(d) whether Government have made sure of the efficacy of the pill and whether it does not have any side effects on the health of the user ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) General Draper of the U. N. Population Trust Fund recently visited India. In his opinion the Pill could be an effective contraceptive in India.

(c) and (d). The Government of India approved 447 Pill Pilot Projects, out of which 311 have been commissioned. Depth studies to assess the use-acceptability of the Pill and its side effects on Indian women are in progress. Final results are expected in January, 1971.

Preparations of Short Hit and Run Israeli-Type of War against India by Pakistan

1939. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan is making preparations for a short 'hit and run' Israeli-type of war against India;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to protect big cities like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Baroda, Delhi and Lucknow from Pakistani's possible air attacks;

(c) whether any protest has been made to Pakistan in regard to the reported preparations; and

(d) if so the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Government are aware of the Military preparations by Pakistan, the threats arising therefrom and the possible forms which they may assume. These have been taken into account in making our defence arrangements. It is neither customary nor worthwhile to deal with such matters by means of diplomatic protests.

International Control Commission

1940. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the functions being performed by the International Control Commission in the Indo-China situation at present;

(b) whether India has taken any steps to revitalise this Commission in order to make it more useful and effective; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken and the results achieved therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There are three International Control Commissions, one each for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. These Commissions were set up under the Ceasefire Agreements of 1954 and 1962 and entrusted with supervising the implementation by the parties of these Agreements. In Vietnam, the conditions for functioning under the Geneva Agreements do not obtain, as instead of the cease-fire there is an outright war. The Cambodia Commission was adjourned *sine die* on the 31st December, 1969, at the request of the Government of Cambodia. The Laos Commission has not been very active in the past owing to hostilities between the parties. However, it may be able to assist in the dialogue between the Laotian parties, and is making all possible efforts in that direction.

(b) and (c). Government of India are constantly in touch with all the concerned parties and governments to make the International Commissions more effective and useful. This is, however, not easy because of lack of agreement among parties to restore the conditions envisaged in the Geneva Agreements. However, the very fact that none of the parties in Laos or Vietnam want to close down the Commissions makes it possible for the Commissions to continue as a symbol of Peace.

Crisis in West Asia

1941. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an assessment recently of the prevailing situation in West Asia and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India has taken any initiative to resolve the crisis in the West Asian region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The situation in West Asia, particularly the continued occupation of Arab territories by Israel and the non-implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967, constitutes a threat to world peace.

(b) and (c). The Government of India recently co-sponsored the Resolution which was adopted by the U. N. General Assembly on November 4, 1970, calling for an extension of the cease-fire for a period of three months in order to bring about the resumption of talks under the auspices of Dr. Jarring for the speedy implementation, in all its parts, of the Security Council Resolution of November 1967. The General Assembly Resolution also "recognises that respect for the rights of the Palestinians is an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace" in West Asia.

Setting up of an Institute for Teaching Building Technology in the country

1942. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of expertise in the building and construction technology due to lack of adequate facilities in country;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up soon an Institute for teaching building technology in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise,

Expenditure on Indian Delegation to U.N.

1944. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chartered Plane was engaged for the Prime Minister to go to New York recently to participate in the 25th Anniversary Commemorative Session of the UNO;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether huge amount spent on other requirements of the Indian delegation and, if so, whether any estimate has been made about the total amount spent on Delegation to the UNO?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, for the flight Delhi to New York and on return from Geneva to Delhi.

(b) In view of the threats of hijacking and bomb scares, it was considered desirable for security reasons for Prime Minister to travel by a Chartered Plane on certain sectors.

(c) No, Sir. The estimated expenditure on the Prime Minister and her party in New York was Rupees one lakh, seventy four thousand.

**Adverse Publicity about India
in Foreign Press**

1945. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian events are given adverse publicity to tarnish the image of the country abroad by certain hostile elements;

(b) Whether only events which can defame the country are being published in the foreign press whereas no or negligible mention is made about the other creditable achievements in India; and

(c) if so, whether Government have given attention to such reports and taken appropriate steps to present the things in

their true perspective and to project correct image of the country abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The publicity about India abroad is both favourable and unfavourable.

(c) Government keep this matter under constant review.

**Progress in Social Housing Schemes
in West Bengal**

1946. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of progress in respect of the implementation of Government's Social Housing Schemes in West Bengal is lowest in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the State-wise progress of each Social Housing Scheme, including slum improvement and other Housing Schemes, till date, since those schemes came into being?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two statements giving the financial and physical progress, State-wise, under various social housing schemes of this Department are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No LT. 4356/70.] The statement giving physical progress is based on progress reports so far received from the State Governments.

The statement of financial progress gives details of Central assistance drawn by the States upto 1968-69. During the Fourth plan period beginning from 1969-70, Central assistance to the States for all the

States Sector programmes, including the Social Housing schemes, is being given in the form of block loans and block grants without being tied to any Particular development programme. It is upto the State Governments to allocate funds for any of the programmes according to their own order of priority and requirements. The schemewise break-up of the Central assistance utilized for different Social housing schemes during 1969-70 has not been yet received from various State Governments.

Pictures of Russian Leaders only in Lounges of Indo-Soviet Collaborated Projects

1947. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pictures of the past and present Russian leaders only are being displayed in the lounge used by the Russian experts working in the Rishikesh Antibiotics Plant;

(b) whether in all other places where Russian experts are working in Indo-Soviet Collaborated Projects, similar pictures of only Russian leaders are found in the lounges used by them;

(c) whether in these Russian lounges in our country no picture of the father of the Nation; or any other Indian leader is displayed;

(d) if so, whether such practice of displaying the pictures of exclusively Russian leaders in the Russian lounges on the Indian Soil outside the Russian diplomatic enclave, is against the National sentiment of India, as also against diplomatic courtesy;

(e) if so, whether the attention of the concerned Russian authority has been drawn to this matter; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Survey for Oil in the West Bengal

1948. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different experts expressed their opinions on the basis of various survey reports that possibilities of finding oil in West Bengal should be explored.

(b) if so, the latest schemes undertaken by Government for the purpose; and

(c) the results of the finding of preliminary explorations where already undertaken and the plan for oil exploration in other probable oil fields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). One exploratory well was drilled to a depth of 4,179.5 metres on the Bodra structure. It did not give favourable indications of the presence of commercial hydrocarbons on that structure. Further drilling in the area was suspended since the seismic surveys carried out so far did not indicate any other suitable structure in that area for drilling. Sophisticated digital seismic equipment and data processing system are being procured by ONGC for further intensified seismic exploration using four field parties in the geologically promising areas in West Bengal in the current field seasons. Two digital seismic units have already arrived and would be put into field operation in a few weeks time. Two more units are expected to be received during the current field season. Drilling operations would be resumed soon after these intensified seismic surveys with sophisticated equipment lead to the discovery of structure suitable for drilling.

Development Plan for Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi

1949. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2322 on the 24th November, 1966 regarding Plan of Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Redevelopment plan of Kotla Mubarkpur finalised recently by the Delhi Municipal Corporation has been approved by the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Administration;

(b) if not, the target period by which the said plan is likely to be approved by the Administration;

(c) whether in the aforesaid Plan, as recently finalised by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, a sufficiently large area has been proposed for providing alternative plots for all those plot-holders of the erstwhile approved Triloki Colony whose plots have already been notified for acquisition by the Administration several years ago; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of the specified area site where the remaining persons of the above mentioned category are proposed to be accommodated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi prepared only a plan giving broad features of redevelopment. The Delhi Development Authority are preparing a detailed plan. In the meanwhile, the Authority has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs on provision of community facilities in the area.

(b) No target date can be fixed. However, the Authority is proceeding with the matter expeditiously.

(c) and (d). Till the detailed redevelopment plan is finalised by the Authority, it is not possible to give details thereof.

N. D. M. C. Probe into Sale of Sub-standard Drugs in Delhi

1950. SHRI LAKHANLAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has requested Government for assistance into their probe into the sub-standard medicines sold in the Delhi Drug Market; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made available such assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

आवास योजनाओं के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता

1951. श्री गं. च. दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास, तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने किसी आवास योजना के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता माँगी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिये कितनी घन राशि की सहायता माँगी है ; और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार ने, वर्षवार, कितनी घन राशि की सहायता दी है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) से (ग) . चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना से पूर्व, विभिन्न आवास योज-

नामों के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुमोदित प्लान आऊटले के अधधीन किए गए वास्तविक व्यय के आधार पर, केन्द्रीय सहायता ली जा रही थी। सन् 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के दौरान, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 35.80 लाख रुपये और 39 लाख रुपये के अनुमोदित आऊटले के विपरीत क्रमशः 29.75 लाख रुपये तथा 34.79 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता ली थी। चतुर्थ योजना के प्रारम्भ से विभिन्न राज्य योजना स्कीमों (आवास योजनाओं सहित) के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्यों को "खंड-ऋणों" तथा "खंड-अनुदानों" के रूप में बिना किसी विकास अथवा कार्यक्रम के शीर्ष विशेष से संबंधित होकर, दी जा रही है। राज्य सरकारें अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा प्राथमिकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए विभिन्न राज्य योजना की स्कीमों पर कितनी भी राशि व्यय करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सन् 1969-70 के बजट में भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई 46.70 करोड़ रुपये की कुल खंड सहायता में से विभिन्न आवासीय स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत 83.55 लाख रुपये व्यय करने की रिपोर्ट दी थी।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इस विभाग की विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं में उपयोग करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को, सन् 1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में क्रमशः 60 लाख रुपये, 50 लाख रुपये तथा 55 लाख रुपये के ऋण जीवन बीमा निगम से उपलब्ध किए गए।

मध्य प्रदेश के जिला अस्पतालों में बच्चा वार्ड की स्थापना

1953. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के सभी जिला-अस्पतालों में बच्चा वार्ड स्थापित करने के बारे में प्रस्ताव दिया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव की क्रियान्विति पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब. सू. मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में होम्योपैथिक औषधालयों की स्थापना

1954. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उस राज्यों में एलोपैथिक औषधालयों की भांति ही होम्योपैथिक औषधालय स्थापित करने की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब. सू. मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। औषधालय खोलना राज्य का विषय है, और इस मंत्रालय ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सहित सभी राज्य सरकारों पर जोर डाला है कि वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोलें।

मध्य प्रदेश में मेडिकल कालेजों के लिये चलता फिरता औषधालय

1955. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ मेडिकल कॉलेजों के लिए चलते-फिरते औषधालयों की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब. स. मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). सी० आर० दाम शताब्दी-महोत्सव के अतिथि मध्य प्रदेश को एक चलता-फिरता अस्पताल आर्बिट्रिट किया गया है। अस्पताल के ठीक स्थान के बारे में राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक अपना निर्णय नहीं बतलाया है।

Fire Incident in Vithal Bhai Patel House, New Delhi

1956. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in the second storey in the Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi on the 29th October, 1970;

(b) if so, the extent of damage to the property;

(c) whether the intimation of the fire was reported to the Fire Brigade by the C. P. W. D. Enquiry Office; and

(d) if not, whether the C. P. W. D. Office was closed for Diwali ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximate cost of damage is Rs. 375/-.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statue of Mahatma Gandhi at India Gate, New Delhi

1957. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level committee was appointed to select a model for the proposed statue of Mahatma Gandhi at India Gate in New Delhi and if so who are its Members;

(b) whether the Committee has told that the sculpture of the said statue would definitely be installed in place of king George's statue at India Gate, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when Government are going to announce their decision about this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The following were the Members of the Committee:—

1. Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar	Chairman
2. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	Member
3. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand	do
4. Shri J. R. Bhalla	do
5. Shri Satyajit Ray	do
6. Shri Vitthal Bhai Javeri	do
7. Shri C. Sivaramamurti	do
8. Shri A. P. Kanvinde	do
9. Shri H. Rahman	Member-Secy.
10. Shri C. M. Correa	Coopted Member

(b) The sculptors selected to submit designs for the statue of Mahatma Gandhi were told that the statue would be installed at the same place from where the statue of King George V near India Gate had been removed; and the Committee was aware of this stipulation.

(c) The Committee has not found any of the designs submitted by the sculptors as suitable and Government has accepted this view of the Committee. The question of obtaining fresh designs is under consideration.

Geological Investigation made in Sundargarh District

1958. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the geological investigations of the Sargipalli old working in Sundargarh District were taken up by the Geological Survey of India in 1966-67;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey;

(c) whether the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., sent one of its officers to examine the possibilities of the utilization of the iron ore; and

(d) whether the officer concerned discussed with the Government of Orissa on this score and if so, what are his findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of Survey conducted by the Geological survey of India, 4.74 million tonnes lead-ore reserve have been estimated in the Sargipalli area in Sundergarh district.

(c) and (d). An officer of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has visited the area. His report is awaited.

Assignments of Diplomatic and Trade Missions

1959. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The present percentage of diplomatic and trade mission assignments manned by persons drawn from Services and political field; and

(b) on what basis such assignments are distributed between the said two categories of people ?

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

(a) At present 83 Diplomatic and Trade Missions are headed by persons drawn from Services and 10 are headed by persons drawn from the public field.

(b) No formula for distribution of such posts has been fixed; appointments are made on the basis of suitability.

Submarine Base on West Coast

1961. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no submarine base on the West Coast;

(b) why there is no Naval base near the Pakistan border in the same way as there are air bases;

(c) whether Vizag base is reserved exclusively for the Russian craft and there is a ban for this craft being taken to other bases; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** (a) to (d). Base facilities for Navy have been created both on East and West Coasts at locations considered as most advantageous from Naval point of view. These bases are available for all types of naval craft. The deployment of the Fleet is determined with reference to the operational and other requirements of the Navy.

Defence Production in Private Sector

1962. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the percentage of defence production now given to the private sector and the increase which it represents from the previous year ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
(DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI):**

Statement

It is not quite clear whether the Question refers to the production of finished items of Defence requirements or raw materials and components which go into the finished items. The manufacture of finished armaments and ammunition essentially falls within the province of the Central Government in accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution and is not, therefore, entrusted to the private sector. Only production of certain spare parts and components is farmed out to the private sector and that too where capacity for the production of these does not exist in the Defence Production Undertakings. The private sector do supply raw materials and consumables like paints, varnishes etc., to the Defence Production Undertakings but this is not a direct contribution to defence production. If the value of supplies effected by the private sector in the shape of spare parts, components, raw materials and consumables etc., has to be ascertained and its percentage to the total value of defence production has to be worked out, it would involve a great deal of time and labour with which the results would not be commensurate.

Idle capacity in Defence Factories

1963. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the percentage of idle capacity in defence factories and whether there is any system of constantly evaluating it and of finding other production for it ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
(DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI):**

Statement

The problem of idle capacity is mostly related to the Ordnance Clothing Factories as a result of dwindling orders from the Services. To meet this situation, the production in these factories has been diversified and the various Civil Departments of Central Government etc. have been approached and some orders have

been secured. Efforts are also being made to enter the Export Market as well as the Internal Market for the sale of ready made garments. As regards other ordnance factories, surplus capacity may occasionally result due to lack of raw material and when this happens remedial action is taken as necessary.

2. As regards Defence Public Sector Undertakings, owing to a general recession in the engineering industry there has been idle capacity particularly in the Praga Tools Limited. This Undertaking has embarked on diversification programmes and undertaking surveys of market potential and trends.

3. Since the idle capacity varies from factory to factory and from time to time in the same factory, it is not possible to work out the percentage. The idle capacity is constantly reviewed and is ascertained on the basis of adequacy of workload.

**Talk of P. M. 's of India and
U. K. at New York**

1964. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Prime Minister held discussions with the Indian Prime Minister at New York about the supply of arms to South Africa; and

(b) if so, the nature of this discussion held and Government's stand thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) and (b). The British Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath, met our Prime Minister during her recent visit to New York and had a discussion with her. The discussion was confidential and it would not be proper to disclose the details of the talk between the two leaders. However, Government of India's views on the British intention to supply arms to South Africa are well known to the House.

**Alleged Irregularity committed in the
Grant of Advance to a Contractor by
I. O. C. in Eastern Region**

1965. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation in the Eastern Region gave an advance of Rs. 28 lakhs to a contractor for construction of three floors of a multi-storeyed building and the said floors are not yet ready;

(b) whether the money was in an irregular way, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the completion of the building ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :
(a) A total of Rs. 27.96 lakhs, comprising of Rs. 26.31 lakhs as advance and Rs. 1.65 lakhs as security deposit was made by the Indian Oil Corporation to the owner of the multi- storeyed building at No. 1, Theatre Road, Calcutta, as per agreement. The advance of Rs. 26.31 lakhs bears an interest of Rs. 8½% per annum. The I. O. C. has taken three floors in that building and the offices of the Eastern Branch have since shifted there.

(b) No.

(c) According to the landlord, the delay was on account of the non-supply of power.

Suspension of Jarring Peace Mission

1966. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UN has suspended jarring Peace Mission for Middle-East;

(b) whether the suspension of the mission means withdrawal of all UN activities to bring about peace in Middle East;

(c) whether India has been able to ascertain the position from the UN headquarters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Dr. Jarring was appointed Special Representative of the U. N. Secretary General for the purpose of bringing about a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967. This Resolution of the Security Council has recently been reaffirmed by the U. N. General Assembly in its Resolution adopted on November 4, 1970, calling upon the parties to the dispute to resume contact with the Secretary General's Special Representative in order to enable him to implement, in all its parts, the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967.

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

Alleged Indonesian gift of MIG Aircraft to Pakistan during 1965 Indo-Pak Conflict

1967. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Indo-Pak conflict of 1965, Indonesia had given a gift of 8 MIGs to Pakistan;

(b) whether Government have tested the veracity of the news report published in the *Times of India* dated the 20th October, 1970; and

(c) if so, the truth of the matter and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) to (c). Government are aware that Pakistan had received some MIG-19 aircraft from the then Government of Indonesia in 1965, but after the Indo-Pak conflict. Government have accepted the assurances of the Indonesian Government that it has not supplied Pakistan with any defence supplies recently.

Officials' Delegation to Saigon

1968. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some high ranking officials of the Ministry were sent to Saigon on October, 1970 to find out the grounds of agreement between the two sides of the Vietnam war so that the International Control Commission of which India is the President, can be activated to play an effective roll in peace making;

(b) if so, the details of the report sent by the official to the Ministry; and

(c) whether on the basis of the report the ICC has found it possible to initiate any action to effect peace in Vietnam and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) An official of the External Affairs visited Saigon on a routine inspection of the Indian mission and the Indian Delegation to the International Commission for Vietnam during October 1970. He did not go with any specific mission to find grounds of agreement or to activate the Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Diplomatic post lying vacant in Indian Missions abroad

1969. **SHRI D. AMAT:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of diplomatic and other higher ranking pos's which are lying vacant in the Indian Missions abroad, and for how long they are lying vacant; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill them and the names of the proposed incumbents therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Details of the posts of Heads of Dilomatic Missions/Posts at present vacant, and the other particulars asked for are given in the attached statement.

The posts mentioned at items 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 in the statement are expected to be filled shortly by the officers mentioned against them. The filling of the post mentioned at item 4, is under consideration.

Statement

S. No.	Country/Place	Post in Indian Mission	Date from which vacant	Name of officer selected for the post
1.	The Federal Republic of Germany	Ambassador	7-11-1970	Shri Kewal Singh
2.	Madagascar	Ambassador	10-12-1969	Shri N. Kesavaa
3.	Poland	Ambassador	12-10-1970	Shri K. Natwar Singh
4.	Switzerland	Ambassador	8-10-1970	Appointment under consideration
5.	Tanzania	High Commis-sioner	13-11-1970	Shri J. S. Mehta
6.	Berlin (GDR)	Consul General	Newly created	Shri J. C. Ajmani
7.	The Mongolian People's Republic	Counsellor/ CDA a. i.	Newly created	Shri Sonam Narboo

**Incentive Schemes for Increasing Sale
of Indane Gas and Gas Cylinders**

1970. SHRI MANGALATHUMA-DAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the incentive schemes proposed for increasing the sale of Indane gas cylinders and gas among the public, especially in the Government colonies of major cities ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND
METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :** No incentive schemes for increasing the sale

of Indane Gas and Gas Cylinders have been introduced.

**Increase in price of Medical preparations
due to prohibitive duty**

1971. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that despite nominal reduction in scheduled prices, the effective retail prices of many medical preparations, particularly invalid foods, protein and vitamin additives like protinex, threptin,

complan etc. have very much gone up due to imposition of prohibitive duty; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINE AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) A preliminary study of the impact of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 and other orders issued in pursuance of that order, shows that the selling prices of majority of the drugs have either been reduced or maintained at the levels prevailing in May, 1970. Prices of some products such as 'Complan' and 'Threptin' may have gone up, but these are food products and are not treated as 'drugs' within the meaning of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. As regards 'Protinex', information is being collected. In the absence of any nomenclature of the duty referred to in the question and the items covered by it, it is not possible to give any definite information in reply to the latter part of the question.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost of production of Iron Ore at Kiriburu Mine and loss incurred on export thereof

1972. **SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :**
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the *Times of India* dated the 29th October, 1970 'most efficient mines a losing proposition';

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost of iron ore production at Kiriburu mine comes to about Rs. 16/- per tonne and its entire output is exported to Japan at Rs. 62/- per tonne yet the country losses about Rs. 4/- per tonne;

(c) if so, the total loss incurred by this mine, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to minimise the loss;

(d) whether the ores called 'fines' not wanted by Japan, are to be used at Bokaro Steel Plant when commissioned; and

(e) whether a much higher price is being demanded from a sister concern for goods rejected by Japan, than for goods supplied to them, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The F. O. B. T. cost during 1969-70 was Rs. 61.25 per tonne. The B. F. O. B. T. realisation was Rs. 56.94 per tonne resulting in a loss of Rs. 4.31 per tonne.

(c) The sale of iron ore is now on F. O. B. T. basis. Out of the sale price realised on export, the railway freight, port charges, export duty and MMTC's commission is paid and National Mineral Development Corporation gets only the balance. This amount falls short of the production cost incurred by the National Mineral Development Corporation and therefore results in a loss to the Corporation. The project has incurred a cumulative loss of Rs. 552.08 lakhs on export of iron ore since its inception till the 31st March, 1970.

A proposal to sell iron ore on F.O.B. basis to MMTC is under consideration. Ultimately, iron ore from Kiriburu is to be diverted to Bokaro Steel Plant. These steps are expected to eliminate the losses.

(d) and (e). The contract for the export of iron ore from Kiriburu is in respect of sized ore only. However, during the production of sized ore for export, 'fines' are generated. These are at present stock-piled. The Bokaro Steel Plant is designed for the use of these 'fines' as well.

The sale price at which the iron ore will be supplied by the National Mineral Development Corporation to Bokaro Steel Plant is still under negotiation.

Diplomatic relations with North Vietnam

1973. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish full diplomatic relations with North Vietnam ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government of India favour the strengthening of our bilateral relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The various forms and methods of doing so consistent with our other responsibilities in Vietnam are under constant review.

Development of Domestic Technology for Plants being set up by Hindustan Organic Chemicals

1974. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Organic Chemicals propose to sponsor the development of domestic technology for some of the plants going to be set up by them; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. have established Acetanilide plant based on technology developed by the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona. They also propose to establish Monochlorobenzene plant based on NCL's technology. In addition, they propose to sponsor development of technologies at NCL for the following :

- (1) C-Toluidine.
- (2) P-Toluidine.

- (3) C-Anisidine.
- (4) P-Anisidine.
- (5) Beta Naphthol.
- (6) P-Aminophenol.
- (7) P-Nitrophenol.
- (8) M-Phenylene Diamine.
- (9) Nitro Anisoles.
- (10) P-Phenecidine.

Nuclear Summit

1975. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item under the caption 'China proposed nuclear summit' published in the *Times of India* New Delhi of the 2nd November, 1970; and

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

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

(b) The proposal for a conference of all the countries of the world to discuss the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons was first made by China in 1963.

The Government believe that the problem of General and Complete Disarmament, and in particular nuclear disarmament, is one of the crucial problems facing the world to-day. We have consistently supported all proposals which would facilitate the early conclusion of a treaty on General and Complete Disarmament under adequate international control.

Setting up of a Hospital for Treatment of Cancer at Nagpur

1976. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some social organisations of Nagpur have requested the Central Government for setting up of a hospital for treatment of cancer;

(b) if so, the names of the organisations and the period since they have been requesting; and

(c) the action taken by Government on their request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Cancer Relief Society, Nagpur, have approached the Government of Maharashtra for assistance. No request is pending with the Government of India.

So far, the Maharashtra Government has given some Government land to this Society for the purpose, according to information received from them in August 1970. No further intimation has been received from that Government.

Purchase of Submarines and Naval Vessels from USSR

1977. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to purchase submarines and naval vessels from U.S.S.R.

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

(c) whether Government are taking steps towards self-sufficiency in these articles, particularly in view of threats from the enemy countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) . The matter is still under consideration.

(c) It is the Government's policy to develop the indigenous construction of Naval vessels and to develop self-sufficiency in this respect,

Policy regarding dehousing of Houses

1979. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be please to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in or about February, 1968 and circulated the same by the Army Head Quarters with the approval of the Ministry regarding policy to be pursued in dehousing the houses under the Ministry; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Reference is apparently intended to the letter addressed by the Army Headquarters to the Commands on 23rd February 1968 in pursuance to the discussions during the Chiefs of Staff (Commands) Conference. This letter was issued by the Army Headquarters on their own and indicates the points which the Commands should particularly look into and the form in which information should be sent by the Commands in cases of dehousing forwarded by them to the Army Headquarters for consideration.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above. Further, the letter deals with internal administrative matters.

Jhala Commission Report on Teaching of Medicine in Patna University

1980. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to has the report of the Jhala Commission of the Indian Medical Council on the teaching of medicine and surgery and grant of M. B. B. S. degree by the Patna University;

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

(c) whether any similar inspections have been made of other medical centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The report of the Jhala Committee is under consideration of the Medical Council of India.

(c) Yes. An irregularity in the results of M. S. (Ophthalmology) examination conducted by the Bihar University in 1965 was pointed out by the Council and as a result thereof, the wrong result was annulled by the Chancellor of the University

पाकिस्तान द्वारा विशेष छापामार सेना का गठन

1981. श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल : क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काश्मीर पर अधिकार करने के लिये पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा विशेष छापामार सेना का गठन किया गया है तथा भविष्य में पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत के विरुद्ध छापामार युद्ध आरम्भ करने की पूरी सम्भावना है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) और (ख). मुजाहिद कहलाने वाले तथा अन्य अर्ध सैनिक शक्तियों जैसी भारी संख्या में अनियमित सेवाओं को पाकिस्तान सशस्त्र बनाता रहा है और उन्हें पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में गुरिल्ला युद्ध कौशल, ताड़फोड़ तथा अन्य विध्वंसक कार्यों का प्रशिक्षण देता रहा है। रक्षा प्रबंध करते समय इस संबंध में सम्बंधनों का ध्यान रखा गया है।

चीन द्वारा भारतीय सीमाओं पर हवाई पट्टियों और सड़कों का निर्माण

1982. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन ने भारत-तिब्बत तथा सिक्किम सीमा पर, विशेषकर नाथूला और चोला

में भारी संख्या में हवाई पट्टियों और सड़कों का निर्माण कर लिया है तथा उसने भारी मात्रा में यहाँ अपनी सेना तैनात कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) और (ख). भारत तिब्बत और सिक्किम सीमा पर चीन द्वारा हवाई पट्टियों और सड़कों के निर्माण तथा सीमाओं के पार भारी संख्या में चीनी सेनाओं के संस्थापन का सरकार को ज्ञान है। तदुपलक्ष्य में इस स्थिति में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुए। अपने रक्षा प्रबंध करते समय इन सभी तथ्यों का ध्यान रखा गया है।

बर्मा में रहे भारतीयों का देश में वापस आना

1983. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा बर्मा से अलग-हाथ भारतीयों को भारत वापस लाने के बारे में किये गए प्रयत्नों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या बर्मा में कुछ भारतीय हैं जो भारत में आना चाहते हैं किन्तु उन्हें इसकी अनुमति नहीं दी गई है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) बर्मा से आ रहे भारतीयों की जीविका के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं; और

(ङ) इन भारतीयों द्वारा बर्मा में छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति के बारे में क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) भारत लांटने के इच्छुक भारतीयों को देश प्रत्यावर्तन के लिए भारत सरकार ने विशेष प्रबंध कर रखे हैं। प्रतिवर्ष

विशेष जहजों से उन्हें लाने के प्रबंध किये जाते हैं। हवाई यात्रा के लिए सरकार किराये में सहायता देती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) निम्नलिखित रूपों में पुनर्वास सहायता दी गई है:—

(1) व्यापार के लिए ऋण।

(2) केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के कार्यालयों में नौकरी।

(3) कृषि योग्य भूमि का आवंटन।

(4) व्यावसायिक काम-काज के लिए स्थल, घर आदि का आवंटन।

(5) उचित दाम की दुकानें तथा अन्य लाइसेन्स।

(6) वृद्धावस्था में पेन्शन।

(7) पुनर्वास के लिए तदर्थ अनुदान, और

(8) शैक्षणिक न्यायन।

(ङ) आस्तियों के मुआवजे का प्रश्न अभी तक भारत सरकार और बर्मा के बीच विचाराधीन है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सैनिक कालेजों की स्थापना

1984. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के सुप्रसिद्ध सैनिक केन्द्र मऊ तथा डाकुओं से घातकित क्षेत्रों—जैसे मिड, मुरैना तथा दतिया नगरों में सैनिक कालेज खोलने की आवश्यकता पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में किसी नए सैनिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान की स्थापना की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

**Bill regarding Free Supply of Glasses.
Teeth and Eyes**

1985. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are introducing a bill that every Indian will be provided free glasses, teeth and eyes in the hour of need; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Demolishing of Houses built in Govindpuri
Extension Near Kalkaji, New Delhi**

1986. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has given any written assurance to the people of Govindpuri extension near Kalkaji, New Delhi that houses built there before 1967 will not be demolished;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ministry of Rehabilitation is insisting upon demolition of some of the houses built long before 1967 in that colony; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to see that assurances given by one Ministry are not flouted by the other ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (c). The representatives of Govindpuri Colony Association were told during discussions held in April, 1969 that all land of the Govindpuri Extension colony would be acquired and the plots would be leased out to owners. As far as possible, demolition of standing structures would be avoided unless the land occupied by them was required for the provision of community facilities. This is as per policy of the Delhi Administration to deal with unauthorised colonies set up before 1st February, 1967.

It has, however, been reported that some persons encroached upon the land of the rehabilitation Department acquired by them in 1949 and which has been developed by them at Kalkaji, for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan. Such encroachments amount to unauthorised squatting on public land and are dealt with under the Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme. Accordingly, the site of the colony for East Pakistan Displaced persons has been cleared of encroachments and the evictees rehabilitated under the said Scheme.

As explained, the two issues are different and there is no question of one Ministry flouting the assurance of the other Ministry.

Manufacture of Jet Fighter Plane with Dutch Collaboration

1988. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dutch Manufacturers of Fokkar Friendship aeroplanes have offered to collaborate with India for the manufacture of jet fighter planes in India; and

(b) if so, the exact terms of the offer and the response of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Houses on hire-purchases basis for retired Government Servants

1989. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government employees living in Government colonies in Delhi for decades find themselves on the roads after retirement for want of accommodation; and

(b) whether Government have any Scheme for providing permanent houses to them on hire purchase basis during and after their retirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The near relation such as son, daughter, wife, husband or father of the retired Government employee is allotted accommodation from the general pool on *ad hoc* basis provided such relation is a Government servant eligible for Government accommodation and had been sharing accommodation with the retiring officer for at least six months before the date of retirement.

(b) Government Servants can avail themselves of the facility of acquiring houses on hire-purchases basis under the Low and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes. In addition land is allotted to Cooperative House Building Societies of the Government employees for their members and such Government employees can get loans or advances for house building purposes.

Dispensaries in Jhuggi Jhopri Colonies and other Slum Areas of Delhi

1990. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up to provide dispensaries in Jhuggi Jhopri Colonies and other slum areas of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). A scheme has been drawn by the Delhi Development Authority to open dispensaries in various Jhuggi Jhopri Colonies. Under this scheme 9 dispensaries are proposed to be opened at the following places :—

1. Seelampur.
2. Pandu Nagar.
3. Nangloi.
4. Wazirpur.
5. Hastal.
6. Simapuri.
7. Madipur.
8. Madangir.
9. Budh Nagar.

The dispensaries have already been opened in Seelampur, Pandu Nagar and Nangloi. In addition, 10 more dispensaries are proposed to be opened by the Delhi Administration in different areas of Delhi. Their location is under consideration.

2. The slum areas in main urban areas are covered by a chain of dispensaries run by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. It includes Ayurvedic, Unani, Homeopathic and allopathic dispensaries. Besides these dispensaries, the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are also providing medical aid to the visiting patients.

3. It is proposed by the Municipal Corporation to open 13 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and 7 Sub Centres during this year under the Plan Scheme at selected places in the Corporation area. Seven of these dispensaries are proposed to be opened at the following places :—

1. Village Bakhtawarpur.
2. Village Takri Khurd.
3. Pataudi House, Darya Ganj.
4. Between Ajmeri Gate and Lahori Gate.
5. Chah Indara (Fountain).
6. Kotla Mubarkpur.
7. Raja Garden.

The location of the remaining dispensaries and Sub Centres is being finalised.

Alleged threat to use of U.S. Arms by Pakistan against India

1991. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report appearing in the *Sunday Standard* dated the 25th October, 1970 regarding the letter written to the *New York Times* by the Pakistan Embassy in New York threatening that Pakistan will use American arms to "force" India to settle the Kashmir issue; and

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

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

(b) This letter clearly justifies our stand that Pakistan's arms purchase have nothing to do with her requirements but are designed to assist her in maintaining an aggressive posture and an intransigent attitude against India.

Winding up of Department of Pakistan Enemy Property

1992. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan after having disposed of Indian properties and assets,

wound up the Department of Pakistan Enemy Property; and

(b) if so, the which of Department of Pakistan Government is dealing in the matter and holding the money of Indian Nationals ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints against 'H' type quarters of Srinivasपुरi, New Delhi

1993. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints that Government have received during the last 2 years against the 'H' type of quarters in the Srinivasपुरi Colony, New Delhi;

(b) in how many cases the decisions have already been taken and the nature of the decisions in each case; and

(c) the number of cases under considerations and the number of the quarters and progress of enquiry in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) 13, 919 complaints were received during the 2 year period from 1st November, 1968 to 31st October, 1970.

(b) and (c). Most of the complaints pertained to day-to-day maintenance and such complaints were attended to promptly. In addition to the day-to-day complaints, the Srinivasपुरi Welfare Association asked for certain general amenities for all the quarters and out of 18 such demands, 9 were sanctioned and 6 were rejected. 3 of the demands do not concern the C.P. W. D. The amenities sanctioned are enumerated below :

1. Repair/replacement of Cement

pipes for draining out rain water.

2. Repair/replacement of water tanks.

3. Repair of roofs and porches.

4. Replacement of covers of the broken chimnies.

5. Replacement of water taps which are out of order.

6. Diversion of water from the balcony of the upper storey to avoid inconvenience to ground floor tenants.

7. Rectification of the defective slopes in some rooms.

8. Fixing of glass panes in ventilators.

9. Repair of wall plaster.

मेरठ तथा कानपुर में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के औषधालय खोलना

1995. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बातें की करेंगे कृपा कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मेरठ तथा कानपुर में केन्द्रीय स्वस्थ सेवा योजना के औषधालय खोलने की दृष्टि से इन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो सर्वेक्षण कब किया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सर्वेक्षण के पश्चात् मेरठ में औषधालय खोला गया है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कानपुर में अभी तक औषधालय नहीं खोला गया है; और

(ङ) यदि भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो इसके कारण क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख).

मेरठ और कानपुर में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधान्तर्य खोलने की दृष्टि से 1968-69 में एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया। क्योंकि कानपुर के बारे में सूचना आंशिक रूप में ही उपलब्ध हुई है इसलिए वहाँ के संबंध में एक नवीन सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जनवरी 1971 तक मेरठ में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना लागू करने का विचार है वगैरे समुचित स्थान मिल जाये।

(घ) और (ङ). इस योजना को कुछ चुने हुए शहरों में चरणवार लागू किया जा रहा है। इसका मेरठ में लागू कर दिये जाने के बाद कानपुर में लागू करने के बारे में कार्य-वाही आरम्भ की जायेगी। अस्थायी तौर पर कानपुर में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना को 1971-72 में लागू करने का विचार किया गया है। कानपुर में इस समय किये जा रहे सर्वेक्षण से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

दिल्ली में शरणार्थी वस्तियों के क्वार्टरों के अलाटियों को स्वामित्व अधिकार देना

1996. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने सरकार से शरणार्थी वस्तियों के क्वार्टरों का स्वामित्व अधिकार देने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परमल घोष) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं पाया गया।

राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों के दिन कार्य करने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा के कर्मचारियों को प्रतिकर देना

1997. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आदेश जारी किया है कि राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों अर्थात् गणराज्य दिवस, स्वतंत्रता दिवस और महात्मा गांधी जन्म दिवस पर कार्य करने के लिये उपस्थित होने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा के कर्मचारियों को प्रतिकर दिया जाये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब;

(ग) राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों के दिन कितने कर्मचारी अपने कार्य के लिये उपस्थित हुए और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को प्रतिकर वेतन दिया गया; और

(घ) यदि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को प्रतिकर वेतन नहीं दिया गया तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मुर्ति) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ, 27 नवम्बर, 1969 को।

(ग) और (घ). 1970 में तीन राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के 538 अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों ने (इनमें रात वाले चौकीदार भी सम्मिलित हैं) इ्यूटी की। उनमें से अब तक 39 कर्मचारियों ने अतिरिक्त-समय मत्ता माँगा है इस पर कार्यवाही चल रही है।

बम्बई और इलाहाबाद की स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Regular establishment of C.P.W.D.

1998. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to orders issued in January and June 1965 by the Engineer-in-Chief, C.P.W.D. non-industrial staff borne on regular establishment upto the level of sectional Officer and Caretaker are entitled to only those holidays which are allowed to the work-charged staff; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that in certain Divisions under Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. I and under Delhi Central Circle No. II the non-industrial Staff borne on regular establishment up to the level of Sectional Officers or Caretakers are being given holiday on second Saturday of the month, whereas the workcharged are not being given this holiday, and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). Orders provide that only such of the non-industrial staff borne on the regular establishment upto the level of Sectional Officer (including the E&M Superintendent and Caretaker) whose attendance is considered necessary in order that the industrial staff may maintain normal output should enjoy only those holidays which are allowed to the work-charged establishment. The remaining non-industrial staff borne on the regular establishment are allowed the same holidays as are allowed to the regular staff of the Government. Accordingly, the non-industrial staff whose attendance is not considered necessary, are allowed holiday on second Saturdays.

Muster-Roll Employees of C. P. W. D.

1999. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers employed on muster roll or daily wages in each section of 'B' Division and Parliament Works Division of C. P. W. D. on the first of every month during the years 1969 and 1970;

(b) whether there is any proposal to create posts on the work charged or regular establishment against such posts which are continuing for more than a year on muster roll; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4357/70]

(b) and (c). The muster-roll staff are employed on jobs of purely casual nature and for short duration. At times it becomes necessary to employ such staff for longer duration on account of exigencies of works. Instructions, however, exist that for works likely to continue for more than a year, workcharged staff should be employed.

Bill regarding Licensing the Quacks as Registered Doctors

2000. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a bill for licensing the quacks as registered doctors;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the I.M.A. protested against this proposal; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Central Council of Health, consisting of the representatives of the State Governments/Union Territories, after careful consideration has recommended that unqualified medical practitioners who fulfil certain conditions may be allowed restricted practice. A proposal to enlist unqualified medical practitioners is accordingly under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) and (d). In view of the general opposition to the registration of unqualified medical practitioners, it is now proposed to enlist the unqualified medical practitioners separately in a list to be maintained by the Principal Medical Officers of the States and not on the register on which medical graduates are registered.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
USQ No. 1476 DT. 4-3-1970 RE:
COLLECTION AND PRESER-
VATION OF MILITARY MATER-
IAL OF AZADHIND FAUJ**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): It was stated in the answer given to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1476 on the 4th March, 1970, that during 1944-45, several badges, epaulettes of various ranks in the I. N. A., arms and ammunition and magazines and pamphlets brought out by the Indian National Army were captured, and that these had been kept in the Historical Section of the Ministry of Defence.

It has now come to notice that although some badges and epaulettes of the INA, and copies of some magazines and pamphlets brought out by the I. N. A. are in the custody of the Historical Section, the arms and ammunition received from the I. N. A. are not in the possession of that Section. It has not been found possible at this late stage to ascertain the ultimate disposal of the arms and ammunition.

The arms and ammunition used by the INA were similar to the ones used by the Japanese Army. These arms and ammunition were issued to the various messes and units as trophies in accordance with the policy at the time.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED CLOSURE OF CLEARING HOUSES
OF BANKS IN BIHAR RESULTING IN
INDUSTRIES AND TRADE COMING TO
A STANDSTILL**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं अविलम्बनीय ढांक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें:—

“बिहार में बैंकों के समाशोधन केन्द्रों (क्लियरिंग हाउस) के बन्द हो जाने और उस के फलस्वरूप वहाँ उद्योग-धंधे और कारोबार ठप्प हो जाने के समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Work in the clearing house in Patna came to be suspended from the last week of August 1970. This was on account of the employees of most of the banks in Patna refusing to accept the instruments of the, State Bank of India, which had suspended four of its employees for alleged acts of indiscipline. The clearing work at some other places in Bihar was also affected. The suspension of clearing work put the trade and Commerce in Bihar and considerable inconvenience.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central), Patna, mediated in the matter but did not succeed in his efforts.

The State Bank of India, after consulting recognised union, has reviewed the position and withdrawn orders of

suspension on the four employees. Normal working in the clearing houses is also expected to be resumed immediately.

I appeal to the Hon'ble House to extend its co-operation in strengthening the atmosphere of goodwill and understanding created in the wake of the latest developments, so that full banking facilities are available to the people and particularly trade and commerce in Bihar as early as possible.

श्री रामाधतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लगभग पांच महीनों के बाद जिम तरीके से स्थिति का निराकरण होना जा रहा है, उसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद तो ज़रूर देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं दो तीन मिनट में इस समस्या की तरफ़ सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पुराने बिहार बैंक के कर्मचारियों के द्वारा, जो स्टेट बैंक में शामिल हो गये हैं, अनुशासनहीनता की वजह से स्थिति गड़बड़ हुई, उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की गई और कुछ कर्मचारियों का मुअ्तिल किया गया। बात ऐसी नहीं है। असल में ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स, अधिकारों, की रक्षा के सिलसिले में ही यह झगड़ा उत्पन्न हुआ। 30 जून से यह झगड़ा चल रहा है। उस के बाद जब नौकरशाह अफ़सरों ने निरंकुश तरीके से काम लेना शुरू किया, वे समझौता करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुए, तो 28 अगस्त से पटना और अन्य नगरों में क्लियरिंग हाउसिज़ का काम ठप्प होना शुरू हो गया। गया, रांची जमशेदपुर, झरिया धनबाद, भागलपुर, मुजफ़्फ़रपुर और पटना आदि तमाम नगरों में बैंकों के क्लियरिंग हाउससिज़ का काम बन्द हो गया। बिहार बैंक एम्पलाईज़ एसोसियेशन और प्राल- इंडिया बैंक एम्पलाईज़ एसोसियेशन ने लगातार समझौते को कोशिश की। मैंने भी यहां मंत्री महोदय से बात की और वहां बैंक के एजेन्ट वगैरह अधिकारियों से बात की कि मामूली बात के लिए, ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स के लिए चार बैंक एम्पलाईज़ को जो सज़ा दी जा रही है, बह उचित नहीं है; इससे सम्पूर्ण

बिहार की जनता को असुविधा में नहीं डालना चाहिए और बिहार में कारोबार ठप्प नहीं होने देना चाहिए। इन सब प्रयासों के बावजूद स्थिति का निराकरण नहीं हुआ। बिहार चेम्बर आफ़ कामर्स और छोटा नागपुर चेम्बर आफ़ कामर्स आदि ने अख़बारों के ज़रिये और मंत्रियों को चिट्ठियां लिख कर और तार दे कर सरकार का ध्यान स्थिति की भयानकता की तरफ़ खींचा। मैं केवल छोटा नागपुर चेम्बर आफ़ कामर्स के एक तार का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जो उसने प्राइम मिनिस्टर, होम मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मिनिस्टरों को भेजा। उस में कहा गया :

"Trade and commerce paralysed due to closure of clearing houses in Bihar. Huge consignments of goods, lying with Railways uncleared. Shortage of consumer goods and public difficulty mounting. Request immediate intervention for restoration of normal banking services"

इस तार से सदन को स्थिति की भयानकता की पूरी जानकारी हो जानी चाहिए। यह ख़ुशी की बात है कि आज से इस स्थिति का अन्त होने जा रहा है, जो कारोबार ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है, वह अब चालू होगा और बैंक एम्पलाईज़ के जिन नेताओं का मुअ्तिल किया गया था, उनको बिना-शर्त काम पर लिया जा रहा है।

जो चार एम्पलाईज़ चार पांच महीनों से मुअ्तिल हैं, उनको पूरी तन्ख़्वाह नहीं मिल रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह ऐलान करेगी कि उन्हें इस तमाम अवधि की पूरी तन्ख़्वाह दी जायेगी।

वहां इस समय तीन स्केल चल रहे हैं। एक स्केल स्टेट बैंक एम्पलाईज़ का है। दूसरा स्केल इंडियन बैंकर्स एसोसियेशन और आल-इंडिया बैंक एम्पलाईज़ एसोसियेशन के बीच अक्टूबर में हुए बाई-पार्टाइट एग्रीमेंट के मुताबिक़ बाकी बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को मिल रहा है और तीसरा बेतनमान बिहार बैंक एम्पलाईज़ का है, जो स्टेट बैंक में शामिल हो गये हैं। मैं यह जानना

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार आज की स्थितियों को देखते हुए उन्हें स्टेट बैंक के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान देने के लिए तैयार है या बाई-पार्टाइट एग्रीमेंट के अन्तर्गत तय किये गये वेतनमान ।

जब सरकार के अफसर बिल्कुल निरंकुश बन जाते हैं, तब इस तरह की गड़बड़ी होती है और जनता को नुकसान होता है । आगे वे इस तरह का बिहेवियर न अपनायें और जिम्मेदारी के साथ वाजिबी व्यवहार करें, इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है, ताकि बिहार या किसी अन्य स्टेट में ऐसी स्थिति फिर उत्पन्न न हो ।

मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जिस तरीके से बातें बताई हैं, उसी गुड़ फेथ और अच्छे दिल से वह इन प्रश्नों का भी जवाब देंगे ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He asked some question at the end, but his first statement was a long one. I do not want to say anything about it. Possibly he is satisfied with my statement but he wants to be on record. I am glad he is.

He is trying to raise some other demands about the merits of which I cannot say anything.

As far as the payment for suspension period is concerned, I am sure as the suspension is withdrawn the bank will consider the matter on merits.

As far as future action is concerned, he has made some suggestions which I will certainly consider. But I would also like to make a counter-suggestion to the hon. Member and his colleagues that they should also see that troubles do not constantly arise in the working of banks. Particularly there should be good relations between the Unions which are minority unions and those which are recognised. If they also show some understanding in this matter, most of the trouble will not be there. (Interruptions). I am certainly prepared to play my part but much depends on the Union leaders also.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) : मैं जानना चाहूंगा आपने समाजवाद का लक्ष्य रखा है लेकिन हमारे जो बैंक हैं उन के कस्टोडियन्स और उच्च अफसर लोग जो हैं उनका नौकर-शाहाना रुख है जिससे उनके और उनके नीचे काम करने वाले एम्प्लोईज के बीच में अच्छे संबंध नहीं रहते हैं । उनकी सही मांगों को भी वह कबूल नहीं करते हैं । दूसरी तरफ आम जनता के साथ भी वह बुरा व्यवहार करते हैं । जैसा कि मांतीहारी, जिला चम्पारन में मैं खुद जानता हूँ कि वहाँ के स्टेट बैंक के एजेंट जा हैं उन्होंने लोगों से घूस मांगा है । इस तरह की चीजों के चलते हुए जनता को बहुत कठिनाइयाँ हैं । तो क्या सरकार इससे सजग है ? क्या सरकार को इस की जानकारी है ? अगर जानकारी है तो क्या आप ऐसे अफसरों का बदलेंगे और इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए और कौन सी कार्यवाही आप करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He says, there should be good relationship between the management and the staff officers and the lower staff. It is an indisputable proposition. I entirely agree with it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I take this opportunity congratulate both the hon. Minister and the representative of the Bank Employees Association for arriving a negotiated settlement. Is it a fact that these employees of the erstwhile Bank of Bihar were getting particular scales of pay under the Bipartite Agreement ? I would like to know whether after the merger of the Bank of Bihar with the State Bank they will not stand to lose anything, but rather, they would gain something, out of the merger.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I don't have the details now on these matters but these are all matters which are sorted out between the Management and the Unions concerned.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री की इस घोषणा से कि जो चार

कर्मचारी मुभ्रत्तिल किए गए थे वह मुभ्रत्तली रद्द हो गई और क्लिअरिंग हाउस का काम अब साधारण स्थिति में आजायगा, उनकी इस घोषणा से इस ध्यानाकर्षण मोशन का उद्देश्य पूरा हो जाता है। हम वित्त मंत्री की इस अपील का भी स्वागत करते हैं कि यूनियन अधिकारियों और बैंक अधिकारियों के बीच पारस्परिक सहयोग भी हो ताकि बैंकिंग सर्विस जनता को अधिक से अधिक मिल सके। हम उनकी इस अपील का स्वागत करते हैं और उनको बतलाना चाहते हैं कि हम लोगों ने हमेशा इस बात की कोशिश की है और इस झगड़े के सिलसिले में भी कोशिश की है। अब झगड़ा खत्म हो गया इसलिए हम झगड़े की बात यहां पर नहीं लाना चाहते। लेकिन एक स्टेज पर हमने बैंक अधिकारियों से और यूनियन अधिकारियों से हम ने यहां तक कहा था कि आप इस मामले का केन्द्रीय सरकार के दो मंत्रियों के ऊपर छोड़ दीजिए, मगर आपके बैंक अधिकारियों ने इस को मानने से इनकार कर दिया। मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों का दृष्टिकोण हमेशा रचनात्मक रहा है ताकि बैंकिंग सेवा का अधिक उपयोग जनता को मिल सके। मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी एक अपील की है कि आइन्दा ऐसी चीज न हो तो इस सिलसिले में हम दो बात आप से पूछना चाहते हैं। एक तो यह कि जब बिहार बैंक, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया से अमलगमेंट हुआ तो अमलगमेशन के जो टर्म्स आफ ऐग्रीमेंट थे क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देगे कि वह अपने अधिकारियों को आदेश देगे, अपने अधिकारियों को नियंत्रण करेगे ताकि वह इस टर्म्स आफ ऐग्रीमेंट का पालन करें अगर उसका पालन होगा तो भविष्य में इस तरह के झगड़े नहीं होंगे।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्लिअरिंग हाउस के काम बन्द हो जाने से बिहार में बड़ी ही कठिनाइयां हो रही है और उस वक्त कठिनाइयां हो रहीं हैं जब कि बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि बिहार में जितने नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स के डिपोजिट

होते हैं उसका सिर्फ 25 प्रतिशत बिहार के लोगों को क्रेडिट फैसिलिटी मिलती है। ऐसी हालत में अभी जो क्लिअरिंग हाउस बन्द हो गए उससे और भी कठिनाइयां बढ़ीं। तो क्या वित्त मंत्री इस विशेष कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए कोई विशेष कदम ऋण सुविधा के सिलसिले में बिहार के लिए उठाएंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the inconvenience to industries and trade is concerned, it is certainly a matter of regret for all of us. Therefore, I had discussed this matter with the hon. Member when he had come to me. I had told him that we were making all efforts, and I can assure the hon. Member that personally I was personally taking keen interest in this matter. But in the light of experience, we have learnt that however complicated the questions may be they are capable of solution by understanding each other and trying to find ways in a constructive manner.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Member that to avoid such things in future, instead of straightway resorting to a sort of extreme action, some time must be allowed for such efforts, and if ultimately those efforts fail, then, certainly, a trade union can go its own way which is permissible under the trade union Act itself. We are quite aware of this situation, and I am therefore keen to see that such situation do not arise again, and for that purpose I am trying to remain in touch with the All-India leadership of trade unions in banking.

12.16 hrs.

RE : MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I had given notice of an adjournment motion on the murder by the police of 11 young men in Calcutta. But you have rejected it. ** We want the adjournment motion to be admitted. 11 young boys have been shot dead by the police.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not said anything yet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You cannot make me sit down. I am not going to hear you. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have not said anything. Why has the hon. Member suddenly got up and started yelling?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You have rejected our adjournment motion. ** And the reign of terror that they have unleashed. (Interruptions)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I had written to you this morning about the discovery of the 11 dead bodies. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am not interested in what he says. We want to hear why you have rejected it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let one Member speak at a time, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : **

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This kind of thing had never happened even during the British times; we had never heard of such atrocities being committed even during the British times.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I would beg of you to give me a little time. We had given notice of this adjournment motion this morning because something has happened in Bengal which shows that civil society has ceased to exist. (Interruptions) Something has happened in West Bengal, as I said a little earlier, to which everybody should give his or her attention. Civil society has ceased to exist, and for this situation this Government is answerable. When Parliament is sitting, we cannot allow in a very important segment of our Indian community things to happen which go against the grain of civil living. Quite apart from intelligently living, something is happening in West Bengal which has got to be taken note of, namely 10 dead bodies of young men.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : 11 dead bodies.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : At five different places, and charges have been made by very responsible people that the police were responsible, the police which is being armed with tremendous weapons is now being charged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : **
(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : All of us speaking together cannot help. But this Parliament has got to take note of it. I wish Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and all other leaders and even leaders of the party in power should come forward and say what is going to be done, what investigation is taking place and what remedial measures, apart from the punitive legislation of a scandalous sort which they got the President to sign are being adopted. We saw the President yesterday, and within hours of it, they got the President to sign on the dotted line. This is the sort of thing that is happening. So, we must have a discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are protecting them.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : **

MR. SPEAKER : You are unnecessarily disturbing the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : **
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : This is highly objectionable.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing before the House. I must know what you are talking about.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Everyday they are murdering people, shooting them

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair vide Col. No. 208.

down. There is a guerilla warfare on there.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): This is a case of gruesome murders. Everyday we are hearing of something or other of this nature. Therefore, we have been saying that there is no law and order in West Bengal and this Government are thoroughly incompetent to deal with the situation. Things will go on like this unless a permanent solution is found. Therefore, this is a fit case to be gone into by a judicial inquiry. Because the whole thing has happened due to the fault of this Government, it is this Government and this Government alone which is responsible for the chaotic conditions that have been created in West Bengal. It is the concern of the entire nation now to see that law and order is re-established and young and valuable lives are not lost there. The police are murdering people there. Therefore, a permanent solution should be found. But first there should be a judicial inquiry.

SHYI JYOTIRMOY BASU : 19 young boys have been shot dead by the police during the last 4 days, before their mothers and fathers.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): Whether in your wisdom you have rejected the adjournment motion or not, I am not going into now. But this is a matter of grave concern not only to Bengal but to the whole country. I was in Calcutta day before yesterday. Not a single citizen there feels secure for his life or property or anything. Since murders have almost become a daily routine affair in Calcutta and the rest of West Bengal, I would like Government to make a statement in the House. Automatically, as they do in the case of railway accidents, they should have come forward with a statement (*Interruptions*). They should have explained how these murders have taken place because there are allegations that the police have done it deliberately because they are armed; there are also allegations that other parties are involved in this. We would like to know whether in this particular matter when 11 persons were

murdered, there was any other reason behind the conspiracy. After such a statement from Government, we can have a discussion on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : **
(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What is this Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : You must behave properly.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhanpore): This is too serious a matter to be ignored. Four days have passed without the police doing anything or finding out any satisfactory theory. Calcutta is in the pail of panic. It is widely suspected that the West Bengal police are building up a case to cover it up. Our suspicion is that the police had a hand in these murders.

This is a daily occurrence there, and the way the police and the Home Department of West Bengal are making statements, our suspicion is that they are trying to suppress evidence. If a public judicial enquiry is not immediately held, the whole thing will be suppressed. I can tell you this is too serious a matter. The whole of Bengal will rise in revolt if this Parliament does not do anything about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : We have, in the last two days, received dozens of telegrams from people living in that area where these bodies have been found, and everybody is so agitated that normal life is not found there. Everybody is saying that none but the police could be behind these murders. Such things have not taken place even in British times, that eleven young men with hands tied behind their backs were shot dead point blank and the bodies have been thrown out. Now they have been identified, and they are reported to be Naxalites or suspected Naxalites. We do not care who they are, but nobody has authorised the police to commit cold-blooded murder like this. They are passing laws here for preventive

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

detention, but our fear is, and we have been telling them for the last three days, that the police are resorting to preventive shorting and killing people in a cold-blooded way. The Police Commissioner has issued a statement saying that PD Act or no PD Act, they will go on shooting. This is what is happening there. We demand that a discussion must be held. You must allow as to have a discussion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) : It is a serious thing that has happened. People are shot and thrown on the roadside. When such a serious thing is happening, all that is asked for is only a discussion. Only a discussion will show who shot them. Today's paper definitely says that it is by the police. We do not know why an adjournment motion is not allowed and a discussion is not carried on, when Bengal is under President's rule. People will be naturally agitated, and nobody will be able to stop them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : From 17th till 21st they have shot 19 young men.**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Mr. Speaker, why are you keeping silent ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very sad reflection. There is a limit to what..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : No limit.

MR. SPEAKER : You will have to withdraw this word.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I don't, because they have been murdering young men.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request Mr. Gopalan to ask him to behave well ? Can you request him to withdraw these words ? There are a number of things coming here, very important, very urgent, and we

discuss them here every day, but it is not the way that you cast reflection on the whole House, and even on myself and everybody else.

Will Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu kindly withdraw what he said ? He is absolutely defiant today and in his defiance he is very much persisting.

I have to invite the attention of the House as to the action that they propose to take. I leave it to the House.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : He must withdraw that expression; otherwise he must be thrown out.

श्री मु० अ० झां० (कामगंज) : मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इनको एक महीने के लिए सस्पेंड कर दिया जाये।

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) : Members from Bengal are agitated because of these happenings. On his behalf I withdraw what he said.....(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Those words may be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : All these words and observations stand expunged in view of the regrets expressed by Mr. Gopalan on behalf of his party. I thank him very much.

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको ये शब्द वापिस लेने चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : This is the last chance I give to Mr. Basu. This is very unfair.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He must apologise.

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed many things; many times Members get excited. But this is not the way. Anything

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair *vide* Col. No. 208.

from him will not from part of the records.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : By his behaviour he has proved that.

MR. SPEAKER : It is unfortunate. We can argue with each other, but this is not the way of talking in this august House.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कलकत्ते से जो समाचार आ रहे हैं उनसे बिल्कुल साफ हो रहा है कि नक्सलपंथी उपद्रवों का मुकाबला करने के नाम पर निहत्थे नौजवानों की पुलिस के द्वारा हत्या हो रही है। उसी को लेकर सदन में उत्तेजना पैदा हुई है। आज भी अखबारों में खबर आई है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने नजरबन्दी कानून के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति दे रखी है। तो इसके ऊपर भी सदन को चर्चा करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि यह जो बारासात में कल्लेआम हुआ है, 11 लोगों को मारा गया है जो कि नौजवान लोग थे... (व्यवधान)... हल्ला मचाने में काम नहीं चलेगा। इस बात का खुलासा होना चाहिए। .. (व्यवधान)... तो नजरबन्दी कानून और पुलिस के द्वारा ये जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उन पर सदन को आज ही चर्चा करने का मौका दिया जाये-यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

AN HON. MEMBER : We want a public enquiry.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काम रोको प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करना या न करना आपके अधिकार की बात है। जहां तक 11 लोगों की लाश मिलने का सवाल है, समाचार-पत्रों से ज्ञात होता है कि वे गोली से मारे गए हैं, पीछे हाथ बंधे हुए थे इसलिए लगता है सामूहिक हत्या हुई है। अब मेरे मार्क्सवादी बंधु मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, मेरे पास जो कलकत्ते से समाचार आया है वह दूसरी ओर संकेत करता है। एक आरोप तो यह है कि हत्या पुलिस ने की लेकिन दूसरा आरोप यह है

कि यह हत्या आपस में की गई है।.. (व्यवधान) .. क्योंकि मार्क्सवादियों में से कुछ लोगों के ऊपर यह शक था कि वे पुलिस को खबर दे रहे हैं इसलिए मार्क्सवादियों ने बदला लेने के लिए यह हत्याएँ की हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो तथ्य हैं वह किसी कमीशन के सामने रखे जाने चाहिए ताकि इस बात का पता लग सके कि इन हत्याओं के पीछे किस का हाथ था। ...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कमीशन तो बाद में बनेगा, पहले तो हम बहस करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसका तरीका यही है कि 11 हत्याओं के बारे में पहले काल अटेशन स्वीकार कर लें, मंत्री उस पर वक्तव्य दें और फिर उसके ऊपर चर्चा उठाई जा सकती है। अगर आप उचित समझें तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, बहस की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let Parliament discuss it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir just one minute. Violating the directive of the doctor, I have come to this House today, because I have considered my life not more valuable than the lives of the beaming young men who have lost their lives nor the lives of their parents.

MR. SPEAKER : Please keep the eloquence for some other time. Come with your suggestion now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I was so much exercised over it that I have violated the directive of the doctor and have come here Sir, it is an unprecedented situation, that 11 dead bodies were thrown at different places on the way where no private car could pass through the octroi centre or the check post. If at night any private car carrying any dead body or anything had passed through the octroi centre or the check post, the police would have taken notice of that and also the name-plate of those cars or the number of those cars. So, there is a suspicion; there

[Shri Samar Guha]

is no check post there, either octroi post or a general check post.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not go into details.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No police inspection is made. So, I say that the whole murder has been done in conspiratorial circumstances, in an intriguing way. So many possibilities may be there; will be there. (*Interruption*). It may be a political reprisal by the other opponents; it may be murder by the police. It may be even reprisal by those people, of the party to which they belong. There may be other reasons also. Therefore, this is a very important matter. I have also given notice of an Adjournment Motion. This Adjournment Motion should be accepted. I think that Shri Mullick, the retired Chief of the Central Intelligence, should be sent there immediately to enquire into the matter, and say what has happened. (*Interruption*) So, I request that my Adjournment Motion be admitted and the matter discussed immediately.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I have one submission. Either you agree to the Adjournment Motion or allow a discussion. It is not as if a Call Attention is enough. We want a discussion. I would urge upon you that the Adjournment Motion should be allowed, because, the statement made by the parents clearly show that those people were wanted by the police, and they were boys of 15 or 16 years of age. They were the best boys and they have been brutally murdered. The entire conscience of Bengal has been shaken, and this sort of violence will become more violent and the students will become more violent if such things go on. (*Interruption*). Violence will be met with violence, and blood can be met with blood; if they want it they will have it. (*Interruption*)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sir, has the Government nothing to say about this?

SHRI HEM BARUA : I wrote to you this morning.

MR. SPEAKER : I know that.

SHRI HEM BARUA : About the discovery of 11 dead bodies at Barasat in West Bengal. This is a very disturbing thing. They are young people of 15 to 17 years of age. Who has murdered them is not the matter; they have been murdered. Therefore, there should be a judicial enquiry into the entire incident, and the Government should clarify the position.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से वहां जा 11 नवयुवकों की हत्या की गई है और उनका शव सड़क पर पड़े मिले हैं इसमें अब यह बिल्कुल साफ हो गया है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति शासन ही नहीं है, व्यूरोक्रेसी का ही शासन नहीं है अपितु वहां पर बुलैट्स का शासन है। बंगाल में गोली का राज्य होने जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज एक विधेयक पर राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है जिस पर कि हंग चर्चा करने का अवसर तक प्रदान नहीं किया गया। जनतंत्र का तकाजा था कि हमें पहले उस पर बहस करने का अवसर दिया जाता और तब वह राष्ट्रपति के पास जाना चाहिए था। इससे भी साबित होता है कि सरकार वहां पश्चिमी बंगाल में जनतन्त्रीय ढंग से शासन न कर के वहां पर बुलैट्स राज करना चाहती है, पुलिस राज करना चाहती है क्योंकि इस तरह से गवर्नमेंट को स्वीपिंग पावर्स एकदम दे देना ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ जो ऐडजोर्नमेंट मोशन सामने लाया जा रहा है उस पर यहाँ सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए ताकि पूरी तरह से सारा मामला सदन के सामने साफ हो जाय।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Has the government nothing to say about this? This is a very serious matter. Were they killed by the political opponents or by the police? Something must be said by the Government.

श्री भगवान दास (औसग्राम) : यह जो वहां पर 11 नीजवानों की इस तरह से हत्या कर दी गई है वह एक अति गम्भीर मामला है और इस पर ऐडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन के जरिए हाउस में चर्चा होनी चाहिए । बंगाल में बुलेंट राज चल रहा है, पुलिस राज्य चल रहा है । हमारे एक साथी श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने यह भी मत प्रकट किया है कि हो सकता है कि वह मारे गये नक्सलपंथी युवक हों और पुलिस ने उन्हें मार कर फेंका है । मेरा कहना है कि पुलिस राज्य में इस तरह से किसी व्यक्ति की ऐसी हिंमत नहीं होगी कि उनका मार कर उनकी लाशों को रास्ते में फेंक दे । इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और सदन में इस पर ऐडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन के जरिए चर्चा का मौका प्रदान किया जाय ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The whole matter must be gone into by a judicial inquiry. The elections are coming not only in Bengal but all over the country. Some political parties may try to make capital out of it. So, I want the whole thing to be gone into by the judicial inquiry so that the persons or agencies who have indulged in it can be exposed and we know the real position.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : It is really a very serious matter because ghastly and dastardly murders have taken place. Every party is likely to interpret it in its own light. Some accuse the police and some accuse the Naxalites for having murdered defectors. All sorts of stories are in the air and everybody is interpreting it in his own light. It is most essential that the government must come forward and announce a public judicial inquiry into the whole matter. Unless that is done, the air will not be cleared. So, I would request the government to order a judicial inquiry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH. (SHRI K. C. PANT) : There is no doubt that it is a serious matter. If anything exem-

plifies the tragedy of Bengal today, it is that young lives should be lost in this manner. It is of deep concern to all members of this House. We had no notice of this. We shall certainly collect all the information and come forward with a statement tomorrow. If you would like us to place before you the facts by this evening, we will do so. I am entirely in your hands.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : We want you to allow an adjournment motion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down or not? This is not the way to do it. I am on my legs.

Now, when I heard of these murders, personally speaking, I was so much shocked. But there is a method and a manner of discussing these things. No citizen of this country should have a feeling as to what is going on in this country, specially in West Bengal. Every time, whenever you demand a discussion on anything, it is not denied to this House. We had discussions twice during the last fortnight. I am not going to deny it in future also. This is something which is continuing all the time.

I may tell you that this is not because Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu was so much out of temper and even threatening anybody else. My reaction is quite independent of that. I would only advise the hon. Members that they should not exhibit such tempers when serious matters come before the House. You should not exhibit tempers and cow down everybody, including the Chair. That leads us nowhere. That does not lead to a proper functioning of this House.

When I received this motion, I thought I must bring it before the House as to what do they want. I was not sure as to what was the position from the Government side. Normally, I do get information from all sides. As you know, this has been the practice. Even on the Call Attention Notices which are submitted to me, I get the information from the other side. In this case, It is not because of the merits of the motion or anything

[Mr. Speaker]

or anybody exercising discretion in any manner, but I personally think that something has happened which makes us hang our heads in shame. There should be a way out to find time to discuss it today or any time convenient to the House....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a specific case of an adjournment motion. It can be discussed in no other form.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I only wanted to know from him as to whether they have instituted a judicial inquiry.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, this matter has come up before the House. I will have to consult the Prime Minister and discuss the matter. If you want, I will come forward with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : At what time?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If you want, I will come forward with a statement in the evening and give all the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : Say, 3 0' Clock?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Later. Then, I will have more facts. 5 0' Clock.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have a statement from him.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : Are you allowing the adjournment motion or not, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not given my ruling on it yet. I will just hear the statement of the Minister and let you know.....*(Interruptions)* From the Home Minister.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : The Minister says that the Prime Minister is not present and he has to consult the Prime Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let me know first whether there is any judicial inquiry

pending. After that, I will let you know.....*(Interruptions)* In that case I will place it before the House and I will go by the wishes of the House.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : In the course of the discussion on the adjournment motion....*(Interruptions)* that the matter merits an adjournment motion....

MR. SPEAKER : No, No. I will hear the statement and then decide.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : Merely by hearing what Government is going to do about it ? Something has happened, the implications of which have to be discussed. The Government may suggest a remedial measure including judicial inquiry. That is a different matter.

SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : Are you going to shut out the discussion on adjournment motion ?

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : I have to make a submission. While giving the statement not only on these eleven Naxalites killed—a statement should cover police and other individuals also killed.

MR. SPEAKER : It is only about the recent incident.

12.51 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT REGARDING FIRE AT
BARAUNI RAILWAY STATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI M.
YUNUS SALEEM) : On behalf of Shri
Nanda I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English version) regarding fire at Barauni Railway Station on North-Eastern Railway on the 11th November, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No, LT. 4348/70*].

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): बरौनी में जो आग लगी है 11 नवम्बर को, उसके बारे में जो स्टेटमेंट रक्खा गया है उसके मुताल्लिक मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पहले श्री लिमये ने यहां इसका उठाया था। अब मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट दे दिया है। इस तरह से हम लोगों को सवाल करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। हम उनको क्रास एग्जामिन नहीं कर सकते। आप को जो काल अटेंशन नोटिस इसके लिये दी गई थी आप उसको मंजूर कर लेते और उम के बाद मंत्री महोदय स्टेटमेंट देते तो हम उन से सवाल कर लेते। अब जब भी मंत्री महोदय कोई स्टेटमेंट दें तब आप मेम्बरों को सवाल करने का मौका दें। आज जो स्टेटमेंट हो रहा है उसके बारे में आप हम को सवाल करने से महरूम क्यों करते हैं? जब सदन किसी चीज के बारे में काल अटेंशन नोटिस देता है तब आप पहले उसको मंजूर कर लिया करें उस के बाद मंत्री महोदय को बयान देने की इजाजत दी जाये।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना): यह सही चीज है। इस मामले पर जिन लोगों ने काल अटेंशन नोटिस दिया था बेहतर था कि उनको पहले बहस करने का मौका दिया जाता उसके बाद मंत्री महोदय स्टेटमेंट देते। ऐसा न होने से बहुत सी बातों का पता नहीं लग पायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब तो यह अजेंडा पेपर पर आ चुका है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री: इसके बारे में जो काल अटेंशन नोटिस दी गई हैं, आप पहले उन को मान लें तब फिर मंत्री स्टेटमेंट दें।

WEST BENGAL (PREVENTION OF VIOLENT (ACTIVITIES) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

(SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act, 1970 (President's Act No. 19 of 1970) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4349/70].

12.52 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1970, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1970.”

AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.53 hrs.

ADVOCATES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYASABHA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act,

[Shri Jaganath Rao]

1961, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 1968 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 18th February, 1969.

The other day the House on my motion agreed to go to Rajya Sabha and obtain the concurrence of that House for withdrawal of the Bill. This concurrence has been given. Therefore, I have come forward to make this motion under Rule 110, second proviso.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। नियम 110 में है कि यह हाउस की रिकमेंडेशन मानेंगे :

After the motion is adopted by the House and concurred in by the Council, the member in charge shall move for leave to withdraw the Bill.

जहां विधेयक शुरू हुआ है उसकी कांफ्रेंस मिलने के बाद तब यहां पर लायेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि कांफ्रेंस ले लिया है। दूसरा नियम यह है कि:

When a Bill pending in Lok Sabha is sought to be withdrawn by Government, a statement containing the reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn shall be circulated to Members by the Ministry concerned sufficiently in advance of the date on which the motion for withdrawal is sought to be made.

उन्होंने वजह नहीं बतलाई कि क्यों विधेयक करते हैं। उन वजहों को उनको संकुलित करना चाहिये सफिशिएंटली इन एडवान्स। तब उन को सदन में आकर इजाजत लेनी चाहिये बिल को विधेयक करने की। आप आर्डर पेपर को देखिये। आइटम नं० 5 का जो बिल है वह 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 को पास हुआ था राज्य सभा में। पिछले साल यानी 1969 में यह लोक सभा में कंसिडरेशन के लिये आया था लिस्ट पर। उसके मुतालिक मैंने भी कहा था। अगर

मंत्री महोदय की राय यह है कि राज्य सभा ने कांफ्रेंस दे दी है तो राज्य सभा की कांफ्रेंस और उसकी वजह काफी पहले सब मेम्बरों को संकुलित करना चाहिये। चूँकि उन्होंने वजहें नहीं बतलाई हैं, इसलिये वह आज लीव न लें। सारा वजहें बतलाकर दो-चार दिन बाद यहां पर लीव लेने के लिये आये ताकि पार्लियामेंट को भी उस पर विचार करने का मौका मिले। तभी यह बिल को विधेयक कर सकते हैं। चूँकि वह नियम के खिलाफ काम कर रहे हैं इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करना हूँ।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : May I submit that in the last session, I moved the Motion for withdrawal? A statement was circulated to hon. Members. We have given there the reasons for the withdrawal. That was done by me already. Then the House gave me the direction to move Rajya Sabha for concurrence and now I am only following the second proviso of rule 110. Rajya Sabha having given the concurrence I now come to this House for giving permission for withdrawal. All these formalities have been gone through during the last session.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I want to submit one thing. When a Resolution comes up before the House or when a matter goes before the Select Committee, much time is spent and much money is spent; you should not bring it in a slipshod way without giving due thought to the subject under consideration and I would only wish that such a thing should be avoided in future.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : उन्होंने मामले को साफ नहीं किया। उन्होंने हम लोगों को सफिशिएंट टाइम नहीं दिया। यह बिल राज्य सभा में 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 को पास हुआ और यहां आया। इसके विधेयक के लिये जब उन्होंने रिकमेंड किया तब कांफ्रेंस और उसकी सारी वजहें बतलानी चाहिये। चूँकि अब बहुत कम समय है, इस लिये यह बिल का विधेयक बनाने का मुनाबिक नहीं आ रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि चूँकि यह विधेयक विधेयक किया जा रहा है इस में यह मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार का दिमाग साफ नहीं है कि कौन सा कानून सरकार को बनाना है और कौन सा नहीं बनाना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का मंत्री महोदय हाउस में ला चुके हैं । आप बहुत फार फेचर्ड चीज में चले गये हैं । इस में मारी बातें पूरी हो चुकी हैं ।

The question is :

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 1968 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 18th February, 1969.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Sir, I withdraw the Bill. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Bill is withdrawn (*Interruption*) A number of things come up during the Committee stages. It is not a bad practice. If they had withdrawn, they had shown good grace. But, in future, when Government bring forward a Bill, rather than that these things should come up later on.....

13 hrs.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : May I explain the position? I had explained on the last occasion why I had to withdraw the Bill. The Rajya Sabha had passed the Bill and when it came to Lok Sabha, the Members of the Lok Sabha wanted a Select Committee, and accordingly, a Select Committee was constituted by this House, and the course of the Select Committee's deliberations, some new amendments were suggested not only by the Members of the Select Committee but also by several Bar Associations, but those amendments and suggestions could not come within the ambit of the Bill, and, therefore, the then Law Minister had agreed to withdraw the Bill.

13.01 hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will not take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. Hanumanthaiya on the 17th November, 1970, namely :—

“That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in and the exclusion from the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation and redelimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and redelimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Molahu Prasad was on his legs last time. He may continue his speech now. The hon. Members is not here. I shall call him after lunch.

13.02 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.*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) ; May I have your permission to mention two very important matters, to draw your attention to them, so that you can decide how these can be discussed ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : If I gave permission to you, I have to give permission to others also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not making a speech. I just want to mention two things. They are known to you, they have appeared in the press. Once is the resumption of United States bombing of North Vietnam which is precipitating a

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

very serious situation. We should have some statement or discussion on that. The other is the news that in the camp at Deoli in Rajasthan which has been opened for East Pakistan refugees, over 150 people, men, women and children, have died due to extreme cold, and it was admitted in the Rajasthan Assembly that they were not provided with adequate clothing. This is a matter which concerns directly the Ministry of Rehabilitation. We should be told something about it. Let the Ministers concerned make some statement. If they do not make statements, we will be compelled later on to raise these questions again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope Members have sent proper notices for the same. If so, these notices will be considered by the hon. Speaker, and naturally, when notices are sent, the concerned Ministers also get intimation about them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In a matter like the bombing of North Vietnam, I think they should come forward themselves and give their reaction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has taken note of all this.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सम्प्रति महोदय, बिहार में कालेजों के पांच हजार टीचर्स और आठ हजार नान-टीचिंग स्टाफ के सदस्य स्ट्राइक पर हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में एक बयान दे ताकि बिहार के शैक्षणिक जगत में जो संकट है, उसको दूर किया जा सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are in the midst of the discussion on the Scheduled Castes Bill. Let us change the rules.

14.08 hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Molahu Prasad. He is not here. Shri Bhandare.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : The Bill has two purposes. One is that there should be two Lists in order to determine the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the other is to enable the Election Commissioner to have delimitation of constituencies according to these Lists. If the Bill is passed, I do not know whether there will be sufficient time for the delimitation of constituencies, so that the benefits of delimitation on the basis of population would accrue to the Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes.

Shri P. Govinda Menon, Minister of Social Welfare announced Government's policy regarding the inclusion of communities in this Bill, thus:

"It is the policy of the Government not to include more and more communities in the List, but to delete them as far as possible if they have attained a certain phase of development. The inclusion of a community which appears to be relatively more advanced would adversely affect the interest of the more primitive tribes and inclusion of such communities will be a retrograde step."

Looking at the Bill, I am surprised and shocked to see that there is a race for the inclusion in this List or this Order of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We know the criteria for the inclusion or exclusion of a particular community; I doubt very much whether these criteria had been followed in compiling this list. The criteria are two fold; if a person suffers from the disabilities of pollution and isolation because of the extreme stigma of untouchability, then that community should be included in the Scheduled Castes

list; extreme poverty is also a factor that ought to be taken into consideration along with pollution and isolation. The stigma of untouchability has also to be taken into consideration because there had been some misunderstanding in the minds of some Members in this House and outside that since the question of pollution is no longer present especially in cities this factor should not be taken into consideration. The stigma of untouchability has acquired during the last few centuries two meanings literal meaning and notional meaning. The literal meaning, touch-me-not, may not be applicable in some places but the notion and the attitude that is found in the minds and literature is still persisting and continuing.

SHI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Not everywhere.

SHAI R. D. BHANDARE : Every-where, more especially in Bihar, and Bihar is the most backward in this respect. My friends who are members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes have travelled all over the country; their experience was bitter; it was more bitter in Bihar than elsewhere.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Somewhere he had some bitter experience; not everywhere.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : What is the use of hiding the fact ? If we are sincere in removing it or destroying it or demolishing untouchability, we must be sincere to ourselves. Untouchability still persists in the villages. Even water is not allowed to be taken; leave aside the question of village system. The two village system prevails in every village. I need not tell our Panditji that in every village there are two parts—one inhabited by caste Hindus or the General communities and the other part, in the same village, inhabited by the Scheduled Castes; it has never been broken; the walls have not broken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : not in our state.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I shall have to come your state to see what is the position there. Coming to the criteria of

determining a tribe habitate is the man criterion that ought to be taken into consideration in deciding whether a person or a community belongs to the Scheduled Tribes or not. There place of residence, geographical isolation is the main factor. Along with this main factor, there are two other consideration which should also prevail: indication of primitive traits and the backwardness of the community. There has been a controversy going on in this House and outside that the tribals who had embraced Christianity should not be allowed to enjoy the facilities available under the Constitution. I beg to differ with them because faith or religion has never been taken into consideration as a factor for deciding whether one belongs to a Scheduled tribe or not. Some persons have brought in unnecessarily the factor of religion.

Some of the tribals have embraced Christianity and the argument advanced here in this House and outside in that because they have embraced Christianity, they are advanced. May I give you what is the percentage of Scheduled Tribes who have been converted into—

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Buddhists ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Leave aside Buddhism. I do not want Buddhism to be one of the castes of the Hindu social system. I beg your pardon. Some friends were advising me, and I discussed the matter with our leader, the president of the Congress Party, and he is of the same view: why Buddhism, a religion, should be brought into a caste system and be included as one of the castes. Therefore, do not mix up the issues and do not confuse your own mind. Sir, I was trying to emphasise the fact that a few of the Schedule Tribes members becomes Christians and therefore it is argued that they are getting all the benefits, and therefore Christian tribals should be excluded from the list of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. I beg to differ with them in all humility because a tribal is a tribal; he has certain characteristics; because he is backward; because he is living in jungles. Their lands have been grabbed and looted by

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

those who are the advanced classes, and they are living in jungles. Because somebody gets converted to Christianity, and because of that, if he is deprived of his rights, then this house will be doing in justice to him, and to such people. Therefore religion is no criterion so far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned. For Scheduled Castes, yes; it is Hinduism. Because of untouchability, because of the cast system, that is the basis of deciding and determining whether one belongs to Scheduled Castes or not. But so far as the tribes are concerned, religion has never been the criterion. Some research students have brought in the word 'faith' and say that it should be taken into consideration. Do you know, Mr. Chairman, how many tribes are there in this country and how many faiths they are following? Every tribe has its own faith, and they worship their own kuladevata. Kuladevata cannot be considered to be the basis of any religion. Your Kuladevata is different from mine. Similarly, Kuladevata differs from tribe to tribe. Some of them are animists. Some of them do not even believe in some religions. They are simply believing in jungle Gods. Therefore, so far as the tribals are concerned, religion should never be taken into consideration as a factor for determining and deciding a tribe.

So, this factor must also be taken into consideration, namely, indication of primitive traits such as customs. There is a judgment of the Supreme Court in which these words are used. Indication of primitive traits includes customs, marriage, birth, race, worship, occupation and habitat. If this is the fact, then, I think some of the states have done injustice to some of the castes in taking them out of the Scheduled Castes and including them among the Scheduled Tribes and taking them out of the Scheduled Tribes and including them among the Scheduled Castes. It is really a strange phenomenon to be found after 23 years of Independence. If any person gets up and says that his community should be included in Scheduled Castes or if any wise person, because of his political reasons, gets up and says

that his tribe or caste should be included in the Scheduled Castes or excluded from Scheduled, area then it is really a strange phenomenon found nowhere in any country whatsoever. There should, therefore, be no race for the inclusion or exclusion either in the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

The object of the bill was to remove all the area restrictions. Some of my friends, especially, Shri Deorao Patil, might be aware of one thing. Speaking for myself, when we were in the Opposition, when the tribals suffered from the restriction of areas, we had taken a position against the Government for the purpose of removing that area restriction.

We have to lay down a simple proposition that a Scheduled Caste will continue to be a Scheduled Caste irrespective of whether he is in Kashmir or Kerala. He should not be considered to be of a different caste merely because he has gone from one State to another. So also in the case of Scheduled Tribes. The area restriction should not be there either for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

The words need in articles 341 and 342 have specific purpose and specific meaning. They are not meant for doing injustice to any class. The area restriction was put in the Constitution so that a person may not go to a primitive or backward area to take advantage of the facilities. That should not be interpreted to the disadvantage of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes when they go from one area to another. The area restriction should be completely removed. As Shri Khobragade has said, a mahar will continue to be a mahar be he in Bengal, Delhi, Maharashtra or Mysore. A person belonging to the Scheduled Caste does not cease to be a Scheduled Caste if he goes outside that State, because the stigma of untouchability is the criterion.

Now the government have come forward with about 330 amendments for inclusion or exclusion of so many communities, I have never seen a Bill which has

been tampered with so much by the government, and that too after it has been referred to a Joint Select Committee. I do not understand why they have come forward with so many amendments. The criteria or determining factor for taking a decision as to who belong to the scheduled Castes or Tribes are well known. So, why should there be so much confusion?

A lot of injustice has been done to many communities by this Bill. Take the Wadar community in my district, which is a backward community. When I was one of the members of a committee appointed by the Maharashtra Government the report of the committee came to be of 35 pages. I appended a note of dissent which runs to 115 pages because I wanted to do justice to the nomadic tribes who move from place to place so that they could get the benefits under the Constitution. In my district as well as in Mysore they have removed this community from both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Such a thing is sought to be done. Let us not tamper with the lives and the lot of this unfortunate people who have been suffering from disabilities for ages together because of the stigma of untouchability. Let us not tamper with the lives and the lot of Scheduled tribes because they have been living in Jungles. They are not advanced at all. Therefore, with great deal of care and caution this Bill ought to be discussed. I would appeal to the Law Minister to pay careful attention and go through the list properly and apply criteria either to include or exclude from the list.

With these words, I have done.

SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Bill. But at the same time I would like to point on certain things. The Panian community of Kerala has been recommended by the Select Committee for inclusion in list of Scheduled Castes. The Government has now come forward with an amendment that this community should be omitted from the list. I do not find any justification any reason, for that. This community suffers from the stigma of

untouchability. Socially and economically, they are very backward. Even politically they are also very backward. So, the Select Committee thought that this community was a fit case for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes. Having considered all the reports about this community, after going through the representations of community the Select Committee decided that this community should be included in the list. I do not understand why the Government has come forward with an amendment that this community should be omitted from the list. I want the hon. Minister to consider this aspect. It is a small community which suffers from the stigma of untouchability.

Another point that I would like to point out is about 2A in the Second Schedule. It is not a fact that Christian tribals have become advanced or civilised or rich because have embraced Christianity. Though these people have been converted Christians, they have suffered all sorts of backwardness and there is no justification in having 2A in Second Schedule.

Then, in regard to Bhovi community of Mysore, the Select Committee has recommended for the inclusion in the list of Tribes. There are some reports about this community. The authoritative books "The Mysore Castes and Tribes" by Shri L.K. Ananta Krishna Iyer and "The Castes and Tribes in Southern India" by Mr. Edgar Thurston have stated the following :

"they live in a primitive life semi-naked; the women-folk do not use cholies or upper vests at all. They wear bangles made of bronze....."

This is so far as Bhovi community is concerned. So, this Bhovi community should be included in the list of Castes.

As far as Rajgonds are concerned, some say that they belong to royal families. That is not true. So, Rajgonds should also be included in the list of Tribes. These Raj Ghonds as Adivasis form a distinct group. of course, they lack the intellectual alertness, adaptability and educational culture which is found in the more sophisticated communities. So it is a fit case for inclusion in tribes.

[Shri C. K. Chakrapani]

Altogether, I would like to say that Panian should be included in the Scheduled Castes as far as Kerala is concerned, the Bovi community should also be included as far as Mysore is concerned and the Raj Ghonds should be included in the Tribes as far as Maharashtra is concerned.

One word about the 2A of Schedule II. If we adopt the proposed amendment, it is contrary to the Constitution of India. The Constitution says :

“The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.”

The Subject of recognizing Christian tribals as tribals has already been discussed thoroughly and the Constituent Assembly decided that they should be included in the Tribes. So this matter has been definitely closed and now some interested parties are raking it up and it is not in the interests of the Constitution if we decide to adopt this amendment which is contrary to the Fundamental Rights. It is contrary to our Constitution. Simply because they are converted Christians, these converted Christians do not lose their tribal character. So I want that this 2A of Schedule II should be omitted.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : I support the Bill before the House and commend the hard work done by the Joint Select Committee on this Bill. Unfortunately, I was not a Member of that Committee but I know the Committee went round contacted several communities, discussed so many memoranda, made inquiries, met the Government representatives and after a thorough inquiry and a thorough investigation, they have come to this conclusion and they have produced this report. Therefore, I really compliment the Committee for its excellent work.

Now I remember also the late Shri Govinda Menon for his sincere efforts for the amelioration of the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Du-

ring his life-time and during his tenure, we are very happy to say, that he was instrumental in establishing a statutory committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for extension of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are so many other things. He was very reasonable and immediately he got a point, he struck it whatever the officials might say once he was convinced. The late Mr. Govinda Menon did justice to them. I remember him on this occasion for his zeal and sympathy for the weaker sections.

Now, in my opinion, there are two very welcome features in this Bill. One that was mentioned by the hon. Minister Hanumanthaiyaji himself when he said that for the social development, this provision is welcome and I also appreciate that. That provision is on page 5 of the Bill which says:

“Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or in any custom or usage to the contrary, a woman who marries a person belonging to a caste specified in any Part of the Schedule shall be deemed to belong to that Scheduled Caste to which her husband belongs.”

This is a very good provision.

I would take a reverse case. The Committee has forgotten that case. What is that case? Here is a lady who marries a person belonging to a caste specified outside these lists. If she marries a scheduled caste person she gets those advantages. But the case I am referring to is this. If the woman from the scheduled caste marries a brahmin, will she be a scheduled caste or non-scheduled caste? (Interruption)

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): That Brahmin should become the scheduled caste.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : It is a privilege to be a scheduled caste these days. (Interruption)

SHRI SONAVANE : What I am saying is this. The lady from the scheduled caste married a non-scheduled caste person. Suddenly if she divorces, what happens? *(Interruption)* I am basing my argument on logic. Let us logically argue the case. The logic is this. Suppose she marries a Brahmin and then after some time they disagree and divorce. What happens? She will have to be recognised as a person having privileges of a scheduled caste person. I think the Select Committee should have thought over this matter. I would recommend that the Government should go into this point. What happens? A woman from the scheduled castes married a non-scheduled caste person. She carries certain stigma; the parents of that man do not like that marriage. Therefore, what I say is this. If they marry in love, that is all right; we wish them well. We should not deprive them of all the privileges she gets as a scheduled caste woman. That is my point.

My second point is regarding the migration of scheduled castes. This migration from one State to another is now recognised, which was not done so far. I welcome it. The provision is this :

"Any person who belongs to any caste included in any Part of the Schedule and who ceases to reside in the Union Territory to which he belongs and migrates to any State shall continue to be a member of the Scheduled Caste in the State where he voluntarily resides notwithstanding the fact that the caste to which he belongs is not a Scheduled Caste in that other State."

This is a welcome feature.

SHRI SIDDAYYA (Chamaraja Nagar): Government have moved an amendment not accepting that.

SHRI SONAVANE : It is for us, to accept the amendment or reject it. If our logic is correct, if our arguments are correct, we go by those things. This House this Parliament is a sovereign body and it is for us to decide what we want to do.

My next point is this. Certain criteria have been laid down. These are recog-

nised by the founding-fathers of our Constitution. There is a mad rush by the officials for inclusion of communities. Why? I do not understand. I wish to draw attention to a portion of the well-thought out report of the Committee which appears at page (viii). There are certain well-known criteria. I do not know why this fact has been ignored or by-passed. I do not know what the confusion is in the Government's mind, what pressures, political or otherwise are brought in, I do not know. The Committee has done its job well in saying this.

The Committee have stated:

"The Committee devoted considerable time in deciding the criterion which should be adopted in order to determine whether a community should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. The Committee are of the opinion that extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability should be the criterion for including a community in the list."

I do not know of any other committee which has done this work. As such, the criteria are clear and they should be accepted in full.

As regards Scheduled Tribes also, there are very well-laid down criteria, and, therefore, I do not know why there should be any confusion in the minds of so many people and there is a mad rush for inclusion of some more tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The Committee have stated at page x of their report:

"For the specification of communities as Scheduled Tribes, the Committee adopted as the criteria indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness. As a further guideline, the Committee feel that in deciding whether a community should be included in or excluded from the list of Scheduled Tribes for a particular State or Union Territory it should be examined whether the community satisfies

[Shri Sonavane]

the criteria laid down in that particular State".

These are the clear criteria that the Committee have adopted in their report. Therefore, I would submit that no community that satisfies the criteria for inclusion or retention or exclusion as the case may be should be left out. For hundreds of years, the Scheduled Castes have been suffering humiliation and untouchability. But now suddenly we find that as a result of some pressure from some people and some political decision, some now untouchables are being created. I do not understand why ? There are certain people here who have not suffered from the stigma of untouchability at all and yet they are on the list of Scheduled Castes. I would submit that they should be mercilessly thrown out. Only people who have suffered or whose parents have suffered from untouchability should find a place in the list and should have the right to enjoy the benefits so rightly given to them by the framers of the Constitution. Similarly, in regard to Scheduled Tribes also, only those communities which satisfy the criterion laid down for inclusion or retention should be considered for that purpose, and those that do not satisfy them should be left out. Government should not succumb to any pressure for inclusion or exclusion.

The hon. Minister has said that it is for Parliament and for this House to consider the matters before it. Now, all these amendments are there. The hon. Minister was very reasonable in saying that no matter what the amendments were, Governments would consider them on merits. Therefore, we hope that when we go into the details of the clauses, he will take into confidence all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before and and tell us what amendments he is going to accept. If possible, after the House rises today, let him call a meeting of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members for the purpose. Otherwise, there will be a lot of confusion, and a lot of time of the House would be wasted.

Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should be good enough to call a meeting of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members and take them into confidence and stick to the criteria laid down and leave the whole matter to be judged by the House, without allowing any question of prestige to stand in the way but by considering the amendments on merit and giving effect to them.

Lastly, the criteria laid down by the Committee in their Report should find a place in the body of the Bill for future guidance. Otherwise, pressures will mount up and God knows what will happen later on; all sorts of people will come into the list.

Therefore, the amendment tabled by Shri Siddayya and others should be welcomed and it should form part of the Bill. With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to go through all this process very carefully and wisely.

***SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM** (Mavelikara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I generally welcome this Bill.

This Bill clearly proves the sincerity and interest this Government has got in the matter of giving protect and uplift to the backward class of people in our country who are suffering from many disabilities.

It was in August 1967 that this Bill was introduced in this House. It has been taken up for consideration after forty months. Is not this fact an indication of this Government's lack of interest in matters connected with the uplift of our backward classes.

Sir, the next General Election in the ordinary course will be conducted in 1972. This truth is known to all including the Government. It may happen earlier also. Much before the General Elections the constituencies will have to be demarcated as envisaged in this Bill. Not only that, early in 1971 the next census will also be

*The Original Speech was delivered in Malayalam.

taken. When we consider all these things I doubt whether, even if this Bill becomes an Act now, the provisions contained in this Bill can be enforced fully and action taken before the next Elections.

The fact that the hon. Minister himself has tabled more than 130 amendments is clear evidence of the fact that so far this Government has not considered with any seriousness the matters that constitute this Bill. I do not think any other Government will handle such a serious question in this sort of a light hearted manner. The only reason I can find for such an attitude on the part of the Government is that this relates to poor and backward people in the country.

Sir, I oppose with all the strength at my command an amendment suggested by the hon. Minister to a recommendation of the Select Committee in their Report. I submit that the recommendation of the Select Committee should be adopted without incorporating this amendment. I am referring to the recommendation of the Select Committee that a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe person should be treated as a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes as the case may be even if he chooses to go and reside in another State.

At the same time I support another amendment suggested by the hon. Minister. I am referring to the amendment which seeks to allow Scheduled Caste people to be recognised as Scheduled Castes even if they are converted as Christians or Muslims. I am unable to agree with the opinion expressed by the Select Committee that this facility which was there till today should suddenly be taken away.

When Christian missionaries are working for the uplift of depressed classes, we have to seriously view the statement of Puri Sankaracharya, who is the head of Hindu pandits, that the depressed people should be considered as equal to dogs. It is not correct to confine the list of Scheduled Castes only to Hindus and Sikhs. There Scheduled Caste people who have converted themselves as Christians or Buddhists should also be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. Sir, in our country—Bharat—which takes pride in declaring itself as a secular State

it is not correct to classify the backward classes on the basis of caste.

It was said, Sir, that there are 1700 names of castes in this list. But I doubt whether even now it is a complete list.

Another point that I want to mention is, when the names in regional languages are included in this list in English many regional difficulties arise. I will give one or two examples from Kerala. There are two names—*Man-nan* and *Mannan*. Out of these two the first one is a Scheduled Caste and the other is a Scheduled Tribe. Similarly, there are the names *Velan* and *Vellan* and when they are written in English they look alike. To remove this dispute it is necessary to enter them as two separate names in the list.

In Orissa there is a caste called *Dheewara*. These people earn their livelihood of fishing. Last time, because instead of *DHEWAR* in the previous list it was entered as *DEWAR* they ceased to be Scheduled Castes with the result in this list there is no mention of their name. I submit, Sir, that their name should be included in this list of Scheduled Castes.

The late Panampalli Govinda Menon, who knew everything about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala, when he was Minister of Law at the Centre had included the Pania community in the list of Scheduled Castes. Perhaps it may be because the present hon. Law Minister does not know anything about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala that the name of Pania community does not find a place in the present list.

Sir, special care should be taken to see that no section of our society which deserves to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is denied that privilege due to mistake in spelling or writing the regional name in English. I say this because if after the passage of this Bill some names come to our notice as having been omitted their is no provision under which we can include them.

[Shri Mangalathumadam]

In conclusion, therefore, Sir, I would like to repeat that special care should be taken now to see that no Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribe in any area is denied the privilege of being included in this list due to their regional names. Care should also be taken to arm the State Government or the Central Government with the necessary power to issue any clarification when the need arises. I once again stress that under no circumstances should the Pania community be excluded from the list of Scheduled Castes.

श्रीमती अगम दास गुरु मनीमाता (जनगीर) : सम्पाति महोदय, यह जो संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। शासन ने इस संशोधन विधेयक को बनाने के लिये बहुत पैसे खर्च किये हैं। उसने एक कमेटी बनाई और उस कमेटी ने बहुत परिश्रम से, बुद्धि से और जांच पड़ताल करके इस बिल को बनाया है। मैं इसका स्वागत करती हूँ। शासन यदि पूरा ध्यान इन लोगों की तरफ दे तभी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कल्याण हो सकेगा।

मैं समझती हूँ कि इस बिल में कुछ हेरफेर करने की आवश्यकता है। आप क्रिश्चियन को ले लें। शासन के सामने कुछ दिक्कतें हैं। कुछ स्टेटमेंट ऐसी हैं जहाँ काफी संख्या में लोग ईसाई हो गए हैं। आदिवासी लोगों का एक अलग ग्रुप बना दिया जाए जो ईसाई बन गए हैं। बहुत से लोग तो बहुत पहले से ईसाई हो गए हैं। अभी भी देखा जा रहा है कि लोग ईसाई हो रहे हैं। आदिवासी और हरिजन बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं। उनको यदि पर्याप्त सुविधायें नहीं दी जाएंगी तो यह हिन्दुस्तान इस रूप में कायम नहीं रह सकेगा इस वास्ते शासन से मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो आदिवासी और हरिजन ईसाई हो रहे हैं या हो चुके हैं, उनको जो सुविधा दी जा रही है, उनको वन्द कर दिया जाए और दूसरे जो ईसाई नहीं हुए हैं, जो अभी भी पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनकी सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जाए।

अभी भी आप देहातों में जा कर देखिये तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो आदिवासी एडवांस हो गए हैं, वे वही आदिवासी हैं जो ईसाई हो गए हैं। हमारे होरो जी ने आंकड़ दे कर बताया है कि जो आदिवासी ईसाई हो गए हैं उनमें से कितने लोग पढ़ लिख गए हैं। कहीं पर तो 24 प्रतिशत, कहीं पर 25 प्रतिशत और कहीं पर 26 प्रतिशत उनमें ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने एजुकेशन प्राप्त कर ली है। इसका मतलब यह है कि

जिन्होंने अपना धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं किया है, जिन की संस्कृति, रीति रिवाज और रहन सहन का ढंग वही है, जो अभी भी जंगलों में रहते हैं देवी देवताओं की पूजा करते हैं, वे इनके मुकाबले में कहीं पिछड़े हुए हैं। उन में से आप को दो प्रतिशत भी पढ़े लिखे हुए नहीं मिलेंगे। मध्यप्रदेश में बस्तर का पूरा जिला आदिवासी जिला है हमारी कमेटी वहाँ गई थी। वहाँ जा कर उसमें स्कूलों का निरीक्षण किया, उन स्कूलों का किया जो आदिवासी स्कूल है। मैं भी वहाँ गई और हमारे चेयरमैन श्री बसुमतारी भी गए। वहाँ उन्होंने लड़कों से सवाल किए। किसी स्कूल में पांच सौ, किसी में चार सौ लड़के थे। एक-एक ब्लास में कहीं सौ, कहीं डेढ़ सौ और कहीं अस्सी लड़के थे। उन्होंने कहा कि जो आदिवासी लड़के हैं, खड़े हो जाएं। कहीं पर चार खड़े होते थे और कहीं पर पांच खड़े होते थे। यह हालत थी आदिवासी स्कूलों की। इससे आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि एजुकेशन के मामले में वे कितने पिछड़े हुए हैं।

ऐसी हालत में मैं चाहती हूँ कि जो आदिवासी ईसाई हो गए हैं उन को वे सुविधायें न दी जाएं जो पिछड़े हुए आदिवासियों को जिन्होंने अपना धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं किया है, दी जाती हैं। गांवों में जो गरीब है, जिस ने अभी कपड़ा पहनना भी नहीं सीखा है, उस को सुविधा प्रदान की जाए, उनकी तरक्की की जाए, उन का विकास किया जाए।

जयपुर में आप जा कर देखें। जो आदिवासी हैं और जो ईसाई हो गए हैं, वे देवी देवताओं को नहीं मानते हैं। लेकिन कहने को वे कहते हैं कि मानते हैं। कहने को तो वे कहते हैं कि उनमें रीति रिवाज, देवी देवता सभी वैसे के वैसे कायम हैं, लेकिन यह गलत है, यह भ्रम में डालने वाली बात है। नाम उनका वही है जात वही है लेकिन धर्म ईसाई है। हमने एक से पूछा कि उसका नाम क्या है तो उसने कहा कि झाड़ू राम। नाम नहीं बदला। जाति पूछी तो कहा कि गोंडा। जाति नहीं बदली। लेकिन जब धर्म पूछा तो कहा कि हम ईसाई हैं। इस तरह से ये लोग जाल बिछा कर गरीब हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ईसाई बना रहे हैं और अपनी संख्या को बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं अनुरोध करती हूँ कि जो हरिजन तथा आदिवासी ईसाई हो गए हैं उनको जो सुविधायें पिछड़े हुए और गरीब आदिवासियों को दी जाती हैं, न दी जाएं और उनको देने के बजाय ये सुविधायें उनको दी जाएं जिन्होंने अपना धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं किया है। आप प्रतिशत निकाल लें हाउस में। जितने धर्म परिवर्तित ईसाई हैं वही मंम्बर बन कर आए हैं। गांव का अनजान पिछड़ा हुआ और जिस ने अच्छी तरह कपड़ा पहनना तक नहीं सीखा है, वह नहीं आ पाया है। इस तरह से तो कभी उसको आने का मौका ही नहीं मिलेगा इन धर्म परिवर्तित ईसाइयों के रहते हुए। मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो धर्म परिवर्तित ईसाई हैं इनको अलग कर दिया जाए। यदि आपको इनके साथ सहानुभूति है तो इनका आप एक अलग ग्रुप बना दें और इस ग्रुप को जैसी आपको सुविधा देनी हो दें, सोलह आने देनी हो तो दें और चार आठ आने देनी हो तो दें।

मध्यप्रदेश में मैं जसपुर में गई थी। वहां तमाम आदिवासी ईसाई हो गए हैं। जबलपुर में तमाम धर्म परिवर्तित ईसाई लड़कों ने अपना अलग से होस्टल बना लिया है और उस में जिन्होंने धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं किया है, और जो पढ़ रहे हैं, उनको प्रवेश नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरा अनुरोध है ऐसे धर्म परिवर्तित ईसाइयों को

आप बिल्कुल ये सुविधायें न दें बल्कि उनको दें जो पाकिस्तान से ये लोग आए हैं और वे अगर मुसलमान हो गए होते तो वही पाकिस्तान में रह सकते थे। लाखों आदमी आए हैं पाकिस्तान से और उन में से अधिकांश, नब्बे प्रतिशत हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं। शासन से मेरा अनुरोध है कि लोग एडवांसड हो गये हैं, इन्होंने अब प्रगति कर ली है, इस लिए इन के बजाये पाकिस्तान से आये हुए लाखों हरिजन-आदिवासियों को सुविधा दी जाये।

मैं दूसरे प्रदेशों के बारे में नहीं जानती हूँ, लेकिन मध्यप्रदेश में राजगोड़ हमेशा से शासक और राजा रहे हैं, लेकिन वे सिर्फ राजनैतिक सुविधायें लेने के लिए आदिवासी बनना चाहते हैं। गोड़ों से उनका शादी-विवाह का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। गोड़ों के देवी-देवता जंगल में रहते हैं, जब कि राजगोड़ों के देवी-देवता गांव में मन्दिर में रहते हैं। गोड़ों का पुजारी खुद गोड़ होता है, जिम्मा का बैगा कहते हैं जब कि राजगोड़ों का पुजारी ब्राह्मण होता है।

श्री पी०के० देव ने कहा कि राजगोड़ों को आदिवासियों की लिस्ट में अलग नहीं करना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि गोड़ पत्तों का छाता ओढ़ कर थोड़ी देर के लिए अपने आप को राजगोड़ महसूस करते हैं। मैं इस का अर्थ माननीय सदस्य, श्री पी०के० देव से भिन्न लगाती हूँ। गोड़ समझते हैं कि राजा-महाराजा भी गोड़ हैं, लेकिन वे राजा हैं, इस लिए राजगोड़ कहलाते हैं, यदि वे सोने और चांदी के छत्र ओढ़ते हैं, तो क्या हम पत्तों का छाता ओढ़ कर राजगोड़ बन सकते हैं या नहीं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, राजगोड़ हमेशा से शासक रहे हैं और गोड़ों से उनका कभी कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा है। वे गोड़ों के साथ शादी नहीं करना चाहते हैं। वे राजा जमींदारों से ही शादी करना चाहते हैं।

मैं मध्यप्रदेश के एक राजा की बात बताती हूँ। वह खुद गोड़ नहीं होना चाहते हैं। वह

[श्रीमती अग्रम दास गुरु मिनीमाता]

जेनेरेल सीट से चुनाव लड़ कर आ सकते हैं, लेकिन उनको जेनेरेल सीट प्राप्त नहीं होती है, तो वह आदिवासियों का हक छीन कर रिजर्व सीट पर चुनाव लड़ कर आते हैं। राजगोड़ हमेशा से शासक रहे हैं और बहुत एडवांस्ड हैं। अगर सरकार उनको सुविधा देगी, तो उससे गरीब गोड़ों का नुकसान होगा, उनका गला कटेगा।

मध्यप्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ नाम का आधार यह है कि वहां छत्तीस गोड़ों की गियासतें थीं। इसी कारण वे गोड़ से राजगोड़ बन गये। वे नहीं चाहते कि हम गोड़ या राजगोड़ रहें। वे तो अपने आप को राजपूत कहते हैं। 1923 में ठाकुरों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था। उन्होंने वहां बीस हजार रुपया दे कर अपने आप को ठाकुर घोषित करवाया। ठाकुर तो जानते हैं कि ये गोड़ थे और उनके पूर्वज गोड़ थे। अब उनकी हालत ऐसी है कि वे गोड़ों को लड़की देते नहीं हैं और ठाकुर उनकी लड़की लेते नहीं हैं। यह हालत हो गई है राजगोड़ों की।

अगर सरकार राजगोड़ों और धर्म-परिवर्तित क्रिश्चियन आदिवासियों को सुविधा देना चाहती है, तो वह उनका एक अलग ग्रुप बना दे। उसके पास काफी पैसा है। वह इनको दे; हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

आसाम में हरिजनों की संख्या 7,23,084 बताई गई है। लेकिन इस में वहां के टी गार्डन्ज का नाम ही नहीं है कि वहां पर कितने हरिजन-आदिवासी हैं। मैं भी आसाम के टी गार्डन्ज के एक मजदूर की लड़की हूँ। मैं जानती हूँ कि वहां काम करने वाले मजदूरों में से 90, 95 प्रतिशत हरिजन-आदिवासी हैं, जो उन टी गार्डन्ज का निर्माण करने के लिए सौ बरस पहले बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, आंध्र प्रदेश आदि राज्यों से गये। आसाम का यह रिवाज है कि वहां निवासी हरिजन-आदिवासी टी गार्डन्ज में काम नहीं करते हैं, वे खेती-बाड़ी का अपना धन्धा

करते हैं। उन मजदूरों में शिक्षा का इतना अभाव है कि उनमें एक भी लड़का या लड़की मैट्रिक तक नहीं हो पाया है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मिलने वाली कोई भी सुविधा उनको नहीं मिलती है, जिसके कारण वे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा नहीं पाते हैं। इसलिए शासन से मेरा अनुरोध है कि आसाम के टी गार्डन्ज में काम करने वाले हरिजन-आदिवासियों को भी लिस्ट में शामिल किया जाये। तीन चार जातियां बिल्कुल छूट गई हैं। मैंने इस बारे में एमेंडमेंट दिया है।

कई सदस्यों ने कहा है कि धर्म-परिवर्तन के बाद भी हरिजन-आदिवासियों के रीति-रिवाज वही रहते हैं। यह गलत है। यह तो भ्रम में डालने की बात है। सिर्फ सुविधा-और खास तौर से राजनैतिक सुविधा-लेने के लिए ऐसा कहा जाता है। शासन भी उन्हीं धर्म-परिवर्तित लोगों को सुविधा देती है। जो गरीब और पिछड़े हुए हरिजन-आदिवासी हैं, उनकी तरफ उनका ध्यान नहीं जाता है। जिन्होंने धर्म-परिवर्तन कर लिया है और जो एडवांस्ड हैं, शासन उन्हें ही सुविधायें दे रहा है। आप इस हाउस के आंकड़े देख लीजिए। केवल धर्म-परिवर्तन करने वाले ही सब सुविधायें और पद प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और जो बेचारे पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनके लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। शासन से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह टी गार्डन्ज में काम करने वाले हरिजन-आदिवासियों को लिस्ट में रखने और धर्म-परिवर्तित हरिजन-आदिवासियों को इन जातियों के लिए निश्चित की गई सुविधायें न देने के सम्बन्ध में इस बिल में आवश्यक संशोधन करे।

श्री शिक्करे (पंजिम) : समापति महोदय, कांग्रेस के सदस्य, श्री सोनावने, ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि सरकार की तरफ से जो एमेंडमेंट्स का बंडल सा आ गया है, उसमें कोई गोलमाल है, क्योंकि हर एक साइड से जो प्रेशर आया है, उसके कारण नही सरकार ने इतने एमेंडमेंट्स रखे

हैं। श्री सोनावने फ्रासवर्डज की भाषा में बोले थे। अगर वह जरा क्लियर होते, तो हमें मालूम हो जाता कि प्रेशर कहां से आ रहा है—क्या मिनिस्टर्ज की तरफ से आ रहा है या कांग्रेस संस्था इंडिपेंडेंट की तरफ से आ रहा है या अपोजीशन की तरफ से आ रहा है।

जब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से दो तीन सौ एमंडमेंट्स आते हैं, तो मेरे सामने यह प्रश्न आता है कि हमारी जॉइंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी का काम क्या था। उसने बहुत जांच-पड़ताल और मेहनत करने के बाद यह विधेयक लोक सभा के सामने रखा। उसके बाद जब एमंडमेंट्स का यह बंडल आता है, तो उसमें कांग्रेस के अंतर्गत मामले का भी कोई हाथ होगा, ऐसा शक आता है। इन दिनों हम समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ते हैं कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और श्री जगजीवन राम में कोई अच्छे सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं। क्या यह सच है कि श्री जगजीवन राम इसमें इट्रेस्टेड हैं? मुझे कल कहा गया कि बनजारा कम्युनिटी के बारे में जो एमंडमेंट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आया है, उसमें तो बहुत बड़ा पालिटिक्स है। कहा जाता है कि श्री जगजीवन राम हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के अनभिषिक्त नेता हैं और इस नाते उनका सौ हरिजन और गिरिजन संसद-सदस्यों का सहकार मिलता है। उनको शह देने के लिए-हरिजनों के नेता श्री जगजीवन राम हो सकते हैं, लेकिन गिरिजनों का कोई दूसरा नेता तैयार करने के लिए—तो यह नहीं हुआ है?

कहा जाता है कि महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री बसन्तराव नायक, बनजारा कम्युनिटी के हैं और सिलैक्ट कमेटी की तरफ से जो बिल प्राया है, उसमें बनजारा कम्युनिटी को स्थान नहीं मिला है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जो एमंडमेंट्स आये हैं, उनके अनुसार बनजारा कम्युनिटी को स्थान दिया गया है। क्या श्री बसन्तराव नाईक को केन्द्र सरकार में लाने की तो यह पूर्वतयारी नहीं है? तो जब सोनावने साहब जो महाराष्ट्र के हैं उन्होंने यह प्रश्न उपस्थित किया है कि यहां कोई गोलमाल इसमें हो सकता

है तो मेरे मन में ऐसा शक आया कि कहीं इसमें राष्ट्रव्यापी पालिटिक्स तो नहीं है? खैर, मैं तो एक निर्दलीय सदस्य हूँ। इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी बातें मैं क्या करूँ? कहा जायगा कि मुझे तो इसमें कुछ कहने का हक ही नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात यह यहां पर रह जाती है कि प्रवर समिति का जो काम था उस के बाद इतने अमंडमेंट्स आना अच्छा नहीं है। क्योंकि अब इतने अमंडमेंट्स आते हैं तो बाहर के लोग कह सकते हैं के प्रवर समिति के लोगों ने केवल भत्ता और ट्रांसपोर्ट के किराया ही लिया और काम कुछ नहीं किया। इसलिए मेरे सामने यह प्रश्न आता है कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो इतने अमंडमेंट्स लोक सभा के सामने रखे हैं उन पर अभी भी सब दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना आवश्यक होगा क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ही यह बोला गया है कि प्रेशर से बहुत से अमंडमेंट्स आए हैं।

मैं गोवा से आता हूँ और गोवा का एक केस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर इस तरह की बात कही गई कि धर्म-परिवर्तित जो गिरिजन या आदिवासी हैं उनको यह सुविधाएं नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। इस के बारे में तो मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहूंगा क्योंकि बहुत से सदस्य इस बारे में बोले हैं लेकिन गोवा में ऐसा एक केस हो गया कि सोलहवीं शताब्दी में गोवा में पुर्तगाली आए और 16 वीं व सत्रहवीं शताब्दी में वहां के गावड़ा ट्राइबल्स जो थे उन का कन्वर्शन हो गया। सब लोगों का नहीं 25 परसेन्ट का कन्वर्शन हो गया और वह ईसाई बना लिए गए। तो गोवा का जो यह धर्म-परिवर्तित गावड़ा है उनको पहले तो यह सुविधा मिली नहीं क्योंकि वहां की स्टेट में 1967 से पहले शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबल्स का क्लासिफिकेशन ही नहीं हुआ था। अभी हुआ है और अब वह सुविधाएं हरिजन और गिरिजनों को मिल जाएंगी। तो मेरा जो प्रश्न यहां है वह यह है कि गावड़ा कम्युनिटी पहले सोलहवीं और सत्रहवीं शताब्दी में जिन का धर्म-परिवर्तन हो गया था उनका एक दफा फिर धर्म-परिवर्तन हुआ।

[श्री शिकरे]

हिन्दू धर्म में वह जो 25 परसेन्ट गावड़ा कम्युनिटी के लोग ईसाई बन गए थे वह 25 परसेन्ट आदिवासियों का फिर धर्म परिवर्तन हो गया और वह फिर एक दफा उसकी जो ट्राइबल कम्युनिटी है गावड़ा उनमें वापस आ गए । ईसाई धर्म उन्होंने छोड़ दिया । It is considered as the greatest defeat of the catholic religion in the world. क्योंकि ऐसी एक कम्युनिटी जो है गावड़ा ट्राइबल कम्युनिटी इस का धर्म-परिवर्तन होने के बाद वह सब कम्युनिटी एक दफा फिर कहती है कि हम तो पहले भी ऐसे ही रहे । ख्रिस्ती धर्म स्वीकारने के बाद भी उनके जो रीति-रिवाज थे वह पहले जैसे ही रहे । उनको सन्डे को चर्च में ले जाते थे, उनके पादरी आते थे और उनकी सिविल मैरिज या धार्मिक मैरिज करते थे । लेकिन उनमें उनको कोई तथ्य नहीं दिखाई पड़ता था । इसलिए उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे जो पूर्वजों के रीति-रिवाज हैं वह अच्छे हैं । इसलिए उन्होंने ख्रिस्ती धर्म को छोड़ा और एक दफा फिर गावड़ा बन गए । दुर्दैव से एक बात यह हुई है कि वह 75 परसेन्ट जो हिन्दू गावड़ा पहले ही रह गए थे वह 75 परसेन्ट अब अलग रह रहे हैं और वह जो 25 परसेन्ट पहले ख्रिस्ती धर्म में चले गए थे और फिर गावड़ा धर्म में वापस आए, उनकी अलग जमात बन गई है । मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह दोनों गावड़ा कम्युनिटी के लोग जो हैं इन का इन्क्लूजन् इनमें नहीं है । वो होता जरूरी है । इस धर्म-परिवर्तित गावड़ा कम्युनिटी के रीति-रिवाज ऐसे ही हैं जो गावड़ा ट्राइबल्स के हैं । वह कम्युनिटी जिस को मैं नव-हिन्दू के नाम से पुकारूंगा यानी जो पहले ख्रीस्ट धर्म में परिवर्तित हुए और फिर वापस हिन्दू धर्म में आए उनके गावड़ा कम्युनिटी में शामिल होने का प्रयास चल रहा है । मेरा यह कहना है कि इस समूची गावड़ा कम्युनिटी का इन्क्लूजन् शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबल्स में होना चाहिए । इससे ऐसा होगा कि अब वह सुविधाएं उनको मिल जाएंगी जो ख्रिस्ट धर्म में जाने से उन को नहीं मिलीं । हमारी सरकार जो सेकुलर स्टेट

है वह उन को वह सुविधाएं अब दे सकती है उन का इन्क्लूजन् शेड्यूल में करने के बाद । तो मैं चाहूंगा और मेरी विनती होगी मिनिस्टर महोदय से कि यह जो गावड़ा कम्युनिटी है गावड़ा को उस का शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबल्स से इन्क्लूजन् किया जाय ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S.C. JAMIR) : I am really grateful to Shri Hanumanthaiyaji for giving me permission to participate in this debate.

The Constitution Amendment Bill which is before the House is an important one and it has got many welcome features because under this Bill many of the Tribes which were excluded previously are included and for this I am really grateful to the Joint Committee and also to the Government.

Since many of the points have already been covered by the previous speakers I would like to point out only one clause on which I disagree very strongly with the recommendation of the Joint Committee. In the recommendation it is said that no person, who has given up tribal faith or faiths and has embraced either Christianity or Islam, shall be deemed to be a member of any Scheduled Tribe. I do not know why the Joint Committee consisting of hon. Members and national leaders could dare to include such a dangerous clause. If we accept this, what will be the reaction of the Scheduled Tribes who are Muslims and Christians? Since I belong to a region where the people are Christians, I want to plead very strongly about this case. May I point out and remind the hon. Members that in India where we profess secularism if we are to make religion as the basis for determining the caste or the other things and if we are to make religion to be the criteria in determining the backwardness or/otherwise of a tribe, then we will be setting up a very sad precedent which will be very harmful to the unity and solidarity of this great

country. This is dangerous because when the Constituent Assembly provided this provision for the backward Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they had in mind that the people in India whether they are Christians or Muslims or Hindus, if they are economically backward, they have to be brought to the level of the advanced sections of the community so that we may build up a strong united India. That was the intention of the framers of the Constitution. But it is very unfortunate that after a lapse of two decades of our independence the intellectuals and right-thinking hon. Members of this House in whose hands rests the power to shape the destiny of this great country could dare to bring forward this provision in their recommendations.

This will create a great confusion. You should remember that India is like a diamond with different facets. Unless you treat all these different facets on the same footing, how can you make India strong and united? You should recognize that every citizen belongs to this great country. Until and unless you do that, the future of India is doomed.

The second recommendation is this. Unless the Tribals profess their own religion, traditions, etc. they will be deprived of these facilities provided under the Constitution. Why should they profess their own religion? Do you want to keep them as museum pieces for Tourist? Then for what purpose is this done? If India is to progress, your brothers and sisters who have been kept away and isolated from the mainstream of national life and development, should be brought as near as possible to the national life and it is only then that you can say that India is progressing.

Christianity is as old as the religion itself, just like Hinduism, and Christianity is a part of the religions of this great country. The Christians have taken part in the welfare activities by running schools and hospitals and dispensaries and various charitable institutions. Is it confined only to the Christian. No, not at all. It is open to everyone whoever is sick; whoever wants education; whoever wants help. They have helped all those people who

are in need. It is the duty of the Christians to help them, irrespective of what religion they may belong to. We never look to the face value. Rather, we look to the requirements and to the need of the person. Therefore, if you discriminate Christianity from this Bill and if you make these provisions as a smoke-screen against Christianity, it will be very dangerous.

May I remind the House that I belong to a sensitive area, namely, the Eastern Region? The Mizos are in rebellion. Why? There are causes for it. Don't call them 'Rebels'. They are our men; they are Indians. You will have to understand the situation. They have been isolated and neglected for centuries together. They have not been able to catch up with the rest of the country. Why is there trouble in Nagaland? Why people want to secede? You have to go deeper into such matters. I was one of those signatories to the Agreement that was entered into with the Government of India. I was a Secretary of the party which entered into the Agreement with the Government of India. Sir, only in 1960, we became Indian citizens officially. Whenever we go there we talk about the unity and the solidarity of India to my people. We feel that every citizen is a part and parcel of the Indian Union. But here you do not like to give these small facilities provided by the framers of the Constitution. You want to take this away.

If you have to preserve the unity of the country, there should be emotional integration and for this we should improve the lot of the weaker sections. Christianity gives light to the people: it enlightens the people. Many of the Hon. Members might have studied in Christian Institutions. Even though I am a Christian, I have never studied in a Christian Institution.

We are happy that all the educational institutions run by the missionaries are the best in the country and they have produced the best Indians and they have reduced the best of the intelligentsia of our country, and we should be grateful to them for this. You will find that some of the best hospitals are the hospitals run by the missionaries. But there, we only look after the patient; if a person is sick, then the doctor

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

attends to him only as a patient; even the Hindus, can fall sick and even the Mussalmans can fall sick, and even the Buddhists can fall sick. So, if a person comes as a patient, he is treated only as a patient and the attitude of the doctors is to treat him only as a Patient and treat him accordingly. That is all.

Therefore, to include this provision in the Bill will create a cleavage among the different sections of the people. If Government want India, Bharat, then let them remember that Christians are also people of India. The 60 million Mussalmans are also Indians. If through recklessness and carelessness, they touch on this sensitive portion, India will go to pieces, which we do not like. So, I for one would appeal to hon. Members that let us forget this clause. If we have overmastering love for Bharatmata, if we have an outpouring of love for the country, for the people and for the nation, then let us do away with this small clause which is a stigma. This casteism alone is not stigma, but this clause is a stigma. By introducing this clause, we are creating a stigma through the provisions of the Bill. Therefore, let us do away with this clause, and we should accept the amendment brought forward for deleting this clause.

In conclusion, I would only say this that in the name of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, let us not bring in any religion, because religion is a thing which concerns the soul and nothing else.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : It is only the opium of the masses.

SHRI S.C. JAMIR : I am not a communist, and, therefore, I cannot call it an opium. In the name of unity and solidarity of this country, let us consider this Bill; whether a person professes Islam or Hinduism or Christianity or Buddhism, he is an Indian. If we remember this, then this Bill will definitely do justice to the under-dogs.

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी (करोलबाग) : समापति जी, श्री जमीर साहब की भावमयी

तकरीर सुनी। उन्होंने एक बात का स्वीकार किया कि धर्म के आधार पर कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर एक ट्राइबल धर्म परिवर्तन कर लेता है तो उसे अधिकार होना चाहिये अपनी उन्नति करने का और यह न्यायसंगत बात भी है। लेकिन दुख उस वक्त होता है जब धर्म-परिवर्तित लोग उन 95 प्रतिशत ट्राइबल के सारे अधिकार स्वयं हजम कर जाय और उन की तरफ न देखें। मैं जमीर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह ट्राइबल के भ्रन्दर, जो धर्म परिवर्तित नहीं हैं, एक भी ऐसा उदाहरण पेश कर सकते हैं जो उन की तरह बोल सकता हो, उन की तरह योग्यता प्राप्त हो और उस का उन की तरह से मेन्टल डेवलपमेंट हुआ हो। . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

SHRI S.C. JAMIR : May I ask the hon. Member whether he can quote the instance of any person who has not benefited just because he has embraced Hinduism?

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : सवाल यह नहीं है। ये जितनी सुविधायें जन-जातियों को मिलती हैं, इन का एक ही उद्देश्य है कि जो लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं, बाकी समाज के साथ नहीं हैं, उन को कुछ सुविधायें और अधिकार दे कर नये समाज के बराबर लाया जाय और जब हम इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति या कुछ ऐसे समुदाय हायल होते हैं जिन्होंने उन सारी सुविधाओं को खुद हजम कर के खुद फायदा उठा कर, बाकी लोगों के लिये, जिन को वास्तव में उठाना चाहिये था, उन के लिये कुछ नहीं छोड़ा, तब फिर बात आपत्तिजनक हो जाती है।

जहां तक इस अडमेंट का सवाल है, जो गवर्नमेंट लाई है और जिस बात को ज्वाइंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी ने स्वीकार किया है कि जिन लोगों ने धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं किया है, अगर उन

को संरक्षण करना है और अगर सरकार ईमानदारी से 95 प्रतिशत ट्राइबल्स को संरक्षण देना चाहती है, उन का उत्थान करना चाहती है, तब बगैर किसी दबाव के सरकार को ज्वाइंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी की सजेशन को स्वीकार करना चाहिये।

अगर सरकार किसी प्रभाव में आ कर के अमेंडमेंट्स को पेश करना चाहती है और उन को पास भी करवा लेती है तो आने वाला समय ही बतायेगा कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए यह कितना घातक हुआ है और वे बेचारे गरीब शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज जिन की कोई मुनवाई नहीं है उन को किसी प्रकार की राहत नहीं मिली है। आज जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज हैं जो जातियां कि आगे बढ़ गई हैं, सारे जितने भी प्रिविलिजेज हैं उन्हीं तक ही सीमित है। आम शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और आम शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को आज तक कोई राहत नहीं मिलती है। प्वाइंट जीरो-जीरो एक परसेंट प्रिविलिजेज भी उन तक नहीं पहुंची हैं। इसलिए यदि सरकार उन को भी उठाना चाहती है और यह समझती है कि वह भी इस राष्ट्र के घटक है, वह भी यहां के शहरी है तो फिर सरकार जैसा उन से वादा करती है उस के साथ-साथ सरकार का फर्ज हो जाता है कि उन को उठाने के लिए निश्चित रूप से इस प्रकार के निर्णय ले। जो पांच परसेंट इसाई है जिन का कि धर्म परिवर्तन हो गया है उन को छोड़ते हुए बाकी 90 परसेंट ट्राइबल्स की तरफ सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान दे। अगर सेक्युलरिज्म के नाम पर सरकार को कोई आपत्ति हो सकती है तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जितनी परसेंट कन्वर्टेड क्रिश्चियन्स और मुस्लिम्स की है उतनी परसेंट उन को दे दी जाये लेकिन बाकी 95 परसेंट सब वे सब बाकी ट्राइब्ज को दिया जाये ताकि वह भी समाज के बराबर के हिस्सेदार हो सकें और उन का भी उत्थान हो सके।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Is the hon. Member aware that a large percentage of the posts reserved for Scheduled

Tribes is not filled and the vacancies remain? There is, therefore, really no competition for posts between Scheduled Tribes who are converted and those who are not.

SHRI AIAL⁹BIHARI VAJPAYE (Balrampur) : Because others do not get scholarships.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : All get scholarships ; all are entitled.

SHRI R.S. VIDYARTHI : No, no.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I can read it out if he likes.

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : समाप्ति जी, इस बिल में कुछ अच्छी बातें आई हैं मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन मुझे एक चीज का दुख है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जिस समय यह बिल पेश किया था तो उन्होंने कहा था कि सरकार के सामने दो बातें हैं—एक तो स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट की रिपोर्ट और दूसरे ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट। उन्होंने कहा कि जो कमेटी ने कहा है उस को सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है। वे यह कह तो गए लेकिन उस के बाद हम देखते हैं कि कल तक सरकार की तरफ से 242 से ऊपर अमेंडमेंट्स आ चुके हैं। आखिर इस का कारण क्या है? क्या ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि सरकार प्रेशर में आ कर के ऐसी जातियों को भी जोकि काफी एडवांन्स्ड हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की लिस्ट में रखना चाहती है? या फिर इस का कोई और कारण है? मैं समझता हूं सरकार प्रेशर की वजह से बड़ी परेशान है। जब एक मापदंड उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है तो उस मापदंड को सामने रखते हुए अगर सरकार किसी कास्ट को इन्क्लूड करती है या निकालती है तो बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन जब उस मापदंड की बिल्कुल अवहेलना हो तो कुछ ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि शुरू से ही सरकार की नीयत इस मामले में साफ नहीं क्योंकि धारा 341 और 342 में सरकार को बड़ी वाइड पावर्स दी गई है जिन के अन्तर्गत यदि सरकार ब्राह्मण को भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट घोषित करना चाहे तो

[श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी]

उस के लिए सरकार को कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। लेकिन जो क्राइटेरिया ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने स्वीकार किया और जिस को कि सरकार भी कहती है कि हम मानते हैं फिर भी उस को सरकार ने कन्वीनिएन्सिबिल बिल का पार्ट बनाने की कोशिश नहीं की। इसी से मालूम होता है कि सरकार वहां तक प्रेशर में काम कर रही है क्योंकि अगर सरकार उस को बिल का पार्ट बनाती और उस के बाद ऐसा काम करती तो नजर में आ जाती इसीलिए सरकार ने इस क्राइटेरिया को बिल का पार्ट बनाने से इंकार कर दिया है। मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि अगर उन में इमानदारी है और वह इस के अन्दर कोई पालिटिक्स खेलना नहीं है तो जो क्राइटेरिया ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने स्वीकार किया है उस को बिल का पार्ट बनाना चाहिए और मैं ने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है उस को स्वीकार करना चाहिए ताकि आइदा के लिए गाइड-लाइन है और सरकार इधर उधर न जा सके।

एक चीज के लिए सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि यदि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भी चले जायें तो भी उन को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट स्वीकार किया जायेगा। लेकिन जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का सम्बन्ध है जोकि चाय के बागात में काम करते हैं उन को यह सुविधा क्यों नहीं दी गई है? उन को भी यही सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। वस्तुस्थिति यह है, मैं असम के क्षेत्र में गया हूं और वहां के लेवर्स से भी मेरी बातचीत हुई है, वहां के जितने मजदूर हैं वे चाय बागात में काम करना स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं इसलिए वहां पर काम करने के लिए बाहर से मजदूर आते हैं। एक तो बाहर के मजदूर वहां पर काम करने के लिए आये, वहां की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ायें और फिर उन के ऊपर इतना अत्याचार किया जाये कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट से उन को निकाल दिया जाये-यह बहुत बुरी बात है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस पर दोबारा विचार करे और उन को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट में रखे।

एक बात की ओर और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। पता नहीं सरकार किस भावना से प्रेरित हुई, यह ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है जिस के पेज 5 पर 3-ए में कहते हैं कि कुछ ऐसे नाम हैं जोकि अपमानजनक हैं, उन को हमने निकाल दिया है, यह भावना बड़ी सुन्दर है लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं कि उन जातियों की ओर से यह डिमांड आई थी या सरकार ने स्वयं अपने ऊपर दायित्व लिया है परन्तु एक बात समझ में नहीं आती कि आप उन्हें निकाल देते हैं तो उन का नाम रहा नहीं और उन को कोई दूसरा नाम देने के लिए तैयार नहीं तो फिर 71 में जो जनगणना होगी उस में उन की गिनती किधर होगी? मैं चाहूंगा कि जवाब देते हुए मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें। जहां तक अपमानजनक शब्दों का सम्बन्ध है, चार पांच नाम इस में लिखे हैं—देड चांडाल, चारल, पंचमा और परायन लेकिन इन के अलावा चमार और चूड़ा भी अपमानजनक हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आजकल तो ब्राह्मण भी अपमानजनक हो गए हैं।

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : कुछ स्टेट्स जैसे हरियाणा में ब्राह्मण अपमानजनक हो गए हैं लेकिन दिल्ली में अपमानजनक नहीं है। तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि उन की गणना कहां होगी? किस जाति के अन्दर वे अपना नाम लिखायेंगे? वैसे उन्होंने कहा है कि :

"....in relation to which he was so regarded, and every such person shall be regarded as a member of the Scheduled Caste (out of castes specified in the Schedule in relation to such State) to which he, in fact, belongs."

इस फैक्ट का क्या मतलब है? वे किस जाति को बिलांग करते हैं? क्या उन का सम्बन्ध है—ये ऐसी बातें हैं जिनका स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए, वरना लाखों की संख्या में हरिजन नयी जन गणना में अपने को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं

लिखवा पायेंगे और इस प्रकार उन के अधिकारों का हनन होगा। केरल, मद्रास और आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकारों ने भी इस का विरोध किया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करे।

बंजारा कम्युनिटी के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर कार्पा कुच्छ कहा गया है। मैं देहात का रहने वाला हूं और मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि महाराष्ट्र के बंजारे, मैसूर के बंजारे या अन्य प्रदेशों के बंजारों में क्या अन्तर है? उन की भाषा और वेशभूषा एक है जोकि बंजारों के अलावा और किसी से नहीं मिलती। फिर यह डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। यह ठीक है कि नायक साहब चीफ मिनिस्टर हो गए और जमीर साहब भी अच्छी पोजीशन में है लेकिन इसी आधार पर किसी को एक्स्क्लूड या इन्क्लूड करना है तो बहुत से ऐसे हैं जिन को इस लिस्ट में नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए वस्तुस्थिति को सामने रखते हुए बंजारा समाज को शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज में रखना चाहिए। दिल्ली के बंजारा पहले शेड्यूलड कास्ट की लिस्ट में थे लेकिन अगर सारे भारत में बंजारा शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज की लिस्ट में आते हैं तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि दिल्ली के बंजारों को भी शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज की लिस्ट में रखा जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से मीना जोकि राजस्थान और अन्य प्रदेशों में शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज की लिस्ट में हैं, दिल्ली के अन्दर भी उन का इन्क्लूजन् शेड्यूलड की लिस्ट में ही होना चाहिए।

इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना था।

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda): Mr. Chairman, I should like to comment upon certain aspects of the Bill before the House. Several districts in Andhra Pradesh call the fishermen by different names. Only the Agnikula Kshatriya had been added in the list whereas Ganga-putras, Jalars, Boyas and other names, who are also fishermen, have not been included in the list. I do not know why the Joint Committee made any distinction between the different fishermen living in

different parts of the country. Representations had been made to them; all the M.Ps. of Andhra Pradesh had submitted amendments to the effect that all the fishermen, whether they are called Agnikula Kshatriyas or gangaputras or boya or Jalars or Beslas, should be added as they are all practising the same profession. We have got the report of the Backward Classes Commission which supports my contention. It says that hunting and carrying of palanquins are the two subsidiary occupations of these fishermen. They are ill fed, ill-clad and do not have even a proper shelter. They are so poor that in some places they are not able to buy kerosene oil for their lamps and use the fat of the shark for lighting. Fishermen get very low position in the caste hierarchy. The nature of their occupation, their dwelling house and the surroundings—all contribute to their low social status. They are educationally very backward. Various steps will have to be taken to improve their lot. But the most urgent problems relating to the education of their children will have to receive top priority.

The provision of the usual facilities like scholarship and free books will not at all be adequate. There should be adequate free hostel facilities and also provision of dress for the school going children. Having regard to the fact that the community as a whole is very poor, the occupation being hazardous and not dignifying and not remunerative and occupying very low social position in the caste hierarchy, the Backward Classes Commission recommended that all these fishermen should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Vaddars in Mysore are another community who are backward in all parts of India. From my experience I can say that they are very backward in Mysore or Andhra. Their women do not have even cholis to put on. They are living in distant places. Wherever they may live, this community should be included in the list and given all the facilities they deserve.

Mr. Jamir spoke very elaborately and eloquently about the Christian tribes.

[Shri G.S. Reddy]

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*].

We have adopted a democratic constitution ; we take pride in it. Ours is a secular Constitution of which we should be proud. We do not distinguish between one religion and another. I do not know why the present day leadership is thinking of changing the best aspect of the Indian nation. Some of them think that by giving these facilities to Christian tribals, the others are being deprived. It is not correct. As Mr. Lobo Prabhu said, the services or any facilities that are given by the Government of India are open to every tribal, whether he is a Christian, Muslim or a Hindu; there is no discrimination on that line. Therefore, this tribal question is a very delicate question and when we take into consideration the tribals in Assam, Nagaland and NEFA, we should beware that we should not injure the feelings of those tribals living in those parts of India for some selfish ends or to please certain people in Parliament.

Now there are the tea-garden tribals. The tea-garden tribals have been excluded from the tribal section. As many members of Parliament have said, the tea-garden tribals should be included as tribals and given all the facilities, to whichever religion they may belong. Therefore, this justice should be done when pass the Bill.

The hon. lady Member, Shrimati Minimata, was saying that all those people who come from Pakistan should be given this facility. I would like to ask, what about the Christians that come even from Pakistan? Should they be deprived of this right? They should not be deprived of the rights; to whichever religion they belong, all are equal and we want to keep up the dignity of our nation before the rest of the world.

In this connection, I would like to add whether they are Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe Christians, there should not be any discrimination based on religion. Scheduled Caste Christians are already in some States suffering from certain disabilities. These disabilities should also be removed, I would like to

congratulate the Kerala Government which, according to the latest papers is the first State in which this discrimination based on religion has been removed. I would again like to congratulate that Government. The Madras Government is following suit, and the other States also should follow this best example of removing the discrimination based on religion. It is only then that we could be proud of our country and we could boast ourselves in other parts of the world.

With these words, I close.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting this Bill I have to make a few comments on the present position. The question of services has been broached by many hon. Members here. It is a known fact that the services, though open for the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, they are never properly represented; the posts are never filled up. Even vacancies in Class IV posts are not fully filled up. It means that the people who are at the helm of affairs, who are mostly non-Scheduled Caste or non-Scheduled Tribe, take advantage of their position and keep these poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe fellows out of jobs.

We know, in our country, for doing ordinary jobs, no very great merit is necessary. Just ordinary people can manage such jobs, but even then, these vacancies are not filled up. I would like to bring before you one letter which has been received by Mr. S.A. Dange; the letter has been addressed to him. The gentleman writes to him; a few sentences from his letter are illuminating. He says:

"I belong to the Scheduled Caste Harijan community. I passed M A (Political Science), of the Punjab University, in July, 1970. I applied for the post of a Lecturer in Political Science in various colleges in Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh, etc. But I have been rejected on the basis of caste."

So, what is the use of this legislation? Any number of such laws will not given any protection to these people,

You can easily understand, if meritorious persons like him do not get any job because they belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, I do not know what will happen to our society. Even today, Harijan boys, boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are killed by the upper-caste Hindus. It is a damn shame on the Hindu community. Here is a community which teaches man to hate another man. Such is the Hindu religion and that Hindu religion is dictating to the whole society. There should be some shame left in the Hindu religion, and those who are sitting at the top of the Hindu religion, when they deal with people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : Is it a platform for criticising the Hindu religion and those who are sitting at the top of Hindu religion? We have to discuss the Bill. The subject-matter of the Bill is the listing of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. But the hon. Member is speaking on something else. What is the use of that discussion? Sir, I want a ruling on that.

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : हिन्दू रिलिजन को कंडेम करने का इन का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इन का हिन्दू रिलिजन की ए बी सी डी का पता नहीं है। आप इस पर अपना रुलिंग दें।

सभा-पति महोदय : आप की बात ठीक है। जो वक्ता है वह थोड़ा बहुत इधर उधर जा सकता है लेकिन मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है, जो बिल उसी के ऊपर वह अपनी बात कहे।

DR. RANEN SEN : I am sorry if I have wounded the feelings of any member of this House. Though I am an atheist, I do not want to criticise anybody who has devotion or love for religion, be it a Hindu, Muslim or a Christian. I will limit my observations to the Bill.

I now come to alienation of land. Sir, since you come from Bihar you know the Hazaribag-Ranchi area. Thousands of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been deprived of their right to the land. Article 46 of the Constitution enjoins on the government to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a very important matter which should be taken into consideration by the Government. Simply keeping them in the category of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and spending some money, say, Rs. 6 crores will not be sufficient.

It is seen that the wages paid to landless labour, if they belong to Scheduled Castes or Tribes, is very much less as compared to other people. This is happening in the holy year 1970 in this wonderful country of ours.

Coming to area restrictions, I am astounded to find that the Namsudras of Bengal, if they go outside Bengal to Orissa and other places and many of them been sent by the Government of India as displaced persons—they are not considered as Scheduled Castes. In fact, they are the pillars of Scheduled Castes. Simply because they have left East Pakistan for reasons for which they are not responsible, in West Bengal and other parts of India they are deprived of their right to be treated as Scheduled Castes. It is an injustice meted out to them which should be rectified.

Then, the tea garden labourers of northern India were recruited from the tribals of Chotanagpur in the early days. They are mostly from Mundas, Oras, Kols and Hos, all tribal communities. Now, if they are working in tea plantations in West Bengal, they are considered as a Scheduled Tribes. If they are working in Assam, in tea plantations or in some trade, they are not considered to be a Scheduled Tribe. I am told by my hon. friend, Shri Kalita, that the State Committee of the Communist Party of India, of Assam Unit, have passed a resolution—it is a correct resolution—in which they have condemned the Assam Government for colluding on the de-recognition of this Scheduled Tribe, these tribals who are working in Assam and they have demanded that the Government of India should see that these tribals who are really tribals should be considered as tribes and characterised as a Scheduled Tribe, not as a backward class or a back-

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

ward tribe. This is a very important point that I wanted to raise and, I hope, the Government will pay sufficient attention to it.

Lastly, I come to the question of religion. Unfortunately, this subject has been introduced in regard to this matter. It is a fact that if a Scheduled Caste fellow or a Scheduled Tribe fellow embraces Christianity, he gets a little higher status. But even there, for changing his religion, he should not be victimised. Religion is a personal affair. It has nothing to do with a Caste or a Tribe.

I come from East Bengal. I know there are villages after villages of Scheduled Castes and Tribes who have embraced Christianity but still even today they remain as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I do not know what facilities or privileges they are enjoying in Pakistan. But the people who have migrated to West Bengal must be enjoying the benefits of being Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, religion should not be introduced in such a way that a cleavage is brought about. I think, the people who for some reason or other have embraced Christianity or Islam should not be punished or penalised for their "sin", if any. There are criteria for classifying these people as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Whoever comes under those criteria should be considered as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. They should get all the advantages and privileges that are due to them under the Constitution. They should be given all protection in the matter of services, in the matter of wages, in the matter of land and in all other matters. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people should be helped in every way in the interest of the flourishing of the Indian nation. If one limb is not all right, the body cannot function properly. So, all the limbs of the body should be properly nourished and nurtured so that a healthy body-politic can develop in Indian society.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the other day when I heard the hon. Minister, while piloting the

debate for this particular he made certain observations. Unfortunately, it was not made very much clear as to what was in the mind of the hon. Minister and to what was the objective of the Bill and also the purpose of certain amendments proposed to be moved by the Government. Sir, it was stated that in 1950 under the Presidential Order the present Order was passed scheduling certain communities under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the reafter an amendment in 1956 and since then society has progressed and advanced to a great extent that there are demands from certain communities that the order should be revised. It was expected from the Government that the Government will lay down certain criteria, certain yardsticks under which it can be measured as to who are to be considered Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or others. But in the Bill itself and the speech of the hon. Minister no such criteria were mentioned. The Government should consider the basic philosophy of giving certain special aids, giving certain special privileges to those backward people and the communities so that a great section of our Indian community, though they are backward now, may come up and be brought up to the same level and join with the mainstream of the Indian community. Certain basic criteria should be there. These were not mentioned. I suggest to the Government to consider only two things—those who are backward socially, educationally, economically and politically too and those who are socially ostracised and untouchables otherwise regarded as down graded to the society. These are the criteria which should be adopted. The hon. Minister has not made up his mind yet. That is why we find that though the Bill was presented to the House in 1967 and was sent with the sanction of this House to the Joint Select Committee to consider its pros and cons and even after the report of the Joint Committee, the Government have come to change the very purpose and basis of the Bill in so many words as if it had not been clear to them as to what is to be done. If that be so, my first suggestion to the Government is first make up your mind as to what changes should be made and then you present the Bill in the next session if you have the time to wait.

16.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister had made five points before this House. These are: (1) The Scheduled Tribes, those who have embraced some other religion—Christianity or Islam—and the problems relating to them (2) The tea garden labourers of Assam and the problems relating to them and (3) the Scheduled caste persons when they are transferred from one State where they are registered as Scheduled Castes to the new State of settlement where they are not registered as Scheduled Castes. (4) After passing this Bill certain other consequential things will follow *viz.*, for elections proper delimitation of constituencies has to be done and (5) A woman when marrying a Scheduled Caste person should be given all facilities of a Scheduled Caste. These are the five points the Minister made in his speech and he was good enough to say that he should only mention the constitutional aspects of it. I refer the Bill to the Minister Shri Jagannath Rao to consider it. Of course, his senior Cabinet colleague is not here who piloted the Bill and I asked him to consider to what extent his senior colleague put forward the arguments regarding constitutional aspect of the matter. Out of these five, the last two I do not like to mention, but let us have a thorough look and investigation of these three points.

Sir, it was argued well that the tribal people do not change their characteristic even when they embrace Christianity or Islam. I agree. Tribal when he changes his religion remains in the same custom, convention and environment in social life. They do not change their characteristics. I admit and I have no controversy about that. But, Sir, I would like to ask the Government: do they agree that in the matter of general principle they should not have double standards? What happened in the case of those Scheduled Castes who embraced Buddhism, a new community? Is it not a fact that this Government denied facilities because, according to this Government and the Minister, they changed their characteristic when they changed their religion? In the case of Hill Tribes when they change their religion, they do not change their characteristic. Why this double standard?

Will the Government consider that? Then again, the Minister had said that ours is a secular Constitution. Secularism is of our Constitution. A person

who changes his religion should not be placed to any particular bar in the matter of getting certain facilities and privileges from the Government from time to time. This idea seem to be not in their mind when the Scheduled Caste person changes his religion. Where is the Constitutional aspect? Here again we find that there is a double standard which is being used by Government.

Again, Sir, in the case of the tea-garden labourers of Assam, the Government had said that in view of so many reports that had been received from time to time about these tea garden labourers and hill tribes who come from Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa to Assam, they change their characteristics in the new circumstances. I do not know how it could happen. It is the Fundamental Right of any citizen of India to travel to any part and settle anywhere within the territory of India under Art. 19 (1) (e) and (f) and to pursue any avocation and profession. Now, how can you say, simply because a tribal from Madhya Pradesh or Bihar or Orissa settles down in Assam that he is not a tribal? Is it not that his Fundamental Right is denied to him, what has got otherwise, denied to him? What is the Constitutional aspect?

I would request the hon. Minister of State to tell about this to his cabinet colleague. Simply because he has come from Mysore, only because he has become Minister at the Centre, has he changed his Mysorean characteristics? As soon as he changed his place of residence to Delhi, has he also changed his characteristics?

AN HON. MEMBER: He has become Adivasi for the time being.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: In the case of the schedule castes who are shifting and settling down in another State, where that caste is not listed as a scheduled caste these people are not treated as a scheduled caste. Is this not against the invocation of the Constitutional provision under Article 19(1) (e) and (f) where by the citizen has got a right to settle down anywhere within the territory of India? There is a carpenter community by name sutradhar community which is a scheduled caste community in Assam but it is not a scheduled caste community in West Bengal. There is the Kaibarta, fisher-

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

man community, which is regarded as scheduled caste in Tripura, West Bengal, Assam etc. but it is not being included in the list in Orissa.

MR CHAIRMAN : You are repeating the points.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I am not repeating. I am emphasising to a certain extent. The same Kaibarta community, fisherman community, who are otherwise and for all purposes, recognised as scheduled caste in West Bengal, Assam, and Tripura (which is going to be a State very soon), when settled down in Orissa, is not regarded as a scheduled caste. So, I want to know : What is the attitude of the Government in this connection? Is this the Constitutional aspect that those people should be denied their Fundamental Right to settle anywhere in India? Is this the Constitutional interpretation or it is an anachronism of the Constitutional interpretation as said by the hon. Minister? Let the hon. Minister go into this aspect and clarify the matter.

I have given certain amendments and they will come up later. I would request the hon. Minister to review the whole thing: Let there be only one national basis, one national list and not different Territory Lists or State Lists, Separately.

Before, I conclude, I would again request the hon. Minister that he should be very clear in his mind about the criteria and the basic standard to determine whether a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. And once those criteria are there, then this community wherever it may settle should be given a national character in the sense, that there be only one All-India List slating that these are the communities which would be regarded as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes; even if there be 2700 such community including both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Let there be a big list for the whole of India, so that those families, wherever they may be settled, may be regarded as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes as the case may be. I hope the hon. Minister will give a proper reply to this point.

The other day, the hon. Minister agreed that those persons who were coming from

the same stock and the same ethnic origin, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and who have settled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has given any amendment to include within the scope of this Bill making a separate part listing the communities living in the Andaman and in Nicobar Islands who are to be regarded as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI P. M. METHA (Bhavnagar) : It is good that though late Government have come forward this time with this Bill before this House, which sets forth certain measures to remove the discrepancy and discrimination between the areas and between the people belonging to the same tribes. But those measures are not sufficient or adequate. The Joint Committee has no doubt tried deal with the subject in a scientific way and they created the mechanism also. The Joint Committee divided itself into several study groups as mentioned in the report itself.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : But the amendments brought forward by the hon. Minister have been brought in the most unsentimental way.

SHRI P. M. METHA : I am coming to that. The different study groups visited the places in the different States, but I think that this mechanism has failed, and it has not worked properly, and so many amendments brought forward by Government support my contention that it has failed.

Let me give you just two instances. There was a study group set up for Gujarat and Rajasthan and they visited three or four places in Gujarat, namely Rajkot, Village Sasangir in Gir Forest, Dwaraka, and Ahmedabad-Sabarmati Ashram. As you know, Dwaraka is a famous place of pilgrimage. The village Sasangir is in the Gir forest and is a place for seeing the Gir lions. Sabarmati is also famous historically. So, what has happened is that the study group or the committee has considered the question of the people or the tribes living in those places only and not the people living in the whole State. From page 33 of the Bill,

it will be seen that in the Second Schedule, the Bharwad community has been mentioned; this is a tribal community which is there in every part of Saurashtra and in Gujrat. There is no difference between the Bharwad community living in Junagadh that in Bhavnagar or Rajkot or Jamnagar. But from the Bill we find that only the Bharwad community in the Nesses of the Forest Divisions of Gir, Junagadh and Rajkot has been included. In other words, consideration has been given only to the places visited by the study group, and no consideration has been given to the fact that it is a community living in the whole State or the whole region. I hope that the hon. Minister will accept the necessary amendment when it is moved so as to remove this anomaly.

In the same way, the Rabari community is also mentioned in respect of the places they visited, that is, in the forest division of Rajkot and Junagarh. I think the mechanism has not worked and it is good that Government have come forward with amendments to remedy such shortcomings. I hope in this regard also, they will accept the amendment tabled and remove the anomaly.

There is one tribal community called the Sidi community. It is considered as a tribal community. But I do not find it mentioned in the Second Schedule; nor is it found in the column of exclusion. This is an error which I hope Government will take into account and accept the Government relevant amendment when moved.

Then there is a community called Waghri community. It is also a tribal community and should be included.

I hope Government will remove these discrepancies created by this Report.

SHRI SIDDAYYA : This is a very important Bill concerning the fate of one-fourth of the population of the country.

Generally, the backward classes can broadly be classified into four categories: the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and other backward classes.

Under art. 340 of the Constitution, a Commission was appointed under the Chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar in 1951. It submitted its report in 1955. The article under reference deals with those classes which are considered to be socially and educationally backward. But the Report was not acceptable to Government, and those socially and educationally backward classes people are still suffering without adequate educational or other benefits.

Art. 46 of the Constitution also deals with these weaker sections. It enjoins on the State to take special care of the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections. That is also not being implemented.

Articles 15(4) and 16(4) also deal with these socially and educationally backward classes.

This is the reason why there so much of rush for inclusion in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In some States, particularly in mine, for example, the denotified tribes, semi nomadic and nomadic tribes, have been given all the facilities, educational and economic, almost equal to those given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The only difference is that they do not get political advantages. Reservations in Assemblies and the Lok Sabha.

Therefore, I urge upon Government to take into consideration the cases of these socially and educationally backward people and make some provision for their development. We have got at the Centre the Scheduled Castes Advisory Welfare Board and the Scheduled Tribes Advisory Welfare Board. In the same way, there should be a central advisory board for the backward classes also so that their problems are looked into.

I feel that that should done because even in education these unfortunate people are being completely ignored and neglected by the Central and State Governments.

The second point is that under Article 341 of the Constitution, a List can be prepared for the Scheduled Castes and similarly under Article 342 for the Scheduled Tribes, but the criteria which have been followed since

[Shri Siddayya]

1935 have not been embodied in the Bill. As Members have already pointed out, the criteria for the Scheduled Castes are that they suffer from the stigma of untouchability, that they should be socially, educationally and economically very backward and that they should belong either to the Hindu religion or Sikh religion. That limitation is also there. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the criteria are clear that they should possess primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation and shyness of contact with the community in at large and backwardness. If these criteria are strictly followed, there will be no difficulty in classifying them, but on account of political pressure or to gain the favour of these communities, I find there are so many amendments by Members. Not only that. I have seen so many State Governments which have become liberal with regard to these communities because they stand to lose nothing and on the other hand to gain the sympathy of these communities. Therefore, they go on recommending these communities to be included. As a member of the Joint Committee, I had the opportunity to go to so many places and discuss matters with the State Governments. I can tell you that most of the State Governments do not know the criteria adopted for this classification. Because these people approached them, they have recommended. This is how things are going on.

A new Clause 3A has been included in the Bill which was not there originally. It deals with certain communities called, according to the Government, by the derogatory expressions, Dhed Chandal, Charal, Pan-chama and Paraiyan. This particular provision, according to me, is quite unnecessary and will create complications also. I will explain how. The provision now indicates that these expressions are derogatory and, therefore, they should be deleted, but they will continue to be the members of the Scheduled Castes to which, in fact, they belong. Government has not said to which different communities they will in fact belong. I want to ask the Government as to who is going to decide to which caste in fact they belong. And have the people concerned agreed to be renamed thus? Therefore, I have moved an amendment that this Clause 3A should be deleted from the Bill.

The Committee had recommended that in the case of Scheduled Tribes, religion should also be a criterion. Those who have given up their tribal faith and embraced Christianity or Islam should not be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Though it is not considered to be very desirable to have that provision, the underlying idea is only this much that if any advanced community is included along with these backward sections of the community, the latter will be exploited. With regard to educational facilities and employment in Government service, merit should be taken into consideration. Therefore, if any community which is advanced is included in the List of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, that will cause great hardship to the entire community and it will be exploited.

That community will have to be excluded. That is the background in which the idea was discussed in the Committee. On account of constitutional reasons the Government are not agreeable to accept it. At the same time I want to pose this question. Can the Government make a distinction between Religion and religion in a secular state. If a member of the Scheduled Caste is a Hindu, then alone he will be considered for this Concession if there is any change in the religion he will not get it. This is a question which the Government will have to consider seriously. Can they make such a distinction?

Government had sent in nearly 234 amendments to the Bill as approved by the Joint Committee. I wonder whether it is proper to do so. If they were brought before the Joint Committee, it could have considered and given its opinion in the matter. They did not do so. When the 1956 Bill was brought before the House, so many new additions were sought to be made; it would be helpful for the hon. Minister to go through those debates and find out how many castes, etc. were rejected at that time.

A few cases dealing with the list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes went up to the Supreme Court. In one case the Court has held that if a caste is not mentioned in the Scheduled., it is not open to anybody to lead evidence to say that the caste was also

part of the caste included in the list. On the plea that the synonyms and phonetic variations have also to be included Government went through the old census reports and all the old records, relating to these tribes and castes and brought in so many names of synonyms, phonetic variations, sub-castes and sub-tribes, with the result that the list has been completely changed. My own feeling is that so many names are not necessary. They are going to create difficulties. In this country there are so many castes and tribes already in existence. Our society is a caste ridden society. To add some more castes and tribes, to the existing Scheduled Castes and Tribes, will do no good. We are not going to do any service to them by this; we are going to disintegrate the entire weaker sections of the society. That is undesirable. Instead of bringing about social integration, we are bringing about social disintegration. Therefore I am opposed to the inclusion of so many names which can be left out. If there is any need and if any benefit flows out of such a step, we can do that; otherwise it is not necessary to do so.

For example, I will tell you that in Mysore, especially in the old Mysore area, for all the Scheduled Castes, there were only five names, but now we have, I think, 150 names. That is the progress that we have made all these years! (*Interruption*)

Some of the names which have now been included, I think, have to be carefully scrutinised. The last point which I want to submit is with regard to migration. If a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe member were to migrate from one State to another, he should be considered as a Scheduled Caste of Scheduled Tribe member as the case may be. With regard to the Scheduled castes, the Joint Committee has made the recommendation, and when it made it, at the time, it was not objected to by the minister. But I do not know why the Government have now thought it fit to undo the whole thing by suggesting an amendment. This is a very important thing. Things are changing. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are moving from State to State for various purposes, for Government employment and even for labour and for other things. But now to prevent them and make them restricted in one State is, I think, unnecessary and unfair. Therefore, the Government

should think of accepting the recommendation made by the Committee, and withdraw their own amendments.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad to get an opportunity to speak on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967. I appreciate the view of the Committee that a member of the Scheduled Castes who migrates to another State will continue to be treated as a Scheduled Caste member of the State to which he has migrated, as he continues to suffer from the various disabilities arising out of his traditional practice of untouchability. Really, his economic and social status does need special assistance in spite of migration.

My second point is, the committee has well considered the idea of including a provision whereby a woman marrying a member of the Scheduled Caste will be deemed to belong to the caste of her husband, looking to the social and economic status of her husband. Now, in this aspect, I am of the opinion that this should also be applied in cases of Scheduled Tribes so that there can be more nearness and assimilation of cast. Hindus if ladies are tempted to marry Scheduled Tribe, and as a result of which there can be improvement in future generations. We very well know that the Parsi community is nothing but a result of crossing.

It is also a matter of further appreciation that derogatory expressions like Dhed, Chandala, Panchama, etc., are removed from the list, and that even then these Scheduled Caste communities will be granted the concession in spite of the deletion of these derogatory words. The criterion adopted for enlisting the communities as Scheduled Castes seems to be quite appropriate, as really the Scheduled Castes are backward socially, educationally and economically along with the traditional practice of untouchability.

Now, with regard to the question of conversion of Adivasis, feel and I agree with the view of the Committee that no person who has given up the tribal faith or faiths and has embraced Christianity or Islam should be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes. In case the Government

[Shri Bhaljibhai Parmar]

do not agree with the view of the Committee, then a Bill by the Government should be brought forward in this House for having check on this type of conversions which are only the results of exploitation of the Adivasis due to their helplessness and poverty. The Government should prescribe rules and regulations before a Scheduled Tribe person gives up his faith and give him a clear understanding that he will lose all privileges if he abandons his tribal faith. A tribal person should be made to sign a declaration before the District Magistrate of his district to the effect that he abandons his tribal faith willingly and without any pressure from any side whatsoever. This should be done before he gives up his faith.

Coming to my amendment on Nayak Community, I would submit that in Gujarat State it is really a backward community. It satisfies the criterion of primitive trait distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness. Hence my amendment suggests that in Baroda and Panchmahal district the Nayak community should be included in the list.

My next amendment suggests that the Banjara community should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. I may point out that this community is already included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra. Both Maharashtra and Gujarat were parts of the former bigger bilingual Bombay State. When a community is classified as Scheduled Tribe in Maharashtra, why should that not be done in Gujarat? Why should there be discrimination in classifying this community between one State and another? Since they are adjoining States, there should not be any ambiguity in their classification.

With regard to tribals who are converted, I would suggest that they may be given special consideration for some time in case they are very backward. But in no case should conversion be allowed from tribals.

SHRI D. R. PARMAR (Patan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that some communities are included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. But I want to bring to your

notice that some more communities remain to be included in that list.

There is one community known as Gadvi Charan they are untouchables as the harijans are. They are very poor and they remain in the Harijan mohallas. They are considered also as untouchables. But yet that community is not included in the list of Scheduled Castes. The reason for this is that there is another community of the same name. There are Charan Gadvis in caste Hindus. They maintain and follow the old history of the ancestors of caste Hindus. In the same way, there are Charan Gadvis of the harijans who maintain the old history of their ancestors. These two are quite different communities. But both are considered as caste Hindus, even though Charan Gadvis of the harijans are untouchables. There is no relationship between these two communities. My request is that the Charan Gadvis of the harijans should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. You may give them a different name, say, Charan Gadvi Vankar Chamar; after giving them that nomenclature you may include this community in the list of Scheduled Castes.

On page 8 of the Joint Committee Report it is mentioned in para (vii) :

"The Committee are of the opinion that extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability should be the criterion for including a community in the list."

That should be the criterion for considering any community for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.

That is, the Charan Gadvi community of Vankar-Chamar are as untouchables as Harijans and Scheduled Caste persons. My plea is that on these criteria, this community should be included. Looking to the First Schedule, Part IV, the Charan Gadvi community is not included in the Scheduled Caste List. It should be included.

Then, the Nat community is also included in the Scheduled Caste List of Rajasthan State. It just touches Gujarat State. In Rajasthan, the Nat community is considered as

a Scheduled Caste community whereas the same Nat community who are residing in Gujarat State are not considered as Scheduled Caste. Hence my request is that this community should also be included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

Now, if a woman marries a Scheduled Caste person, then that woman is not considered to be a Scheduled Caste although untouchability is being preserved for that woman also. On the basis of the recommendation of the Joint Committee that untouchability is the main criterion, then that woman should be considered as Scheduled Caste. Here, on p. (viii) of the Report of the Joint Committee it is stated:

"Normally, a woman marrying a Scheduled Caste has the same social and economic status as her husband. Under the present law, however, such a woman continues to retain her own caste and is not eligible for any facility admissible to the Scheduled Castes. This is an anomalous position and, therefore, the Committee feel it desirable to include a provision whereby a woman marrying a member of the Scheduled Caste will be deemed to belong to the caste of her husband."

This recommendation of the Committee should be accepted by the Government.

My another point is about migration of these communities. Some Scheduled Caste persons belonging to Mahar community in Maharashtra have migrated to Gujarat State. They have come upto Ahmedabad and they are staying there. In Gujarat, Mahar community is considered as Scheduled Caste community. The Committee has also recommended that a migrated community should be considered as a Scheduled Caste community in another State. I request that this recommendation should also be accepted by the Government.

There are many other communities in Rajasthan. There is one community called Bawaria where this community is considered to be a Scheduled Caste community. Some of the member of this community have migrated to Gujarat State. But in Gujarat State they are not considered as a Scheduled Caste

community. In Gujarat also, it should be considered as Scheduled Caste community.

Then, there are Sauhus in Scheduled Castes and Harijans as there are Sadhus in Caste Hindus. There are sadhus of Dhed community. "Dhed" was the nomenclature in the previous Bill. Now that word "Dhed" is already omitted. So, I request that Sadhus of Vankar Chamar should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : समापति महोदय, मेरी दख्खास्त है कि चूंकि अब सरकार बड़ी दरिया दिल हो गई है, श्रीर हाउस में भी काफी उन जातियों के नाम आ रहे हैं जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, इसलिये कोलियों को भी इस में शामिल कर लिया जाये। वे बेचार बड़े परमांदा हैं और मेरे हलके में साथ ही हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी उन की काफी तादाद है। अगर इन गिरे हुए लोगों को शामिल कर लिया जाये तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर सरकार इन बेचारे हरिजनों को दे क्या रही है? क्योंकि जब मैंने सवाल किया था कि आज क्लास 1 में क्लास 2 में, क्लास 3 और 4 में कितने परसेंट हरिजन हैं तब मुझ को जो जवाब मिला उस से मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि सरकार जो कहती है शायद उस का दसवां हिस्सा भी उन के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रही है। इस बिना पर किसी तरह का मौका उन को नहीं मिलता कि वह अभी तक उन संस्कारों को छोड़ नहीं पाये हैं जो उन में पांच हजार सालों से पैदा हुए हैं।

मजहब बदलने से किसी में कोई बहुत फर्क नहीं पड़ता। मेरे बाप दादे हिन्दू थे। अब अगर मैंने अपना मजहब बदल लिया तो भी मैं ब्राह्मण तो हूं। क्या इस में किसी को कोई शक है? अगर यह सोच कर वे किसी क्रिश्चियन को छोड़ दिया जाये, मुसलमान को छोड़ दिया जाये, सिख को छोड़ दिया जाये, पारसी या बौद्ध को छोड़ दिया जाये तो इस से खामख्वाह विकरिम्स पैदा होती हैं। अच्छा होता कि अगर सरकार अपने प्रमोटमेंट्स खुद ही पहले लार्ड

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

होती। जैसा मेरे एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य ने, जो इंदिरा जी की कांग्रेस के हैं, कहा सरकार ज्वाइंट कमेटी में कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं लाई, यहां पर एकदम से इतने अमेंडमेंट लाई। मैं समझता हूं यह बात ठीक है। हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई बड़े पुराने जर्नलिस्ट और तजुबेकार नेता मुल्क के हैं। जैसा उन्होंने कहा, इस तरह गवर्नमेंट का एकदम से अमेंडमेंट लाना अच्छा नहीं लगता। चाहे इंदिरा जी की सरकार हो चाहे कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों की सरकार हो, वह अपने ऐसे रवायात कायम न करें कि ज्वायेन्ट कमेटी के सामने तो कोई बात न आये, लेकिन यहां एकाएक आ जाये। इस के माने तो यह होंगे कि ज्वायेन्ट कमेटी बनाने के बाद हजारों नहीं, लाखों रुपये खर्च करने के कोई माने नहीं हैं।

मैं सिर्फ दो ही बातें अज करना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह कि अगर गिरे हुआ को उठाना है तो उस में कोलियों का नाम जोड़ दिया जाये। सरकार के सॉर्सेज बहुत होते हैं। वह जानती है कि मुसलमानों में भी कई लोग ऐसे हैं जो पस्मांदा हैं। तेली हैं, सक्के हैं, इन की तरफ भी सरकार की नजर होना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह के लोगों को आप नहीं उठाना चाहते तो इन को न शामिल कीजिये, लेकिन चूंकि सरकार हरिजनों की बात कहती है, जो पांच हजार सालों से गिरे हुए लोगों की बात करती है, इस लिये इन को शामिल होना चाहिये। इस बिल में न तो सक्के को टच किया, न बज्जारों को टच किया, न दूसरों को ही टच किया। जिन लोगों को अच्छत करार दिया गया, उन के साथ अन्याय किया गया था। उन के साथ न्याय करने की बात सरकार ने कहीं और कुछ यत्न भी किया गया। उन के लिये रिजर्वेशन किया गया। लेकिन जिन के लिये रिजर्वेशन किया जाता है उन में कॉफिडेंस कम हो जाता है और वह अपने आप को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने की, अच्छे शहरी बनने की पूरी कोशिश नहीं करते।

बहरहाल मैं ने कोलियों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है जिन की तादाद मेरे हलक के में काफी है। मैं ने उन के बारे में कुछ कहा है, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि उन के लिये अपनी तरफ से मैं अमेंडमेंट लाऊं। अगर मैं लाता तो मुझ को समझा जाता कि चूंकि मैं उन का दुश्मन हूं इस लिये मेरी बात न मानी जाये। असल में मैं उन का दुश्मन नहीं हूं। मले सरकार खुद ऐसा समझती हो, लेकिन मैं अपने आप को उन का दुश्मन नहीं समझता। बहरहाल यहां पर लाखों की तादाद कोलियों की है और उन को इस में शामिल कर लेना चाहिये। वह लोग सुअर पाल कर या इसी तरह के कोई और काम कर के अपना काम चलाते हैं। अगर उन को शामिल कर लेने की नज्दे करम सरकार कर दे और 100 के बजाय 10 का भी फायदा दे दे तो भी समझगा कि उन्होंने कुछ किया है। वह अपने को हरिजनों का हमदर्द समझती है। अगर एक रुपये में धेला भी उन को मिल जाये तो मैं इंदिरा सरकार का शुक्रिया अदा करूंगा।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گوڈگاؤں) - سپہا پتی مہرودے - میری درخواست ہے کہ چونکہ اب سرکار بڑی دریا دل ہوگئی ہے اور ہائوس میں بھی کافی ان جاتھوں کے نام آ رہے ہیں جو بہت پچھڑی ہوئی ہیں اس لئے کولیوں کو بھی اس میں شامل کر لیا جائے - وہ بچارے بڑے پسمنانہ ہیں اور میرے حلقے میں ساتھ ہی ہندوستان کے دوسرے شہروں میں ان کی کافی تعداد ہے - اگر ان کو ملے ہوئے لوگوں کو شامل کر لیا جائے تو بڑی اچھی بات ہوگی -

میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آخر سرکار ان بچارے ہری جلدوں کو دے کیا رہی ہے - کیونکہ میں نے سوال کیا تھا کہ آج کلاس ۱ میں، کلاس ۲ میں، کلاس ۳ اور کلاس ۴ میں کتنے پر سیلٹ ہریجن ہیں - تب مجھ کو جو جواب ملا اس

سے میں ایسا متحسوس کرتا ہوں کہ سرکار جو کہتی ہے شاید اُس کا دسواں حصہ بھی اُنکے ساتھ نہائے نہیں کر رہی ہے - اِس بنا پر کسی طرح کا موقع اُنکو نہیں ملتا کہ وہ ابھی تک اُن سمسکاروں کو چھوڑ نہیں پاتے ہیں جو اُن میں پانچ ہزار سالوں سے پیدا ہوئے ہیں -

مذہب بدلنے سے کسی میں کوئی بہت فرق نہیں پڑتا - میرے باپ دادا ہندو تھے - اب اگر میں نے آپکا مذہب بدل لیا تو بھی میں براہمن تو ہوں - کیا اس میں کسی کو کوئی شک ہے - اگر یہہ سوچ کر کے کرسچن کو چھوڑ دیا جائے - مسلمان کو چھوڑ دیا جائے - سکھ کو چھوڑ دیا جائے - پارسی یا بودھ کو چھوڑ دیا جائے تو اُس سے خواصخواہ وکونگر پیدا ہوتی ہے - اچھا ہوتا کہ اگر سرکار اپنے امپڈسمینٹ خود ہی پہلے لائی ہوتی - جیسا میرے ایک کانگریسی سدسید نے جو اندراجی کی کانگریس کے میں کہا سرکار جائیڈت کمیٹی میں کوئی امپڈسمینٹ نہیں لائی - یہاں پر ایک دم سے اُتلے امپڈسمینٹ لائی - میں سمجھتا ہوں یہہ بات تھیک ہے - ہمارے کانگریسی بھائی بڑے پرائے جنرلسٹ اور تجربہ کار نیتا ملک میں ہیں جیسا اُنہوں نے کہا اِس طرح گورنمنٹ کا ایک دم سے امپڈسمینٹ لانا اچھا نہیں لگتا ہے - چاہے اندراجی کی سرکار ہو چاہے کموننسٹ بھائیوں کی سرکار ہو - وہ اپنے ایسے روایت قائم نہ کرے کہ جائیڈت کمیٹی کے سامنے تو کوئی بات نہ آئے - لیکن یہاں یکا یک آ جائے - اُس کے معنی تو یہہ ہونگے کہ جائیڈت کمیٹی بنانے کے بعد ہزاروں نہیں لاکھوں روپیہ خرچ کرنے کے کوئی معنی نہیں ہیں -

میں صرف دو ہی باتیں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - ایک تو یہہ کہ اگر گروے ہوئے کو اُتھانا ہو تو اس میں کولہوں کا نام جوڑ دیا جائے - سرکار کے سروسز بہت ہوتے ہیں - وہ جانتے ہیں کہ مسلمانوں میں بھی کئی لوگ ایسے ہیں جو پسلماندہ ہیں - تھلی ہیں - سکے ہیں - اُن کی طرف بھی سرکار کی نظر ہونی چاہئے - اگر اس طرح کے لوگوں کو آپ نہیں اُتھانا چاہتے تو اُنکو نہ شامل کیجئے - لیکن چونکہ سرکار ہری جنوں کی بات کہتی ہے جو پانچ ہزار سالوں سے گروے ہوئے لوگوں کی بات کرتی ہے - اس لئے اُنکو شامل ہونا چاہیئے - اس بل میں نہ تو سکے کو ٹچ کیا ہے نہ بلجاردوں کو ٹچ کیا - نہ دوسروں کو ہی ٹچ کیا - جن لوگوں کو اچھوت قرار دیا گیا اُنکے ساتھ انہائے کیا گیا تھا - اُن کے ساتھ نہائے کرنے کی بات سرکار نے کہی اور کچھ یتن بھی کیا - اُن کے لئے ریزرویشن کیا گیا - لیکن جن کے لئے ریزرویشن کیا جاتا ہے اُن میں کونفیدینس کم ہو جاتا ہے - اور وہ اپنے آپکو اپنے پیروں پر کھڑا کرنے کی - اچھے شہری بدلنے کی پوری کوشش نہیں کرتے -

بصراحہ میں نے کولیوں کی طرف دھیان دلایا ہے جن کی تعداد میرے حلقے میں کافی ہے - میں نے اُن کے بارے میں کچھ کہا ہے - لیکن میں نہیں چاہتا کہ اُن کے اپنی طرف سے میں امپڈسمینٹ لاؤں - اگر میں لاتا تو مجھکو سمجھا جاتا کہ چونکہ میں اُن کا دشمن ہوں اُس لئے میری بات نہ مانی جائے - اصل میں میں اُن کا دشمن نہیں ہوں - پہلے سرکار خود ایسا سمجھتی ہو - لیکن میں اپنے آپکو اُن کا دشمن نہیں سمجھتا - بصراحہ یہاں پر لاکھوں کی تعداد کولیوں کی ہے اور اُن کو اُس میں شامل کر لینا چاہیئے -

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

وے لوگ سوور پال کر یا اس طرح کے کوئی اور کام کر کے ایذا کم چلاتے ہیں۔ اگر ان کو شامل کر لیجئے کسی نظر کرم کر دے اور ۱۰۰ کے بجائے ۱۰ کا بھی فائدہ دے دے تو بھی سمجھونگا کہ انہوں نے کچھ کیا ہے۔ دے اپنے کو ہریجیٹوں کا ہمدرد سمجھتے ہیں اگر ایک روپیہ میں دھیلا بھی ان کو مل جائے تو میں اندرا سرکار کا شکریہ ادا کرونگا۔]

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जो अवसर दिया है उस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुए मैं अपने विचार आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह मही है कि इस में धर्म की बात को नहीं लाना चाहिये था। कोई हिन्दू हो, सिख हो ईसाई हो, मुसलमान हो, सभी भारत माता के सपूत हैं। कोई किसी प्रकार का किसी में फर्क नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। किसी में कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन शुद्ध संविधान का जो मंशा है, उस का जो उद्देश्य है, उस को हमें देखना होगा। जो हरिजन हैं, जो गिरे हुये हैं, उन के वास्ते कुछ रिजर्वेशन रखा गया था और कहा गया था कि उन के लिए कुछ सुविधायें दी जाएं, उन की कुछ मदद की जाए। यही इस बिल को लाने का भी जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ, उद्देश्य है। जो मूल जाति के लोग हैं, जो यहां के मूल निवासी हैं, जो यहां के रहने वाले हैं, जो गिरिजन हैं, जो हरिजन हैं, जो बैक्वर्ड क्लासिस के लोग हैं, जो वीकर सैक्शन के लोग हैं, उन की तरक्की के लिए हम देखते हैं कि इस बिल को लाया गया है। मूल निवासियों में जो अछूत हैं, जो गिरे हुए हैं, उन को ऊंचा उठाना हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य है। देहातां के अन्दर शोडूल्ड ट्राइबल्स के अन्दर, जो बैक्वर्ड एरियाज हैं, उन के अन्दर मैं मानता हूँ कि मिशनरीज ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, लोगों को पढ़ाया है, उन

को ऊंचा उठाया है, उन को सिखाया है। अब ये जो लोग क्रिश्चियन बन गए हैं और उस कारण से जो ये ऊपर उठ गए हैं इन में और जो अभी भी गिरे हुए हैं, जो अछूत हैं, जो अभी भी निर्धन हैं, हम को फर्क करना ही होगा। संविधान का मकसद भी यही है कि हम इन गिरे हुए लोगों को उठाएं। जिन को मिशनरीज ने उठा दिया है उन को क्यों ये प्रिविलेज दिये जायें जो गरीबों के लिए हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए हैं। ईसा मसीह और महात्मा गांधी ने भी यही कहा था कि जो कमजोर है, उन के लिए हम को काम करना है, उन को हम को उठाना है। अब जो हमारे भाई, भारत के सपूत ईसाई हो गए हैं और उस कारण से वे ऊपर उठ गए हैं, विकसित हो गए हैं तो ये सुविधायें जो दी जा रही हैं, क्यों उन को दी जाए और जो हमारे आदिम जाति के लोग हैं, जो गिरे हुए हैं, जो आज भी अपनी जगह पर है, उन को ये सुविधायें क्यों न दी जाएं?

16.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि हमारे रिसोर्सिंस सीमित हैं, हमारे साधन सीमित हैं, और सीमित साधनों में ही रह कर हम को यह सारा काम करना है। ये साधन जो गिरे हुए हैं, पिछड़े हुए हैं उन को ही ऊपर उठाने में लगने चाहिये। मैं सब धर्मों का आदर करता हूँ। हमारे संविधान की दृष्टि में सब धर्म समान हैं। लेकिन संविधान तथा कानून से जो भी सुविधा दी जाती है उस का उपयोग अधिक चालाक और बुद्धिजीवी लोग ही कर लेते हैं जो उपेक्षित हैं, जो पीड़िता है। जो अपने पक्ष के वास्ते समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, वे कैसे उठेंगे। इस वास्ते मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर कोई भाई दूसरे धर्म में जा कर दीक्षित हो गया है, पढ़ लिख गया है, विकसित

हो गया है तो उस के लिए यह प्रिविलेज नहीं रहना चाहिये, उस को ये सुविधायें नहीं मिलनी चाहियें। जो आदिम जाति के लोग हैं, जिन के संस्कार और जिन की संस्कृति और सम्यता भारतीय है, जिन्होंने अपना धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं किया है और जो गिरे हुए हैं और जिन को हम को समाज के दूसरे वर्गों के बराबर लाना है, उन के लिए ये सुविधायें रहनी चाहिये।

हमारे डिप्टी लीडर श्री भंडारे जी कह रहे थे कि जो अछूत है, जो निर्धन है, उस को आधार मान कर एक क्राइटीरिया निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन आप देखें कि आज छुआछूत की वह भावना नहीं रही जो पहले हुआ करती थी। इस वास्ते गरीब जो हैं, निर्धन हैं, जो उपेक्षित हैं, जो बैकवर्ड हैं, उन की लिस्ट बननी चाहिये और उसका ही विचार रखना चाहिये था। लेकिन जो लिस्टें बनाई गई हैं उन में इस बात का खयाल बहुत कम रखा गया है। 23 माल हमें आजाद हुए हो गए हैं और हम देखते हैं कि छुआछूत की वह भावना नहीं रह गई है जो पहले थी। इस वास्ते निर्धन जो हैं, यह मुख्य चीज है जिस पर हम को विचार कर के लिस्टें बनानी चाहिये और निर्धन वर्ग के लोगों को, पिछड़े हुए लोगों को ही इस में रखा जाना चाहिये। मध्यम वर्ग के लोग भी हैं जो शिक्षित हो गए हैं और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के अन्दर भी आप को वे लोग मिल जाएंगे जो विकसित हो चुके हैं और आगे बढ़ गए हैं, उन्होंने अपने आप को एजुकेट कर लिया है, ग्रेजुएट हो गए हैं, एम.ए. हो गए हैं, जिन्होंने पी. एच. डी. कर ली है, जो डॉक्टर बन गए हैं। यदि इस क्राइटीरिया को अपना लिया जाय तो मध्यम वर्ग में जो गरीब हैं लेकिन जो ठाकुर हैं, ब्राह्मण हैं, उन को भी हम को शामिल करना पड़ जाएगा। लेकिन हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि उन को शामिल किया जाए। इस वास्ते होना यह चाहिये कि जो नीचे गिरे हुए हैं, जो अविकसित हैं, उन को ही शामिल किया जाए, जो गिरिजन हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, उन को ही शामिल किया जाए।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में इस दृष्टि से रंगवा हैं, रमजना हैं, मल्लाह हैं, फिशरमैन हैं, जो बहुत ही निर्धन हैं, उन का खयाल रखा जाना चाहिये और उन को शामिल इस में किया जाना चाहिये। अध्याय छः के अन्दर उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत कुछ जातियां रह गई हैं, जो शामिल होनी चाहिये। लोहार, कुम्हार, सुनार जुलाहा जोकि देहरादून की लिस्ट में रखे गए हैं, उन को उत्तर प्रदेश की लिस्ट में रखा जाना चाहिये क्योंकि वे सभी जगह रहते हैं।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : आजादी के बाद से जिस तरह से इस सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों के साथ व्यवहार किया है, या आदिम जातियों के साथ व्यवहार किया है उस को देखते हुए कहना पड़ता है कि इन दोनों को ही इस सरकार ने शोषण का हथियार बनाया है और इसलिए बनाया है ताकि इस की गद्दी मजबूत हो। इन दोनों जातियों का इसने एक्सप्लायटेशन किया है।

अभी कुछ दिन हुए श्री सूरज भान का विधेयक आया जिस में यह व्यवस्था थी कि प्रेसिडेंसियों और पार्लमेंट में उन की आबादी के अनुसार उन को रीप्रिमेंटेशन मिले। यह संशोधन विधेयक था। सरकार ने कहा कि वह इस विधेयक के साथ है। सरकार के जो मदस्य वहां के उन्होंने इस के पक्ष में मत भी दिया। लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसी चालाकी चली कि वह विधेयक पास न हो सका। कहने को तो कहा गया कि उस की हमदर्दी इस के साथ है शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के साथ है लेकिन हकीकत में आप की हमदर्दी उन के साथ नहीं थी और अगर होती तो जरूर आप उस को पास करवाते। बातें तो आप बड़ी-बड़ी करते हैं लेकिन हकीकत में आप अपने हाथ मजबूत करने के लिए इन जातियों का एक्सप्लायटेशन करते हैं।

यह विधेयक कमेटी में गया था। वहां से पास हो कर प्राया है। लेकिन जिस रूप में आपने लम्बे चौड़े संशोधन रखे हैं उस से पता

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

लगता है और साबित हो जाता है कि आप इस समस्या को गम्भीरतापूर्वक नहीं ले रहे हैं, इस समस्या का आपने सीरियसली अध्ययन नहीं किया है। कौन-कौन सी आदिम और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ इस में आ सकती हैं, इस के सही आंकड़े आपने एकत्र करने की कोशिश नहीं की है। जैसे-जैसे कोई बात आती गई किसी सदस्य के जरिये या किसी दूसरे जरिये से उस को लेकर आपने उस को इस में शामिल करने की कोशिश की। इस से यह भी साबित हो जाता है कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए आप अभी भी तैयार नहीं हैं।

एक संशोधन जिस पर 347 सदस्यों ने हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, दिया गया है। मोटे तौर पर संशोधन यह है कि जिस ट्राइब का सदस्य इस्लाम या क्रिश्चियनिटी को एम्ब्रेस कर लेता है, वह ट्राइबल नहीं रह जाएगा। जहाँ तक क्रिश्चियनिटी का सम्बन्ध है और जेसस क्राइस्ट का सम्बन्ध है, उन के लिए मेरे दिल में बहुत श्रद्धा है। वह अपने जमाने में क्रान्तिकारी रहे हैं। हम या दुनिया जब दास्ता की अवस्था में थी तब उन्होंने बराबरी का पैगाम दिया। लेकिन उन के अनुयाइयों ने जिस रूप में उन की शिक्षाओं का इस्तेमाल किया है, उस को भी हम जानते हैं। यह बात सही है कि भारतीय क्रिश्चियन में अंग्रेजों के जमाने में रूलिंग पार्टी के साथ गठबन्धन किया, अंग्रेजी सत्ता के साथ गठबन्धन किया। इस के बहुत से उदाहरण भी हैं। इंडियन क्रिश्चियन जब बाहर जाते थे तो वे अपने आप को हिन्दुस्तानी कहने में शर्म महसूस करते थे। वे कहा करते थे :

We are not Indians, we are Englishmen, you blackish follows you Indians.

उन का रुख ऐसा रहा है कि वे अपने आप को अन्य हरिजनों और आदिवासियों से ऊंचा समझते रहे हैं। संविधान की धाराओं में इन जातियों के लिए जो सुविधाएँ रखी गई हैं। उन का एक खास मतलब है। जिस तरह परिवार के किसी बीमार आदमी की तरफ़ खास ध्यान दे कर, उस को खास सहायता और सुविधा दे कर, उस का इलाज किया जाता है, संविधान की धाराओं में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, हजारों बरसों से शोषित इन जातियों के इलाज के रूप में है।

जो हरिजन और आदिवासी इस्लाम या क्रिस्टियनिटी कुबूल कर लेते हैं, यदि उन की माली, सामाजिक और शिक्षा सम्बन्धी हालत दूसरों के मुकाबले में अच्छी है, तब तो उन को सुविधाएँ नहीं मिलनी चाहिए, चाहे वे स्कालरशिप्स हों या अन्य प्रकार की सुविधाएँ। लेकिन यदि इस्लाम और क्रिस्टियनिटी कुबूल करने के बाद भी उन की माली हालत खराब रहती है, तो सरकार को उन के साथ दूसरे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के समान व्यवहार करना चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जो हरिजन और आदिवासी कनवर्टिड हैं और जो इस संशोधन के पास हो जाने के बाद हरिजन और आदिवासी नहीं माने जाते हैं, क्या सरकार उन की माली हालत को सामने रख कर ही उन को सुविधाएँ आदि देने के बारे में निर्णय करेगी और जिन लोगों की माली हालत खराब है, उन को इग्नोर नहीं किया जायेगा ?

जैसा कि और विधेयकों के बारे में होता है, समर्थित इज बैटर देन नर्थिंग। वास्तव में सरकार के पास हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्या के बारे में कोई संतोषजनक सालूशन नहीं है। आज सब पार्टियाँ हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को स्वसप्लायट करने का काम करती हैं। जो पार्टी इस समस्या को समाज के पुनर्निर्माण और समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना के संदर्भ में देखेगी, वही इस समस्या को हल कर सकती है।

हम बाबजूद खामियों के इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार यह आश्वासन

दे कि इस संशोधन के पास हो जाने के बावजूद सरकार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बीच में कोई डिफरेंस नहीं करेगी और एक पहलू को सामने रख कर कदम उठायेगी।

17.03 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : MURDER OF
EIGHT PERSONS IN 24 PARGANAS
DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL ON
20TH NOVEMBER, 1970.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS
OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC
AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI
K.C. PANT): In the morning of 20th
November, the police authorities of the
24 Parganas District received information of some dead bodies having been seen within their jurisdiction.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, I want to know whether you are accepting or rejecting the adjournment motion, notice of which was given by us on Saturday.

MR. SPEAKER: I must know what he says on that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Those who have been accused there have written this report. We are not interested in it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister be heard.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As I was saying, in the morning of 20th November, the police authorities of the 24 Parganas Dt. received information of some dead bodies having been seen within their jurisdiction. On a search being made, four dead bodies were found in the Andanga police station area, and another four in the Barasat police station area. All the dead bodies were of young men. Their hands were tied behind their backs. All of them were wearing trousers and shirts. The places where the dead bodies were found had no marks of struggle.

By the 22nd November, all the eight bodies had been identified. The victims are reported to belong to Dakshineswar and Ariadaha areas of the 24 Pargana district.

The experts of the Central Forensic Laboratory in Calcutta were instructed to provide all assistance to the investigation already in progress, and they started doing so yesterday. The Government of West Bengal had requested that the Central Bureau of Investigation should be associated with the investigation. The Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, is proceeding to Calcutta this evening to help in the investigation and also provide such assistance as may be required.

Government have taken a serious view of these gruesome murders and every effort will be made to apprehend the culprits and bring them to trial. Some accusations have been made that the police are responsible for these murders. There is nothing whatever to support these accusations.

The Government have been considering in consultation with the Governor of West Bengal since yesterday whether in addition to the necessary investigation under the Code of Criminal Procedure an inquiry should be instituted under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. Even though doubts have been expressed about the advisability of an inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act while investigation under the Code of Criminal Procedure is in progress, Government have decided, in view of the fact that this is a case of multiple murders under mysterious circumstances, that a commission should be appointed and that a serving or retired High Court Judge selected on the advice of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court should constitute the commission.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod): We have heard the reply of the Minister and I want to make a submission that there is a difference between discussing an adjournment motion and giving a reply by the Minister and then deciding about the admissibility of the motion. I have been in this House from 1952 onwards and on many occasions matters of urgent public importance, even of lesser importance than this matter, have come up before the House as

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

adjournment motions. Here is a very important matter and we have only the answer of the Minister, but a discussion must be there on the basis of the adjournment motion. If you are not allowing the adjournment motion, then certainly, as a protest, we will have to retire from the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I would like to submit, if I may, that the necessity for a discussion on the adjournment motion remains. It remains very stridently in spite of, and perhaps because of, the statement made by the Minister. We were not going to pronounce upon the guilt of 'X' or 'Y' or a team of people in regard to these atrocities. We wanted to discuss the situation of which these gruesome murders, made apparently diabolically and deliberately, are an illustration. We want to discuss the situation which exists, a situation which has been highlighted by this kind of gruesome incident.

Even today during the lunch interval I got a letter from Calcutta, it is in Bengali and I cannot read it out, which reports how a young boy of 22 was shot in South Calcutta, in Bhavanipur, and his younger brother who has nothing to do with politics is hiding and staying away, and the mother is writing and asking for protection for the family. This kind of thing is going on all the time in Bhavanipur in Calcutta city. This thing happened on the 8th November or some such date. It is here in the letter which I got in the lunch interval.

From all over the place, from different parts of West Bengal, letters and telegrams are coming to us in a stream. A situation has been created. So, these eight murders are only an illustration. Therefore, whatever happens in regard to the enquiry, judicial or quasi-judicial, heaven knows what, the country is fed up with all these machinations of delays and procrastination, what we want is that the situation in West Bengal should be discussed in this House, a situation which cannot be controlled, where there is no civil life, where, apart from civilized democratic life, even civil life has been endangered by this kind

of thing happening, and the Government can give no protection. And we hear cries of sorrow and grief from mothers and fathers in regard to the safety or otherwise of their children. That is the situation which we have to discuss in this House. Otherwise, the House will be abdicating its responsibility. The police terror has already started with the President being inveigled into giving his assent to that notorious piece of legislation.

The P. D. Act and all the rest of it has accentuated police terror. That is why we want this House must take, the earliest possible opportunity to discuss the situation which has arisen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I wish to say something. The report read out by Mr. Pant is the report of those who were accused before us.

MR. SPEAKER : You have said enough in the morning.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : A Congressman-owned paper *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has itself revealed certain things. It says that the boys were arrested by the police and taken from the foot of the Saheed Minar to an unknown destination. It has been very clearly stated. In view of the above, there is no question of relying on the statement placed before the House. We want the adjournment motion and we want a ruling and decision, here and now. If you do not, we shall conclude that you are protecting the Government and we shall walk out in protest.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way of putting things in this House.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : The question is whether this opposition is interested in politics or justice, whether they want to make political capital out of it or want to serve humanity. When a Judicial Inquiry under a Judge has appointed to go into the inquiry matter, we should be satisfied. Later on, after the report of the enquiry presided over by the Judge is received, they may move the House again. ?

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Midnapore): Mr. Speaker, I was anxious as many others were to hear the hon. Minister speak. I am not going to discuss that statement. But we heard him say in the course of the statement that allegations had been made that the police committed this and he went on to say that there was no evidence of this. That is coming to a conclusion before that enquiry; and coming from the Minister, speaking in this House, this kind of a statement is prejudicial to the enquiry and reveals the mind of the Government. There must be other information and if the adjournment motion is allowed it will bring out the other points of view.

MR. SPEAKER : I have been waiting for the statement. I considered the statement that had been made. I find that there are two versions of facts; one version is disputed by the other. But when an adjournment motion comes before the House, we have to see what the facts are as they are established; we should also consider whether there is failure on the part of the Government. Where facts are disputed and where the failure of the Government not yet determined, I am sorry I cannot allow this adjournment motion....(Interruptions.)

Shri A. K. Gopalan and some other hon. Members then left the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : You referred to 'failure of administration'. Has there or has there not been failure of administration in this case where eight human bodies were found, left by the police....(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : Only a judicial enquiry will establish who the culprit was; everything will come out then.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Even Mr. Pant has not denied that eight dead bodies were found along the road. What will Mr. Vajpayee say if between Delhi and Meerut eight dead bodies were found ? Is our Parliament going to tell the people that Parliament does not care for the people of that area?....(Interruptions.)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Sir I do not want to say anything regarding your ruling. You have already

given your ruling. But there is a failure of the Government in West Bengal, and that matter should be discussed sometime in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling already.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Let the Minister say what is the factual position on the roadside....(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : So far it has not been determined.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Eight dead bodies—the position has not been determined? Indeterminate? Is that the kind of thing which is done? I am very sorry. Eight dead bodies are there, indeterminate dead bodies floating in the air. This is the way the Government there is behaving....(Interruptions.)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What do you mean by judicial enquiry?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Mrityunjay Prasad.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Sir, may I ask a question? It is a very small question. You were present on Friday, and you have stated that we discussed the issue of lawlessness in West Bengal threadbare. The Minister then claimed that he cannot accept my motion expressing grave concern at the developments in West Bengal because he said that the situation has improved. Is this the proof of improvement that we see today?....(Interruption)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The honeymoon is over.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *Rose—*

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Sir, in the Treasury Benches they are laughing at this. This is a very serious matter. Some of our friends have walked out, and they are ridiculing them for walking out. It means that they do not attach any importance to the loss of precious lives. I also feel like going out if this is the way in which the ruling party behaves....(Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have been listening to everything. There are many versions of one fact, and when there is no determination as to who is at fault, who has failed, whether it is the Government or the people.....(Interruption)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI *Rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Do not get excited. I considered that, as there is going to be some enquiry to determine the facts, there is no scope for admitting the Adjournment Motion. I am very sorry. That is why I refused it. Shri Mrityunjay Prasad.

17.18 hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संबंध में मैं दो तीन बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले तो हमें यह निर्णय कर लेना है कि सरकार या सदन चाहता क्या है ? क्या हम दरअमल चाहते हैं कि अछूतों की और जन-जातियों की उन्नति पूरे तौर पर हो या नहीं चाहते ? अगर चाहते हैं तो सब से पहली बात तो यह थी कि उन की उन्नति के लिए कोई हम नापतोल रखते और जब किसी अनुसूचित जाति की यथेष्ट उन्नति हो जाती तो इस श्रेणी में से निकालने के भी कुछ लक्षण रखते कि कब ऐसी समुन्नत जातियाँ या समाज श्रेणी में से हटाए जा सकते हैं ? यानी कब कौन सी जाति, कौन सा समाज इस हद तक समुन्नत हो चुका है ऐसा माना जाए कि वह अपने आपसपास के और सब लोगों के बराबर हो गया है और अब कोई अंतर नहीं रहा इसलिए उन्हें श्रेणी कास्ट या अनुसूचित जाति कहने की अब आवश्यकता नहीं रह गया है ? जब तक इस का आप हिसाब नहीं रखते हैं तब तक यही होगा कि आप की अनुसूचि में बराबर बढ़ती ही होती चली जायगी और आज उस के लिए दीड़ घूँप लगी हुई है कि कौन सी जाति का

नाम बढ़ाया जाय या कौन सी जाति उस में छूटी हुई है। अभी यह कहा गया कि बंगाल में एक जाति होती है सुत्रधार जिसे वहाँ श्रेणी कास्ट माना जाता है लेकिन दूसरी जगह उसे हरिजन नहीं माना जाता है। जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है उस के समकक्ष जातियाँ बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं जो अपने को शर्मा और विश्वकर्मा कह कर ब्राह्मण बन रही हैं। मुझे इस के साथ कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। मगर सूची में अपना नाम जुड़वाने के लिए क्यों यह लड़ाई हो रही है ? इसलिए कि आप ने कोई ऐसा हिसाब नहीं रखा है कि कब वह इस इस हद तक पहुँचे हुए माने जाएंगे कि अब वह काफी उन्नत हो चुके और किसी को उस श्रेणी में रखा जाय, इस का कोई क्राइटेरिया या स्पष्ट नियम आपने नहीं रखा है। जिस समय आप की प्रवर समिति बैठी थी, उस समय भी आपने, अर्थात् सरकार और सरकार की ओर से मंत्रियों ने बहुत सी बातें उस के सामने नहीं रखीं और जैसा कि मेरे मित्रों ने बताया, अगर व उस समय इन सब बातों को रख देते जो आज कह रहे हैं तो आज आप को 234 या जितने भी संशोधन आप लायें, हैं, उन के लाने की जरूरत न पड़ती, कम से कम इतनी अधिक संख्या में न लाना पड़ता। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि छह साढ़े तीन वर्षों में, जब तक यह प्रवर समिति बैठी आप पर कोष्ठबद्धता लगा रही लेकिन उस के बाद ऐसी स्थिति आ गई कि कई तरफ से आप पर ऐसा दबाव पड़ा कि जुलाब के रूप में आप अनलिमिटेड अमेंडमेंट्स ले आये। इस का मतलब है, कि आप अधकच्चे विचारों से पीड़ित हैं और इस तरह से एक दम यहाँ पर अधकचरे विचारों को लाना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है, कम से कम इतना कीजिये कि इस बिल पर आप अपनी पार्टी को पूरी स्वतन्त्रता दीजिये कि हर संशोधन के बारे में, हर बात के बारे में वह जैसे चाहे वैसे वोट दें, ऐसा न हो कि हमारे जो भी हरिजन या आदिवासी सदस्य यहाँ पर सरकारी दल के सदस्य हैं, वे आप के डर से अपनी सही भावना को प्रकट न कर सकें। इसलिये मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि इस बिल के लिये आप उन को

पूरी स्वतन्त्रता दें, ताकि वे अपने वांछित विवेक के अनुसार वोट दे सकें और तब देखिये कि क्या पास होता है और क्या पास नहीं होता है। हम अपनी ओर से आप को यह विश्वास दिलाने हैं कि अगर आप के दो-चार अमेंडमेंट गिर भी जाते हैं तो आप को यह नहीं कहेंगे कि सरकार हटे, क्योंकि सरकार उन अमेंडमेंट्स पर हार गई है।

मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि जहां धर्म की बात आती है, आप हर बार उसको इस देश से हटा नहीं सकते। वजह यह है कि जिस धर्म के कारण अछूतपना लागू हुआ, अगर कोई उस धर्म को ही छोड़ दे, तो फिर वह अछूत नहीं रहता, तो फिर यह बात कैसे लागू रहेगी। जैसे कोई व्यक्ति ईसाई हो गया या मुसलमान हो गया, तो फिर उन के पूर्वजों का पता कौन लगाता है, कौन पिता है, उस का कुल क्या था, ये सब प्रश्न समाप्त हो जाते हैं, जब वह उस धर्म को ही नहीं मानता तो उस श्रेणी से अपने आप बाहर हो जाता है, वह अछूत रह ही नहीं जाता। इस लिये जो व्यवस्था बिल में की गई है, उस को न हटाइये, उस को रहने दीजिये, इस का दूसरे लोगों का लाभ होगा, जो फिर भी अछूत ही रहते हैं, बहुत हद तक आदिम जातियों के साथ भी यह लागू होता है।

दूसरी, बात—जब तक आप कुछ ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में रहेंगे, जिन के अपने निहित स्वार्थ हैं, वेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट्स हैं, तब तक हमारे यहां से सात जन्म तक भी छूआछूत दूर नहीं होगी, आप चाहे जो कर लीजिये। मैं इस को उदाहरण के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ—जो हरिजन हर तरह से समाज में ऊंचे हो गये हैं, मैं व्यक्ति की बात कह रहा हूँ, परिवारों की बात कह रहा हूँ, जिन लोगों की शैक्षणिक स्थिति, आर्थिक स्थिति, सामाजिक स्थिति, राजनीतिक स्थिति ऊंची हो गई है, उन परिवारों के साथ नाम के सिवा अब कोई अन्तर उन के और उन के ऊंची जाति वाले पड़ोसी के बीच में नहीं रह गया है, किन्तु वे हरिजन भाई ही उस अन्तर को अभी भी खुद

कायम रखना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि हरिजनों को दी जानेवाली छात्रवृत्तियां अधिकांश में उन्हीं के लड़कों को मिलती हैं, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि दूसरे गरीब हरिजनों को उन सुविधाओं से वंचित रह जाना पड़ता है। उन को यह सुविधायें क्यों मिलती हैं, इसलिये कि वे पढ़ लिख गये हैं, समझदार हो गये हैं, भ्रमर हैं ये सुविधायें अफसरों के लड़कों को मिलती हैं। इसलिये आप अवश्य काफी पैसा दीजिये, जितना देते हैं, उस से दुगुना दीजिये, जिससे कोई शिकायत नहीं रहे लेकिन फिर भी आप को कोई शर्त लगानी चाहिये, जैसे कि जिस लड़के के पिता की आमदनी इतनी होगी, उस को हरिजनों की विशेष छात्रवृत्ति न मिलेगी। कुछ इस तरह की बात लगा दीजिये। इसी तरह से नौकरियों में भी ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये कि भरती करते समय जातियों के लिये इतनी छूट उभ्र में रहे, इतनी छूट क्वालीफिकेशन में रहे, लेकिन उस के बाद पदोन्नति में वह छूट न रहे। जैसे कालिजों में भरती के समय छूट रहती है, लेकिन परीक्षा में पास होने के लिये छूट नहीं होती है, ऐसा नहीं होता है कि किसी जाति के छात्र को चार-पांच नम्बर कम होने पर भी पास कर दिया जाता हो। अगर हम ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तो नतीजा यह होगा कि जो लोग संस्था योग्य नहीं हैं, वे इस दृष्टिकोण से कि फलां जाति के हैं, इसलिये हम को तों तरक्की अवश्य मिलेगी ही, चाहे हम भला करें या बुरा करें, वे अपनी योग्यता को बढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे। काम में बराबर ढिलाई करते रहेंगे। हरिजनों को ऊपर उठाने के लिये आवश्यक है कि उन्हें अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने को कहा जाय।

तीसरी बात मैं अपने अछूत भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ, विशेष कर उन से जो इस सदन के सदस्य हैं कि जब आप इतने ऊंचे पहुँच गये हैं—मैं यह बात व्यक्तिगत रूप से कहता हूँ—कि एक बार नहीं अनेक बार लोक सभा में या राज्य विधान सभा में चुन कर आये हैं, सदस्य रह चुके हैं, तो इस का अर्थ यह कि आप की राजनीतिक स्थिति भी हम से किसी बात में कम

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

नहीं है, आर्थिक स्थिति या शैक्षणिक स्थिति भी किसी बात में कम नहीं हैं तो आप मेहरबानी कर के रिजर्व सीट को छोड़ कर जैनरल सीट से चुनाव लड़ कर आयें, रिजर्व सीट दूसरे गरीब हरिजन भाइयों के लिये छोड़ दें। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि आप में से भी कई आदमी जैनरल सीट से चुन कर आ जायेंगे, और रिजर्व सीटों से भी दूसरे गरीब लोग चुन कर आ सकेंगे। यदि 100 इस प्रकार नई सीटों पर चुनाव लड़े तो 10-20 या 25 की संख्या में जैनरल सीट से आप तो चुन कर आयेंगे ही, लेकिन उस के साथ-साथ रिजर्व सीट से चुन कर आने वालों की संख्या कम नहीं होगी, इस तरह से यहां आप की संख्या और ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। व्यक्ति हार सकते हैं किन्तु हरिजन समुदाय अवश्य जीतेगा। यह बात मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि आज मेरे सामने कई ऐसे उदाहरण हैं, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। मुझे स्पष्टवादिता के लिये क्षमा करें। हिन्दू धर्म में भी कुछ ऐसा समाज है जहां जाति भेद नहीं है, मगर मैं देखता हूं कि यहां आने के बाद या यहां आने के लिये जाति भेद कायम रहता है, जो कि इस कमरे के बाहर नहीं है। जैसे आर्य समाज में जाति भेद नहीं है, सिखों में जाति भेद नहीं है.....

श्री शशि भूषण (खरगोन) : कायस्थों में भी नहीं है।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं तो जैनरल सीट से लड़ कर आता हूं, रिजर्व सीट से नहीं आता हूं, लेकिन अगर कायस्थों का भी सुरक्षित स्थान देना है तो दीजिये, वह मैं शशि भूषण वाजपेयी जी आप के लिये छोड़ दूंगा। मैं यहां पर किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन एक उदाहरण और देना चाहता हूं। हिन्दुओं के सभी पंथों में यह पद्धति है कि जिस दिन कोई व्यक्ति सन्यास लेता है, उस दिन से उन के पिता का नाम नहीं चलता, गुरु परम्परा का नाम चलता है। लेकिन

यहां आने के लिये पिता के नाम को खींच कर लाते हैं, क्योंकि बिना उस के यहां सुरक्षित स्थान पर चुनाव लड़कर आ नहीं सकते। इस लिये जब तक यह रास्ता रहेगा तब तक जाति-पाति दूर नहीं होगी, इस प्रकार का बैस्टेड इंटरैस्ट छोड़ना होगा। यह पद्धति अछूतपने को अनन्त काल तक बनाये रखेगी।

यही बात पढ़े लिखे, अमीर, शक्ति-शाली क्रिश्चियन आदिवासियों के साथ लागू होती है। यह ठीक है कि धर्म परिवर्तन से किसी को सजा न हो, लेकिन धर्म परिवर्तन न करने वालों को भी सजा न मिलनी चाहिये, यह बात पहले निश्चित होनी चाहिये। जैसे आज मेरे बिहार के आदिवासी इस बात को लेकर रोते हैं कि हम ने धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं किया, इसी लिये उस की सजा भुगत रहे हैं, हमारा विकास नहीं हो रहा है।

एक बात मुझे बिहार की रखनी है—हमारे बहुत से आदिवासी असम गये हैं, हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने भी उन के बारे में यहां उल्लेख किया है, जो लोग आदिवासी हैं असम चले गये हैं, उन्होंने अपना धर्म नहीं बदला है, जैसे हमारे यहां बसने वाले संथाल आदिवासी हैं वैसे ही वे भी हैं वे असम में जा कर दूसरे हो गये, ऐसा क्यों? इस प्रकार का भेदभाव क्यों करते हैं? मैं आप की नीयत को दोष नहीं देता हूं, लेकिन आप की समझदारी को दोष देता हूं, इसलिये कि आप जल्दबाजी में, प्रेशराइज हो कर अनुचित दबावों में पड़ कर अधिकतर काम कर रहे हैं और सोचने का समय ही नहीं पाते हैं, इसीलिये अपनी बात पर कायम भी नहीं रहते हैं। इसलिये दया कर के इस पर पुनः विचार कीजिये और जो सब से जरूरी चीज है कि सब को स्वतन्त्रता दें ताकि लोग अपने कांशेंस के अनुसार इस पर वोट दें।

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ROLE OF ZOOS IN EDUCATIONAL, CONSERVATIONAL AND PRESERVATIVE ASPECTS OF WILD LIFE.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I consider this a rare privilege that I have been able to raise a discussion about the dump denizens of our forests who cannot plead for themselves as we can in this House and outside.

The term 'wild life' does not only mean wild animals. It also means the wild plants.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is going wild these days, it seems.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Even the Parliament.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I will just come to that also. It does not mean wild animals alone. It means wild plants and their habitats—the forests, the deserts, the marshes, the mountains, the savanna—they all comprise, to enable the indigenous flora and fauna to survive and to have a continuous existence.

The main reason for raising this discussion was not that there was any lack of awareness in the Government. But the more important point is that there is lack of sense of urgency and lack of will to implement things for which we wax eloquent in this House.

In this regard I would like to mention that the preservation of wild life has even found a place in Kalidasa's works when the hunted deer ran into the Rishi's ashram. Then we find in Asoka's rock edicts of third century BC regarding protection and preservation of wild life. As far back as 1952 Government of India constituted the Indian Board for Wild Life and here is a leaflet produced by the Indian Board for Wild Life—'Why Preserve Wild Life?' with a beautiful Foreword by our late respected Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. I would like to quote a few lines from this to corroborate what you said something ago that everything is going wild.

"Wild life? That is how we refer to the magnificent animals of our jungles and to the beautiful birds that brighten our lives. I wonder sometimes what these animals and birds think of man and how they would describe him if they had the capacity to do so. I rather doubt if their description would be very complimentary to man. In spite of our culture and civilization, in many ways man continues to be not only wild but more dangerous than any of the so-called wild animals."

Then, in 1965 the Indian Board for Wild Life brought out some bulletins. In 1966 Mr. P. D. Stracey, a Member of Indian Forest Service brought out a booklet 'Wild Life Management in India'. There are brochures containing a summary of the recommendations of the Indian Board for Wild Life and its Executive Standing Committees and the meetings held in 1961-65 and previous to that also, which have not been implemented yet.

Then, Sir, we had the special meeting between the Standing Committee of Wild Life Board with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources held in 1965 in Corbett National Park. Then came the Estimates Committee's 76th Report on Forestry and Wild Life in October 1969. Then we had the International Union on Nature and Natural Resources annual conference held in Delhi last year, and the Report of the Expert Committee of IBWL.

Why I am taking pains to emphasize these points is the fact that in the meantime with our growing population steadily and gradually the habitats of the wild life is being destroyed and to various other reasons like industrialisation like opening of roads and communications in areas which were hitherto inaccessible, the advent of modern weapons, jeeps and vehicles, spotlighting and poaching traps and other forms of snares and, using of folidol and other insecticides is taking a heavy toll of wild life.

The other thing is this. There are various political parties in the country which take deliberate pride in cutting down forest trees indiscriminately, thus spoiling and

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

destroying the habitat of wild life which again interferes with the balance of nature.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which are those parties?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: That everyone knows: the so-called progressive leftists and other parties. In my own constituency, Sir, in Dhenkanal, just outside the town, 400 acres of virgin sal forest was cut down by the opposition parties in Orissa. This deliberate spoiling of the habitat and the destruction done has brought us to such a situation where already many species of wild life have disappeared from the face of the earth and some others are on the verge of extinction; some are threatened and very few are safe.

In India, especially after the war and during the war years, with the posting of many trigger happy military officers, they indulged in poaching; even now many military officers do indulge in indiscriminate poaching. This has resulted in such a situation that within 35 years of wanton destruction, has crippled the evolution and the propagation of wild life which have taken centuries to grow.

It is with this background that I am emphasising the fact. We have had so much literatures; we have had so many foreign experts and Indian experts and so many conferences and discussion here in the country and outside, with organisations like the FAO, the World Wild Life Fund, the International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and with the Fauna Preservation Society of Britain, who come here every 2 or 3 years. Also, we have had discussions in the Wild Life Preservation Society of India and the Bombay Natural History Society and other Conservation societies. But in spite of that, the fact remains that wild life is vanishing fast and is dwindling.

The flora and fauna are an inseparable part of nature; one cannot exist without the other. Both form very much man's environment without which he cannot exist.

The question of pollution and environmental pollution especially has assumed very

serious proportions recently. In Europe recently, 1970 was observed as the European Conservation Year, in which, pollution was one thing which was highlighted.

Some time back, in the month of July, in Nevada there was a conference regarding the Indian sub-continent *vis-a-vis* pollution and the other aspect of the vanishing wild life, such as education and ecology.

But, sir, I am sorry to say this that to a Question which I put last session, Government gave the reply that they were not aware that such a conference regarding India and its wild life was being held. If you give a minute, I will quote it. This was a Question which I put on the 6th August, and this is Starred Question No. 262. Government says, they are not aware of any such Conference being held whereas in Dehra Dun, in 1969 at the pre-conference study on Environmental Education it was definitely decided that in Nevada in July there will be a Conference on the Indian subcontinent.

This shows the interest which the Government are taking so far as preservation and protection of wild life is concerned and keeping ourselves abreast with the developments in other parts of the world with regard to this subject.

Even if we do our utmost for national parks, sanctuaries and game parks and other places of preservation, the fact still remains that it will be a veritable impossibility to guarantee and safeguard cent per cent the wild life from the ravages of natural calamities like epidemics, disease, drought and floods. As the hon. Minister knows, in Bandipur, the whole bison herd was wiped out and lost; in the Gir forests, the lion population has severely come down and similarly, in Kaziranga, whenever the floods hit Assam, the wild life is severely hit. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to establish breeding centres for threatened and rare species in the zoos. The zoological gardens and the zoological parks should have this aspect in the forefront that breeding and conservation of threatened and vanishing and rare species should be the watchword of the keyword in our policy.

Man began studying animals right from the caves, and will continue to do so till there is a single human being left in this civilisation of in this world. So, for that reason, conservation education takes on a very significant role in man's life, if we are to safeguard our vanishing wild life and leave it for posterity to judge and for our future generations to inherit this rich heritage.

I need not go into the various reports and articles which have been written and which were submitted during the last session which was held last year of the IUCN & N.R. Which I am sure the hon. Minister who is the pre-chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life must have attended. There, important papers relating to the role of zoos *vis-a-vis* conservation, the important role which it fulfils in the aspect of rainfall were read out and discussed by no less a person than from the University of Malaya, namely Lady Medwa, a very well known conservationist from Malaya. Then, papers were read also on captive breeding as an aid to practical conservation on the question of re-introduction of species. Papers were read by conservationists from the UK and they give us knowledge which has special significance to India, because at the moment, we are breeding in captivity white tigers which have completely become extinct in India. For, apart from the Rewa forests which were the last heaven of the white tigers, Mohun, the white tiger which was the sire of the white tiger population is already dead, and, therefore, the breeding which we are doing in Delhi of white tigers takes on a special significance in this respect.

The same is the case of birds, fowls and geese. I do not want to go into the details. There are enough recommendations and suggestions if the Indian Board for Wild Life which have not been implemented even though eighteen long years have passed and much water has flowed down the Jamuna.

Regarding the cheetah, during the question hour on the 19th instant, in reply to a question on this very subject, it was brought out that although extinct here in India, the Indian cheetah, thrives in the Texas, because it has been given the protection it needs there, and correct and planned measures have been taken to reintroduce them in Texas.

So is the case of black bucks, chinkara and other Indian species which have been totally extinct here but find a ready home in the USA.

One of our Indian experts, Reuben, Daird, the Director of the Ahmedabad-zoo read out a paper on the role of zoos and therein he has made a very emphatic point and he has suggested for the propagation of zoological parks in India where in a larger area animals, reptiles and birds or wild life can be studied from the ecological point of view, from the research point of view, from the point of view of their habitat, from the point of view of the balance of nature, from the point of view of their adaptation to their habitat, which will go a long way in fulfilling the scientific and economic needs of society.

Like Taiwan, India is a country which is very much dependent on agriculture. Her economy subsists on agriculture. The part that birds and animals play *vis-a-vis* the agricultural economy was also stressed at the conference by Mr. Salim Ali. So it is not a question of pleading for a few birds and animals being kept in cages and people go round and see them on holidays and just get a kick out of it. These animals, birds and fishes play a very important part in our economy as well. As you know, Kerala, Orissa and other coastal States derive a lot of revenue from marine fish from their vast coastline.

In this connection, the problem of environmental pollution also assumes significance. According to the *Times of India* dated 23rd November 1970, at the recent conference in London of the Second Congress of World Wild Life, world-wide measures were discussed to prevent pollution of the atmosphere and ocean waters which had imperilled animal life and also the future of mankind itself.

The Japanese also have not been left far behind. They have also started taking measures regarding environmental and health hazards in their country to save mankind as well as their wild life and animal resources which include birds, fishes and animals.

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

It is also very clear that no amount of legislation whether here or in State Legislatures passed, no amount of conferences in Vigyan Bhavaor in any other airconditioned venue in any of the State capitals is going to solve the problems of vanishing life our national asset and heritage, without the active awareness, active interest and active co-operation and participation of the people.

If we are to bring these viewpoints into practical effect, zoos are the only places where the public comes in direct contact with these aspects of study, conservation and preservation. The ecology, ecosystem, behaviour attitudes of all these animals have to be studied. It is here that the children and the youth who will be the standard-bearers of the preservation and conservation of wild life and other allied national resources can be taken into confidence, by having more children zoos, by explaining to them in booklets, and other publications, and by *audio visual* aids, by creating an interest in them by the scientific display of animals in their natural surroundings.

For a population of 53 crores, there are only 25 zoos in the country, and they are also not well distributed in the country. In Rajasthan there are five zoos, started in pre-independence days, in Gujarat four or five, in Maharashtra three and none in some States like Punjab, Orissa, Bihar and Nagaland and some of the Union Territories.

MR. SPEAKER : Half an hour is meant only for yourself? I do not mind if time is taken for subjects like this rather than other things.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Conservation and preservation of wild life and kindness to animals should be included in the curriculum of studies for children from the very beginning. At the last meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services at Mysore this was raised by me and they have shown a positive approach, and it is already with the NCERT for drawing up a syllabus. I hope the Minister can play his role usefully and try to hasten the process so that it finds a place in the curriculum.

For all this to succeed, we must make our zoos more presentable and create an interest and impact on the public. It is a source of revenue also. There should be such planning of landscape that the animals live in conditions as near as possible to their natural habitat. The only source of water in the Delhi Zoo is the contaminated water from the Jamuna. There we are talking about conservation of wild life and at the same time, we are giving them polluted water. It is the same in Madras.

SHRI.RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) : It is the same water they give us also.

MR. SPEAKER : They do not discriminate.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : We must look to the welfare of the zoo staff because they are the people who are with the animals all the 24 hours.

MR. SPEAKER : You have taken the full half hour.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : There is no dissemination of information exchange or communication among the various zoos. For instance, an elephant in captivity for the first time gave birth to a baby in the Mysore zoo. It was a caesarean, but there has been no documentation in the other zoos, so that if such a thing is repeated in any other zoo, they will be able to deliver the calf successfully. Veterinary science places an important role; because of lack of that in Mysore the baby elephant died. The Minister replied to my question last session that they were not aware of it and that they would enquire and the Statement would be laid on the Table. In an article by Mr. Desmond Morris, a well-known zoo specialist, which the Prime Minister sent to the Indian Board for wild Life for its deliberations last year, he brings out many aspects regarding the behaviour of animals in captivity, without companions, and when their cages are made small and unnatural. He has divided these animals into specialists categories and opportunist category. Opportunist category is the species of animal whom we can study

their behaviour, food habits, living habits and all that. In Delhi there is a chimpanzee who has no companion, for instance. He behaved the same way as the article suggests. Three chimpanzees were given to the Delhi zoo. I referred to them on the 19th. They were for safe custody. Now they are threatened to be auctioned off, sold off to the highest bidder, Indian or foreigner. Perhaps they will go out of the country. These are part of our national asset. You can play a constructive role. These chimpanzees should remain in Delhi zoo; they have proved a great attraction to the visitors of the zoo too.

In conclusion I should like to say that by saying we must grow more food we must not spoil the habitat of animals. We can grow more food by wise use of land, by modern methods of intensive cultivation and still preserve the habitat of wild life. On behalf of the animals and the birds and other creatures such as fish, who are dumb, who cannot speak for themselves, I should like to plead to the House and say: let us hold this land in trust for the generations to come so that we might preserve our national heritage for the generations who will follow us.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): It is a very important problem and Mr. K. P. Singh Deo has dealt with this subject in depth and with its various aspects. I do not want to dwell on those things. I want an answer to a specific question. We received a memorandum, it was perhaps circulated to all Members and also sent to the Government, where it had been alleged that the ban on killing tigers had resulted in losing human beings. I do not know whether the Government has seen it. I agree that rare species should not be destroyed... (Interruptions.) We are really concerned with the rare species which are dying out in some areas. For instance, the white tigers, and particularly the lions in the Gujarat area. I want to know how this problem is going to be balanced, and what steps are being taken in that regard.

Then there is the question about national parks. I have visited some national parks, and I feel that due to certain political

considerations, perhaps national parks are being established in certain States in respect of which I am astonished to find why a national park should be there. For instance, in a desert, you cannot have national park.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Of course, you can. The wild ass is a vanishing species in the Rann of Kutch.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Well, I am not an expert. About these national parks, where wild life is preserved, I do not think that they could be preserved in a desert, at least the elephants, tigers and other animals. If human wild life can be preserved in deserts or not, I do not know.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The wild ass and the black buck are vanishing species in the Rajasthan desert and in the Rann of Kutch.

SHRI S. KUNDU: About the setting up of national parks and their maintenance, a close look has to be given, and there is need for some more national parks and game sanctuaries to be built.

A point was made about the zoos. I myself raised the question the other day, and I asked the Minister whether he has any programme to build zoos in small towns. These small zoos will not only serve as recreation spots but will have an educational potential. You can connect the parks and zoos together and see that at least children do not play in the streets in the afternoon or in the evening and get run over by the speeding vehicles, and instead, take advantage of these zoos and parks by way of recreation. At the same time, these zoos and parks can be of educational value.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Why children alone?

SHRI S. KUNDU: We are all children in one sense. So, for small cities or towns with a population of about 25,000 to 50,000 a crash programme has to be drawn up by the Ministry so that they can spread over small zoos all over India.

[Shri S. Kundu]

In this connection, I have been pressing times without number the necessity to develop one beauty-spot in India, which is in Orissa, particularly the Simile park about which I have raised several questions in the House. I am given to understand that the Wild Life Board this time has recommended a small park there. It is situated at a height of about 5,000 ft., and extends to about 160 sq. m. and nobody has touched its vast area. It is of great tourist potential. I doubt whether wild life preservation and the development of national parks and game sanctuaries have been viewed from the point of view of tourist attraction. They could be a commercial proposition.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The PSP people should stop land-grabbing in Similipal National park.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Therefore, I would like the Government to give serious consideration to this aspect. What sort of co-ordination is there at present ? I feel that the forests and fisheries may continue to be under the Agriculture Ministry, while the preservation of wild life and development of game sanctuaries—the tourist aspect of it—may be tagged on to the Ministry of Tourism. These are some of the points which I would like the Government to consider.

MR. SPEAKER : Only those whose names have been successful in the ballot can ask questions.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जू और वाइल्ड लाइफ की अहमियत कितनी है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। मानव जाति के उद्भव का इतिहास ही वाइल्ड लाइफ पर आधारित है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपनी किताब, "लैंटर्न फ्रॉम ए फादर टु हिज डाटर" में इन की अहमियत को बताया है। मैं इस बारे में कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सिंहों के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुस्तान शुरू से ही बहूत घनी रहा है। बंगाल टाइगर को संसार भर में जाना जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान के सिंह ईरान से ले कर मेडीटेरनियन तक पाये जाते

थे। मेमसन और उमर खैयाम के सम्बन्ध में जिस गिंह की चर्चा की जाती है, वह हिन्दुस्तान का ही सिंह था। अफ्रीकी सिंह के मुकाबले में हिन्दुस्तान का सिंह किसी मानी में कम नहीं है। लेकिन वह स्पीशीज अब एक्स्टिन्क्ट हो रही है, कम हो रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गिर फारेस्ट और दूसरी जगहों लायन्ज मिलते हैं, उन को प्रिजर्व करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है, ताकि वह स्पीशीज खत्म न हो।

जैसे सरकार के द्वारा बैरायटी क्राप पैदा करने के बारे में रिसर्च की जाती है, उसी तरह क्राग्रीडिंग कर के बैरायटी एनिमल्स पैदा करने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है और उस में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

हमारे यहां जूज की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि दिल्ली जू की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। जब श्री खुर्रचेव ने कलकत्ता जू में लोहे के बन्द पिंजरे में सिंह को देखा, तो वह हैरान हो गये। उन्होंने कहा कि जंगल के शेर को खुली जगह में रखा जाना चाहिए। उस के बाद ही बड़ी मोट बना कर शेर को एक खुली जगह में रखने की व्यवस्था की गई, जहां वह विहार करता है और लोग बाहर से देखते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जूज के विकास के लिए क्या योजना बनाई गई है।

पटना में जू बनने वाला है। उस में अब तक कहां तक प्रगति हुई है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उस में कितनी मदद करने जा रही है और कब तक वह जू कम्पलीट हो आयेगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I should thank Shri Singh Deo for several things. Firstly, he has brought out much light on the wild life, which he called flora and fauna.

Secondly, the kind of interest which he takes creates an interest in other members also which is very necessary. We are really benefited by the rich study he has made of wild life. Thirdly, it gives an opportunity for the government to give the House information as to how much we are doing for this. Fourthly, it gives an opportunity to a junior Minister like me to reply to this debate. So, I am really happy that Shri Deo raised this discussion. My only complaint against him is that he has not bothered about the half an hour and consumed the entire time leaving very little time to me.

MR. SPEAKER : He can have as much time as he likes.

SHRI S. C. JAMIR : I am thankful to you, Sir.

The hon. Member has very rightly pointed out that wild life plays a very important role in education. Here I would like to emphasize one thing about the improvement of the national parks and zoological gardens all over the country. Out of 24, only one zoo is under the charge of the Central Government. Sixteen of them are with the State Governments and seven with municipal corporations. So, our hands are tied so far as those which fall within the jurisdiction of the States and municipal corporations are concerned. The zoo which we have in Delhi comes under the direct management of this Government. I would like to inform the House how much we have done, what we are doing and what we are going to do for this zoo.

The hon. Member in his speech referred to the educational and conservational aspect. He has referred to the position obtaining in other countries like the United States, Great Britain, Switzerland and Germany. In Delhi also we have taken up certain proposals to improve the zoo.

We are doing this sort of a thing as far as educational aspect is concerned. We arrange for popular and technical lectures in schools, in colleges and in other educational institutions by your staff members. As the hon. Member has explained lucidly about wild life, our staff members also give lectures on the wild life. Secondly, we also show slides and film shows on wild life and its conservation in parks. We have also

radio talks and tele vision shows. Those people who witness television shows know that we also show wild life picture in the television. Again, we conduct tours of educational groups and we take them round and show them the zoos. Every year, we organise children's painting competitions on wild life which the hon. Member might have seen.

A part from that, for conservation of wild life, we have breeding centres. In Delhi alone, we have many rare species, and also, of course, the Nehru Zoological Park had the largest number of breeds. I would like to give you the figures about Delhi : Tiger (ordinary)-15; White Tiger-18; Lion (Mixed blood)-6; Four-horned antelope-10; Indian Gazelle-2; Brow antleved deer-12; Black Buck-16; Lion tailed monkey-4 and Nilgiri Langur-2. We are doing this sort of a thing in Delhi zoo.

Then, some of the Members have raised the question about the maintenance of national parks....

SHRI P. K. DEO : What about Jamuna waters being supplied to the Zoo ?

SHRI S. C. JAMIR : The water is quite good. We are taking care of it.

In order to facilitate our children, our tourists and visitors, in many of the national parks, we have provided trollies operated by diesel. We have found that these diesel-operated trollies make a lot of noise. In Delhi, we are going to introduce a trolley operated by battery for the benefit of visitors. It can carry 20-25 persons at a time. This facility will benefit children and visitors to see many of the species in the park. But there is one handicap. Since all the zoos fall within the jurisdiction of the States, we cannot do much for them.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Where there is a will, there is a way.

SHRI S. C. JAMIR : We have a Sub-Committee, a Zoo Wing, which looks after the interests of all the Zoos. They give instructions and they give advice to improve the various Zoos in the country.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : In the Fourth Plan, there is no allotment for the development of Zoos. You can ask the State Governments to agree to your proposals and make the allotment in the Fourth Plan.

SHRI S. C. JAMIR : We shall bring it to the notice of the State Government to include it in the Fourth Plan and make available more funds for the improvement of the zoos.

Apart from that, the only thing I can do is to point out that this is really an important matter not only from tourists point of view, from the children's point of view, but from the . . .

AN. HON. MEMBER : The posterity also.

SHRI S. C. JAMIR : The posterity also will see the species. In order to preserve the rare species, specially in the hill areas, we have to enforce legislation. I have seen the people are so careless about wild life. In many of the hilly regions, the rare species are extinct. Unless we make people aware

of the importance of wild life, a day will come when we will have to import a large number of species from abroad which is a very costly affair.

With these words I once again thank you, Mr. Speaker, as well as the initiator of this half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : What about the human zoo in the Andaman and Nicobar islands?

SHRI S. C. JAMIR : I think you better go and see.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think there is anybody else left who wants to ask a question.

Now we adjourn till tomorrow.

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 24, 1970/ Agrahayana 3, 1892 (Saka).