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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 29, 1970/Vaisakha 9,
1892 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reorganisation of Air Headquarters

+
*1291. SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGCHA:
SHRI ATAM DAS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a scheme under consideration to reorganise the Air Headquarters, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is also a scheme under consideration to prescribe standards of efficiency for individuals as well as teams, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government have received reports of the Study Teams constituted to see how efficiency can be improved and economy effected, particularly in the purchase and manufacture of spare parts; and
- (d) whether Government have started implementation thereof and if so, the progress since made in the establishment of Air Force Academy at Hyderabad and when it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A scheme for the reorganisation of Air Headquarters has been proposed by the Chief of the Air Staff and is under the consideration of Government. Long-term planning is a necessity for the introduction of sophisticated weapons and equipment and for their maintenance and administrative support. The reorganisation proposals would bring about better coordination among the various Branches and Directorates of Air Headquarters and improve the efficiency of functioning of Air Headquarters. Modern management practices e.g., Systems Analysis Project Management, etc. would be employed in an increasing measure. It is also our policy to employ consultants to advise Air HQ in specialised areas. The Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, has been engaged to advise Air Headquarters in regard to the organisation of the overhaul effort for certain range of items and the system of provisioning and positioning of spares in the Air Force establishments. This study is in progress and the report of the consultants has not yet been received. This study will not deal with the manufacture of spare parts.

2. As part of the reorganisation, it is proposed to set up Air Staff and Maintenance Inspection Teams which would inspect and assess the efficiency of various weapons systems and devise procedures for improving the operational efficiency and maintenance levels.

3. The Air Force Academy near Hyderabad is designed for the training of pilots, navigators and signallers and also ground duty officers of non-technical branches. Army officers, who are pilots of the air observation post aircraft, and pilots and navigators of the Air Wing of the Navy will also get their basic flying training in this Academy. It is expected that the first phase of this project would be completed by the end of 1970.

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रालाले: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवरण सभा पट्टल पर रखा गया है उस में बताया गया है कि वायु सेना अकादमी की स्थापना हैदराबाद में की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी ने उन परिस्थितियों का निराकरण करने के क्या उपाय किये हैं जो विगत कश्मीर युद्ध के अवसर पर इसी हैदराबाद में एक वायु चालक द्वारा आठ हवाई जहाजों के पुर्जे नाकारा करने और एक वायुयान को नष्ट करने के अपराध में उसको तीन वर्ष का कारावास हुआ था। ऐसा भविष्य में न हो इस के लिये आप ने क्या उपाय किये हैं? और हैदराबाद में ही इसकी स्थापना करने के क्या कारण हैं?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: हैदराबाद अच्छी जगह है और वहां अच्छी जमीन मिलती थी इसलिये वहां अकादमी बनाई गयी है।

जो खाल केस का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, ऐसे केस हो जाते हैं। उसका इलाज यही है कि सिक्योरिटी को टाइटेन किया जाय।

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रालाले: यह छोटा केस नहीं है, बहुत बड़ा केस है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है या गलत है? अगर सच है तो आप ने क्या उपाय किये हैं?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This question relates to the re-organisation of the headquarters. Now he is asking me about specific cases in which some officers or other ranks are involved. If he tables a separate question I will collect the information about that.

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रालाले: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो नाकारा पुर्जे खरीदे जाते हैं और जिन के कारण सरकार को माली नुकसान होता है, जो लोग ऐसा करते हैं उसके विशद सरकार ने क्या कार्य-

वाही की है? और भविष्य में इस प्रकार का कोई भी व्यक्ति नाकारा पुर्जे न खरीदे उसके लिये आपने क्या उपाय किये हैं?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is much too general a question. As I have said, if a specific case is brought to my notice. I will collect the information.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: The number of trained pilots in the air wing is much in excess of the requirement and, therefore, they are not given any actual duty of flying. They are transferred from one place to another just to kill time. Will this be looked into and adjusted properly?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: In the case of pilots it takes a long time to train them. Even if we acquire a new aircraft or increase the number of aircrafts we cannot suddenly train the pilots to the requisite standard. It is therefore a good practice keeping in view the planning that we train a larger number of pilots so that if we increase the number of aircrafts the pilots are readily available. I would like to take this opportunity to inform the House that we are helping some friendly countries in organising their training and some of our good officers who know the task of training were deputed to foreign countries to help them in training their pilots.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: They are transferred from place to place. They are not given the work of flying planes. They are given the work of storekeeper or clerk for which they are not trained, so that their entire training is wasted.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not accept the charge that we transfer them from one station to another merely to while away the time. That is not correct.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: In a recent article in *Sainik Samachar*, the Chief of Air Staff, while giving an outline of the changes he proposes. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह बातें तो कल कही जा चुकी हैं।

श्री रणजीत सिंह: कल सर घंटी बजती

रही, मैं बोलता कहां से । मुझको तो 20 मिनट का ही समय मिला था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: 20 मिनट कम होते हैं ।

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: . . . he said that there are hindrances to his effort in re-organising the air force in the way he wants to do it and he has hinted that these hindrances are from the side of the Ministry and the civil side, that is, Finance Ministry etc. I would like to know whether the Minister has discussed this problem personally with the Air Chief as to what are the hindrances which the Air Chief hinted in the article. Then, in respect of the reply he has just now given, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that our pilots are not getting sufficient flying time due to the fact that a large number of aircraft are grounded due to low servicability of these aircrafts.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: With regard to this question of my having discussed it with the Chief of the Air Staff my reply is in the affirmative. I have discussed with him. Like any other proposal that originates from Air Headquarters, it has to be examined by Government in consultation with Finance. I have not studied the article about which the hon. Member has made a reference and, therefore, I will be answering a hypothetical question. There are no difficulties. There were some points which required to be resolved between the Ministry and Finance and they are being settled. I do not see that there will be any hindrance that will come in the way of arriving at satisfactory solution. With regard to the second question it is true that our programme of repairs and maintenance was not in a very good shape, and it was for this reason that the reorganisation had been effected and the arrangements are now much better.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: If the Minister is in difficulties he can take his time and reply later on.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There is some limit even to the ridiculous. You not only ridicule yourself but also ridicule the Parliament by raising these silly things.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: All these things sound silly to him. What does he mean

by 'silly'? Many times he has tried to ridicule the Members. He has himself admitted that there is low serviceability of aircraft. It is due to the incompetence of the Minister. He should apologise for this word. This is a question of the country's defence.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down. Avoid such words, please.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would place before you, Mr. Speaker, that here is a Member who has the audacity to say—I am answering a question—if I cannot. . .

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Don't say 'audacity'?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will say that. If you speak so loudly you should be prepared to take back also.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Sir, kindly control the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request both of you to keep calm.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will leave that, but I would appeal to the hon. Members and others also that there is no use interrupting a person when he is making a statement, and introduce matters which are absolutely extraneous. I am not particular about any particular word. We can improve the adjective. It is really the practice that is not proper.

We are providing aircraft and trainer aircraft to the pilots so that they are able to do the minimum that is necessary in the matter of flying.

श्री राम चरण: जैसा स्टेटमेंट ने कहा गया है कि चीफ आफ एयर स्टाफ ने सजेस्चन दिया है रीशर्वेनाइजेशन फ्रांक एयर फोर्स और उसके ऐस्टेबलिशमेंट और मेनेजेन्स के बारे में मैं बन्ती जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जैसा मैं जानता हूँ कि इलाहा-बाद में एक आपका बेरा है यहां पर स्पेयर पार्ट्स आते हैं और फन्ट पर सप्लाई किये जाते हैं। पिछले सात वर्षों में कम से कम 30,35 करोड़ ६० के बोगस पार्ट्स परचेज

किये गये हैं जिनका उपयोग नहीं हुआ और न कन्ट पर सप्लाई किये गये बल्कि उनको राइट आफ कर के 30,35 हजार रु में बेच दिया गया ।

क्या सरकार इस तरह का रिपोर्ट आइ-जेशन करेंगी जिससे कि जो स्पेयर पाट्स खरीदे जायें वह प्राप्तरती ढंग से खरीदे जायें जिससे वह बोगस साबित न हों, आउट आफ डेट साबित न हों और अभी करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा जो सहना पड़ता है वह न सहना पड़े ? दरअसल यह करण्यान पाएलेट आफिसर या उससे ऊपर के अधिकारियों में नहीं है बल्कि जो उच्च अधिकारी फोरेन मिशन्स में काम करते हैं और जो इंडेंट और परतेज करते हैं उनके अन्दर यह भ्रष्टाचार होता है ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This is a suggestion for action. We have taken note of it.

Radio Moscow Campaign to Boost Indian Communists

1293. **SHRI SHARDA NAND:**
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Radio Moscow has been campaigning to boost Indian reds;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Radio has been criticising some political parties in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps Government have taken to protest to the Government of U.S.S.R. in this regard; and

(e) the reply of Government of U.S.S.R. to such protests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). As in case of other commentaries in foreign countries, recent commentaries in the Radio Moscow are seen to have assessed the Indian political scene and political parties according to the Radio's own standards and predilections. It describes some parties as leftists and democratic and maintains that they are getting wider support. Certain other parties have been described as right-wing and reactionary.

(d) Government do not consider such general assessments of foreign newspapers and radio broadcasts as calling for protests.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री शारदा नन्द: अध्यक्ष महोदय, में आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि विदेशी रेडियो इस प्रकार से जो प्रचार कर रहे हैं उन को वह हमारे देश के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप मानते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, किस ब्रौडकास्ट के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जो बाहर के देशों के रेडियो से प्रचार आता है उसको भारत के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप मानते हैं या नहीं माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इस पर निर्भर करता है कि वह ब्रौडकास्ट किस नेचर का है और कहां से आया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मूल सवाल रेडियो मास्को के बारे में है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह: रेडियो मास्को के बारे में पूछे गये मूल प्रश्न के जवाब में मैंने कहा है कि यह उस रेडियो के अपने स्टेन्डर्ड सुताबिक इंडियन पोलिटिकल सीन और राजनीतिक पार्टियों का एसेसमेंट है और इस तरह के जनरल एसेसमेंट को हम अपने देश के मामलों में इन के द्वारा

इंटरफ़ीएरेंस नहीं मानते हैं और प्रोटेस्ट करने की ज़रूरत नहीं समझते हैं।

श्री शारदा नन्द : मास्को रेडियो द्वारा किये जा रहे साम्यवादी प्रचार और यहां की जो कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं उनको वह प्रतिक्रियावादी और इस तरह के अनाप-शनाप शब्दों से सम्बोधित करते हैं, आज तो इस सरकार को चूंकि वामपंथी दलों का उनको समर्थन प्राप्त है इसलिए उनको खुशी है कि वह दूसरों को इस तरह से गालियां देते हैं और यह मुनते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि इस तरह का जो उस रेडियो द्वारा प्रचार हो रहा है उसका निराकरण करने के लिए और उसको रोकने के लिए उन विभिन्न राजनीतिक पार्टियों को जिनको कि वह रेडियो अपने ब्रौडकास्ट्स में प्रतिक्रियावादी कहता है, उन पार्टियों के नेताओं को उसका जवाब देने के लिए आल इंडिया रेडियो पर उनके लिए समय देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि मास्को रेडियो ने अभी कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है जिसके लिए उनके द्वारा हमारे देश के आन्तरिक मामलों में दखल अदायी समझी जाव या उनके उस ब्रौडकास्ट को औवजैशनेवुल समझा जाय। अलबत्ता वहां से ऐसे आने वाले ब्रौडकास्ट जोकि हमारे अंदरूनी मामलात में मदाख़लत करते हों और ऐतराज वाले हों उन पर हम ज़रूर प्रोटेस्ट करेंगे।

श्री शारदा नन्द : मैंने पूछा था कि उस रेडेशो द्वारा अपने ब्रौडकास्ट में इस तरह से जो यहां की कई राजनीतिक पार्टियों को प्रतिक्रियावादी बताया जा रहा है और उनके विश्व इस प्रकार से अनापशनाप प्रचार किया जा रहा है, उसका निराकरण किया जा सके, सही बात लोग जान सकें इस के

लिए क्या आल इंडिया रेडियो पर अपनी बात कहने का उन पार्टियों के नेताओं को समय देंगे ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है हमारे आल इंडिया रेडियो से भी इस किसी की बातें होती हैं, ग़लत बातें कभी कभी खुद हमारे अपने लोगों द्वारा कह दी जाती हैं लेकिन . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's question is, in case of such broadcasts directed against certain parties or leaders, whether you will provide them with an opportunity to contradict it.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Sir, you will appreciate that comments appear in our newspapers here, in foreign newspapers and also in foreign broadcasts including that of the broadcast from the Soviet Union. It would be rather difficult for us to make a commitment that we would counteract each comment. There are facilities available in this country to hon. Members and leaders . . .

SHRI RANGA: Where are they ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: . . . to make statements which are duly published in newspapers and other media. But when we see something appearing against the country or against our interests, we certainly employ our media to see that the position is corrected.

श्री शारदा नन्द : मेरे द्वारा पूछे गये प्रश्न का मंत्री महोदय ने माकूल जवाब नहीं दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not always essential that you should get the reply that you like.

एक मानवीय सदस्य : यह चुपचाप सुनते रहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि विदेशी रेडियो मास्को का उन्होंने कब प्रतिवाद या निराकरण किया है ?

श्री दुकम जन्द कलावाय : मंत्री महोदय बतलाते क्यों नहीं कि कब उन्होंने मास्को

रेडियो के अनापशनाप प्रचार का प्रतिवाद किया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस पार्लियामेंट को आप ने मजाक करों बना रखा है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण: मंत्री महोदय जवाब करों नहीं देते कि कब उन्होंने प्रतिवाद किया?

MR. SPEAKER: Every day this is going on. I am not going to tolerate it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This will go on till such time you force the Ministers to give relevant answers here.

MR. SPEAKER: So, you were left.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: It is a great pity, Sir, that the vile and obnoxious propaganda undertaken by Radio Moscow not only against our democratic institutions but even against the judiciary of this country is not considered objectionable by this Government. This can only happen if the Government are not concerned about the integrity and sovereignty of our own country.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: I would quote one line, Sir. In the face of such an objectionable statement made by the hon. Minister for External Affairs, I would like to know the reaction of the Government to a statement by Radio Moscow which says:

"The Act (Bank Nationalisation Act) met with furious resistance from the leaders of the reactionary Swatantra and Jan Sangh parties. . . ."

It goes on to say:

"They exerted no little effort to prevent the implementation of the nationalisation law, and it was they, it appears, who inspired the Supreme Court's decision." Sir, if this is not objectionable. . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is highly objectionable.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: I do not understand how they will maintain the integrity and sovereignty of this country. Therefore, in view of this specific broadcast which has been monitored by the Simla section of the All India Radio on 24th February 1970, I would like to know what specific steps the Government have taken through the External Affairs Ministry to put back the Soviet broadcasters in their place and tell them that the democratic and judicial processes of this country are entirely a matter of our own and we won't brook any interference from any outside party.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I entirely agree with the hon. Member that a reference to the Supreme Court in these terms should not have been made by the radio of a friendly country. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आंडर, आंडर।

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The Soviet Charge d'affaires was sent for and this matter was brought to his notice that Radio Moscow should not make statements which may cast aspersions on our institutions, especially the Supreme Court. (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण: मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने आपको उसका उत्तर क्या दिया. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आंडर, आंडर। इस तरह से बीच में इंटरप्ट मत कीजिये।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: A minute ago the Deputy Minister said that there is no cause for complaint and there is nothing objectionable as far as broadcasts of Radio Moscow are concerned. In the next breath his senior Minister has said that he has sent for the Soviet Charge d'affaires. Why is there such a dichotomy in this?

Secondly, what is the reaction of the Soviet representative? Has he apologised or has he given any assurance that such propaganda will not be carried on?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, when the hon. Member says that there is a diffe-

rence in the statement made by my colleague and I, I would like him to have a look at the question that has been asked. It is there in the question. It does not refer to the institutions. It specifically refers to the references that might have been made against the political Parties. I have said in reply that we had not taken up this matter with the Soviet representative.

So far as the institution is concerned and especially an institution like the Supreme Court, I mentioned that we had taken it up.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it not a fact that the so-called Radio Peace and Progress of Moscow has been carrying on a virulent campaign against political parties and individuals also? If so, is it not a fact that this so-called Radio Peace and Progress is a wing of the Moscow Radio, or is it a separate organisation? May I know whether Government have tried to find out whether this Radio Peace and Progress is a separate organisation or a wing of the Moscow radio?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: On a number of occasions earlier we have given reply to this. I will repeat it again for the benefit of the hon. Member. It is true certain critical references have been made about our political parties and individuals.

SHRI HEM BARUA: About Naxalite movement also.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have taken up this with the Russian Government and we have said that these broadcasts were undesirable, that they are likely to create misunderstanding and they should use their influence with the Radio Peace and Progress to stop them. We have been informed by the Russian authorities that this particular radio is organised and run by an autonomous body and it is not under the control of the Government.

SHRI HEM BARUA: On a previous occasion the Minister said that the Government there has no control over the radio. But my question is specific, whether this radio is a wing of the Moscow Radio or not. If it is a wing of the Moscow Radio, it must be controlled by the Moscow Radio.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have said that it is an autonomous organi-

sation. If it is autonomous it cannot be under the control of Radio Moscow.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is not our understanding of autonomous organisations in this country.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is most unfortunate.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: May I know whether it is possible for any institution to exist outside the control of the Government in Russia?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: There was a specific question whether this was under the control of Radio Moscow and under the control of Soviet Government. Soviet Government have informed us that this is an autonomous body, not under their control. We have to accept their statement.

SHRI HEM BARUA: My question is specific; whether this is a wing of Radio Moscow.

DR. RANEN SEN: From the questions and answers, it appears Members of the Swatantra party and Jan Sangh are closely listening to Moscow Radio. It is also quite evident they have taken objection to Moscow Radio depicting these two parties as reactionary parties. May I know whether it is a fact or not that a majority of this House consider these parties as reactionary?

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise. Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: पहले रेडियो पीस एंड प्रायेस की तरफ से भारत के घरेलू मामलों में खुला हस्तक्षेप होता था, उस समय सोवियट सरकार भी और उस की पिछलगू हमारी सरकार भी यह कह कर अपनी चमड़ी बचाने की कोशिश करती थी कि वह रेडियो आटोनोमस है, लेकिन आज माल्को रेडियो निरन्तर भारत के घरेलू मामलों में दबल दे रहा है। इस समय यहां प्रनेक पार्टियां हैं, यहां पर लोकतंत्र है और पार्टियों में मतभेद है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं

कि अगर आल इंडिया रेडियो से जो मतभेद सोवियट कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी में चल रहे हैं उन के बारे में चर्चा की जायेगी तो हमारे मास्टो के मिल उसको किस प्रकार से लेंगे ? क्या यह हमारे घरेलू मामलों में दखल नहीं है अगर इस तरह के प्रसारण वहां से किये जाते हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हमारे सोवियट मिल उस को किस तरह से लेंगे यह मैं कैसे बतला सकता हूँ ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया । मास्टो रेडियो द्वारा भारत के राजनीतिक दलों के विशद प्रसारण क्या हमारे घरेलू मामलों में दखल नहीं है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सवाल पूछा जा चुका है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिलवाइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्होंने जवाब दिया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या दिया है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप देख लिजिये ।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : जवाब दिलवाया जाय । उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तब मुझ को व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना पड़ेगा । क्या आपने मेरे प्रश्न को डिसअलाऊ कर दिया है ? क्या यह मंत्री महोदय की इच्छा पर है कि वह जवाब दे या न दें ?

MR. SPEAKER : The same question was asked by a gentleman earlier whose name is here in the list. The reply was given by him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No reply was given.

MR. SPEAKER : The same reply may be repeated by the hon. Minister. As the hon. Member, the leader of the party has come late, I allow the Minister to repeat the answer given by him earlier.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : इसी वास्ते सदन में उत्तेजना फैल रही है । साफ उत्तर दिलवाइये ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब तो मैंने शुरू में दिया, श्री वाजपेयी ने मुना नहीं होया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह लेट आये । उस समय वे नहीं ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : मैंने यह कहा था कि जो ब्राडकास्ट रेडियो मास्टो से हुए हैं उनमें जो कुछ भी जिक आया है पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का वह इस शब्द में नहीं था कि हम उसको दखल-अन्दाजी मान लें । यह बात जरूर है कि जो उनका रिफरेंस सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बारे में हुआ वह ठीक नहीं था । उसके लिये मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वह गलत था और उस के बारे में हमने प्रोटेस्ट किया है । और जो रिफरेंस आये हैं वह ऐसे नहीं हैं जिन पर हम आवजेक्षण कर सकें या जिन को हम इंटरफ़िक्सरेंस मान लें ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am really surprised at the supposed naivety of the Government when the Minister says that the autonomous bodies of the Soviet Union are more autonomous than they are in India. I think that merely saying that that has nothing to do with the External Affairs Ministry is not enough. This has been brought to their notice—not once but half a dozen times—by me and many others in this House. The naked propaganda that Moscow Radio and Radio Peace and Progress have been doing is directed not only against political parties but also against individuals such as Shri Morarji Desai, even at the time he was our Deputy Prime Minister, Shri S. K. Patil and a host of others including Shri Vajpayee

and other colleagues of mine on this side of the House. They have called us as reactionaries. We do not mind our being called like that. We are proud of that. But. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make a speech. Please ask a question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is time for this Government not to sit smugly and go on saying that they are helpless, thereby displaying their cowardliness in front of the entire nation. I think it is time. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please ask a question?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I think it is time that the same severe strictures that were made against us are made against the Soviet Government. I want to know from this Government whether it will give us equal time on All India Radio, which happens to be a state monopoly. Give us equal time on All India Radio whether it is autonomous or otherwise so that we can shower the same abuses against the Soviet Union.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him do it through they Voice of America.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, talking of naivete, I do not think the House would have seen a better performance of naivete than was presented by the hon. Member with all the theatrical gestures just now.

So far as the facts are concerned they are patent. Some reference is being made to a broadcast from a foreign country against the parties and against the individuals. And we have tried to convey to the hon. Members and to the House that we have brought to the notice of the Soviet Government the reaction of this House. My own feeling is that I cannot see any need for this.

So far as critical references are concerned, I shall be very glad to send to the hon. Member certain personal references made against my colleagues and members of my party by certain newspapers and others in the West towards whom he professes to be very friendly and I hope he will use his influence to see that they do not do that again.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will he allow me time on All India Radio? Let him ask the 'Goebbel's' sitting behind him.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I had replied to an earlier question on the same subject saying 'no'.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why not? Because you are cowards, Soviet stooges, lackeys. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: I am sorry the Government of India are taking a very lenient view about foreign radio interference with our internal affairs. If it is a criticism by China or Pakistan, one can understand it. It is a different matter. Boosting of a party or criticising a party in the country by a foreign organisation amounts to giving money or giving direct support to the party or offering opposition to it. Time and again this Parliament has voiced its opposition against the interference of Moscow Radio with our internal affairs, even though the Russians have been allegedly friendly to India. I do not know why our hon. Minister is taking no action. Is he afraid of the Russian Masters? Why should he be afraid of anybody for that matter? Whether it is the American Radio or the Russian Radio, they have no right to interfere with the internal party politics of our country. May I know whether he will have courage enough at least hereafter to condemn or criticise the Russian authorities for not checking or preventing Moscow Radio from interfering in our internal affairs?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: This is the authentic voice of India.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: When such irresponsible statements regarding masters and servants are made here by members, how can we expect people outside to be responsible and not criticise us or comment on our affairs?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: He says the hon. member who put the question is irresponsible? Is it left to him to decide? It is for you to decide whether a statement made by a member here is irresponsible or otherwise.

SHRI RANGA: You are the Speaker. You should decide whether a member has

behaved irresponsibly or not (*Interruptions*). What is the use of having a Speaker if he is not prepared to find fault where the fault lies? When he is prepared to find fault with us, he must be equally prepared, courageous and impartial enough to find fault with them also. I have not found you discharge your responsibilities that way. We are very much disappointed.

MR. SPEAKER: You are very fond of involving yourself with the Chair. How can I force him to answer a question? I cannot (*Interruptions*). I cannot force a Minister to answer.

SHRI RANGA: He is an irresponsible man. He should be called so.

AN HON. MEMBER. Soviet *chamcha* (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: During all this noise. I have not been able to follow.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: Is the expression 'Russian masters' unparliamentary? How can he say that I am irresponsible? It is he who is irresponsible.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Kindly ask him to withdraw the word. He has no right to use it (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: When all of you are speaking, it is very difficult to follow.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What is his record of foreign policy. A list of failures.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Regarding the substance of the question put by the hon. member, I mentioned, and my colleague in his reply mentioned, that critical references are made by foreign radios from many countries. There is nothing that we can do about it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: On a point or order. The hon. Minister just now said that the foreign radios do mention the names. Earlier to a similar question he or his predecessor replied in this very House that they have protested, that it is something bad. But today he comes forward with the justification that they do use the names and that

he cannot do anything. It contradicts their own earlier statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Is the Minister in a position to deny that all news broadcasts or press statements emanating from Russia are regimented and that there is no independence and free expression of opinion? Therefore, is he satisfied that these Radio Peace and Progress or Moscow Radio broadcasts are independent of the Government and that the USSR has no responsibility, direct or indirect, whatever for the news that is broadcast by these agencies?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We must accept the statement made by a Government. We cannot interfere in the internal affairs of another country. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रणधीर सिंह: यह वाकई बड़ी अफसोसनाक बात है कि रूस जैसा देश जिसकी हिन्दुस्तान के 55 करोड़ आदमियों के साथ दोस्ती है, हिन्दुस्तान की नेशन के साथ दोस्ती है, हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के साथ नहीं बल्कि सारे देश के साथ दोस्ती है उसकी कुछ पार्टियों या लोगों के बारे में इस तरह का प्रचार होने दे। हिन्दुस्तान की नेशन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी नहीं है, बल्कि सारी पार्टीज हैं। किसी एक पार्टी के साथ अग्रगत रूस दोस्ती का दम भरता है तो इसका मतलब है कि उसके दिमाग और दिल में कुछ काला है। या तो वह दोस्ती का दम भरे या साफ कहे कि हम दोस्त नहीं हैं। अगर वह किसी पार्टी की बेइज्जती करता है तो हिन्दुस्तान की बेइज्जती करता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पुरजोर इस बात का प्रोटेस्ट करे और बताये कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दरूनी हालात में दबल देना है और आइंदा वह हिन्दुस्तान की मुख्तिलिफ पार्टीज को किटिसाइज न करे? अगर उसने ऐसा किया तो हम समझेंगे कि रूस जो कहता है उस पर अमल नहीं करता है, उसमें फर्क है। क्या आप रूस से पूछेंगे कि क्या वह अपनी पालिसी बदलने के लिए तैयार है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह: जहां तक हाउस का

बात है हाउस की बात तो उनके पास पहुंचती रहती है। इसके अलावा मैंने कहा है कि जो हमने मुनासिब समझा उसको उनसे कहा, उसका उनसे जिक्र किया। उन्होंने भी यह उत्तर दिया कि यहां हमारे अखबारों में तरह तरह की खबरें छपती रहती हैं जिससे रूस और भारत की मैंवी में कर्क पढ़ सकता है और कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो कर्क लाना चाहते हैं। लिहाजा इस तरह के किटिसिज्म यहां भी छपते हैं और वहां भी छाते हैं इसको हमको उस तरह से देखना चाहिये . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : छपने की बात नहीं है। रेडियो की बात हो रही है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह इनके दिमाग की उपज है।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: May I know whether any governmental agency can indulge in the sort of things that are being indulged in by Radio Moscow and whether this, as Mr. Mody pointed out, can be permitted to our governmental radio, and is there any reciprocity as between Government agency and Government agency that nothing should be done which may affect the friendly relations between one country and another? You are comparing them with the radios of the West or other countries, you have not mentioned it, but do you mean to say that all those radios are Government agencies? We are concerned with a governmental instrument being used in this particular matter. If the private voice is heard, we have no complaint, and we can meet it, but the question is that you maintain a Government agency. In view of the fact that you do not allow any criticism in your radio about the Soviet Union with which we have friendly relations, is it not your duty really to bring to the attention of the Soviet Union that they should follow some kind of reciprocity and not criticise the internal politics of this country in the Moscow Radio? Have they drawn their attention? Will they draw the attention of that Government to this?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The hon. Member if I may say so has brought up the

real point and said that we ought to take notice. The question that has been put is whether Radio Moscow which is a governmental organisation so far as the Soviet Union is concerned has been indulging in matters about which we should take some notice and what action had been taken by us. I think the hon. lady Member was not here when the question was raised earlier by a Member and we said that there had been some critical references which came over the Moscow radio, which could be taken to cast some kind of aspersion against the functioning of the Supreme Court. We have protested to the Soviet Government on this issue. Regarding references that are made about the internal situation, against the Government, against our policies, etc. The Soviet Union has told us that Radio Moscow does not make critical references about these they have made some references about the general functioning. The general comments that appear about the parties, we feel, were not of a nature to which we should take objection. The functioning of Radio Peace and Progress has been discussed in this House on several occasions and my colleague, the hon. Minister, has already brought the House up-to-date about what further action has been taken. We have informed the Soviet Government that these comments are likely to create some misunderstanding and cannot contribute to the strengthening of good relations.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : रेडियो पीस एंड प्रोग्रेस से जो कुछ भी कहा जाता है, वह सब मैंने सुना नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं विदेशी रेडियो नहीं सुनता हूँ। (अध्यक्षान) रूस एक समाजवादी देश है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य एक्सप्लोनेशन में न पढ़ें। वह सीधे सवाल पूछें।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सवाल ही पूछने जा रहा हूँ। आखिर यह सवाल है, कोई गोली तो नहीं है कि मैं फौरन चला दूँ। रूस एक समाजवादी देश है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह किसको पता

नहीं है कि वह एक समाजवादी देश है? आप सबाल पूछें।

श्री स० श्रो० बनर्जी: इसलिए समाजवाद के विरुद्ध जो तत्व हैं, वह उनकी नुस्खाचीनी एक कंस्ट्रक्टिव ढंग से करता है। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करता है, तो वह एक समाजवादी देश नहीं है। (व्यवधान) मंत्री महोदय ने यह ठीक कहा है कि वह यहां की भावनायें सोचियत सरकार को पहुंचा देंगे। लेकिन क्या उनके कानों में कभी यह बात आई है कि बायस आफ अमेरिका, जो एक गवर्नेंट एजेंसी नहीं है, (व्यवधान) आटोनोमी के नाम पर इस देश के खिलाफ और यहां पर लिये गये प्रोप्रेसिव मेजर्ज के खिलाफ एक स्लैंडर कम्पेन करता रहता है; अगर हाँ, तो क्या उसके बारे में भी कोई कार्यवाही की जायेगी और क्या अमरीका को कहा जायेगा कि यह एक अनफेंडली एक्ट है? (व्यवधान)

Has he represented to the Soviet Union about certain comments expressed in this House by those Members who according to us are reactionaries but Members of Parliament. Another thing is that it has been brought to his notice that the Voice of America has in a sustained manner been propagating against progressive measures in this country which were taken against the capitalists and their system. Has it been brought to his notice and if so what steps have been taken?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Government have got to reckon with the comments expressed in the House. The hon. Member has now brought to our notice the need he feels for us to write to the United States Government about the Voice of America broadcasts and we shall certainly look into that. But, after that, may I request hon. Members to take up these matters in a way in which we can really be effective? If there is something which vitally concerns our country and if we are annoyed about any matter, we shall certainly take it up strongly with the Government, but we should not be too sensitive to general criticisms that have been levelled against us in public life. We are getting quite used to it from various re-

ferences that are made by hon. Members from the Opposition.

New Victoria Cotton Mills, Kanpur

*1295. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Victoria Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur has started working;

(b) if so, the number of workers taken on work;

(c) the number of those workers who are still out; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to take them it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The work of repairing, overhauling and testing of the machines has been taken in hand and trial running of a few sections has been started with 582 workers.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to extend the working of mills gradually and to employ over 50% of workers on roll.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A decision was taken by the Government after proper investigation that this mill may be taken over by the Textile Corporation of India and I hope it has been taken over. It was also decided that the State Government of Uttar Pradesh would give a loan or spend Rs. 28 akhs on this. Now, I am told that the Uttar Pradesh Government has refused to give it and it has asked the Centre to bear the expenses with the result that there is no progress made with regard to the working of the mill. I want to know what decision has been taken by the Government to get that amount either from the State Government or to give that money for the running of this mill.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): The letter of the Uttar Pradesh Government saying that they will not participate in the financing of this mill has been received on the 10th April, that is, early this month. This matter is before the National Textile Corporation who have been asked to look into this matter and

examine it in all aspects. But it is true that it has created an entirely new situation because, according to the earlier arrangement, the State Government's participation would have been of the order of 49 per cent of the total funds required. They had given the first instalment of Rs. 4.9 lakhs and the NTC has provided a sum of a little over Rs. 5 lakhs. But in view of this entirely new situation, the National Textile Corporation is looking into this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am happy to know that the Textile Corporation of India is looking after this, but this is a serious problem because it involves the employment of 4,000 workers who are working there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in case the Uttar Pradesh Government is unable to spend any amount on this because of financial trouble and so on, whether this mill will be taken over by the Textile Corporation with the help of the Central Government or whether the Central Government itself will take over the mill and run it in the larger interests of providing employment to 4,000 people who are rotting on the streets for the last two years and a half.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I said this is an entirely new situation in the sense that the State Government is equally interested if not more in running this mill and providing employment, and it has been co-operating all over. The State Government are more anxious and they feel the pinch because they are directly there. But there is a request from the State Government that they would not participate in it and, therefore, we are looking into this matter. If necessary, we will hold consultations with the State Government as to why they have gone back upon the earlier position.

श्री दुक्षम चन्द्र कछायः मंत्री महेंद्रदय ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि इस मिल की सफाई, मरम्मत और ओवरहार्सिंग आदि की जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कितना समय लगेगा और यह मिल कब तक चालू हो जायेगी। चूंकि इस मिल की माली हालत खराब है, इसलिए सरकार इसको पैसा देना चाहती है। क्या सरकार इस मुमाले को स्वीकार करेगी कि

इस मिल में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को इस मिल का स्वामी धोखित करके मिल को उनके सुपुदं दिया जाये और आवश्यक सहायता उन मजदूरों को दी जाये ?

श्री ब० रा० भगतः यह तो एक नया मुमाला है। अभी जिसके मात्रात् इस मिल का पुनरुद्धार हो रहा है उसमें है कि इस मिल में अभी 56 हजार लिंगिल हैं और 1287 लूम हैं। इसमें बहुत सारे ऐसे हैं जो बिल्कुल खराब हो गए हैं, उनको स्कैप करना पड़ेगा और 32 हजार के लगभग लिंगिल चलाया जायगा और 750 लूम चलाए जाएंगे। इसकी फाइरेंसिंग के लिए 58 लाख रुपये की जरूरत है और उसमें से 49 परसेंट या 51 परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, और नेशनल टेंस्टाइल कारपोरेशन देगा। तो यह स्कीम अभी चालू हो रही है। इसके भी चालू होने में अभी संकट हो गया है। तो यह केवल कार्यकर्ताओं को और वर्कर्स को दे दिया जाय और उनको कहा जाय चलाने को, यह तो एक अलग बात होगी। वह आगे देखा जाएगा जब मीका आएगा।

Iddikki Project

***1296. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the delay in the execution of the Iddikki Project, there is likelihood of a power famine in the Southern Grid;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Kerala will be in an embarrassing position for their commitment to other neighbouring States; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid a break down with other developmental irrigation programmes of Kerala State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) According to the latest schedule,

two of the three generating units of 130 MW each are expected to be commissioned at Iddikki during the Fourth Plan. Even with the commissioning of all the three units at Iddikki, there would still be a power shortage in the Southern Region to the extent of about 600 MW by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(b) Kerala is surplus in power to a small extent. There are no long term commitments with the other States which will embarrass her in fulfilment of the agreement.

(c) The present demand of power required for lift irrigation projects is about 20 MW and this is expected to go up to 50 MW by 1973-74. This can be met with from the available power in Kerala.

SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: May I draw the attention of the minister to the editorial written by *Hindu* on 6th April? It says:

"There is thus need for advance planning and a larger allocation for power projects for the southern region as a whole. Besides completing the Nalinadhi and other projects in Mysore and the Srisailam project in Andhra Pradesh, the second unit at Kalpakkam and a second mine-cut in Neiveli seem to brook no delay."

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. member to ask his question?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: He is giving the background. Everybody is doing it.

SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: I am giving the background:

"The capacity of Kothagudem thermal station in Andhra Pradesh also needs to be expended further. As the grids of the four States are being effectively inter-linked it would be possible to ensure generation and distribution of power on an economic basis. If the necessary decisions are not taken now, there may be a power famine in the south in 1973-75."

MR. SPEAKER: He can make a reference to the editorial, but he is quoting the editorial.

SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: I want to know what planning Government is

making to give more allocation for the power projects in the southern States.?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): It is true that there will be a power shortage at the end of the fourth plan in many regions of the country, particularly in the northern region and the southern region. We are fully aware of it. In fact that is why the ministry has been fighting for greater allocation for power generation in the fourth plan. Efforts are being made to get some of the projects, which the hon. member has mentioned in the article he has read, sanctioned.

SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: May I know when the second unit of the Iddikki project will be commissioned and what are the difficulties for all the units to be started simultaneously?

DR. K. L. RAO: The first unit takes time. Later on each unit is brought into commission every six month. According to the present plan, we are expecting the first unit to get commissioned in about August 1973 and later on every six months, the second and third units will come.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: This project is a victim of the policy of indecision and whimsicality of the Government of India. This project was delayed because the Finance Ministry of the Government of India insisted that of the three generators required for this project two should be indigenously manufactured and one alone will be imported.

MR. SPEAKER: No speeches.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: I am not making a speech. I am not saying anything irrelevant. The moment I get up you say "no speech."

MR. SPEAKER: No excitement.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Some members speak for minutes and you keep quiet. When I say something relevant you shut me out.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow any introduction. Come to the question.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Unless you

hear the question I have put, how can you decide whether it is relevant or not?

MR. SPEAKER: I again ask him to come to the question. . . (*Interruptions*) No speeches during the supplementary. I will not allow it.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: The Minister has admitted the fact that there is going to be power shortage in the south. And when there is power shortage in the south, a project has been delayed because of certain administrative delays deliberately caused by the Government of India in the Finance Ministry. If the project was allowed to import three generators, it would have been commissioned much earlier. May I know whether the Ministry of Finance have given clearance to the Ministry of Irrigation & Power to import the three generators which are required for the completion of the project or they are still sitting tight over their original proposal that two generators should be indigenously manufactured. I want a clear and categorical answer from the Minister.

DR. K. L. RAO: There have been many reasons for the delay in the completion of the project of which probably one may be what the hon. Member has mentioned. But the main trouble has been labour unrest. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Sir, I could not hear the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Then how do you expect others to follow the proceedings when there is so much of noise. I am very happy that he realises the difficult position.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: I have not made the noise.

MR. SPEAKER: You are one of them.

DR. K. L. RAO: It is very unfortunate that there has been some delay in this project. We have got to accept it. There are many reasons for it. Now we are trying to expedite it. As the hon. Member has said, we are trying to get the three units from abroad.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: In the question there is reference to "their commit-

ment to other neighbouring States". Is it the policy of the Central Government to see that the Central plants for generation of electricity in Neyveli, Kalpakkam and other parts of Southern India will be permitted to distribute their surplus energy to the States of Andhra, Mysore and Kerala?

DR. K. L. RAO: Mysore and Kerala are surplus in power. Actually, Mysore and Kerala are giving power to Tamilnadu. The general principle now being adopted is whenever there is a central generation of power, it would be generated in such a way that it will serve all the areas in the neighbourhood.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: The specific question of my hon. friend, Shri Sreedharan was whether the Finance Ministry has given the clearance for the import of the three generators from abroad. The answer of the Minister is "we are trying to import these three generators." I want a specific answer whether the Finance Ministry has given the clearance.

DR. K. L. RAO: We are getting these three units from abroad.

SHRI UMANATH: There should be a specific answer whether the Finance Ministry has given clearance or not.

DR. K. L. RAO: The Government of India acts as one unit. We are getting all the three units from abroad.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently there have been very serious charges of large-scale corruption and embezzlement of funds taking place in the execution of Iddikki Project, and added to this is the fact that Kerala State Electricity Board is supervising and scrutinising the work which has gained much notoriety as a den of corruption. I would ask the Minister whether the Government is aware of the fact that recently the anti-corruption Department had made a search into this affair and brought out some shocking revelations and whether this corruption and misappropriation of funds going on here is responsible for the delay or has it affected to any extent the execution of the Iddikki Project; also, whether Government will order a CBI inquiry into the whole affair so that the work may not suffer on account of this.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am not aware of any case of corruption. This project is being managed very well by the Government of Kerala and I have not heard of any particular case. If the hon. Member brings to my notice any particular case I will look into it.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Strike in Tea Warehouses

S. No. Q. 25. SHRIMATIILA PAL-
CHOUDHURI:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large accumulation of tea in warehouses due to the strike; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to settle the matter?

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

(b) The Government of West Bengal are endeavouring to resolve the present stalemate. The Central Warehousing Corporation are examining the question of taking over the public ware-houses in Calcutta from Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited.

SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURI: In view of the fact that this strike in the warehouses has been going on for some months and actually tea worth Rs. 15 crores is lying there unlifted, may I know, firstly, what steps Government are taking to resolve this strike, what is the grievance of labour that has caused the strike and whether this grievance can be resolved? Secondly, many of the producers, who have had their finances locked up, burdened as they are, with the excise duties, are feeling that they have to close down the gardens unless this warehouse strike is resolved, what can the Government do to tide them over this period? Thirdly, there is actually 4,62,000 tonnes of tea lying in the ware houses ready for export much of which is autumn tea

from Darjeeling District and Assam which will lose its favour if it lies there and the price of autumn tea in the world market will not be the same at it would have been if we exported it early. Fourthly, the Calcutta Port will certainly be very greatly handicapped if other destinations for the sale of tea are sought to be located as in Gauhati or Delhi because Calcutta has been the traditional place where tea is bought. I hope the Hon. Minister will give a positive assurance about this. I would like the hon. Minister to answer these four questions specifically.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Unfortunately, many points raised by the hon. Member are true. The strike which started in January as a go-slow strike became a complete strike in April. So far the West Bengal Government have held four meetings with the labour union, the representatives of Balmer Lawrie and the Port Commissioners but all their efforts have not produced any results. It is also true that about Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 17 crores worth of tea in 5½ lakh tea chests is lying unauctioned or undelivered. There is a big potential of exports in this and there is a big loss in export earnings in February and March because a substantial portion of this which could have been exported could not be exported. This is one of the reasons why our overall export figures went down in February and March. The workers are on contract basis and they want to be made permanent. But as Balmer Lawrie group is walking out and does not want to continue warehousing, they are not in a position to retain them on a permanent basis. The Central Warehousing Corporation is examining whether they can take over this. We hope that even at this stage the strike can be called off. It is true that if this tea remains longer, it will deteriorate and will lose in value as well as in export; the injury will be there.

SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURI: May I know whether the Minister is aware that the Central Warehousing Corporation would not be able to go into action for another three or four months and even if they want to take over the warehouses, if the strike continues till then, the whole Rs. 15 crores worth of tea will be completely spoiled and wasted? Something has to be done quickly, what is proposed to be done?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As I said, that danger is there. That is why every effort is being made to persuade them so that the strike is called off. Already four meetings with the persons concerned have taken place and we will try that this strike is resolved even now.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Notwithstanding the pious hopes of the Minister for a solution to be found to this very serious problem which has resulted in certain stagnation so far as export of tea is concerned, I would like to know from the Government what steps have been taken by the Central Labour Minister to bring about a settlement between the labour union and the Warehousing Corporation. Secondly, are the demands of the labourers reasonable enough so that their demand should be accommodated and a solution is brought about?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The Central Labour Ministry's coming into the picture at this state does not arise because the West Bengal Government and its Labour Department are engaged in this. This warehousing was started some time ago and the present people, that is, the Balmer Lawrie group, want to get out of this; they do not want to continue this. Unless some permanent incumbent takes over, the question of making the casual labour which is on a contract basis permanent cannot be decided; it can only be decided by the next incumbent. The whole of this question is being examined and the Central Warehousing Corporation is looking into this. We hope that this matter will be settled.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: What is the number of labourers involved in this?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am sorry, I do not have the number at the moment.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, में जानना चाहता हूं कि कलकत्ते की जो एक चाय फैक्टरी टूँडला में खुली है उसका टूँडला स्थित चाय गोदाम में वहां के मजदूर स्वाई बनाये जाने के लिए मैनेजर से प्राप्तना करते हैं लेकिन उस मैनेजर का रवैया उन मजदूरों के प्रति बहुत ही बर्बर और अत्याचारपूर्ण

रहता है, तीन महीने के बाद वह मजदूरों को निकाल देते हैं तो क्या टूँडला के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय जांच करने की कृपा करेंगे कि मजदूरों को स्थाई क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसमें कहां उठता है? यह सवाल तो स्ट्राइक के बारे में है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, में आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की है इसमें उनकी बहुत ही उचित और वाजिब मांग है, उनका कहना है कि उनको स्थाई किया जाये ताकि उनको इस बात का भरोसा हो सके कि उनकी नीकरी पक्की है। ये मजदूर काफी तादाद में हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो हानि हो रही है उसको रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार इस बात की गारन्टी देगी कि उन मजदूरों को स्थाई किया जायेगा?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय जो विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि हो रही है वह कितने हपए की हो रही है और इसको देखते हुए यदि उन्हें पक्का किया गया तो उसमें कितना सरकार को और कितना कम्पनी को देना होगा और क्या सरकार इस बात के लिए उस कम्पनी पर दबाव डालने के लिए तैयार है क्योंकि एक तरफ तो आप कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को समाप्त करने के लिए बिल ला रहे हैं और इसी ठेकेदारी प्रथा को लेकर उनकी हड़ताल है जोकि उनकी बहुत वाजिब मांग है तो उनकी इस बात को सुना जाय, उसके लिए सरकार कौन-सी कार्यालयी कर रही है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उनको पक्का करना जरूरी है, मैं इस बात को मानता हूं। उनकी डिमान्ड वाजिब है, यह सही है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि जो वेयरहाउसिंग को चला रहे हैं उनका कान्ट्रैक्ट ही इस महीने की 30 तारीख को समाप्त हो रहा

है तो जब वे खुद ही जा रहे हैं फिर पक्का कौन करे।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः पक्का आप कीजिए।

श्री ब० रा० भगतः सेन्ट्रल बेयर-हाउसिंग इसको ले ले—ग्रागर यह तय हुआ जिसमें कि हम लगे हुए हैं, देख-भाल कर रहे हैं तब यह बात उठ सकती है और उनको कहा जा सकता है कि परमामेन्ट वेसिस पर लेवर को लगायें लेकिन अभी तो जैसा मैंने कहा यह दिक्कत है। यह हड़ताल न चले इसको देखा जायेगा जब लेंगे लेकिन यह खेद की बात है कि 17 करोड़ की चाय में ग्रागर कम से कम आधी भी एव्सरेट होती तो उस हिसाब से फरवरी मार्च के महीने में 8-10 करोड़ का हमें नुकसान हुआ है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am unable to appreciate this helplessness of the Government in falling exports. If Balmer Lawrie are not willing to concede a just and fair demand of the labour, which is admitted, there is no contract in the world which prevents the Government from getting rid of them lock, stock and barrel at once and make sure that the export starts. What steps are Government taking to ensure that Balmer Lawrie are kicked off, someone else comes in who would concede the fair demand of labour and our exports are not put in jeopardy?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That is exactly what was being done. They are themselves going out. They say, they have given notice and they will not continue after 30th April. That is what we are trying to do to ask the Central Warehousing Corporation to take over the warehouses and run them on a permanent basis. About the question of labour employment on a permanent basis, it should be done. Unless that is done, who will give the guarantee? In the meanwhile, this strike is going on; first there is slow strike and then complete strike. A loss worth of Rs. 17 crores is in danger. There has already been a loss of Rs. 8 crores to 10 crores.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Removal of restrictions on imports of raw films and reduction in levy of duties

*1292. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the removal of restrictions on the import of raw films and the reduction in taxes were demanded at a seminar on 'Contribution of the films in regional languages, particularly Malayalam film, for the promotion of standards of the Indian Film Industry';

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

(c) the number of films in each regional language which were exported to each foreign country during the last two years; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to raise the standard of the films in regional languages as also to boost their export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Kerala Darpan Society of Delhi held a seminar on "the Problems and Prospects of Films in Indian Languages other than Hindi" in Delhi on the 14th February, 1970. The President of the Society has been requested to furnish concrete proposals which will be considered by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting when received.

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

(d) Government have set up Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay and instituted National Awards for films for encouraging growth of films on healthy lines and to raise the standard of films in Hindi and in regional languages. The Corporation provides loans to producers for production of films of good quality. Facilities for participation in International Film Weeks, holding of Indian Films weeks abroad, formation of a consortium of prominent producers for intensive export effort in Malaysia and Singapore, setting up of a subtitling plant by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation and grant of import replenishment against export of films are some of the measures taken to boost export of films in Hindi as well as in regional languages.

Export of Sports Goods

* 1294. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to step up the export of sports goods during 1970-71;
- (b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposals in this regard;
- (c) the total exports, item-wise, during the last three years; and
- (d) the names of the countries to which the goods are to be exported in 1970-71?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, an agency for organising and promoting exports of sports goods have fixed a target of Rs. 2 crores of exports for the year 1970-71. The proposals for stepping up exports are being worked out.

(c) and (d). A statement showing an item-wise export performance in respect of Sports Goods during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-3341/70]. The major markets for Sports Goods are U.K., Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, West European Countries, East and West African countries.

Atrocities on East Pakistan Minorities

* 1297. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lodged any protest with the High Commissioner of Pakistan in India and Pakistan Government authorities at Dacca and Rawalpindi in regard to the intensified atrocities on the minorities in East Pakistan and their migration to India;

(b) if so, the text of the protest letters and the reaction of Government of Pakistan thereto;

(c) whether steps have been taken by Government to mobilise international opinion against atrocities on East Pakistan minorities and their planned expulsion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d). Government are aware that the minorities in East Pakistan lack security of life, honour and property, which result in their migration to India. The influx of refugees from East Pakistan has increased considerably. In the last three months the numbers have gone up to about 6,000 persons per month coming from East Pakistan to West Bengal. This has created a very serious situation.

We have been in touch with Pakistan and are now considering what further steps could be taken in order to persuade the Government of Pakistan to take necessary measures to restore the confidence of the minorities living in East Pakistan.

Manufacture of Instant Tea by M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation

* 1298. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation has been permitted to manufacture Instant Tea in the country;

(b) if so, the salient terms of the collaboration with names and addresses of the Directors of the said Corporation;

(c) the reasons why, contrary to the general Government policy of not seeking foreign collaboration in consumer and non-essential industries, this collaboration was permitted; and

(d) the other industries which are proposed to be licensed in this manner and when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The scheme of M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation for setting up of a factory at Annamali, Tamil Nadu for manufacture of "beverage base and concentrate" from green tea leaves for an ultimate capacity of 2.5 million lbs. has been approved subject to the following terms and conditions:—

(i) The entire production will be exported. The company will comply

with such arrangements as may be prescribed by Government to conform to this.

- (ii) No import of raw materials will be allowed.
- (iii) No foreign exchange for import of machinery and components will be allowed.
- (iv) The Company will maintain separate accounts in respect of operations relating to beverage base and concentrates from tea leaves produced and exported under the scheme in order to enable the authorities to satisfy themselves about the correct valuation of the product exported.

The Coca Cola Export Corporation in India is a branch of the Coca Cola Export Corporation of New York, whose directors are:—

1. Mr. James A. Farley, *Chairman*
2. Mr. J. Paul Austin
3. Mr. T. H. Choate
4. Mr. Eugene Kelly
5. Mr. J. A. Sipley
6. Mr. J. R. Talley
7. Mr. Lee Talley
8. Mr. D. A. Turner
9. Mr. G. W. Woodroof
10. Mr. R. W. Woodroof
of 515, Madison Avenue, New York.

(c) According to the guidelines laid down for foreign collaboration "in low priority or non-essential fields of production where foreign collaboration is not generally allowed, a relaxation may be made where the foreign collaborator agrees to under-take major share of the production for exports." Since the approval of the scheme was subject *inter alia* to the condition that entire production would be exported, the approval of the scheme was not contrary to the Government policy.

(d) Proposals if and when received will be considered on merits.

Export of Coffee

* 1299. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increased *per capita* consumption of coffee in U.K., our country will be able to meet the increased demand for coffee abroad, especially in U.K.; and

(b) if not, the incentives which Government propose to give to the coffee growing industry to improve the quality and to increase export capacity to compete in the world market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. The increased demand for coffee abroad, including U.K. can be met only to the extent possible within the ceiling on exports to traditional markets (quota countries) under the International Coffee Agreement, which includes the U.K. market

(b) Does not arise.

Impact of Britain's entry into European Economic community on India's Trade

* 1300. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems arising out of Britain's possible entry into the European Economic Community and India's persisting trade imbalance with West European countries was discussed recently in New Delhi between the President of the Commission of the European Economic Community and Indian Ministers and officials; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Mr. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities visited Delhi between the 31st March and 3rd April, 1970,

on his way back to Europe from Japan. During his stopover in Delhi, views were exchanged with him on the various steps that might be taken to correct India's persistent trade imbalance with the European Economic Community and on the likely time-table for negotiations with the U. K. on their application to enter the Community, as a full member.

Trade with Cuba

*1301. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Cuba propose to import large quantity of machinery rail track, rail wagons, etc. from India;
 (b) whether any such proposal is under consideration of Government;
 (c) whether there is any difficulty in starting trade with Cuba; and
 (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). No specific proposal has been received from the Government of Cuba for importing machinery or railway equipment from India.

(c) and (d). There is no ban on trading with Cuba.

जबानों को दी जाने वाली 'किट' में सुधार

* 1302. श्री महाराज सिंह भारतीय क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय जवान अपनी पीठ पर जो 'किट' ले जाता है उसमें गत 40 वर्षों से कोई सुधार नहीं

किया गया है, यद्यपि यह बजन में भारी होती है, इसको बांधने तथा पीठ से हटाने में अधिक समय लगता है और यह शरीर में चुभती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 'किट' में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अमरीकी 'किट' सर्वोत्तम है और पाकिस्तानी 'किट' भी भारतीय 'किट' की अपेक्षा बहुत अच्छी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न देशों में प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली 'किट' को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारतीय 'किट' में सुधार करने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
 (क) जी नहीं। अन्तिम मानक संशोधित किट 1965 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था। जो किट अब भारतीय सेना में प्रयोग हो रहा है वह ना तो अनुचित रूप से भारी अवयवा दुसाध्य है और ना ही असुविधाजनक है।

(ख) तथा (घ). फिर भी और अधिक हल्के मानक किट को प्रारम्भ करने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Low import quota for shoddy sector of Wool Industry

*1303. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import quota of the shoddy sector of wool industry has been drastically cut down while the overall allocations for the import of raw material for wool industry remains the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to restore the quota to its previous position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). An allocation of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made for the shoddy sector during the period October, 1969 to September, 1970, which includes a special quota of Rs. 30 lakhs to the State Trading Corporation. This allocation has had to be carried forward from the preceding period viz. October, 1968 to September, 1969, due to non-utilisation of the quota allotted to the industry consequent upon non-delivery of yarn by spinners to the weavers as per contract entered into between them.

Diversification of Exports

*1304. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey of exports conducted by the World Trade Department of the Indian Chambers of Commerce shows that the scope for diversification of the country's exports is much greater than what had so far been realised;

(b) whether according to the said survey, among traditional products, large export potential exists or can be created for Jute manufactures, cotton textiles and Tea; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which exports of these traditional products have been declining and the steps if any, being taken to take advantage of the vast scope for diversification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Government have called for a copy of the report under reference. Specific recommendations contained in the report will be considered on its receipt.

Progress made on Indo-Pak Boundary Demarcation

*1305. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Pak officials met at

Dacca to consider the progress of demarcation of boundaries between the two countries;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan has sounded the Indian delegation that it will not cooperate unless Berubari is demarcated; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian team to Pak gesture in the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir; on March 30 & 31, 1970.

(b) The Pakistani authorities refused to cooperate in demarcating certain sectors of the West Bengal—East Pakistan boundary unless demarcation of the Berubari sector is completed.

(c) As on earlier occasions, the Indian team explained to the Pakistani authorities that until the Court injunction restraining demarcation work in the Berubari region was lifted by the Supreme Court, before whom the matter is now pending, no demarcation was possible in the region.

Demand for increasing prices of controlled varieties of cloth

*1306. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation have lately demanded a rise in the prices of controlled varieties of cloth;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the demand;

(c) whether the matter has been referred to the Textile Commissioner for opinion, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Indian Cotton Mills Federation have recently urged an increase in the prices of controlled cloth on account of increase in prices of cotton, wages, stores, power, fuel, coal and dyes and chemicals and also due to increase in rates of interest and overhead charges.

(c) The Textile Commissioner has been

asked to examine the points urged in the representation of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and his comments are awaited.

(d) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान के साथ पटसन का व्यापार

पुनः आरम्भ करना

* 1307. श्री औंकर लाल बोहरा: क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान पटसन संघ ने 10 मार्च, 1970 को ढाका में हुए अपने दसवें वार्षिक सम्मेलन में मांग की है कि भारत के साथ पटसन व्यापार आरंभ किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) पता चला है कि 10 मार्च, 1970 को पाकिस्तान पटसन संघ की ढाका में हुई एक बैठक में उपाध्यक्ष ने यह कहा था कि पाकिस्तान को पड़ोसी देशों के साथ व्यापार करने दिया जाना चाहिए, परन्तु उन्होंने भारत के साथ व्यापार फिर से चालू करने का कोई सीधा उल्लेख नहीं किया।

(ख) पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार पर लगी हुई रोक को भारत ने मई, 1966 में एक पक्षीय रूप से हटा लिया था परन्तु पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इस कार्यवाही के उत्तर में कोई अनुरूप कार्यवाही नहीं की। अतः दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार का फिर से चालू होना पूरी तरह से पाकिस्तान सरकार के रुख पर निर्भर है।

SEATO Intervention in Cambodia

*1308. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received

reports that the SEATO is preparing to intervene in Cambodia;

(b) whether Government have received any message from the new Government of Cambodia or any message from Prince Narodam Shianouk; and

(c) whether Government have made its stand clear to all the parties concerned?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Government have seen press reports that the SEATO military Advisers meeting in the Philippines had prepared plans for action in Cambodia if called upon to do so.

(b) No, Sir, not in this regard.

(c) The Government have made their stand clear that the Cambodian people should be left free to decide their affairs without any foreign interference.

Talks with Malaysia on Extradition Agreement

*1309. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaysia and India discussed an agreement on extradition when officials of both the Governments met in Kuala Lumpur in February, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). As a result of the discussions held in Kuala Lumpur in February 1970 between Indian and Malaysian officials, reciprocal arrangements for extradition are proposed to be effected through an exchange of letters. As soon as this exchange of letters takes place the necessary notification will be issued under the Indian Extradition Act 1962 to give effect to the arrangement.

फूलों का निर्यात

* 1310. श्री औम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय भारत द्वारा देशवार कितने मूल्य के फूलों का निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार फूलों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में उगाये जाने वाले अच्छे फूलों के उत्पादन के लिए उपायों का सुझाव देने तथा उनके निर्यात के लिए सुविधायें देने के बारे में एक आयोग नियुक्त करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री राम सेवक): (क)

मूल्य हजार रु० में

देश	1968-69	1969-70 (जनवरी 70 तक)
फॉस	—	7
जर्मन संघीय	—	23
गणराज्य	2	—
धाना	—	7
जापान	2	2
अन्य	4	39
योग:		

(ख) और (ग): चूंकि भारतीय कृषि गंवेषणा संस्थान जैसे राज्य तथा संघीय सरकार के विद्यमान संगठनों ने गुलाब और अन्य फूलों की निर्यात योग्य किसी के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में गंवेषणा शुरू कर दी है और बागबानी विकास परिषद् भी ताजे फूलों के निर्यात की समस्याओं को देखती है, अतः अच्छे फूलों के उत्पादन के लिए उपायों और उनके निर्यात से सम्बन्धित सुविधाओं का सुझाव देने के लिए किसी आयोग के गठन की जरूरत महसूस नहीं की जाती।

Colombian Trade and Economic Mission

*1311. SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU:

SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an eight-Member Colombia Trade and Economic Mission visited India in April, 1970;

(b) if so, the nature of the subject discussed with that delegation;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed; and

(d) if so, the main feature thereof?

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

(b) to (d); A copy of the Joint Statement issued at the end of discussions with the delegation is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3342/70]. It will be noticed from the Joint Statement that a Trade Agreement is proposed to be negotiated between the two countries, and that a joint draft of such an Agreement has been prepared. It is also proposed to conduct a Joint study for improving shipping facilities between the two countries and to examine practical areas of cooperation in the fields of small scale industries and Joint Ventures.

विदेशों की गैर-सरकारी कर्मी से भारत में शस्त्रों का आयात

* 1312. श्री देवेन सेन: क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार विदेशों की गैर-सरकारी कर्मी से भारत में शस्त्रों का आयात करने के संबंध में अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशों की गैर-सरकारी कर्मी से भारत में शस्त्रों का आयात करने के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशों की गैर-सरकारी कर्मी से भारतीय वायु सेना के लिये 1952 और 1962 में मिले शस्त्र घटिया किस्म के ये तथा भारतीय वायु सेना ने सरकार से शस्त्रों का आयात करने वाली गैर-सरकारी एजेन्सियों से संबंधित अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने का आग्रह किया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उक्त नीति के, जो अब व्यपगत हो गई है, अन्त-

गंत पूरे हुये करार का नवीकरण करेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजी-नियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) से (ग). यह सरकार की नीति है जहाँ कोई अन्य उपाय न हो रक्षा भण्डारों को आयात करके क्रय किया जाय, उसे या तो सरकार से सरकार के आधार पर या मूल निर्माता से लिया जाय। जहाँ उपस्कर या पूर्जे इस प्रकार नहीं मिल सकते तब उन्हें किसी भली प्रकार से स्थापित कर्म से खरीद लिया जाता है। अतिम उपाय में, बहुत कम मामलों में जब अन्य मार्ग उपलब्ध न हों भण्डारकर्ताओं से प्राप्त कर लिया जाए। हर मामले में भली प्रकार निरीक्षण करने के उपरान्त भण्डार को स्वीकार किया जाता है। आई० ए० एफ० ने शस्त्र आयात के संबंध में सरकार से बत्तमान नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने को नहीं कहा।

अनेक पश्चिमी देशों के द्वारा 1965 में शस्त्र और गोलाबाहुद तथा अन्य रक्षा महत्व के भण्डारों के नियर्ता में अवरोध उत्पन्न करने से जो स्थिति पैदा हुई तब दो पार्टियों से परिवहन विमान के लिये पुर्जों को प्राप्त करने के लिए विशेष प्रबंध किए गए। पूर्ति के लिए जो स्वीकार किया गया वह मानक से नीचे का नहीं था और न खराब किस्म का था। इन दोनों पार्टियों से पुर्जों के उपलब्ध करने का प्रबंध 31-1-1970 को समाप्त हो गया। अभी हाल में इस प्रकार के प्रबंध को चलाए रखने के बारे में पुनर्विचार किया गया और यह प्रस्ताव किया गया कि इन दोनों पार्टीज से समझौते का नवीयन न किया जाए।

Services of Army Jawans Utilized by officers for Domestic Purposes

* 1313. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that

Jawans of Army are used by officers of the Indian Army as orderlies and for doing the jobs of cooks and domestic servants in the houses of the Army Officers;

(b) whether Government have tried to find out the number of jawans who are being used for such purposes and also for working in farms and in the construction of houses of army officers; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to check such a practice on the part of army officers which is having a demoralising effect on the jawans?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). There are standing instructions which forbid the employment of Jawans for private purposes, particularly on menial duties in households of officers. Specific complaints in regard to violation or departure from these instructions are investigated and suitable action taken.

कोसी कनाल योजना की नहरों में
रेत का जमना

* 1314. श्री क० मि० भृकुर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोसी कनाल परियोजना की नहरों में इस सीमा तक रेत जमता जा रहा है कि उक्त नहरों की सिंचाई जमता प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार से कोई बातचीत की गई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंडी (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (ग). कोसी नदी द्वारा नीचे लाई गई गाद कोसी परियोजना की मुख्य पूर्वी नहर में काफी मात्रा में जमा हो रही है। राज्य सरकार ने व्यापक पैमाने पर गाद निकालने का काम आरंभ कर दिया है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Import of Steel from Japan

* 1315. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal under consideration of Government to import steel from a group of Japanese mills with whom an agreement for the export of iron ore has recently been signed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Demarcation of Boundary in Rann of Kutch

* 1316. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of demarcation of boundary between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch as per the directions of the International Tribunal has been completed;

(b) if so, the date of completion;

(c) whether the International Tribunal has been finally wound up; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred by Government on this Tribunal?

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

(b) July 4, 1969.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) India's contribution to the expenses of the India-Pakistan Western Boundary

case Tribunal amounted to Rs. 12,68,624. Other expenses on the Indian delegations, including legal expenses etc., came to nearly Rs. 19 lacs.

Burmese Claim on Moreh Town on Indo-Burma Border

* 1317. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: SHRI HEM BARUA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Burmese Government have claimed the town of Moreh on the Indo-Burma border;

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

(c) whether any correspondence has been exchanged with the Burmese Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Joint demarcation work in the Manipur sector has been completed according to schedule leaving over for further discussion the question of the exact location of 7 boundary pillar positions, one of which is in the vicinity of the town of Moreh in Manipur. There has been some minor differences of opinion at the technical level in regard to these positions.

(c) This matter has so far only been the subject of technical level correspondence with the Burmese Surveyor General.

(d) The matter will be considered by the Joint Boundary Commission which is scheduled to meet in Rangoon next month.

Sale of a Mercedes Car by State Trading Corporation

* 1318. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report published in the Times of India of the 12th April, 1970 under the caption 'Mercedes sold for Rs. 2.16 lakhs';

(b) if so, whether the person who purchased the car is a dealer of imported cars;

(c) if so, the name of the person for whom the car has been purchased from the State Trading Corporation and the reasons for which Government have not inquired into the sources of the income of that person;

(d) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation help in setting seals on the black money through such sales; and

(e) the reasons for not selling such cars to the public institutions or other bodies whose accounts are beyond doubts?

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

(b) and (c). Sales in auctions are made by the S.T.C. to the highest bidder and the S.T.C. does not go into the purposes for which the cars are purchased.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The sale of imported cars is made by the S.T.C. according to the policy laid down by the Government. The cars are sold by open auction to highest bidders.

Problems of Calcutta

* 1319. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mayor, Deputy Mayor of Calcutta Corporation and other leaders of West Bengal met the Deputy Chairman and some members of the Planning Commission regarding the problems of Calcutta;

(b) the problems and views expressed by them; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

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

(b) They briefly mentioned the existing problems of Calcutta city and suggested (i) an increase in the Annual Plan outlay for 1970-71 and the Fourth Five Year plan for the Calcutta city; (ii) allocation of funds for undertaking short-term improvement programme immediately; (iii) setting up of

a replacement and development fund for immediate replacement of old plant, machinery and equipment; (iv) permission to impose terminal tax to increase its revenue resources; and (v) sanction of grants in lieu of additional wealth tax imposed by the Central Government on urban property.

(c) The delegation was requested to approach the State Government for allotting a higher outlay for the development of Calcutta in the light of the priority they might wish to accord to the project. The entire expenditure on the development of the Calcutta Metropolitan area should be within the plan ceiling of West Bengal but the Planning Commission would be willing to readjust the sectoral outlays if the Government of West Bengal would desire to allocate higher outlays for the purpose.

Starting of Gliding Units in the Country

* 1320. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether besides more than 20 Units of Gliding in different parts of the country, Government propose to start some more units;

(b) whether it will not be in the interest of the country to disperse these centres evenly; and

(c) whether Government propose to take suitable measures to start one centre in Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh which will feed a very large mass of Youth?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Training in gliding is imparted to NCC Cadets in Air Wing of the N.C.C. Gliding has so far been activated in 28 units as indicated below:—

Patna, Ranchi, Delhi, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Kanpur, Bhubaneswar, Madras, Kota, Hissar, Bhopal, Baroda, Lucknow, Nagpur, Amritsar, Jaipur, Trivendrum, Poona, Indore, Ahmedabad, Jullundur and Raipur Calcutta (2 units), Mysore, Udaipur, Secunderabad and Patiala.

In addition, Gliding will be activated shortly at Belgaum and Warangal.

2. In the following units, gliding will be activated as soon as hangars, the construction of which has been sanctioned recently, are available:

Vijayawada, Waltair, Agra, Varanasi and Karnal.

In addition, Gliding will be provided at the following stations in due course after the provision of facilities is sanctioned and arrangements completed:

Mangalore, Tiruchirapalli, Srinagar, Jammu and Chandigarh.

3. Gliding units of NCC are distributed as far as possible evenly throughout the country.

Complaint Against Manager of Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Nasik

7847. SHRI Z. M. KHANDOLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manager of the factory of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. at Ozor, Nasik (Maharashtra) does not even call for interview, I.T.I. qualified candidates with merit and belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for employment for which they are most suited;

(b) if so, why he is doing this and under what rule; and

(c) the percentage of the local I.T.I. qualified youths in all the categories of this factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHTI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Semi-skilled	84 percent
Skilled	62 percent
Highly-skilled	58 percent

फलों का निर्यात

7848. श्री अवोधर यादव: क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारत द्वारा विदेशों को निर्यात किए गए फलों के नाम

क्या हैं, उनका कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया तथा देशवार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई;

(ख) 1970-71 में भारत द्वारा निर्यात किए जाने वाले फलों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय फलों की मांग है, और यदि हां, तो जिन फलों की मांग है उनके नाम क्या हैं और इन फलों के लिये जिन देशों ने क्रपादेश दिये हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक): (क) एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT-3343 /70]

(ख) केले, आम, सन्तरे और सेब वर्ष 1970-71 में होने वाले फलों के निर्यातों की मूल्य मद्देहोंगी और इससे लगभग 1 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) विदेशों में केले, आम, सन्तरे और सेब जैसे भारतीय फलों की मांग है। हमारे फलों के लिए जापान, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, पश्चिमी जर्मनी, स्विटजरलैण्ड और फारस की खाड़ी के देशों के क्रायादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं।

Relations with Kuwait, Bahrein Abu Dhabi

7849. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of officials led by the Deputy Minister of External Affairs who toured the Persian Gulf Sheikhdoms-Kuwait Bahrein, Abu Dhabi, Dubai Sharia and other trucial States recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government had not established contracts with these countries so far for fear of displeasing Iran; and

(c) the results of the trip and the nature of deals entered into by our Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) On his tour of the Gulf Sheikdoms the Deputy Minister was accompanied by Shri S. K. Chowdhry, Ambassador of India in Kuwait and Shri M. H. Ansari, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Deputy Minister's tour was in the nature of a goodwill visit and was welcomed by the respective Governments. There were no negotiations conducted or agreements concluded by the Deputy Minister.

Alternate Delegate to ICC in Saigon

7850. **SHRI RANJEET SINGH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of alternate delegate to the ICC in Saigon has always been filled by a Defence Service Officer; and

(b) if so, the number of years for which this post was held by (i) Army Officers, and (ii) Air Force Officers?

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

(b) The post has always been held by Army Officers.

Invitation Extended to Former Chief of Staff of Iranian Armed Forces to Study India's Defence Production Establishments

7851. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited General Hassan Toofanian, a former Chief of Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces to study some of India's defence production establishments;

(b) the names of persons of the team invited with their designations with the details of their itinerary in India;

(c) whether in view of Iran's hostile behaviour and open alignment with Pakistan, this invitation was really necessary and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the guarantee which is there that these visitors from Iran will not inform Pakistan of what they see in our defence production establishments and thereby affect our defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). On an invitation from the Government, a delegation led by Lt. General Hassan Toufanian, Director General of Military Industries and Chief of Procurement Department, visited this country. The other members of the delegation were:

(i) Maj. Gen. Mustafa Amdhady, Chief of Joint Staff.

(2) Maj. Gen. Hashem Nadjaay Nejad, Chief of Army Ordnance Department.

(3) Rear Admiral Abolfath Ardalan, Technical and Logistic Deputy to the C-in-C of the Imperial Iranian Navy.

(4) Captain Aly Akbar Samanian, ADC to General Toufanian.

The delegation was in India from 3rd February to 11th February and visited Nazgaon Dock Bombay, the Rifle Factory Ishapore, Garden Reach Worshops Calcutta, Bharat Earth Movers Limited and Bharat Electronics Limited Bangalore.

(c) and (d). In view of the mutual desire for closer relations and in view of the growing economic co-operation between the two countries, the visit was arranged bearing in mind all relevant factors.

Increase in Prices of Cotton Varieties

7852. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that between October 1969 and January 1970, prices of almost all cotton varieties had gone up by Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per candy, i.e. by about 20 per cent and the prices are still going up every day;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement of the 15th January, 1970 of the Chairman of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation saying "If this is allowed to continue we shall again have the spectre of mill closures on a large scale";

(c) whether it is also a fact that Maharashtra Cooperative Marketing Federation made a large quantity of purchase which caused an increase in prices;

(d) the reasons why there are no credit restrictions on cotton marketing cooperatives; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure a fair deal to private mill owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) During the period October, 1969 to January, 1970, prices of cotton have, on an average, risen by about Rs. 240 per sandy making for a price increase of 16.5%. Prices have been generally on the increase since then.

(b) Yes, Sir, in a letter dated 8th January, 70.

(c) The volume of purchase operations by the Federation during the current year does not appear to be either large or such as to have an impact on prices.

(d) Credit restrictions on Cotton Marketing Cooperative Societies are also imposed from time to time as and when necessary.

(e) in order to correct the price trend, arrangements have been made to import additional quantities of cotton and staple fibre, besides adjustments in the credit control and cotton stock control.

Schemes and Plans for Export of Sports Goods

7853. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council for the export of Sports Goods during 1970-71;

(b) whether Government propose to draw up a scheme of awards for the best exporters and also to those who capture new markets and introduce new items;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have advised the Sports Goods Industry to prepare a three years plan and assured its full support financially, technically and commercially in implementing such a plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The Sports Goods Export Promotion Council has fixed a target of Rs. 2 crores for the export of Sports Goods during 1970-71;

(b) and (c). A scheme of "Award to Exporters" is already in operation. Under the scheme, awards are given for the best export performance as also for best export effort in various export fields including capturing of new markets and introduction of new items. The details of the scheme of Awards to Exporters were published in the Gazette Notification No. 11(8)/66-EAC dated the 23-11-1968 as amended by Notifications dated 16th January and 6th December, 1969.

(d) and (e). The Chairman of State Trading Corporation has advised the members of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council on 30th March, 1970, to formulate a three year export plan and assured them that the STC would offer every possible help, organizationally and financially, for the development of exports production and export marketing. A Director of the STC is chairman of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council.

Building of Buffer Stock of Scarce Raw Materials by State Trading Corporation

7854. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation propose to build a buffer stock of scarce raw materials from indigenous sources, instead of imports, to prevent moderate fluctuations in prices either way; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

भारत में सैनिक स्कूल

7855. श्री जगेश्वर यादव: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सैनिक स्कूल किन किन स्थानों पर हैं और उक्त स्कूलों में विद्याविद्यों को दाखिला देने के लिए किन अर्हताओं पर विचार किया जाता है; और

(ख) उक्त स्कूलों में दिये जाने वाले सैनिक प्रशिक्षण का ब्यौदा क्या है?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) देश के सैनिक स्कूलों की स्थिति के बारे में एक विवरण संलग्न है। एक सैनिक स्कूल जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में जुलाई 1970 से खोला जा रहा है। लड़के जिन्हें चौथी और पांचवीं कक्षा दूसरी पाठ्यालाइंसों में सफलतापूर्वक पूरी करती है, उनको प्रवेश परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है। परीक्षा में तथा साक्षात्कार में सफल अध्याद्यियों को पांचवीं तथा छठी कक्षाओं में सैनिक स्कूलों में भर्ती स्कूलों में उपलब्ध रिक्त स्थानों तथा गुण दोषों के आधार पर भर्ती किया जाता है।

(ख) सैनिक स्कूल के लड़कों को शिक्षा विस्तृत दी जाती है तथा उनमें से सब राष्ट्रिय कैडेट कोर का प्रशिक्षण लेते हैं।

विवरण

सैनिक स्कूलों की स्थिति

- (1) सतारा (महाराष्ट्र)
- (2) कुंजपुरा (हरियाणा)
- (3) बालाचंदी (गुजरात)
- (4) कपूरथला (पंजाब)
- (5) चितौरगढ़ (राजस्थान)
- (6) कोसकोडा (ग्रांथ प्रदेश)

(7) कोजाक्तम (केरल)

(8) भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा राज्य)

(9) पुरुलिया (पश्चिम बंगाल)

(10) अमरावतीनगर (तमिलनाडु)

(11) रेवा (मध्य प्रदेश)

(12) तिलैया दाम (बिहार)

(13) बीजापुर (मैसूर)

(14) गोलपारा (असम राज्य)

(15) घोड़ाखाल (उत्तर प्रदेश)

Radio Telescope at Ootacammand

7856. SHRI NANJA GOWDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Radio Telescope at Ootacammand has been in operation from February last; and

(b) if so, the features of the project and the achievement, if any, so far?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is one of the largest telescopes in the world. As a result of its unique design, which uses fully the location of India near the geographic equator, its cost is very much lower than that of other radio telescopes in the world of comparable sensitivity and steerability. The telescope is 530 meters long and 30 meters wide. The sensitivity of the telescope is about four times that of 250 ft. dish at Jodrell Bank, England. The telescope was conceived, designed and fabricated in India. The radio telescope will be used for studying (a) distant and weak radio galaxies (b) pulsating radio sources called pulsars, and (c) interplanetary medium.

Irregular Supply of Electricity in Zone No. 13 of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

7857. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the irregular supply of Electricity in Zone No. 13 of the Delhi

Electricity Supply Undertaking, with the result that electrically operated agricultural appliances like thresher, Winnower, tube-wells, etc. cannot work and the farmers suffer greatly due to failure of electricity;

(b) whether it is a fact that the supply is regular hardly 15 days in a month;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to construct double line for the regular supply of electricity in this area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) Power loads in Zone No. 13 of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking are predominantly agricultural. This area is already supplied by two overhead H. T. Feeders. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have reported 11 cases of breakdowns in power supply in this area during the period 1-1-70 to 22-4-1970 out of which six occurred on the Bhawana Feeder and the remaining 5 on the Khanjawala Feeder.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The reasons for the breakdowns are mainly: snapping of conductors due to high winds; birdage; collision of motor vehicles against electric poles.

(d) In order to quickly localise and segregate line faults and thereby to expedite restoration of power supply in the event of break-downs, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have formulated schemes for the installation of switching stations at Bhawana and Khanjawala.

म्बालियर बोर्ड के लिये सिंध परियोजना पर निर्णय

7858. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पिछले दस वर्षों से मध्यप्रदेश के म्बालियर बोर्ड के लिए सिंध परियोजना पर, जो कि देश में सबसे कम लागत की तथा सर्वोत्तम योजना है, कोई निर्णय नहीं ले सकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में इस

बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

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

(घ) यदि हां, तो परियोजना के कब तक चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). सिंध नदी के जल संसाधनों के विकास के लिये प्रस्ताव मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पहले 1966 में और फिर 1969 में प्राप्त हुए थे। प्रथम चरण में, हारसी सिंचाई प्रगाली में जल की अनुमूर्ति के लिये दायें टट की नहर के पोखन के लिये मोहिनी पर ग्रावश्यक ऊंचाई तक एक बांध का निर्माण परिकल्पित था। नए क्षेत्रों के लाभ के लिये दूसरे चरण में इस की ऊंचाई को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव था।

जब कि इनकी जांच की जा रही थी, मध्यप्रदेश के इंजीनियरों ने केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग को सूचित किया कि राज्य सरकार अनुमोदीय दिशा में पहले से भी आगे एक स्वल पर वियर बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है। इन ग्रदृश्यतन प्रस्तावों की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार से प्रतीक्षित हैं।

राज्य में भारतीय सुरक्षा दल के केटन का लापता हो जाना

7859. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या प्रतिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य (बिहार) में तीनांत भारतीय सुरक्षा दल का एक कैटन 25 फरवरी, 1970 से लापता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में विस्तृत जांच कराई है;

(ग) यदि है, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(च) क्या सरकार को शंका है कि शब्दाओं द्वारा उसका अपहरण कर लिया गया है; और

(ङ) इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तबा भारी इंडी-नियरिंग मन्दी (ओस्वर्चं सिह): (क) से (ङ). एक कप्तान जो कि राँची में तैनात था, उसे 10 दिन का आकस्मिक छुट्टी 22 फरवरी 1970 से मंजूर की गई थी। छुट्टी समाप्त होने पर वह ड्यूटी पर दुबारा नहीं आया। बाद की जांच से एक व्यक्ति के मार्च-प्रैल 1970 के दौरान संचलन के बारे में पता चला है, जो कि गुम हुआ अफसर हो सकता है। ईस्टर्न कमांड मुख्यालय ने अपने कमान के अन्तर्गत सब यूनिटों को निर्देश दिए हैं कि सिविल पुलिस से सहायता लेकर तबा सम्पर्क स्थापित करके अफसर का पता लगाया जाय। एक जांच अदालत का भी आदेश दे दिया गया है।

Expenditure on Publication of Speeches of Chairman, Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation

7860. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation in 1969 to get the speeches of Chairman, Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation published in the news-papers and the dates of publication;

(b) whether there is a provision for this type of expenditure in the working and constitution of the Corporation; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation, Bombay spent Rs. 22,327/- for the Publication of the speeches of the Chairman during 1969. A statement giving dates of publications is attached.

(b) Under the Memorandum of Association of Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation, the Board of Directors are authorised to incur expenses for the propagation and publicity of the activities of Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Date of Publication of Speeches of the Chairman, Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation in the Newspapers.

26th August, 1969.
29th August, 1969.
30th August, 1969.
31st August, 1969.
2nd September, 1969.
3rd September, 1969.
5th September, 1969.
9th September, 1969.
11th September, 1969.
September, 1969.
October, 1969.

Manufacture of T. V. Sets by Small Scale Industries Development Organisation

7861. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

SHRI SAMINATHAN:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation has manufactured a totally indigenous T. V. set;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of mass manufacture of such sets; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). Capacity to manu-

facture 30,000 sets per year based on indigenous knowhow developed by Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, was allocated by Government to two unit, in the organised sector (10,000 sets each, per unit per year) and two consortia of small scale units (5,000 sets each, per consortium per year).

Both the organised sector units and one of the two consortia in the small scale sector have manufactured TV sets. One of the organised sector unit has already produced over 2,000 sets.

Television Broadcasting Station exists only at Delhi at present. Stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur and Srinagar are proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan. The requirements of TV sets would increase considerably with the setting up of these new stations and widening the coverage of the Delhi Station.

Government is now considering setting up of large scale production of television receivers in the country to meet this demand.

Reported Help Offered by U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Kerala Government

7862. SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the U.S.S.R. Ambassador offered to help the Kerala Government through the purchase of substantial quantities of cashew nuts and coir from the state;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government was not informed about this offer;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that the protocol rules require that a foreign Government should establish contract with the Government of India before making such an offer; and

(d) if so, the result of the inquiry made by Government from the U.S.S.R. Ambassador?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) to (d). Enquiries are being made in the matter.

Alleged Discrimination in Assistance to States

7863. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the meeting of the National Development Council which was held in New Delhi in March, 1970, some States alleged discrimination in the grant of Central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other matters discussed in the Council and the decisions arrived at?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. This was due to the mistaken notion that special accommodation was the same as Plan assistance and that it should therefore be given to States on the basis of the formula approved by the National Development Council relating to the distribution of Plan assistance. This notion was dispelled at the meeting. An extract from the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission's elucidation on the subject at the meeting is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The meeting of the National Development Council was called to consider the Planning Commission's paper on revised public and private sector outlays for the Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969-74. The Council endorsed the revised outlays by general consensus. This paper was placed on the Table of the House on March 24, 1970.

The question of the conversion of the additional excise duty on Tobacco, sugar and textiles into sales tax was raised by certain Chief Ministers at the meeting and it was agreed that this might be considered by the Committee of the National Development Council of State Chief Ministers.

Statement

Deputy Chairman pointed out that the advice of the Planning Commission to the Union Ministry of Finance on special accom-

modation for the States in no way infringed the directives of the N.D.C. The total Central assistance of Rs. 3,500 crores for the Fourth Plan had not increased, and none of the special accommodation sought to be given to several States added to their Plan outlays.

Deputy Chairman recalled that the A.R.C., and other bodies had examined the whole question of financial relations between the Centre and the States and had found that there was dichotomy between Plan and non-Plan expenditure. It was also pointed out by them that because Plan and non-Plan expenditure were considered separately, the total effect on implementation of programmes could not be judged properly.

After the award of the Finance Commission, the Planning Commission had drawn the attention of the Union Ministry of Finance to the possibility of dealing with the question of non-Plan deficits of all States. As a matter of fact the Union Ministry of Finance has each year in the past been dealing with this problem in the form of loans, R.B.I. overdrafts, accommodation or other type of assistance to States from year to year. In relation to eight or nine States which were in a financially precarious position, the Planning Commission suggested a programme of action for the entire period of the Fourth Plan which would also cost least to the accommodation giving authority. The aim was to enable these States to raise and mobilise additional resources which could be utilised for Plan development, to commit the States to hold their non-Plan expenditure as much as possible to the 1968-69 base line, and to ensure that the total Plan outlay of each of these States would not in any case fall below the figures mentioned in the Draft Plan document. This was one step forward in integrating Plan and non-Plan finances.

In this way special accommodation, which was hitherto uncoordinated, ad hoc and was determined each year, had been integrated over a five-year period. This enabled the Union Ministry of Finance to take a long-term view on non-Plan deficits and, at the same time, look on planning as a continuous process.

Beating of an Orderly by a Major

7864. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Trilok Singh, Orderly to the Major, who is Officer Commanding HQ 12, Field Workshop, GREF, was mercilessly beaten by the Major on the 29th January, 1970 for the delay in supplying hot water to his wife, then taken to HQ Chakamba, brutally assaulted again, handcuffed and kept in the Quarter Guard without blanket;

(b) whether next morning the Major forced him to undergo a parade with a heavy motor tyre around his neck and on his losing consciousness, sent to 154 General Hospital, Kohima, kept there but shown in the register as out-patient;

(c) whether he has now been shown to be suffering from mental illness in hospital records;

(d) whether his petitions to the Secretary, Border Roads Development Board were withheld; and

(e) whether Government propose to stop the widely practised system of using Government employees as domestic servants and to initiate action against the Major?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

बिहार राज्य की विवरणी द्वारा वर्णनवस्था के बारे में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री का वक्तव्य

7865. श्री बंस नारायण सिंह:
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्वार्ची:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 मार्च, 1970 के "दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर सरकार का व्याप दिलाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और योजना आयोग की आर्थिक नीतियों के कारण राज्य की वर्णनवस्था बिगड़ रही है।

(ब) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और योजना आयोग की उक्त आर्थिक नीतियों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रादेशिक असंतुलन और उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये सिंचाई, बिजली, शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं तथा अन्य प्रकार की केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिव्यक्ति का सिद्धान्त अपनाने का है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अनुशासित मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ब) सरकार और योजना आयोग की आधिक नीतियां योजना दस्तावेजों और सरकार के बजटों में दर्शाई गई हैं।

(ग) योजना परिव्यय प्रति व्यक्ति आवार पर निर्धारित नहीं किये गए हैं। राज्यों के साधन और कमता एवं उनकी आवश्यकताएं तथा प्राथमिकताएं ही मूल्य विचारणीय तत्व हैं जिनके आधार पर योजना परिव्यय निर्धारित किये गए हैं और वे केन्द्र तथा अलग-अलग राज्यों के अपने साधनों की सीमा में ही हैं। राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय को चौथी योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता वितरित करने की एक कसीटी माना गया है।

Commissioning of a Satellite in 1975

7866. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that a satellite will be commissioned into service in 1975;
- whether the satellite will be India's own or made in collaboration with some foreign firms; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). It is proposed to build jointly with a country advanced in space technology a communication satellite which could be

launched by a space agency of a friendly country immediately after the DAE-NASA experiment is over.

(c) The plans are in a formative stage and details are still being worked out.

T. V. Sets Available in India

7867. SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the TV makes which are at present available in the country and the selling price of each of them; and

(b) the scheme drawn up by Government to reduce the prices of TV sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The following makes of 23" screen TV sets are available in the country at selling prices indicated against each:

Make	Price
(i) CEERI, Pilani 23" Screen Set.	Rs. 1500/- per set.
(ii) JK 23" Screen Set.	Rs. 1900/- per set.
(iii) Telerad 23" Screen Set.	Rs. 1900/- per set.
(iv) Polestar 23" Screen Set.	Rs. 1900/- per set.

The above prices are exclusive of Sales Tax and the Excise levy announced recently. These prices also do not include the cost of aerial and installation charges.

(b) Some of the important steps are enumerated below:—

- Manufacture of larger number of TV sets in economic quantities would be set up by each of the manufacturing units.
- Production of television receivers with smaller screens of size 12" to 16" and of transistorized type would be taken up.
- Price of electronic components which account for a substantial portion of the cost of TV sets is being gradually brought down by setting up mass scale production.

It is expected that transistorized TV sets with 12" to 16" screens would be available in the market at much lower prices than those prevailing at present.

Rural Electrification Schemes Sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation

7868. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGCHA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Electrification Corporation, set up in July, 1969 by Government has sanctioned ten rural electrification schemes;

(b) if so, whether they have proposed twelve schemes;

(c) if so, which are the States where these schemes will be introduced and the nature of scheme in each state;

(d) whether some more schemes are being processed by the Rural Electrification Corporation; and

(e) if so, the total amount spent and how many States will be covered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Proposals relating to 12 rural electrification schemes were submitted to the Board of Directors of the Rural Electrification Corporation. These 12 schemes have been sanctioned.

(c) The details of the 12 rural electrification schemes sanctioned are as follows:—

- (1) Mohindergarh District in Haryana: Rs. 44.70 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 20 villages and energisation of 1250 tubewells.
- (2) Kanhiwada Area in Seoni District of Madhya Pradesh: Rs. 44 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 40 villages and energisation of 2500 pumpsets.
- (3) Chhindwara District in Madhya Pradesh: Rs. 79 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 16 villages and energisation of 4500 tubewells.

(4) Kadiri Taluk in Anantpur District of Andhra Pradesh: Rs. 45 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 45 villages and energisation of 1350 tubewells.

(5) Palnad Vinukonda Taluka in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh: Rs. 37 lakhs sanctioned for energisation of 1110 pumpsets.

(6) Meerut District in Uttar Pradesh: Rs. 53.849 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 65 villages and energisation of 500 tubewells.

(7) Lucknow District in Uttar Pradesh: Rs. 24.33 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 150 villages and energisation of 300 tubewells.

(8) Gurgaon Tehsil in Gurgaon District of Haryana: Rs. 51.38 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 69 villages and energisation of 1725 tube-wells.

(9) Ferozepur District in Punjab: Rs. 74.02 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 40 villages and energisation of 2820 tubewells/pumpsets.

(10) Machiwara Block in Ludhiana District of Punjab: Rs. 39 lakhs sanctioned for energisation of 1500 tube-wells.

(11) Erode Taluk in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu: Rs. 49 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 45 villages and energisation of 1597 pumpsets.

(12) Ramanathapuram District in Tamil Nadu: Rs. 48.54 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 63 villages and energisation of 923 pumpsets.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The sanctioned schemes cover an outlay of Rs. 589.819 lakhs. The schemes which are at present being processed by the Corporation involve an outlay of about Rs. 40 crores and are from the State Electricity Boards of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Maharashtra.

हिमालय को घाटी में रेशम के कीड़े पालकर
टसर कोकून तैयार करने सम्बन्धी
परियोजना

7869. श्री भारत राज्य सिंह भारती : क्या वैदेशिक-व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमालय की घाटी में रेशम के कीड़े पालकर टसर कोकून तैयार करने सम्बन्धी परियोजना के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वैदेशिक-व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपचांदी (श्री राम सेवक) : (1) हिमाचल प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश, असम और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर के तराई क्षेत्र में टसर कीट पालन के विकास के लिये वर्तमान सम्भाव्यता से लाभ उठाने के लिये एक विस्तृत योजना बनाई गई है ।

(2) आयातित विदेशज तथा स्वदेशी टसर के कीड़ों की नस्लों के बीच अन्तःसंकरण से विशिष्ट नस्लें विकसित की गई हैं ।

(3) सम्बन्धित राज्यों से तकनीकी कामिकों के एक दल को, केन्द्रीय टसर गवेषणा केन्द्र, रांची में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ।

(4) कीड़े पालने के चालू भौम से लाभ उठाने के लिये केन्द्रीय टसर गवेषणा केन्द्र, रांची के गवेषणा करने वाले कर्मचारी वर्ग को, प्रजनन कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के लिये, पालमपुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश), गोपेश्वर (उत्तर प्रदेश), पंसुधाट (असम) तथा रमसु (जम्मू तथा कश्मीर) में पहले से ही लगा दिया गया है ।

Emergency Commissioned Officers Provided with Government Accommodation

7870. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who have been provided with

Government residential accommodation in Delhi;

(b) the number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who have yet to be provided with Government accommodation;

(c) whether it is a fact that rules do not provide for allotment of accommodation to them on 'out-of-turn' basis; and

(d) if so, in view of the national service rendered by these Emergency Commissioned Officers, whether Government propose to amend the rules and allot Government accommodation to them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) 78.

(b) 8.

(c) and (d). All allotments are made in accordance with prescribed rules. Exceptional cases requiring special treatment on compassionate grounds, e.g. applications for out of turn allotment are submitted to the Inter Services Accommodation Advisory Committee for sanction. All such applications are examined and decisions taken on the merits of each individual case. All commissioned officers including Emergency Commissioned Officers are eligible for out-of turn allotment of accommodation.

Setting up of Foreign Trade Development Agency for Industrial Units

7871. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a Foreign Trade Development Agency to study the problems of industrial units regarding export of their products and to provide integrated services in respect of trade enquiries, marketing, research and development;

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

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

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

(b) The proposed Trade Development

Authority, when set up, will have the following five divisions:—

1. Information Division;
2. Research & Analysis Division;
3. Merchandising Division;
4. Export Production Division; and
5. Special Projects and Product Research and Development Division.

The functions of the Authority would be:

- Information (production, trade and Commercial),
- Market Research and Analysis,
- Promotion and Nourishment of Merchandising contacts including provision of advice on,
 - (a) products and packaging,
 - (b) advertisement and sales promotion,
 - (c) financial support, and
 - (d) party rating.
- Production stimulation and expansion, including setting up of export oriented joint ventures and sub-contracting,
- product research and development,
- Policy, evaluation and advice.

The Authority will have a package approach to the problems of individual exporters. The test run of this Authority will be for a period upto the end of 1971-72, with limited clientele of exporters of a few selected products. Its further expansion will depend on the experience of this test run.

(c) A decision is likely to be taken very shortly.

**English Command Words for N. C. C.
in Tamil Nadu**

7872. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have permitted resumption of training on the condition that only English command words would be used during training and Hindu translations would be taught in class and bilingualism accepted by the State's National Cadet Corps; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to answers given to Unstarred Questions No. 1549 and 2569 in Lok Sabha on 26th November, 1969 and 3rd December, 1969, respectively.

Distribution of Books in Schools by Soviet Embassy

7873. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI A. DIPA:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are complaints of the Russian Embassy in New Delhi distributing books in schools and institutions;
- (b) whether Government have made any investigation in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have taken note of the discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 13-3-1970 on the subject and, as was stated on that occasion, the Minister of Education and Youth Services is enquiring into the matter.

Delay in Permission for Transfer of IBM Factory from Bombay to Bangalore

7874. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delaying orders on the application of the IBM World Trade Corporation, made in April, 1968 for transfer of its factory from Bombay to Bangalore;

(b) whether it is a fact that the factory will have at Bangalore climatic conditions required for the industry, proximity with other electronic establishments, good quality electricity and the land required for its expansion, all of which are missing in Bombay; and

(c) on what grounds the Ministry has delayed in grant of the application, which has the support of the Mysore Government, which is anxious for its share of industrialisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The Mysore Government had supported the request of M/s. IBM World Trade Corporation for shifting their plant from Bombay to Bangalore. Since Maharashtra Government had objected to such a transfer, the merits of this case were examined.

M/s. IBM had stated that they want to shift their plant from Bombay to Bangalore on account of better climatic conditions, proximity with other electronic establishments, availability of electricity and land and certain other reasons. The Maharashtra Government have now assured M/s. IBM that they would make necessary facilities available to M/s. IBM to suitably expand their manufacturing operations. In view of this, the request of the firm has already been rejected.

M/s. IBM have now written to the Government that they would not press for the shifting of their plant from Bombay to Bangalore, provided they are given suitable facilities for setting up the plant at Poona in Maharashtra.

Public Sector Undertakings in Backward Areas of Mysore State

7875. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government for the establishment of Public Sector Industries in the backward areas of Mysore State, so far; and

(b) the schemes in regard to the further development of such areas during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Central Government have set up or financed a number of industrial projects in the public sector in the Mysore State e.g. Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore; Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore; Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati; Cement factory at Kurkunta. Some of these projects have helped in a development of backward areas in the State.

(b) In the Fourth Plan, a separate scheme has been formulated for the development of the backward areas. Under the scheme certain incentives are proposed to be provided for the establishment of industries in backward districts. The Government would provide subsidy up to one-tenth of the total capital costs of the industrial project costing up to Rs. 50 lakhs in these districts. The State Governments have been requested to identify these areas and, to begin with, this assistance will be confined to one or two districts in each State. It has also been decided that financial and credit institutions should provide certain general concessions for financing industries in all backward areas in the States and Union Territories.

जबलपुर की आदर्श तरकारी उत्पादन संघ द्वारा अम्यावेदन

7876. श्री सरबू पाण्डेय: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को जबलपुर में आदर्श तरकारी उत्पादन संघ से एक अम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इस पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंडी-नियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) जी, हां आदर्श तरकारी उत्पादक संघ परिमित ने एक प्रतिवेदन दिया है।

(ख) जबलपुर छावनी में रक्षा भूमि पर कृषि के लिए पहुंच 1970 में समाप्त हो रहा है, इसके नवीकरण करने के लिए समिति ने प्रार्थना की थी, कि इसे अगली अवधि के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाय। सेना को इस छावनी में भूमि की प्रशिक्षण कार्यों के लिए आवश्यकता है। सेना की अधिक तत्काल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के उपरान्त बची ही इस भूमि को एक वर्ष के पट्टे पर बढ़ा देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Imports of books

7877. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India still imports books worth crores of rupees every year from foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the nature of the imported books; and
- (d) the amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of books during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The import of the technical books, magazines and journals is freely allowed as it is not considered desirable to place restrictions on the flow of knowledge. The list of the categories of technical books and books of reference which are so allowed to be imported is given in list II of Appendix 21 of Red Book for April-March '71. The import of non-technical magazines/journals is allowed on a restricted basis and the import of works of fiction is restricted to 10% of the importer's quota. The import of undesirable types of books, comics and fiction is not allowed.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Import of Books and periodicals during 1966-67 to 1969-70 (upto Dec. 1969).

Value in lakhs of Rs.
(POST DEV. RATE)

S. No.	Description	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (upto Dec., 69)
1.	Printed Books, pamphlets etc.				
(i)	Printed Books	355	370	464	318
(ii)	Pamphlets, Booklets, brochures and leaflets, printed.	7	7	8	7
	Total:1	362	377	472	325
2.	Children's pictures and painting books	.. neg.	1	1	neg.
3.	Journals and periodicals 19	17	20	15
	*Total: (1 to 3)	381	395	493	340

- *1. These figures do not include most of the imports by post parcel.
- 2. The total value of import licences issued to Established Importers for books, journals and periodicals during the year 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto December, 69) was Rs. 8.43 crores, 10.4 crores, 11.90 crores and 11.5 crores respectively.

Grant of import licences for spare parts of Renault Tractors to a Vanaspatti dealer of Delhi

7878. SHRI NAMBIAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that import licence was granted in 1969 to M/s. Prabhu Dayal Hari Ram, Vanaspatti Dealer of Delhi to import spare parts of Renault tractors for which they were never agents till then;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount involved in the licence; and

(c) whether this dealer continues to be the importer of tractor spare-parts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A licence for Rs. 8,680/- for the import of spare parts of Renault Tractors against their application for the year 1968-69 was issued to M/s. Prabhu Dayal Hari Ram, Delhi on the recommenda-

tion of the sponsoring Ministry; the recommendation was on the basis of a certificate from the Embassy of France in India to the effect that the firm had been appointed as exclusive Renault Tractors agent in India for 1968.

(c) No licence for the import of tractor spare parts has since then been issued to this firm.

Import licence granted to M/s. British Motor Car Co. (P) Ltd.

7879. SHRI NAMBIAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. British Motor Car Co. (P) Ltd. was granted import licence to import spare parts of Tractors, worth about rupees three lakhs in 1969 though other Agents for Tractor Spare Parts were granted proportionately very low licence;

(b) whether this firm had already received licences for the same Tractor Spare Parts for about 14 lakh rupees under the L. K. Kipping loan Nos. 6 and 7 of which the Department of Agriculture Ministry was well aware of;

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination; and

(d) whether a statement was called for from the firm as to how they utilised the two licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A licence for Rs. 3,12,000/- was issued to M/s. British Motor Car Co. Pvt. Ltd. on 29th August, 1969 for the import of Tractor Spare Parts. The Import Licence was issued on the basis of the population of the particular type of Tractor for which the firm held the agency.

(b) and (c). A licence for Rs. 11.25 lakhs was issued on 13th January, 1969 to the firm for the import of Tractor spares under the 5th Kipping Loan. Another licence for Rs. 4.5 lakhs on 28th February, 1970 under the 6th Kipping Loan for importing such spares was also issued to the firm. The additional licence of Rs. 3.12 lakhs was granted on the basis of the population of Tractor for which the firm held the agency.

(d) No statement has been called for from the firm regarding the utilisation of the licences.

Grant of import licence for tractor Spare Parts to a Cooperative Society

7880. SHRI NAMBIAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry granted import licences for the import of tractor spare parts to a Co-operative Society in Delhi in 1969;

(b) if so, the amount of licence;

(c) how the import licence was used;

(d) whether the allegation that this licence was misused was brought to the notice of the authorities concerned; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A licence for Rs. 5,74,363/- dated 12-8-1969 was issued to M/s. National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., New Delhi for importation of tractor spare parts.

(c) No imports have so far been made as the list of spares to be imported has not yet been finalised.

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

Crisis in Radio Industry in Small Sector

7881. SHRI R. K. BIRLA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six large units, whose expansion and other policies have been adversely commented upon in the Dutt Committee's report, have been exclusively producing radios with foreign collaboration;

(b) whether, as a result, crores of rupees in foreign exchange are being drained out;

(c) the names of the six units and the amount of foreign exchange drained out during the last two years;

(d) whether it is a fact that recently four large units have been allowed expansion to produce a total of 24 lakhs radios during 1970, giving to these units 70 per cent of the market and leaving 30 per cent market to 3,000 units in small scale sector; and

(e) whether there is a crisis in the radio industry in the small scale sector and if so, the steps being taken to check the monopolistic trends in the radio industry and to safeguard the interests of the small units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). Only one company, *viz.* M/s. Telefunken, still continues to pay royalty for the manufacture of radios. Other companies, *viz.* M/s. Philips, M/s. Murphy, M/s. Mulchandani Radios, M/s. National Ekco, M/s. Gramaphone Co., which were earlier paying royalty on production of radios are not now paying any royalty, as collaboration agreements have expired and have not been renewed. Even in the case of M/s. Telefunken, though a capacity of 3 lakh radios receivers per annum has been sanctioned, they are permitted to pay royalty only for 40,000 radios, licensed in the first instance. Only a small amount of foreign exchange is thus now being permitted towards royalty payment. On the other hand, substantial foreign exchange earning is taking place due to export of radios by those companies.

(d) The targetted annual capacity for manufacture of radios by 1973-74 is 7 million radios of which a capacity of 3.8 million radios is allocated to the organised sector and the balance 3.2 million radios to the small scale sector. In actual fact the small scale sector firms can produce any quantity as no licence is needed by them and the requirements of radios in the country are much larger. Four units in the organised sector which had stepped up their production were granted expansion in 1969 which raised their total capacity to 24 lakhs radios but this was within the total allocated capacity of 3.8 million radios in the organised sector.

(e) No sir, the small scale sector firms produced one million radios in 1969-70 and are expected to produce more than 3 million radios in 1973-74.

Per Capita Expenditure of Defence Forces in Pakistan and India

7885. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the *per capita* expenditure of Pakistan on defence forces is much more than that of India;

(b) if so, the comparative figures thereof; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take so that the budget outlays of the Defence are properly utilised and there are no short-falls, in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The comparative figures of per capita defence expenditure of India and Pakistan during 1969-70 taking the par value of the Pakistan currency is Rs. 20.55 and Rs. 32.55 respectively. The figures for Pakistan are based on the defence expenditure of that country as given in the "Military Balance". However, it may be mentioned that the "Military Balance" has under-stated the figures of expenditure of Pakistan and the assessment of our experts is that actual per capita defence expenditure is of the order of Rs. 56.00.

(c) In the past, shortfalls have occurred, mainly in the procurement of stores due to delay in materialisation of supplies, and under Capital Outlay on Works and Land acquisition. Action has been taken by Government to ensure that the orders for supply of stores are placed sufficiently in advance, allowing for delays in actual supplies. In respect of Capital expenditure, instructions have been issued to ensure that sanctions to works are accorded without delay and land acquisition proceedings are speeded up.

Central Assistance to Kashmir artisans

7886. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to an article published by the "Economic Times" in its issue of the 16th February, 1970 under the caption, "Kashmiri artisans below subsistence life;" and

(b) if so, the Central assistance being given to Kashmir for the economic upliftment of the artisans?

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

(b) Central assistance for the development of handicrafts is provided in the Plan allocations. A sum of Rs. 89.62 lakhs has been provided for handicrafts development for Jammu and Kashmir State in the Fourth Five Year Plan, of which a sum of Rs. 15.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1970-71. It is expected that with the development envisaged by this allocation, there will be economic upliftment of the artisans.

Expansion and Modernisation of Jute Industry

7887. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn any plan for the expansion and modernisation of the jute industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount placed at the disposal of Industrial Finance Corporation for the purpose;

(d) the details of applications received so far from the various Jute mills for loans by the Industrial Finance Corporation;

(e) whether it is a fact that loan facility was not being utilised properly by the Jute Industry and if so, whether Government have ascertained the reasons therefor; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Modernisation, expansion and diversification of production in the jute industry is being given all possible encouragement. The inclusion of the jute industry in Schedule V to the Income-tax Act will enable it to obtain development rebate at a higher rate and utilise the fund so build up for capital investment. Loans are being given through Industrial Finance Corporation for the purpose. Detailed schemes in individual cases are to be drawn up and implemented by the Mills.

(c) Rs. 8 crores.

(d) A statement is attached.

(e) and (f). No, Sir. However, the pace of disbursement of sanctioned loans has recently slowed down by the temporary change in the trading conditions in regard to carpet backing cloth and the consequent slowing down of

the implementation of schemes relating to installation of broadlooms.

Statement

Statement showing details of applications received by the Industrial Finance Corporation for loan assistance to jute mills.

S. No.	Name of the mill company	Amount of loan applied for (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.	55.00
2.	Union Jute Co. Ltd.	50.00
3.	Kamarhatty Co. Ltd.	48.75
4.	General Industrial Society Ltd.	55.12
5.	Howrah Mills Co. Ltd.	48.75
6.	Ganges Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	15.00
7.	Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	57.00
8.	Kolvin Jute Co. Ltd.	25.00
9.	Mogna Mills Co. Ltd.	42.79
10.	Naffar Chandra Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	6.50
11.	Auckland Jute Co. Ltd.	48.00
12.	Champdany Jute Co. Ltd.	60.00
13.	Khardah Jute Co. Ltd.	41.25
14.	Fort Glostor Industries Ltd.	55.00
15.	India Jute Co. Ltd.	46.92
16.	Alexdra Jute Mills Ltd.	40.00
17.	National Co. Ltd.	91.00
18.	Naskarpura Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	55.00
19.	J. K. Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	27.00
20.	Calcutta Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	8.50
21.	Gourepore Co. Ltd.	29.00
22.	Nuddea Mills Co. Ltd.	16.00
23.	Prabartak Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	29.25
24.	New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	191.00
25.	Eastern Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	42.72
		1,184.55

Note: (i) Applications at items 16-20 have been rejected by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

(ii) Applications at items 21-23 have been withdrawn by the applicants.

(iii) Applications at items 24 and 25 are pending with Industrial Finance Corporation.

Indo-Ceylon agreement about tea Industry

7888. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an agreement with the Government of Ceylon on mutual consultation on problems facing the tea industry specially its marketing;

(b) whether in view of Government's proposal to abolish the export duty on tea, the Government of Ceylon has lodged a complaint with the Government of India in this regard;

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

(d) whether in the view of the Commerce Minister of Ceylon, the two countries working together on tea can ensure stable prices for tea in the world?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (d). International measures to stabilise tea prices have been under discussion under the auspices of the F.A.O. In a meeting of the tea exporting countries held in Mauritius, it has been agreed that 90 million lbs. of tea will be withdrawn from the estimated exports in 1970. A consultative committee on tea has been formed consisting of producing and major importing countries to evolve regulatory measures to give effect to this decision and to study further measures necessary to stabilise prices.

In evolving measures and in giving effect to them, India and Ceylon have agreed to work jointly. Also, India and Ceylon are cooperating in joint promotion of tea and, in particular, towards setting up a joint consortium for the marketing of blended and packaged tea in selected overseas markets.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Iran's Support to Pakistan on Kashmir

7889. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of Shah of Iran to Pakistan, the Shah supported Pakistan stand on Kashmir; and

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

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

(b) Government's position on Kashmir is well known and the Government of Iran are aware of it. Any assertions and declarations of the Government of Pakistan and those who support her, cannot in any manner, affect the position of Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of India. However, the Joint Communique of 10-3-70 transgresses an area of vital concern for us, and we have made our feelings known to the Iranian Embassy in New Delhi. Our Ambassador in Tehran also has been instructed to convey our feelings to the Iranian Government.

Employment for Jobless Engineers in Setting up of a Satellite for Communication Purposes

7890. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the satellite, which India will have for communication purposes, including the transmission of TV programme is expected to give employment to some jobless Indian engineers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in providing the employment to other jobless engineers in the country?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to a preliminary study based essentially on the norms computed by the Bhabha Committee on Electronics, it is estimated that the design, development and production of the hardware involved in a nation-wide TV network based on a communication satellite would generate employment for approximately 4,500 graduate engineers and scientists and a number of technicians and skilled workers. This estimate is exclusive of the employment potential involved in the installation, operation and maintenance of the total system.

(c) The Central Government initiated a number of measures in May 1968, for creating additional employment opportunities for engineers. A list of these measures was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in answer to Starred Question No. 138 of 26th July, 1968. The progress regarding the implementation of these measures by the various Ministries in the Central Government and by the State Governments is under constant review.

Steps to Avoid Power Famine

7891. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

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

(a) whether any remedial steps to avoid power famine were stressed by the leading industrialists of Bombay engaged in the manufacture of electrical and power supply equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) and (b). In his Presidential Address at the 22nd Annual General Meeting of the Indian Electricals Manufacturers Association held in Bombay, the outgoing Chairman highlighted the urgency for revising upwards the Fourth Five Year Plan target of 22 million Kw to atleast 25 million Kw in

order to avoid power famine in many of the States.

(c) As compared with the draft Fourth Five Year Plan, the outlays for power development have been increased in the revised Fourth Five Year Plan by about Rs. 371 crores. The target of installed generating capacity has been increased from 22 million Kw to 23 million Kw and increased outlays have also been provided for transmission schemes.

Import of Newsprint by Embassies

7892. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total newsprint imported by U.K., U.S.S.R., U.S.A., East Germany, Japan, Pakistan and China Embassies during the last three years, separately;

(b) the requirement of Embassies for their newspapers and magazines;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry as to how the balance newsprint was being utilised by these Embassies;

(d) whether it is a fact that some Embassies are supplying newsprint to some other papers in Delhi; and

(e) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into it?

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

(b) No information is available.

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

Purge in Chinese Army

7893. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: SHRI SURAJ BHAN: SHRI SHARDA NAND:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is making purges in the Army;

(b) if so, whether Government have made

any inquiry from our Embassy at Peking about this matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government has seen press reports alleging that purges have taken place in the Chinese Army. Government are aware that many changes have occurred in the recent past in the Chinese Army cadres but detailed information is lacking. Our Mission keeps us regularly informed of all developments that come to their knowledge.

Indian Refusal to Witness Release of American Ship in Cambodia

7894. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has turned down the request of the Cambodian Government to witness the release of the American Ship which was recently hijacked in the Cambodian waters; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India's reaction was that there was no need for any third party to witness the ceremony as USA and Cambodia, who were the parties involved, had directly settled this matter among themselves. If it was the desire of the US and Cambodian authorities to associate the international community with the handing over ceremony they could make an approach to the diplomatic corps.

Sodium Hydro-Sulphate gutted in S. T. C. Godown in Bombay

7895. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and cost of the Sodium Hydro-Sulphate which was gutted in a S.T.C. owned godown in Sewari, Bombay on the 2nd April, 1970; and

(b) the causes of the fire?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) 28.8 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 1.87 lakhs.

(b) The cause of fire is not yet known.

Abolition of Export Duty on Jute Manufactures

7896. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have turned down the demand of the Jute industry for the abolition of export duty on jute manufactures; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Export duties on certain types of jute manufactures have been abolished whereas in the other cases the duties have been considerably reduced. Government do not consider that further reduction of export juties on jute manufactures at the present juncture will help in pushing up exports in view of the current shortage of production and high prices.

French Proposal for Peace in Cambodia

7897. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI CHANGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

**SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of France have initiated a move for a conference of "interested parties" to take steps for restoration of peace in Cambodia and other Indo-China States; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The French Government have suggested in a declaration issued on the 2nd April 1970 that the continuation of indefinite conflict in Indo-China can be arrested only by negotiations between all the interested parties with a view to discovering and safeguarding the basis for an indefinite peace. They have not put forward any proposal for a conference although they have not excluded it.

(b) The Government of India is not opposed to the French idea. The Government of India would welcome any initiative which would bring peace to the region, and are in touch with various Governments through diplomatic channels.

भारतीय दूतावासों में कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले वेतन, भत्ते तथा अन्य साम

7898. श्री मोस्हू प्रसाद: क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में श्रेणीवार, कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उपर्युक्त कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले वेतन, भत्तों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उनकी सेवाओं से सम्बन्धित नियमों तथा विनियमों का व्यौरा क्या है?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): (क) प्रपेक्षित

सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी जाती है। [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3344/70]

(ख) विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में काम करने वाले विभिन्न वर्गों के भारत-आस्थानी कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मानों का विवरण संलग्न है। उनके वेतन के अतिरिक्त उन्हें विदेश भत्ता भी दिया जाता है जो न सिर्फ़ एक वर्ग के कर्मचारी के लिए दूसरे वर्ग के कर्मचारी से भिन्न होता है बल्कि एक देश से दूसरे देश में भी भिन्न होता है और समय-समय पर स्वानीय जीवन यापन के स्तर के अनुरूप बदलता रहता है। वे बाल-शिक्षा भत्ते के बिना किराए का सज्जित आवास-स्थान और चिकित्सा सुविधाएं पाने के तथा स्थानांतरण और गृह-अवकाश पर जाने-गाने के लिए किराया आदि पाने के भी हकदार हैं।

(ग) मिशनों में भारत-आस्थानी कर्मचारियों पर भारत विदेश सेवा (वेतन अवकाश, अतिपूर्ति भत्ता) नियम, 1961 तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा उन कर्मचारियों के लिए समय-समय पर निर्धारित दूसरे नियम और विनियम भी लागू होते हैं। जहां तक विदेश-स्थित हमारे मिशनों में काम करने वाले स्थानीय कर्मचारियों का प्रश्न है, उनकी सेवा के लिए सरकार द्वारा आम तौर पे ऐसे नियम और विनियम निर्धारित किए जाते हैं जो कि स्थानीय सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों के और उन देशों में स्थित अन्य राजनयिक मिशनों के अनुरूप हों और ये नियम एक देश से दूसरे देश में भिन्न होते हैं।

एक देश का दूसरे देश द्वारा शोषण किये जाने की रोकना

7899. श्री मोस्हू प्रसाद: क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति और समृद्धि को

बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक देश का दूसरे देश द्वारा शोषण किये जाने को समाप्त करने के लिए भारत संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सहयोग से क्या उपाय कर रहा है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में इस विचार का हमेशा समर्थन किया है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति और समृद्धि तभी प्राप्त की जा सकती है जबकि एक देश दूसरे देश का शोषण न करे, और इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए हमने ऐसी कार्रवाइयों का समर्थन किया है, जिनसे सभी राज्यों की प्रभुसत्तात्मक समानता और प्रादेशिक अखण्डता को सपूर्ण विश्व स्वीकार करे, श्रीपनिवेशिक श्रद्धीनता और जातीय भेदभाव से मुक्ति मिलती हो, आर्थिक, सैनिक और राजनीतिक प्रभुत्व समाप्त होता हो और समानता और आपसी हित के आधार पर देशों में सहयोग इसका स्थान ग्रहण करे ।

रोडेशिया को निर्यात तथा रोडेशिया से आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का प्रस्ताव

7900. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 29 मई, 1968 को रोडेशिया से आयात और निर्यात करने तथा अन्य आर्थिक संनिधियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए सुरक्षा परिषद में सर्वसम्मति से पास किए गये प्रस्ताव में की गई मांग के सम्बन्ध में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : दक्षिण रोडेशिया की जातिवादी सरकार द्वारा स्वाधीनता की एक तरफा घोषणा किए जाने के तत्काल बाद ही अर्बात 17 नवम्बर, 1965 से दक्षिण रोडेशिया के साथ व्यापार पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था दक्षिण रोडेशिया के साथ

भारत की किसी तरह की कोई संविधानशक्ति नहीं है ।

भारतीय बृतानासों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्मचारी और प्रतिनिधि

7901. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों की श्रेणीवार, संख्या कितनी है और वे प्रत्येक देश में किस-किस स्थान पर नियुक्त हैं;

(ख) उपर्युक्त प्रतिनिधियों तथा कर्मचारियों का चयन और नियुक्ति किस आधार पर की जाती है; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने प्रतिनिधि तथा कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं और कितने अन्य जातियों से सम्बन्धित हैं ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ग).

सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की बेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) विदेश मंत्री की सिफारिश पर, और प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति से, मिशन प्रभुत्व के पदों पर चुनाव, और उनकी नियुक्ति की जाती है । इन पदों पर चुनाव का आधार, उस कार्य विशेष के लिए संबंधित व्यक्ति की योग्यता, होता है ।

कर्मचारियों के चुनावों और नियुक्तियों पर विविधता रूप से गठित बोर्डों का नियंत्रण होता है, जो किसी विशेष स्थान पर कार्यालय, अनुभव, विदेशों में पूर्व नियुक्तियों, आण्डाजान, पदों की संख्या और सेवायों की संपूर्ण आवश्यकताओं जैसे कारकों पर ध्यान रखते हैं ।

Release of NEFA Report by Government

7902. SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether more portions of the NEFA Report are to be released by Government;
- (b) if so, by when; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The main conclusions of the Henderson Brooks Report on the conduct of military operations in NEFA were summarised in Defence Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha on 2nd September, 1963. The reasons for not placing the document before the House or even attempting an abridged or edited version of it for publication were explained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of that statement, and on a number of occasions subsequently. Those reasons still hold good.

Production in Rubber, Tea and Coffee Plantations

7903. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the production in the three major plantations like rubber, tea and Coffee has achieved the targets fixed for 1969-70; and
- (b) if not, the short fall in the targets already fixed and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) While the production of rubber is expected to achieve the target fixed for 1969-70, there will be shortfall in production of tea and coffee against the targets fixed for them for 1969-70.

(b) In so far as tea is concerned, the shortfall is estimated at 9 million Kgs. This is due to the 17 days strike launched by 2 lakhs plantation workers in West Bengal in August 1969, which was the peak harvesting season as also unfavourable weather conditions in tea growing areas in South India.

As for Coffee, the shortfall is estimated at 6,000 tonnes. This is due to adverse climatic

conditions like lack of backing showers after blossom and untimely rains in November and December last leading to droppings and splittings.

Manufacture of Anti-tank Guided Missiles in India with Foreign Collaboration

7904. SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether agreement has been signed with a foreign firm to manufacture anti-tank guided missiles in India;
- (b) if so, the target dates by which the various stages of manufacture will be reached;
- (c) the location of the factory; and
- (d) the name of the foreign firm?

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

(b) to (d). It will not be in public interest to disclose the details.

Annual Value of Defence Equipment Produced in Ordnance Factories

7905. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of latest annual production of defence equipments in the Ordnance Factories and what was its relative value in any single year between 1948 to 1954 and what will be its anticipated value in 1973;

(b) the target for achieving self-sufficiency in defence equipments; and

(c) the countries from whom India have received fighter planes, tanks, submarines, anti-aircraft weapons and assistance for producing the same in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The issues of defence equipments during the year 1950-51 amounted to approximately Rs. 12.92 crores in value. The total value of issues during 1968-69 from the ordnance factories, inclusive of issues from the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, was of the order of Rs. 114.15 crores. The anticip-

pated value of issues during 1973 is likely to exceed Rs. 150 crores.

(b) Self-sufficiency is being progressively achieved and has already been achieved in many aspects of defence production. There are, however, limitations at the present stage of development and technological progress in achieving full self-sufficiency in regard to highly sophisticated items;

(c) USSR, UK, France, Czechoslovakia and Sweden are the countries from which India has acquired fighter planes, tanks, submarines and anti-aircraft weapons and assistance for producing in India some items of equipment.

Import of Chemicals of Soda

7906. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADOURIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity in tonnes and the value in rupees of imports of light soda ash, heavy Soda Ash and Caustic Soda, separately during the year 1969 till to-date; and

(b) the quantity of each of these chemicals with equivalent value in rupees which were imported as incentive against exports and as direct imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement indicating the quantity and value of different kinds of soda imported during the year 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto December '69, the month upto which figures are available) is attached.

(b) The information is not available as import statistics are compiled for a commodity as a whole and not against each category of import licences issued.

Statement

Import of Soda Ash (neutral Sodium Carbonate) and Caustic Soda (Sodium hydroxide) during 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto December, 1969).

S. No.	Description	1968-69		1969-70		Value in '000' Rs. Quantity in Tonne
		Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	
1. Soda Ash (Neutral Sodium Carbonate)						
(a) Dense	7	3	—	—	—	
(b) Light	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Others	2	2	Neg.	3		
<i>Total:</i>	1	9	5	Neg.	3	
2. Caustic Soda (Sodium hydroxide)						
	785	414	25	33		

Firing in Ordnance Factory, Shakurbasti (Delhi)

7907. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in a godown of the Ordnance Factory Shakurbasti on the evening of the 29th March, 1970;

(b) if so, the extent of damage done as a result thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the police contingent which rushed to the depot was not allowed to enter the premises and was instructed by the military authorities not to publicise the fire; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Apparently, the reference is to Ordnance Depot, Shakurbasti. It is correct that there was a fire in this Depot on the 29th March, 1970.

(b) A Staff Court of Inquiry is investigating the matter and will assess the extent of loss. The items involved include tentage, tent poles, wooden tent pegs, salithas and covers water proof.

(c) No, Sir. Infact a party of policemen went inside the Depot and visited the site.

No request was made to them in regard to publicity to be given to the fire.

(d) Does not arise.

Application of Orders Re: Lien, Pay and Provident Fund in the Case of Civil Government Servants who Joined Military Service During Emergency

7903. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the orders of Ministry of Defence vide their Memo. No. 14-63-D (Pay/Services) dated 20th March, 1963 and Annexures I, II and III thereto as also the orders contained in Ministry of Home Affairs' Memo. No. F. 35/1/62-Ests (B) dated the 4th December, 1962 regarding lien, pay and Provident Fund were applicable to Civil Government servants who joined the Military Service during the last Emergency;

(b) if so, whether C.G.D.A. has refused to calculate subscriptions and Government contributions towards the Contributory Provident Fund of Civil Government servants on the basis of their emoluments drawn, while in Military service, in spite of the orders contained in Annexure-III to the Memorandum referred to above;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to consider this matter and issue necessary instructions to C.G.D.A. to pay the Contributory Provident Fund Money to the civil Government servants according to the orders contained in Annexure III of the Memorandum referred to above; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, except to the extent indicated in para 3 of Annexure III to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 1/4/63/D(Pay/Services) dated 20-3-1963.

(b) to (d). Under the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. F.35/1/62-Ests(B), dated 4-12-1962, while in military service, subscriptions to the Provident Funds and Government contribution towards the account of a subscriber to the Contributory Provident Fund will be calculated on the

basis of Government servant's emoluments (as defined in the rules of different Funds concerned). In para 3 of the Office Memorandum it was stated that the orders were not applicable to (i) persons in Railway service, (ii) persons in other than civil employ on contract who are so transferred during the currency of their contracts and (iii) Reservists called up for service.

In the case of a Railway Official who joined military service temporarily, the C.G.D.A. has interpreted the general orders to mean that the Government contribution, where payable, will be calculated on the basis of the Government servants' rates of pay which they would have drawn while in Railway employ.

C.G.D.A., however, referred the matter to Government and it is under consideration.

Power for Various Projects in Fourth Five Year Plan

7909. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have matched the requirement of power for the various projects in the Fourth Five Year Plan with the power targets fixed in this plan; and

(b) if so, how they compare?

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

(b) Within the outlays available in the States' Plan and Centre's Plan for power development it is anticipated that 23 million kW of installed capacity will be achieved by the end of 1973-74. This capacity is expected to meet the energy demands of all industries, irrigation pump sets and other consumption.

Demand for Additional or Ad Hoc Increments for Industrial and Non-Industrial Employees by Defence Employees Federation

7910. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Defence Employees Federation has demanded additional or

ad hoc increments to those non-industrial and industrial employees in various Defence establishments who are stagnating at maximum of the grade for two or more years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined by the Government as a general issue. If and when general orders are issued for the civil side the question of extending them to the Defence side will be considered.

Exports to Saudi Arabia

7911. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange received from Saudi Arabia through exports made to that country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the commodities which were exported during these years, year-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the export of cloth is decreasing and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Our exports to Saudi Arabia have been as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
1966-67	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(April- May)	June- May)	Pre- March	April- Dec. (9 months)	
21	438	590	1097	1053

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3345/70]

(c) No, Sir. Our exports of textiles have on the other hand increased from Rs. 90.5 lakhs during 1967-68 to Rs. 106 lakhs during 1968-69.

Haj Report for 1970

7912. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister received Haj report for 1970 from Government delegation or from any Member of Parliament;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir; a report titled "Haj Report-1970" written jointly by Begum Shamshad Dar and the Hon'ble Member, has been received in Government.

(b) It was received in March, 1970.

(c) Since the Hon'ble Member is the co-author of the report, he is, I presume, well aware of the details. Government have read the report with much interest.

Israeli Embassy's Criticism of a Member of Parliament

7913. SHRI ABDUL GANI DAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some countries have lodged strong protests against mischievous propaganda carried on by Israel representative in India through its bulletins or through other literature;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the 12th January, 1970 the Israel Embassy criticised any Member of Parliament; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) While not lodging "strong protests" some Embassies have conveyed their concern to us, regarding the recent activities of the Israeli Consul in India.

(b) and (c). There is no Israeli Embassy in India. The question perhaps arises out of the Israeli Consulate's press release of January 13, 1970, which did mention the Hon'ble

member who has tabled the question, as the Head of the Reception Committee of the "India-Islamic World Friendship Convention." There was no other mention nor any criticism of any Hon'ble member. Although the release was formally withdrawn by the Israeli Consul in a press release dated January 23, the Israeli Consul was sent for by the Ministry of External Affairs and told of the inappropriateness of his having issued such a press release in the first instance. He was also asked to refrain from criticising other countries with whom India has friendly relations.

Rural Electrification and Energisation of Pump Set Schemes of Kerala

7914. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Schemes and energisation of pump-sets in the Southern States, particularly Kerala, will be affected due to some difficulties; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite these developmental programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Government is not aware of any such difficulties.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Recruitment Centres in West Bengal

7915. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether military recruitment for Indian Army is made from West Bengal only at Calcutta;

(b) whether in Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra and other parts of the country's military recruitments for the defence services are made from a number of centres including Centres opened in rural areas in different States;

(c) if so, whether more recruitment Centres for Indian military services should be opened in West Bengal;

(d) whether special efforts would be made

for infantry recruitment in West Bengal from among the fighting communities like Nam shudras santhals Urga khatriyas Bhagdies and other tribals; and

(e) the Centres in West Bengal from which recruitment for training for army officers for the three services is made and whether more effort should be made for recruiting Bengalee youngmen in Army, Navy, and Airforce?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No. There are Army Recruiting Centres at Murshidabad, Ghoom and Jalpaiguri.

(b) The Recruiting Centres are located only at some selected towns, but recruiting parties visit rural areas on recruitment drives as frequently as necessary.

(c) No. Necessity for opening more recruitment centres has not been felt.

(d) Recruiting demands of Bengalees for Infantry placed on the Zonal Recruiting Office, Calcutta, are being met fully. So, there is no need to make any special efforts.

(e) Selection of officers for the three Services are made on all-India basis after written test through Union Public Service Commission and/or interview by Services Selection Board and not through any recruiting centres. All eligible candidates can compete. The question of an extra effort by Government to secure candidates from a particular area does not, therefore, arise.

Setting up of an Ammunition Factory in East Pakistan by China

7916. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has set up an ammunition factory in East Pakistan;

(b) whether China is giving guerilla training to Pakistani para-militia in East Pakistan;

(c) whether China is giving training to Naga, Mizo and Kuki elements in East Pakistan;

(d) whether with the help of Chinese engineers and military experts Pakistan is constructing roads, fortifications and aerodromes in the border area of East Pakistan, particularly in its Northern region nearer to Nathula pass; and

(e) if so, the details of such military preparations in East Pakistan and its implications and impact on Indian defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Pakistan has set up an ordnance factory, with Chinese assistance at Joydebpur in East Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the training, including training in guerilla tactics being imparted to Pakistani personnel and hostile elements from India, with the assistance of Chinese instructors.

(d) and (e). While Pakistan is constructing roads and improving defences in East Pakistan, there is no confirmed information of Chinese association with these activities. Such developments having a bearing on our security continue to be taken note of by us.

Allotment of Light and Heavy Russian Tractors to Ex-Servicemen

7917. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the acreage of land, separately, for which light and heavy Russian tractors are allotted to the ex-servicemen by the Resettlement Section of his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Hitherto the normal acreage for allotment of light and heavy imported tractors (including Russian) to Defence Services personnel was 5 acres and 10 acres respectively. A proposal to increase the acreage to 10 for light tractors and 20 for heavy tractors is under consideration.

Implementation of Science Policy Resolution

7918. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations accepted by Government of the Committee on Science and Technology regarding the Implementation of Science Policy Resolution;

(b) whether Government are aware of the Resolution adopted on Science and Techno-

logy by the All India Congress Committee at its Bombay Session; and

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

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

(a) The Preliminary Report on Implementation of Scientific Policy brought out by CoST contains several recommendations aimed at promoting the growth of science and technology in the country. A Standing Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister has been appointed to take an over-all view of those recommendations consistent with national interests and the needs for the development of science and technology.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Government propose to formulate their views taking into account both the A.I.C.C. Resolution and the recommendations in the Preliminary Report.

Setting up of a Plant at Jabalpur with West German Collaboration for the Manufacture of Defence Vehicles

7919. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new plant for manufacturing Defence Vehicles being set up at Jabalpur with West Germany collaboration, has entered full production;

(b) if so, when and if not, when it would enter full production; and

(c) the extent of foreign content in the different types of Defence trucks being, at present, manufactured in India at three places and how far it would be reduced with respect to the trucks to be manufactured at the said new plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The New Vehicle Factory is in the final stage of completion. Production of certain components has started. The first vehicle produced by the factory is expected to issue in 1972-73. Full production capacity is expected to be attained progressively by 1975-76.

(c) The import content of the 3-ton, 1-ton and patrol vehicle is at present 22%, 39% and 66.61% respectively. This proportion is expected to be reduced to 10% by 1973-74. The attempt thereafter would be to altogether eliminate the import content.

Research in Cosmic Rays in Space with U.S. Collaboration

7920. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangement has lately been made with the U.S.A. under which Indian Scientists would carry out research in cosmic rays in space in collaboration with U.S. Scientists;

(b) if so, the nature and cost of the project; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred by Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c). In response to an invitation received from National Aeronautics and Space Administration of U.S.A., a proposal for 'A Study of Cosmic Rays on Lunar Surface' has been forwarded to that Agency. The expenditure to India in the project is the cost of the equipment estimated not to exceed Rs. 5,000/-.

Italian Submarines for Pakistan

7921. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Italy has agreed to supply submarines to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the supply of submarines to Pakistan will not tilt the balance of Naval power in this part of the World; and

(c) the steps India is taking to counteract this situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government are not aware of any recent agreement between Pakistan and Italy for

supply of submarines to the former. The Pakistan Navy is, however, known to be in possession of midget submarines which are reported to be of Italian origin. Our views regarding the supply of arms to Pakistan have been made known to all the friendly Governments including the Italian Government.

Agreement with UAR for Co-operation in Atomic Field

7922. SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHRY: SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: SHRI N. R. LASKAR: SHRI MAYAVAN: SHRI DHANDAPANI: SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: SHRI ATAM DAS SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and UAR have entered into a new agreement for cooperation in the field of atomic energy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). No new agreement has been signed but the agreement concluded in July 1962 has been extended until July 1975.

Export of Birds and Animals

7923. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indian animals and birds which are being exported to foreign countries and are proving good foreign exchange earners;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help this trade in earning more foreign exchange?

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

showing export of animals and birds during 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto January, 1970) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3346/70].

(c) In order to avoid licensing formalities by the exporters, most of the animals and birds are kept outside the purview of Exports (Control) Order. In the interest of earning more foreign exchange, the ban on the export of sheep and goats has been removed and the item has been decontrolled for export from the 5th January, 1970. Export of certain animals and birds is controlled and regulated for reasons of limited availability and the need to preserve rare species from total extinction.

Construction of Dam Under Mahi Project

7924. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI HEERJI BHAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work on the main dam under Mahi project could not be taken in hand for want of approval from the Planning Commission;

(b) whether all the formalities have been completed and the time by which the construction of the dam is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) to (c). The Mahi Bajajsagar (Banswara) project is estimated to cost Rs. 29.56 crores, of which the share of Rajasthan is Rs. 21 crores, remaining being the share of Gujarat.

The project has been found technically acceptable, but was not approved so far by the Planning Commission, as the resources for its implementation were not available in the developmental Plan of Rajasthan.

The State Government are contemplating phasing of the project, and to take up irrigation part only for the present. The Planning Commission have requested the State Govern-

ment to send details of this proposal, so that the matter could be further considered by them.

Percentage of Rural Electrification Programme in Orissa

7926. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of rural electrification programme in Orissa is the lowest in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to bring Orissa on par with the national average of the electricity, and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) Orissa State is among the lowest in the country in regard to the percentage of villages electrified.

(b) An outlay of Rs 6 crores has been provided in the State Fourth Five Year Plan as compared with the expenditure of Rs. 2.76 crores during the Third Plan for rural electrification schemes in Orissa with a bias towards energisation of pumpsets. In addition, funds would be provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification schemes in Orissa. Three schemes have been received so far from the Orissa State Electricity Board and these are under the consideration of the Corporation for the electrification of 278 villages and energisation of 6225 pumpsets. The Orissa State authorities have been requested to formulate a co-ordinated programme of energising irrigation pumpsets.

Study of Pak Aggression in Kutch and Kashmir

7927. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed study of the Pak aggression in Kutch and Kashmir in 1965 has been undertaken by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the nature of this study;

(c) the lesson drawn by Government from it for future guidance?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). As the house is aware, our Armed Forces gave a creditable account of themselves during the 1965 operations. The analysis and study of various military operations in which the defence forces are called upon to participate is made with a view to deriving military lessons from it, and the military operations during 1965 were no exception to this.

Various measures taken to make the Armed forces a more effective striking force have been broadly indicated in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Defence. The experience of 1965 also demonstrated that our dependence on foreign countries for defence equipment should be reduced and efforts have, therefore, been continued with the twin aim of modernisation and progressive self-reliance.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उठाऊ (लिफ्ट) नहर का निर्माण

7928. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उठाऊ नहरों का निर्माण उम स्थानों पर किया जा रहा है जहां भूमिगत जल का स्तर अधिक नीचा नहीं है और उसकी मात्रा भी काफी अधिक है और तहसील पोखरायान कानपुर में, जहां नल कूप लगाना संभव नहीं है, और जमुना के पानी को भूमि के स्तर से 100 फीट नीचे से उठाना पड़ता है, किसी उठाऊ (लिफ्ट) नहर योजना का निर्माण नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रुस में पानी को भूमि स्तर से 1000 फुट नीचे से उठाया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत में पानी को भूमि स्तर से केवल 150 फुट से ऊपर न उठाने के क्या कारण हैं?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वे उन स्थानों पर किसी लिफ्ट नहर का निर्माण नहीं कर रहे हैं जहां उच्च स्तर पर काफी मात्रा में भू-गत पानी उपलब्ध है। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि वे लिफ्ट सिचाई की स्कीमों को लाभ हानि रहित आधार पर स्वीकार कर रहे हैं और यदि जल 150 फुट अधिक इससे अधिक उच्चाई तक उठाया जाता है तो वह स्कीम अभियानी बन जाती है। वे पोखरायान तहसील की लिफ्ट नहर को व्यवहार्य नहीं समझते।

(ख) और (ग). खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय ने भताया है मध्य एशिया के कुछ रसी क्षेत्रों में 1000 फुट की गहराई तक कूपों का छेदन कार्य किया गया है। अन्वेषण-कारी नलकूप संस्था और राज्य सरकारों ने देश के बहुत से भागों में 150 फुट से गहरे कूपों के लिये छेदन कार्य किया है। अखिल भारतीय भू-गत जल अन्वेषण के अधीन उन्होंने कई एक कूपों के लिए 1000 फुट से नीचे तक भी छेदन कार्य किया है।

सीमेंट के खन्नों का निर्माण

7929. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यदि पुरानी रेल की पटरियों की सहायता से सीमेंट के खन्नों का निर्माण उसी स्थान पर किया जाये जहां उन्हें लगाया जाना है तो उनका निर्माण कम कीमत पर होगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या योजना तैयार की है?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). लोहे की छड़ियों और रद की गई रेल की

पटरियों की वर्तमान कीमतों को देखते हुए विजली की लाइनों के स्तम्भों के लिए पुनर्बन्धित सीमेंट और कन्कीट के खम्भों के निर्माण में पुनर्बन्धन के रूप में छाड़ियों का उपयोग, पुरानी रेल की पटरियों के उपयोग करने की अपेक्षा सस्ता पड़ता है। विभिन्न राज्य विजली बोर्ड पुनर्बन्धित सीमेंट और कन्कीट के खम्भों को जिनमें लोहे की छाड़ियों को पुनर्बन्धन सामग्री के रूप में प्रयोग में लाया जाता है यथासम्भव सामान्यतः उन स्थानों के निकट जूने हुए केंद्रों में बनाते हैं जहां उनकी आवश्यकता हो।

Rocket Launching at Thumba

7930. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- the total number of rockets launched from Thumba during the last one year; and
- the total cost involved and the purposes for which the rockets were launched?

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

(a) 77 rockets were launched from 1-4-1969 to 31-3-1970.

(b) The total cost involved is about Rs. 33.00 lakhs. The rockets were launched for scientific investigation of the upper atmosphere and for performance evaluation of indigenously fabricated rockets.

Setting up of Flood Forecasting Centres in States

7931. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- the States where Flood Forecasting Centres have been established;
- whether States which are contesting Andhra Pradesh's rights for use of river waters and few others have been left out; and
- if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Flood Forecasting centres have been set up in the States of Gujarat, Urrat Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam after taking into account the recommendations made by the Committee on Scientific Flood Forecasting set up in 1963 and the experience gained from the experimental Flood Forecasting unit set up at Delhi in 1959.

Vulnerability of various areas to floods and not the inter-state disputes, is the criterion for setting up of these centres. Based on the experience of working of these centres, further units will be planned, wherever necessary, for implementation in the Fifth Plan.

अपोलो-13 की चन्द्र यात्रा में भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों का अंशदान

7932. श्री रामावतार शर्मा:

श्री आत्मवादस :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपोलो-13 की चन्द्र यात्रा में भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों का कोई अंशदान था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त यात्रा के बारे में समाचार प्रसारित करने, विवर प्रदर्शित करने और टेलीविजन के प्रसारण कार्यक्रमों को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए अमरीका से क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये; और

(ग) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं कि उक्त यात्रा के परिणामस्वरूप एकवित वैज्ञानिक ग्रांकड़े भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को भेजे जा सकें?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अनु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Synthetic Top-making Plant lying idle

7933. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are three synthetic top-making plants in the country which have cost the country dearly in terms of foreign exchange;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the plants are lying idle because no allocation for the import of raw material is being made to these units; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) It is a fact that there are three synthetic top-making plants in India having imported machinery.

(b) and (c). Only two of the three plants were reported to be lying idle. Arrangements are being made by the State Trading Corporation to assist these plants to obtain their requirements of imported raw material against export of synthetic tops and/or cut staples to be manufactured from such material.

Ordnance Factories in India and their Annual Production

7936. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Ordnance Factories in the country and their annual production value;
- (b) the total number of employees in all the Ordnance Factories;
- (c) the number of factories which are in the (i) primary metal producing group, (ii) chemicals and explosives group, and (iii) engineering and miscellaneous group;
- (d) the number of factories which manufacture small arms and the return from these units as compared to other public sector enterprises; and
- (e) whether there is any labour surplus in Ordnance factories as a result of recent streamlining of the production pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) 28 (excluding Heavy Vehicle Factory Avadie and the Accelerated Freez Dried Factory, Tundla). The value of issues from these 28 Ordnance Factories during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 102.95 crores (Provisional).

(b) 1,24,965.	
(c) (i) Primary metal producing group	—
(ii) Chemicals and explosive group	3
(iii) Engineering and miscellaneous group	15

The remaining 5 factories constitute the Clothing and Equipment group.

(d) 3 factories manufacture small arms. Issues to the Services from the Ordnance Factories are made on the basis of actual production cost and the question of return does not arise.

(e) There is some surplus capacity and surplus labour only in the Ordnance Clothing Factories on account of decline in the Services' demand for clothing items.

Radio Peace and Progress Broadcast against Jana Sangh and Swatantra Parties

7937. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in *Hindustan Times* of the 5th April, 1970 about the broadcasts of the Radio Peace and Progress;
- (b) whether in a recent broadcast the Radio Peace and Progress has criticised the Jana Sangh and the Swantantra parties for their criticism of the Government's policies on Arab-Israeli conflict and support of Saigon with the aid of U.S. Central Intelligence;
- (c) whether Government have considered it desirable to counter and refute such charges and criticism of a private radio of U.S.S.R. through the A.I.R. or through the Indian Embassy in U.S.S.R.; and
- (d) if so, the steps which have been taken by the Indian Embassy in Moscow to counter the above criticism and if no steps have

been taken, the reasons for Government's acquiring with the propaganda of the Peace and Progress Radio broadcast?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government do not consider that refutation in the manner suggested is the best course. Government, have however brought to the notice of the USSR Government the undesirability of such broadcasts.

U. N. Secretary General's Talks with Indian Envoy on Cambodian Situation

7938. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Secretary General had discussed the Cambodian situation with the Indian Envoy on the 1st April, 1970;

(b) if so, the nature of the talks and the proposals moved by the U.N. Secretary General in regard to Cambodia and the steps proposed to be taken by Indian in this regard; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The U.N. Secretary General had discussed the Cambodian situation with the Acting Head of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, on 31st March, 1970.

(b) and (c). It is customary to regard such discussions as confidential.

Help to Pakistan for Karnafuli and Tista Projects

7939. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the extent of help given to Pakistan by India in Karnafuli and Tista projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): It was agreed at the Ministerial

Level Conference on Indo-East Pakistan Border Problems held in October, 1959, that India will raise no objection to the developmental activities in connection with the Karnafuli dam project in East Pakistan on consideration of submergence of some area in the Mizo Hill district of Assam in India and that the manner and extent of compensation payable to India would be settled.

No help has been asked by or given to Pakistan in the case of the Tista Project.

हिन्दी कार्य के लिये भारतीय दूतावासों में नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारी

7960. श्री अंकार लाल बोहरा: क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1970 के प्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3486 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी कार्य करने के लिये विभिन्न श्रेणियों के, दूतावास-वार, कितने अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों की विदेशी सरकारों तथा भारत सरकार के साथ भी हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने के बारे में निदेश देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) काठमांडू-स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास में हिन्दी प्राशुलिपिकों के दो पदों को छोड़कर विदेश स्थित किसी भी सम्प्रभु भारतीय मिशन में विशुद्ध रूप से हिन्दी के काम के लिए कोई अलग पद नहीं है लेकिन अधिकांश मिशनों में हिन्दी जानने वाला कम-से-कम एक कम्बियारी अवश्य है जो जरूरत पड़ने पर हिन्दी का काम कर सकता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। अभी, इस स्थिति में, पूरी तरह हिन्दी में काम शुरू कर देना संभव नहीं है लेकिन उन्हें निदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि हिन्दी के पदों का जवाब दे हिन्दी में ही हो दें।

Speech by Brig. Dalvi at Ahmedabad Alleging Civilian Officers Responsibility in 1962 Conflict Setback

7941. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a speech by Brig. Dalvi at Ahmedabad that civilian officers were mainly responsible for the military setback in 1962 by delaying every decision at their level;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to correct these defects; and

(c) if not, whether Government have decided to enquire into the matter to find out the truth?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have seen Press reports of a speech made by Brig. J. P. Dalvi (Retired) at Ahmedabad, recently, on "New Strategy of Army: Military Organisation and Administration". These are the personal views of a retired officer.

The House will recall that Brig. Dalvi's personal views on the conduct of military operations in NEFA in 1962 were the subject matter of Starred Question No. 71 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 23rd July, 1969. Government have nothing further to add.

मेवों का निर्वात

7942. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा: क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेवों का निर्वात करने वालों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को किसने मूल्य के कोटे के लाइसेन्स दिये गये हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के पास अपने गोदाम हैं और उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति स्वयं व्यापार करते हैं तथा अपने लाइसेन्सों को नहीं बेचते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कोटा लाइसेन्स प्रणाली के लागू होने के पश्चात् मेवों, विशेषकर खजूरों के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि हो गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार कोटा-लाइसेन्स प्रणाली को समाप्त करने तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उच्चतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के बाद मुक्त सामान्य प्रणाली आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो किस तिथि से आरंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो विदेशों, तथा भारत में मेवों के मूल्यों में 50 प्रतिशत का अन्तर रखने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय करेगी ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) विदेशों से भारत में मेवों के निर्वात करने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का निर्देश आयातकों के नामों के प्रति है। उनके नाम, और उन्हें दिये गये आयात लाइसेन्सों के मूल्य 'बीकली बुलेटिन आफ इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंज, इमोर्ट लाइसेंसिंज एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिंज' में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं जो संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) चौकि मूल्यों के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते अतः इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). यह जानकारी प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by U. S. A., U. S. S. R. and Turkey in 1969-70

7943. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated arms supply to Pakistan by U. S. S. R., U. S. A. and Turkey in 1969-70;

(b) the estimated promised supply of arms to Pakistan likely to mature in 1970 from the above countries;

(c) the estimated supply of foreign arms to India in 1969 and 1970; and

(d) the estimated disparity in the supply of foreign arms and the steps taken by Government to make up the deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Information regarding military equipment supplied by the Soviet Union to Pakistan during the period January, 1969 to March, 1970 was given in a statement made by the Minister of Defence in Lok Sabha on 8th April, 1970, in response to a Calling Attention Notice. According to available information, the USA and Turkey have not supplied lethal equipment to Pakistan during 1969-70. Government have no reliable information on arms if any, which these countries may have agreed to supply in the future.

(c) and (d). It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

Setting up of an Atomic Power Project in Punjab

7944. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab has demanded the setting up in the public sector of an Atomic Plant in Punjab;

(b) whether conditions for selecting a site for an atomic plant are favourable in Punjab;

(c) whether conditions are equally favourable in Haryana and Chandigarh;

(d) whether Punjab and Haryana also offer good consumption Centres for the atomic energy; and

(e) whether Government have decided to set up an atomic plant at any of the above places?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Studies conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission which have taken into

consideration the demand for power have revealed the need for installing new atomic power capacity in the Northern Electricity Region.

(e) The decision can only be taken when the studies relating to the suitability of the various sites in this region are completed and resources are available.

Irrigation Schemes Under Indo-German Collaboration

7945. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of irrigation schemes have been taken up under the Indo-German Collaboration, all over the country;

(b) if so, the details therof; and

(c) the names and places of such schemes in Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pragana areas of Bihar with estimated cost of each scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) No project under the major and medium sector or minor irrigation sector has been taken up under the Indo-German Collaboration.

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

Increase in Defence Expenditure Due to Activities of Nagas and Mizo Underground Hostiles in Assam, Tripura and Manipur

7946. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the defence expenditure, due to Naga and Mizo underground hostiles, has gone up in the border areas of Assam and Tripura as also in Manipur; and

(b) if so, details of expenditure accountable to each group of hostiles?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). As no separate accounts are maintained in respect of the expenditure incurred for main-

taining law and order in this region, it is not possible to furnish the requisite information.

Basis for Irrigation and Rural Electrification of States and Union Territories

7947. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any norm, taking into consideration the populations and food requirements of the various States, as to the percentage of acres of cultivable land that has got to be brought under irrigation and rural electrification in respect of all States/Union territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the basis upon which the planning of irrigation and electrification is carried out?

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

Rural electrification schemes since 1966-67 have been re-oriented with a bias towards energisation of clusters of pumping sets for increasing agricultural production. During the Fourth Plan, programmes of minor irrigation will be dovetailed with rural electrification schemes for energising clusters of wells or tubewells.

दूतावासों द्वारा विदेशी शराब का आयात करने पर प्रतिबन्ध

7948. श्री वंशनारायण सिंह: क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी

दूतावासों को विदेशी शराब का आयात करने की अनुमति कुवैत जैसे छोटे देशों तथा विश्व के अन्य बड़े देशों द्वारा भी नहीं दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विदेशी दूतावासों पर से शराब का आयात करने आवश्यक विदेशों से शराब लाने के बारे में प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है जिससे कि देश में शराब धीने की बढ़ती हुई आदत को रोका जा सके तथा सीमा शुल्क का भुगतान न किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली हानि को बचाया जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रतिबन्ध कब लगाया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उत्तर-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): (क) से (ग). अपनी विशेष आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप विनियम लागू करने का अधिकार प्रत्येक देश को है। विदेशी मिशनों पर इस तरह के प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का हमारा कोई विचार नहीं है और न आमतौर से इस तरह के प्रतिबन्धों से मदिरापान की आदत पर ही कोई प्रसर पड़ने की सम्भावना होती है। इसमें कोई आर्थिक नुकसान नहीं होगा क्योंकि ये मदिरा आबद्ध वस्तुओं में से ली जाती है जिसकी कीमत विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकाई जाती है और सामान्यतः राजनियक मिशन कर-मुक्त विदेशी अधिकार के हकदार होते हैं।

बीची पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों के अधिकारियों द्वारा बिल्सी का दौरा

7949. श्री वंशनारायण सिंह: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षबार, बीची पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने के बारे

में विभिन्न राज्यों के कितने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने दिल्ली या नई दिल्ली का दौरा किया था; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन पर और उनके द्वारा किये गये कार्य पर कुल कितना धन खर्च किया गया ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अग्र शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंविरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) मांगी गई सूचना आसानी से उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे इकट्ठा करने के लिए जो आवश्यक समय और श्रम लगेगा उसके अनुरूप फल प्राप्त नहीं होगा।

Essential Qualification for the Post of Coding Assistants in the Office of the C.C.I. & E.

7950. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the minimum educational qualification for the post of Coding Assistants in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports as specified in a recent circular was B. A. II Class with Economics, Statistics and Mathematics;

(b) whether cases of certain members of the staff were considered by the authorities concerned even when they were not eligible in accordance with the standards indicated in the circular; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). All members of staff who applied in response to the Circular in question were called for interview, as the Recruitment Rules were only in the draft stage. However, the final selection has been made from amongst those who fulfil the educational qualifications prescribed in the Circular.

अफीकी देशों को निर्यात

7951. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी :

क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 में किन अफीकी देशों

को भारतीय माल का निर्यात किया गया था;

(ख) उक्त माल की मात्रा तथा उसका मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) उक्त देशों में भारतीय माल की खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रतिरक्त कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) वर्ष 1969 में अफीकी में (उत्तर अफीका को मिलाकर) लगभग सभी देशों को भारतीय माल का निर्यात किया गया था। इन देशों की एक सूची सभा पट्ट पर रख दी गई है। [दिविये संख्या LT-33468/70]

(ख) अफीका को (उत्तर अफीका को मिलाकर) 1969 (जनवरी से दिसम्बर) में 8076 लाख ६० मूल्य के भारतीय माल का निर्यात किया गया था। परन्तु निर्यातित माल की मात्राएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) अफीकी देशों को हमारे निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने अनेक उपाय किये हैं, जैसे कि व्यापार करार। व्यापार प्रबन्ध करना, अफीकी देशों में भारतीय प्रदर्शनियां करना, व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडल। बिक्री-सह-अध्ययन दल भेजना, व्यापार तथा वाणिज्यिक मामलों पर अफीकी देशों से प्राप्त जानकारी भारतीय व्यापारियों को उपलब्ध कराना, व्यापार मेलों में भाग लेना, अफीकी देशों द्वारा मांगी गई निविदाओं को दिलचस्पी रखने याली भारतीय पार्टियों में परिचालित करना और इन देशों में संयुक्त उद्यमों में सहयोग करना।

Tulihal Aerodrome

7952. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cultivated paddy fields out of the patta land 4/231 I.W.T. Manipur were used by the Allied Forces during the

Second World War for the purpose of Tulihal Aerodrome in Manipur and whether the Court in charge A/F compensation. Manipur, then sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2654/- in all as compensation on the 12th February, 1960 payable for the land;

(b) whether in the Court of the Munsif III, Manipur Ref. Title Suit No. 3 of 1966 with judgement announced on the 31st January, 1967 the court issued a declaration that a sum of Rs. 1427/- should be given to Shri Soilam Ithohil Singh of Ningombam Basti, I.W.T.;

(c) if so, whether the said compensation share as fixed by the aforesaid court has already been given to him by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in giving away the compensation amount under the judgement of the aforesaid Civil Court?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Training of Officials of office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in Foreign Countries

7953. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports sent abroad for training during the last 3 years;

(b) the period and nature of training received abroad by them, separately, in the organisation;

(c) whether services of all these officers concerned are being used properly in the same organisation; and

(d) how many of these officers have been transferred out of the Department?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) 4 Officers.

(b) The period varied from 2 months to 12 months. The training pertained to export promotion, techniques of foreign trade,

executive training programme under Indo-US Technical Cooperation Programme and training in the General course for Economic Development and Planning.

(c) and (d). The Services of all the four officers are being utilised properly. Two of them are working in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports itself, while the other two are working in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Small Industries Services Institute, Kanpur.

Granting Asylums to Diplomats

7954. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerable increase in defections by diplomats and of granting political asylums to them in the last two years by other countries; and

(b) if so, Government's stand on this issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India are hardly concerned in regard to asylum sought in or granted by other countries. In so far as the question of asylum within India is concerned, our views have already been clarified in this House in answer to Unstarred Questions Nos. 360 and 403 on 14th February, 1968. We do not recognise the right of Foreign Missions in India to give asylum to any person or persons within their premises. It is an established international practice that the affording of asylum is not within the purposes of a Diplomatic Mission. Accordingly, all the Foreign Missions in India have been requested to comply with this established practice.

Confirmation of Staff in Central Water and Power Commission.

7955. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of permanent posts available in the grade of Assistant Directors in the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) if so, whether no confirmation is made since 1965 though a large number of eligible officers are available;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the officers working in the senior grade for sometime are not confirmed as Assistant Directors;

(d) whether since 1964 recruitment are made in grade of Assistant Directors through Union Public Service Commission Examination against permanent vacancies while officers referred to in parts (b) and (c) were not even considered for confirmation; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) A number of permanent posts in the grade of Assistant Director are at present available in the Central Water and Power Commission for being filled substantively.

(b) and (c). Most of the officers appointed against permanent posts from 1965 onwards have already been confirmed. Confirmation of officers recruited against temporary posts, some of whom are also working in higher grades is, however, pending the finalisation of their *inter se* seniority.

(d) Since 1961, direct recruitment to the grade of Assistant Director is being made in the Central Water and Power Commission both against permanent and temporary posts on the results of the Combined Engineering Services Examinations.

(e) The intention behind making permanent vacancies available for direct recruits through UPSC examination was to attract candidates with higher ranks.

Assistance to States for Prevention of Sea Erosion

7956. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to the State Governments in connection with the prevention of sea-erosion along the coasts;

(b) if so, the extent of such aid given to the Orissa Government during the last two

decades of planned development and the total expenditure incurred by the Central Government for such schemes all along the coast during the said period; and

(c) the percentage of the Central assistance for the coastal preservation scheme given to Orissa Government to the total expenditure incurred by the Central Government in this behalf and the percentage of coastal belt to be preserved by the Orissa Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) No assistance as such was being given to the State Governments for prevention of sea erosion along the coast, as anti-sea erosion schemes formed part of the flood control programme, for which Central loan assistance was being given till 1968-69. However, beginning from the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Central assistance is being given to the States, in the form of Block grants and loans without being tied up to any particular scheme or head of development.

(b) and (c). Do no arise.

Danapur Cantonment Board

7957. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Cantonment Board of Danapur have for sometime past been collecting a monthly amount of Rs. 3.00 from all holdings with water connections over and above the other payments they are entitled to collect under the law;

(b) if so, since when this collection is being made;

(c) whether it is a fact that the relevant bye-laws provide for no such levy;

(d) if so, under what law the collection is being made;

(e) whether it is also a fact that recently a number of domestic connections have been cut off during February and March, 1970 on the ground that this additional and unauthorised levy was not being paid; and

(f) if so, the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (f). Since 1958, the Cantonment Board is collecting a water rate of Rs. 3 per month in addition to the water tax for each premises having water connection. Only two water connections were cut off during February and March 1970 for non-payment of water rate, and both these connections have since been restored. The authority under which the water rate is collected and the authority therefor is being examined and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

पोलैण्ड के साथ करार

7958. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गंधक के आयात के लिए पोलैण्ड सरकार से कोई करार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक): (क) और (ख). बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री निगम ने मार्च, 1970 में पोलैण्ड के उद्यम के साथ एक करार किया है जिसमें यह व्यवस्था है कि 1970 के दौरान 1,20,000 में० टन गंधक का आयात किया जायेगा और निगम अपनी इच्छानुसार 20,000 में० टन की अतिरिक्त भावा खरीद सकेगा। माल पहुंचने की अवधि अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1970 तक होगी।

दानापुर स्थित बिहार रेजीमेंट सेंटर में कोई भर्ती

7959. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर स्थित बिहार रेजीमेंट सेंटर में भर्ती की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में की गई भर्ती का वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सेना में भर्ती के मामलों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में दानापुर में भर्ती किये गये विभिन्न समुदायों तथा भर्ती के व्यक्तियों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) 1 से लेकर 14 बिहार रेजीमेंट में अल्पसंख्यक वर्गों के पृथक-पृथक कितने व्यक्ति हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग भर्ती (श्री स्वर्ण तिहाई): (क) जी हां।

(ख), (घ) और (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) सेना में भर्ती के मामले में कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है।

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा करदाताओं के विरुद्ध मुकदमे दायर करना

7960. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के अधिकारियों ने उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले करदाताओं के विरुद्ध कई मुकदमे दायर किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बोर्ड के अधिकारियों ने गत तीन वर्षों में कुल कितने मुकदमे दायर किये हैं और उन्हें कितने मुकदमों में सफलता मिली है तो कितने में असफलता;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में बोर्ड ने इन मुकदमों पर कुल कितना व्यय किया; और

(घ) इस व्यय को करने का अधीचित्य क्या है?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

गत कैरिज फैक्टरी एस्टेट, जबलपुर के गैर-सरकारी मकानों का लिया जाना

7961. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत कैरिज फैक्टरी एस्टेट, जबलपुर के गैर-सरकारी मकान का अधिग्रहण करने से संबंधित प्रश्न अभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . जबलपुर गत कैरेज कारखाने की भूमि को जिस पर पट्टे पर निजी मकान बना लिए गए थे, उसके संबंध में जहां तक सरकार को अपने प्रयोग के लिए आवश्यकता है, भूमि को वापस लेने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है। भूमि को वापस लेने के लिए तदनुसार कायंवाही उन शर्तों के अन्तर्गत की जा रही है जिसके अनुसार पट्टों का निष्पादन किया गया था ।

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen in Madhya Pradesh in Civil Employment

7962. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated the procedure for implementation of schemes for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen of Madhya Pradesh in civil employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of ex-servicemen rehabilitated during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The following measures for the rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen in civil employment are available to ex-Servicemen belonging to Madhya Pradesh as in other States:—

- (i) Ex-Servicemen are accorded Priority III in the matter of submission of names against Central Government vacancies.
- (ii) Reservations of 20% of permanent vacancies in Class IV and 10% of permanent vacancies in Class III posts till 30-6-1971. Temporary vacancies which are of 3 months or more duration are also now included in the reservation scheme.
- (iii) Relaxation of age to the extent of military service plus a grace period of three years.
- (iv) Relaxation of minimum educational qualification for recruitment to the posts of Peon, Jamadar, Deftry, Watch and Ward and Record Sorter.

In addition, Madhya Pradesh Government have also reserved 5% of the permanent vacancies in all Class III and Class IV posts for ex-Servicemen.

(c) During 1969, 413 ex-Servicemen were placed in civil employment in Madhya Pradesh by the Employment Exchanges.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय छाव सेना दल तथा स्वेच्छिक कोर से लोगों की सेना में भर्ती

7963. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्यप्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय छाव सेना तथा स्वेच्छिक कोर से कितने व्यक्ति सेना में भर्ती किये गये;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्यप्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय छाव सेना दल तथा स्वेच्छिक कोर के लोगों को शिकायत है कि उनके संगठनों से बहुत कम व्यक्ति सेना में लिये गये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल से 87 तथा व्यक्ति स्वेच्छिक कोर का संदर्भ स्पष्ट नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में भर्ती केन्द्र

7964. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेना में भर्ती के लिये मध्य-प्रदेश में कोई भर्ती केन्द्र है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त केन्द्र किन स्थानों में स्थित हैं;

(ग) वर्ष 1969-70 में उक्त केन्द्रों में से प्रत्येक केन्द्र से सेना में कितने व्यक्ति भर्ती किये गये;

(घ) क्या वायु सेना में भर्ती के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में कोई भर्ती केन्द्र है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जबलपुर, इन्दौर, खालियर और भोपाल।

(ग) केन्द्र 1969-70 के दौरान भर्ती किये गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या

जबलपुर	317
इन्दौर	302
खालियर	478
भोपाल	397

(घ) श्रीर (ङ). वायु सेना के भर्ती दफ्तर राज्यवार न होकर क्षेत्रीय आधार पर हैं। कानपुर में स्थित वायु सेना का भर्ती दफ्तर मध्यप्रदेश के लोगों को भर्ती करता है।

भारत-बीन सम्बन्धों के बारे में युग्मोस्ताविया के विदेश मन्त्री के साथ बातचीत

7965 श्री देवेन सेन: क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत तथा युग्मोस्ताविया के विदेश मन्त्रियों के बीच दिल्ली में हुई बार्ता में भारत बीन सीमा-सम्बन्धों का उल्लेख भी हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

बैदेशिक-कार्य भवालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :

(क) श्रीर (ख). यह बातचीत गोपनीय प्रकृति की थी और स्वीकृत व्यवहार के अनुसार उस संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में प्रकाशित विवरण से ज्यादा व्यौरा देना सम्भव नहीं है।

Export of Commodities from Maharashtra

7966. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of commodities which are exported outside India from Maharashtra State;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by these exports during the last three financial years; and

(c) the names of countries to which they are exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). State-wise statistics of exports are not maintained. An Export Potential Survey on Maharashtra is being prepared by the Indian Institute of

Foreign Trade which will give broad indication on Maharashtra's achievement and potential in terms of Commodities working in export and with export potentiality.

Supply of Newspapers and Magazines to Jawans

7967. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines which are being made available to jawans for reading;

(b) whether any novels are also provided to Jawans for reading; and

(c) if so, the nature of such novels?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No newspapers, magazines or periodicals other than Government publications are officially supplied to the troops. Newspapers and periodicals are purchased by the units concerned according to their requirements.

(b) and (c). Books and novels of general interest and of recreational nature have been purchased out of the National Defence Fund for the benefit of troops in forward and isolated areas.

सेना में सभी अधिकारियों को समान दर पर मंहगाई भत्ता देना

7968. श्री रामावतार शर्मा: क्या प्रति रक्ता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेना में कुछ पदों पर कर्मचारियों को तथा कर्तिपय अधिकारियों को पूरे मंहगाई भत्ते के स्थान पर केवल 80 प्रतिशत मंहगाई भत्ता ही दिया जाता है जब तक कि कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों और कुछ अन्य अधिकारियों को पूरा मंहगाई भत्ता मिलता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सेना में सभी अधिकारियों को समान दर पर मंहगाई भत्ता देने का

कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

प्रति रक्ता और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) सेना के अफसरों को (जिसमें जूनियर कमीशंड अफसर जो कि अवैतनिक कमीशंड रैंक में शामिल हैं) मंहगाई भत्ता उन्हीं शतों पर और उन्हीं दरों के तदनुरूप मिलता है जिन पर सिविल सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलता है। सेना के व्यक्तियों को जो अफसर के पद से नीचे हैं जिसमें गैर लड़ाकू (भर्ती शुदा) शामिल हैं को मंहगाई भत्ता उन्हीं शतों पर मिलता है जिन पर सिविल सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलता है, किन्तु उनको समय समय पर मिलने वाली दर का 80 प्रतिशत रूपये के निकटतम पूर्णांक तक मिलता है।

(ख) और (ग). सेना के व्यक्तियों को जो कि अफसर पद से नीचे हैं उन्हें घटे दर पर मंहगाई भत्ता देने का कारण यह है कि उन पर निर्वाह मूल्य का उतना प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है जितना कि सिविल सरकारी कर्मचारी पर पड़ता है क्योंकि उनको कुछ रियायतें बदले में (या उसके स्थान पर वित्तीय भत्ता) उनकी सेवा शर्तों के रूप में (जैसे राशन, आवास, वर्दी, बाल कटाई / बाल सफाई और धुलाई लेवा और सफाई) उन्हें मिलती है। अभी मंहगाई भत्ता देने के बारे में सब सेना के अफसरों के लिए एक रूपता लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Irrigation Facilities in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra

7969. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that no irrigation facilities are provided in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State, in which the scarcity of water for farming and drinking prevails, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The irrigation in Vidarbha region from major and medium schemes prior to the Plans was about 1 lakh acres. The schemes taken up so far during the Plans, will provide on full development irrigation to about 4.3 lakh acres.

बिजली के मूल्य में असमानता

7970. श्री ओंकार साल बौहरा: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चम्बल परियोजना द्वारा उदयपुर में गैर-सरकारी बोर्ड के बिजली घर को 7 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की ओसत दर पर विद्युत सप्लाई की जाती है जब कि यह बिजली घर उपभोक्ताओं को 37 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की ओसत दर पर विद्युत देता है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त बिजली घर ने ये दरें राज्य सरकार की सलाह से निर्धारित की हैं।

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में किस आधार पर यह सलाह दी है तथा उसका शीर्चित्य क्या है और इस मुनाफाखोरी के लिये उत्तरदायी प्राधिकारी का नाम क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त बिजली घर को सार्वजनिक हित में अपने अधिकार में लेने का है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री : (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड उदयपुर में गैर सरकारी लाइसेन्सधारी के बोर्ड द्वारा, राजस्थान राज्य सरकार की सम्मति से, निश्चित टेरिफ अनुसूची

के अनुसार लगभग 12.8 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की ओसत दर से बिजली की सप्लाई करता है जैसा कि वितरण लाइसेन्सधारियों पर लागू है। बोर्ड और लाइसेन्सधारी के बीच हुए समझौते के अनुसार कंपनी अपने उपभोक्ता पर वही दरें लगा सकती हैं जो चम्बल ग्रिड उपकेंद्र द्वारा सेवित घोरों में इसी प्रकार के श्रेणी वाले उपभोक्ताओं के लिये बोर्ड की टेरिफ में निर्धारित दर से अधिक नहीं हो। इस आधार पर लाइसेन्सधारी घरों में रोशनी के लिये 37 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की दर लगाता है जो कि उसी प्रकार के उपभोक्ताओं के लिये बोर्ड की टेरिफ के बराबर है। लाइसेन्सधारी बिजली की सप्लाई बृहत आधिकारिक उपभोक्ताओं को भी करता है और उसकी दरें उस दर से कम होती हैं जिस पर लाइसेन्सधारी बोर्ड से योक सप्लाई की बोक दर और सप्लाई की परचून का फरक लाइसेन्सधारी द्वारा रूपान्तर, वितरण और मरम्मत पर किए गए व्यय को पूरा करने के लिये और बिजली (पूर्ति) अधिनियम की छठी सूची में निर्धारित उपयुक्त लाभ निकालने के लिये रखा गया है। इस अधिनियम में लाइसेन्सधारी पर राज्य सरकार और राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के नियन्त्रण की भी व्यवस्था है। अतः लाइसेन्सधारी द्वारा लाभ कमाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) जैसाकि भारतीय बिजली अधिनियम, 1910 की घारा 6 में अपेक्षित है, राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने लाइसेन्सधारी को लाइसेन्स की समाप्ति पर उपक्रम को अपने हाथ में लेने के रूपाल के सम्बन्ध में एक वर्ष का नोटिस दे दिया है।

Rate of Power Supply to Kotah

7971. SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the average rate per unit of electric

power supplied to the factories of D.C.M. and J.K. Synthetic and allied units at Kotah;

(b) the average rate per unit of power supplied to the factories in public and private sectors in Kotah and in other cities of Rajasthan;

(c) the justification for discrimination in charging these rates; and

(d) how much loss Government have suffered due to this discriminatory policy and who are responsible for this loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) The average rates per unit of electricity for a maximum demand of 25 MW at 80% load factor are as follows:—

(i) Factories of D.C.M.

Shriram Rayons	— 7.8 paise
Shriman Vinyl & Chemical Industries	— 3.0 paise

(ii) J. K. Synthetics

— 7.8 paise

(b) The rates for power supply to M/s Shriram Vinyl & Chemical Industries in the private sector and to Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Udaipur and Hindustan Copper Ltd. Khetri in the public sector are on a negotiated basis. The average rate of power supply to Hindustan Zinc and Copper Projects is 7.5 paise per unit. For other large industries in Rajasthan, the ordinary tariff rates of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board are applicable. The average rate per unit according to the usual tariff schedule of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board is 7.8 paise per unit for a maximum demand of 25 MW at 80% load factor.

(c) and (d). Under section 49 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the State Electricity Board can fix tariffs for the supply of electricity having regard to the geographic position of any area, the nature of supply, the purpose for which the supply is received and any other relevant factor. The special circumstances which justified a negotiated rate for power supply to M/s Shriram Vinyl & Chemical Industries were that this industry was a power intensive industry working at about 98% load factor. This industry was also located near the generating station. The rate was negotiated in 1961 when the cost of generation from the Chambal Hydel Scheme was anticipated as 2.81 paise per

unit at 90% load factor. The rate is due for revision from 1.1.1971. For similar considerations in respect of load factor and the power intensive nature of the industry, a negotiated rate has been fixed for the Hindustan Zinc and Copper Projects in the public sector. As the rates have been negotiated because of the special nature of the industries, the question of loss being sustained by the Rajasthan State Government does not arise.

कारगिल में पन-विजली परियोजना पर व्यय

7972. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कारगिल पन-विजली परियोजना पर इस वर्ष कितना व्यय किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) अब तक पूर्ण किये गये कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपसंचार (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). कारगिल के समीप सूर पन-विजली स्कीम पर क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधानों के जो प्रगति पर हैं, चालू वर्ष के दौरान पूर्ण होने की संभावना है। इस की संभाव्यता का पता लगाने के पश्चात ही इसे कार्यान्वयन के लिए हाथ में ले लिया जाएगा।

लेह में एक पन-विजली केन्द्र स्थापित करना

7973. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लेह में पन-विजली केन्द्र स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या उक्त केन्द्र स्थानीय लोगों की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता को पूरा करेगा; और

(ग) लोगों को घरेलू प्रयोग के लिये विद्युत की सप्लाई किस दर पर की जायेगी?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंबालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) लेह पन-विजली स्कीम के संबंध में चल रहे क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान कार्य के 1970-71 तक पूर्ण होने की संभावना है।

(ब) उपरोक्त स्कीम से लेह की विजली की सारी मार्गे पूरी हो जाएगी।

(ग) परियोजना रिपोर्ट के तैयार हो जाने के बाद ही दरों आदि के ब्यौरे का पता चलेगा।

Share of Madhya Pradesh in Power of Rihand Project U. P.

7974. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI:
SHRIMATI MINIMATA AGAM
DASS GURU:

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

(a) the share of Madhya Pradesh State in the power of Rihand Project in U.P. according to Sachdev Committee's report;

(b) the actual supply made by U.P., the period during which this was made, and the reasons for its discontinuance;

(c) the action which is proposed to be taken to ensure the supply to Madhya Pradesh in accordance with Sachdev Committee's Report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) According to the Sachdev Committee, Madhya Pradesh share is 15% of power based on energy available at Rihand from year to year.

(b) Power supply to Madhya Pradesh was commenced on 16-11-1968 and it was discontinued with effect from 17-11-1969. During this period, 3.85 million kWh was supplied. Madhya Pradesh was drawing power supply during daytime only and opening out the feeders during night. This resulted in certain

operational difficulties. The power supply was, therefore, discontinued.

(c) A settlement has since been reached and the power supply is expected to be resumed shortly.

Share of Madhya Pradesh in Power Supply from Hirakund Project

7975. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

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

(a) whether a major percentage of the catchment area of Hirakund project lies in Madhya Pradesh and whether some villages in that State have been submerged by it;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have on that account among other requested fixation of share of power and the rate of supply from the said Project;

(c) if so, whether that has been fixed and if so, the quantum thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and the date by which this would be fixed?

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

(b) to (d). It has been agreed that 5000 kw of power would be supplied from Hirakud to Madhya Pradesh. The rate of supply is yet to be finalised in discussions between the State Governments.

Pak High Commissioner's Visit to Ajmer

7976. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Commissioner of Pakistan in India recently visited Ajmer in Rajasthan without informing Government or the Government of Rajasthan and met some people there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that to conceal his identity he motored the distance without flying Pakistani flag on the motor;

(c) whether it is further a fact that he had a dinner with Nawab Aminuddin of Loharu, Public Works Minister of Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter and the steps Government are taking to curb such movements of Pakistani Diplomats in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Pakistan High Commissioner visited Ajmer on 25th October, 1969. The Pak High Commissioner notified us as required under our rules and contacted the Collectors of Alwar and Ajmer on telephone for reservation of accommodation in the respective Circuit Houses. It could not be ascertained whether the High Commissioner covered the distance without flying the Pakistani flag on his vehicle but the vehicle was observed without the flag at Ajmer. On his return from Ajmer, the Pak High Commissioner and his family were entertained to a private lunch at the residence of Shri Amin-un-din, P.W.D. Minister, Government of Rajasthan on 27th October, 1969.

(d) It was a normal visit.

Transfer of Staff in Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

7977. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in accordance with certain standing instructions, no member of the staff can remain in Licensing or Administration Division of the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for a period of more than 2 or 3 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in some cases members of the staff have been allowed to continue in one Division for a period beyond six to ten years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (c). There is no hard and fast rule according to which no member of staff can remain in a particular Section or Division for more than 2 or 3 years. However, periodical transfers are

made to rotate the officers and staff, keeping in view administrative convenience, the ability and aptitude of the officers, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Number of Divisions/Workcharged Staff under Flood Control Wing of Delhi Administration

7978. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Divisions under the Flood Control Wing of the Delhi Administration;

(b) the number of workcharged staff employed, category-wise, in each Division;

(c) the scale of pay, category-wise; and

(d) whether the scales of pay have been notified in the Gazette?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3347/70].

(d) The pay scales of the workcharged staff were fixed by the Chief Engineer, Flood Control, Delhi Administration on the basis of pay scales of similar categories of workcharged staff employed under the Ministries of Irrigation and Power, Works and Housing or those fixed in workcharged Manual of Central Public Works Department, which were notified in the Gazette of India under Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules 1960.

Workcharged Staff in Flood Control Wing of Delhi Administration

7979. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workcharged staff in the Flood Control Wing of Delhi Administration;

(b) the number of them who are contributing to the Provident Fund;

(c) whether the Provident Fund to which such staff are contributing is General Provident Fund or Workmen's Contributing Provident Fund;

(d) whether the Provident Fund accounts are maintained in the Divisional Offices of Flood Control Wing or any other office;

(e) whether the contributors have been supplied with statements of accounts for 1968-69; and

(f) if not, when it is proposed to supply the said statements to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The number of workcharged staff as on 1-4-1970 is 300.

(b) 256 (as on 1-4-1970).

(c) They are contributing to the Workmen's Contributory Prudent Fund.

(d) The accounts are being maintained in the Divisional offices of Flood Control Wing.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Delay in Issue of Certificates in Regard to Indian Employees in U. K.

7980. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken to furnish certificates in confirmation of educational qualifications of Indian employees in U.K. since it has been stated that it extends to two to three years during which time the employees draw only one third of their salaries;

(b) whether any complaints were received about such delays and whether any steps generally or against individual officials were taken; and

(c) whether any inspection is done by outside agencies of the office of the High Commission to improve its working at least to the level of other Government offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The question apparently relates to the appointment of Indian teachers in the UK. The UK Department of Education and Science requires Indian applicants seeking teaching posts in British schools to obtain verification of their qualifications and teaching experience in India from their Universities or

Schools in India to be sent direct by the University or the Director of Public Instruction to the Department of Education & Science, London. The High Commission of India, London do not issue such certificates. The delay in obtaining the certificates occurs in India. The High Commission, whenever approached, offers such help to Indian teachers in obtaining the required certificates as is possible by writing to the authorities concerned in India. Under the UK Government regulations, the teachers can be paid their prescribed salaries only after the required certificates are received from the Indian authorities.

विदेशी दूतावासों को दिये गये स्वतन्त्रता दिवस समारोह के पास

7981. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970 के स्वतन्त्रता दिवस समारोह को देखने के लिये प्रत्येक दूतावास को उन के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के लिये कितने पास दिये गये थे; और

(ख) स्वतन्त्रता दिवस को सभी राजनयिक मिशनों को दिये गये पासों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह 1970 के लिए विदेशी दूतावासों को जितनी सीटों की संख्या के लिए निमन्त्रण पत्र जारी किए गए वह निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

(1) गणतंत्र दिवस परेड लगभग 2,230 सीटें

इसके प्रतिरिक्षित 1000 प्रवेशपत्र 24 जनवरी-1970 के पूर्ण पूर्वाभ्यास को अराजनयक स्टाफ के द्वारा देखने के लिए विदेशी दूतावासों को जारी किए गए थे।

(2) समापन समारोह लगभग 540 सीटें

(3) समापन समारोह (28-1-70 — के विशेष समारोह के लिए) लगभग 290 सीटें

प्रत्येक विदेशी दूतावास के बारे में पूछी गई सूचना को संकलन करने में काफी समय और श्रम लयेगा। जो कि प्राप्त परिणाम के समान न हो।

1970 में गणतंत्र दिवस पर व्यय

7982. श्री द्रुकम चन्द्र कछवायाः क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970 में गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह के संबंध में सरकार ने कितना व्यय किया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष किया गया व्यय पहले किसी भी वर्ष किये गये व्यय से बहुत अधिक है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह के सम्बन्ध में गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय हुआ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी ईंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1970 के गणतंत्र दिवस समारोहों का लेखा अभी तक अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हुआ है और लेखा के अन्तिम रूप से तैयार होते ही इस वर्ष के गणतंत्र दिवस समारोहों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किये गये व्यय के बारे में एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ग) 1967 से 1969 के गणतंत्र दिवस समारोहों पर (फ्लाई पास्ट को छोड़ कर) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया व्यय क्रमशः 9,24,000 रुपए 11,82,000 रुपए और 16,60,000 रुपए था।

19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड्डताल में भाग लेने के कारण प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय के निलंबित किये गये कर्मचारी

7983. श्री द्रुकम चन्द्र कछवायाः क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को हुई हड्डताल में भाग लेने के कारण उनके मंत्रालय

सचिवालय के कुल कितने कर्मचारी निलंबित किये गये थे;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी अब तक बहाल कर दिये गये हैं और कितने कर्मचारी अभी भी निलंबित हैं;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने कर्मचारियों पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है; और

(घ) उक्त निलंबित कर्मचारियों को बहाल करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है?

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

(क) प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय के किसी कर्मचारी ने सितम्बर 1968 की हड्डताल में हिस्सा नहीं लिया।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

सितम्बर 1968 की हड्डताल में भाग लेने के कारण सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय के निलंबित किये गये कर्मचारी

7984. श्री द्रुकम चन्द्र कछवायाः क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को हुई हड्डताल में भाग लेने के कारण उनके मंत्रालय के कुल कितने कर्मचारी निलंबित किये गये थे;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को बहाल कर दिया गया है और कितने अभी भी निलंबित हैं;

(ग) इस संबंध में कितने कर्मचारियों पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है; और

(घ) उक्त निलंबित कर्मचारियों को बहाल करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग)

18 सितम्बर, 1968 को गिरफ्तार कर लिये जाने पर सिचाई व बिजली मंत्रालय का एक कर्मचारी निलंबित किया गया था, उसके प्रति यह आरोप था कि आपराधिक दंड संहिता की धारा 144 के अधीन जारी किये गये निवेशकारी आदेशों की उसने उल्लंघना की थी और सक्रिय रूप से अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हड्डताल करने के लिये उकसाया था। उसके खिलाफ मुकदमा न्यायालय में पड़ा हुआ है। बहरहाल, इस मुकदमे में न्यायालय के निर्णय की रोशनी में इसके खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही की जाएगी, उसका पूर्वग्रह किए बिना 28-1-70 से उसे नौकरी पर बहाल कर दिया गया है।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Creation of Indian Foreign Trade Service

7985. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received by Government recently for the creation of Indian Foreign Trade Services to help export markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

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

मध्य प्रदेश में बादी-उतावली परियोजना का निर्णय

7987. श्री मं० च० बीकित: क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की बहनिपुर उहसील के सीरपुर गाँव के निकट बादी उतावली बांध परियोजना का कार्य इसके पूरा होने की लक्षित तिथि को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित समय के अनुसार हो रहा है;

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

(ग) उक्त बांध के हर तरह से पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात् इससे कितनी भूमि की सिचाई हो सकेगी?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Modern Tea Factory at Palampur

7988. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2512 on the 11th March, 1970 and state:

(a) whether report of the Himachal Pradesh Government has since been received for setting up a modern type of tea factory at Palampur; and

(b) if so, the cost of its construction and the place where it will be located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir. No formal proposal has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Per Capita Availability of Power in South Bihar, North Bihar and Whole of India, Per Annum

7989. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4742 on the 1st April, 1970 regarding per capita availability of power in South Bihar, North Bihar, and whole of India and state:

(a) the steps being taken to bridge the gap in the per capita availability of power in North and South Bihar; and

(b) the per capita availability of power in the District of Darbhanga and the steps which are being taken to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Bihar State Electricity Board has proposed further expansion of generating capacity by 110 MW in North Bihar during the Fourth Plan with a view to reduce the difference in per capita availability of power in North Bihar & South Bihar;

(b) The per capita availability of power in Darbhanga District is 1.29 kwh at present. The position is expected to improve after the extension of 132 KV system and establishment of a new grid substation in Darbhanga District during the next two years.

Acquisition of Land by Beas Project Authorities

7990. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5515 on the 7th April, 1970 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Beas Project authorities are surveying and fixing the land boundary for the acquisition of land for the realignment of the Kangra valley Railway line;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the project authorities have indiscriminately felled the trees, removed the hedges of the fields and spoiled the standing crops while making their survey of Village Ghar Jarot in Tehsil Dehra instead of Banjar land area;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Department has not paid any compensation for the felled trees and the damaged crop;

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

(e) whether Government will spare the agriculturable land of the Kisans and make their survey for acquisition through the Banjar land?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Beas Project authorities are taking steps to acquire land as per alignment and land boundaries furnished by the Northern Railway for the re-alignment of the Kangra Valley Railway Line.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) The alignment through Banjar land has been examined by Railway authorities and found to be uneconomical.

Charter of Demands submitted by Tea Board Employees

7991. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Tea Board have submitted a charter of demands;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The Charter of demands is under consideration of the tea Board of India.

Export of Silver

7992. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of silver exported during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned through the export of silver?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the quantity and value of silver exported is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3348/70].

Compulsory Retirement of Col. D. B. Vohra in Rank of a Major

7993. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances in which a former Commander of E.M.E. Centre, Kamptee was compulsorily retired in the rank of a Major;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was a charge of embezzlement of Rs. 2.4 lakhs against him;

(c) whether Government have received a representation from a Member of the Kamptee Cantonment Board making allegations against him; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) As a result of the findings of a Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate into certain allegations against the officer, he was awarded 'serve displeasure' of the Chief of the Army Staff, and was also ordered to be reverted from the rank of Acting Colonel to Acting Lieut. Colonel. The officer, however, requested for premature retirement so that he could be saved the indignity and embarrassment of having to serve in a lower rank under his juniors. The request was acceded to and he was allowed to retire with effect from 24-1-1967. Since the officer was not substantive in the rank of Lieut. Colonel, he retired in the rank of substantive Major.

(b) to (d). Two letters dated the 28th March 1970 and 17th April 1970 have been received from a member of the Cantonment Board alleging that a former Commandant of the EME Centre, Kamptee, was compulsorily retired after embezzling a sum of Rs. 2.4 lakhs of Government money, that he had made unauthorised constructions in his bungalow and was in arrears of Cantonment Board taxes to the extent of Rs. 2,000/-. The circumstances in which the officer was permitted to retire have been indicated above. No material has been forwarded in support of the allegation of embezzlement of Government money. The Cantonment Board is examining the allegation of unauthorised constructions. As regards arrears of Cantonment dues, a sum of Rs. 327.89 is due from him to the Cantonment Board. The Cantonment Board authorities are taking steps to recover the same.

Nuclear Desalination of Sea Water

7994. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Establishment, Bombay is conducting experiments on nuclear desalination of sea water;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the economics of setting up nuclear power-cum-desalination unit near Bombay has been considered by Government of Atomic Energy Establishment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government would consider undertaking preliminary work to set up a nuclear desalination-cum-power unit to meet the power and water requirements of Bombay?

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

(a) Such experiments are proposed to be conducted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Only certain preliminary evaluations have been made.

(e) Further detailed studies have to be conducted before any work can be undertaken.

Musi Project

7995. **SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large volume of water is being wasted from the left Bank Canal by letting out the water into Musi River; and

(b) whether there is a proposal of having a temporary parallel canal under construction to fill the Musi Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some lift irrigation schemes are under investigation.

Expenditure for Power Generation Scheme under Nagarjunasagar Project

7996. **SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure for the Power

Generation Scheme under Nagarjunasagar Project;

(b) the amount likely to be spent during the Fourth Five Year Plan in view of the fact that pen-stock pipes of 15 feet diameter are already there;

(c) if this scheme is not included in Fourth Five Year Plan, the prospects of its being taken up otherwise; and

(d) whether it is a fact that high potency transmission lines had already been laid from the Dam site linking Hyderabad, Tungabhadra, Sreesylam and Ramagundam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Power Generation Scheme under Nagarjunasagar Project (Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Scheme) is estimated to cost Rs. 675 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The scheme has not so far been approved.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Production of Jute

7997. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA:

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the current high prices and the shortage of jute goods, Government propose to formulate a scheme to increase the production thereby bringing the prices down to a more reasonable level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that unless availability of goods for export was increased a further reduction or abolition of export duties would not result in pushing up exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). There is a general awareness in the jute industry about the need to increase production and to bring

down prices to more economic levels. The industry is taking measures in this direction.

(c) and (d). Export duties on certain types of jute manufactures have been abolished whereas in the other cases the duties have been considerably reduced. Government do not consider that further reduction of export duties on jute manufactures at the present juncture will help in pushing up exports in view of the current shortage of production and high prices.

Annual Function of Ex-Servicemen League

7998. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual function of the Ex-servicemen League was inaugurated by the President at Delhi on the 10th April, 1970;

(b) if so, the grievances which were enlisted by them;

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the same on the Table; and

(d) if so, which one of them has been taken notice of by Government for acceptance?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The President did not inaugurate the annual general meeting of the Ex-servicemen League. He, however, met a gathering of members of the League before the annual meeting was held.

(b) to (d). The proceedings of the annual function have not yet been received by Government.

Sewage Canal of Magrahat (West Bengal)

7999. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Front Government of West Bengal have submitted a scheme for implementing the sewage canal of Magrahat in the District of 24 Parganas;

(b) whether the said scheme will be taken up in the present Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal had submitted a Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 3.51 crores for drainage improvements in the Mograhat Basin in West Bengal. The Scheme is in two parts, the Eastern one covering the areas which could be drained into the Piali river and the Western draining into the Hooghly river. After discussions at the Centre and the State, it was felt that phase covering areas of Piali river be taken first as its implementation will give relief to Western areas as well. This part of the Scheme to be called "Eastern Mograhat Basin Drainage Scheme" is being worked out in detail by the State Government.

The Scheme has not been included by the State Government in their Fourth Plan proposals. The State Government have, however, requested the Planning Commission to give special assistance outside the Plan for the implementation of the Scheme. However, the irrigation and flood control programme in the Fourth Plan of West Bengal is under finalisation and the implementation of the Scheme will depend on the available resources.

Diplomatic and Trade Relations with Foreign Countries

8000. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of countries with whom India has no diplomatic or trade relations so far; and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The names of independent countries with which India has no diplomatic relations at present are:—

Albania, Botswana, Chad, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Lesotho, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, Portugal, South Africa, West Samoa, Swaziland and Equatorial Guinea.

The reasons for not having diplomatic relations with these countries are indicated below in brief:—

Albania: Concurrent accreditation in suspension in view of her unfriendly attitude towards India.

Israel: Though India recognises Israel, no diplomatic Mission has been established in consideration of India's overall national interests.

Portugal: Diplomatic relations were broken off as a protest against her repressive colonial policies.

South Africa: Diplomatic relations were broken off as a protest against that country's policy of apartheid. *Botswana, Chad, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lesotho, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, West Samoa, Swaziland and Equatorial Guinea:* Diplomatic missions have not yet been established owing to financial stringency.

The names of independent countries with whom we do not have trade relations at present are:—

- (i) South Africa
- (ii) Portugal.

South Africa: In view of their policy of apartheid, no trade relations are maintained.

Portugal: No trade relations in view of its repressive colonial policy.

U. S. investment in India

8001. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the U.S. Government expressed concern to him during his recent visit to USA about a 'Chilly Climate for US investment' as reported in the press; and

(b) if so, the reasons, if any, advanced by them in this connection and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). During discussions which the Indian Trade Delegation had with the U.S. Administration, mention was made by the U.S. Officials of American

business showing less interest in India as far as investments were concerned. Delay in arriving at decisions involving U.S. investments in India was quoted as main factor.

The Indian Delegation explained the Industrial Policy of the Government. It is considered that the investment climate in India is quite satisfactory and a number of facilities and incentives are available to foreign investors within the broad framework of the Government's policy on foreign investment and collaboration. Such facilities include non-discrimination against foreign capital once it is admitted into the country, freedom of remittance of profits and dividends, avoidance of double taxation of income and various reliefs and exemptions to foreign companies and investors in the matter of taxation of dividends, royalty and know-how fees, income tax exemption to technicians etc. With the constitution of the Foreign Investment Board and the publication of Government's guidelines, applications for foreign investment/collaboration are being disposed of much more speedily than in the past.

Per Capita Income

8002. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* income during the last three years and how the same is arrived at;

(b) the highest and lowest wages paid to an unskilled labourer in Public and Private Sectors separately during the same period;

(c) the average income of an agriculturist labourer during the last three years;

(d) the highest and lowest income earned by an individual during the years 1968 and 1969 or any two years for which figures may be available; and

(e) how the gap between these two is proposed to be bridged?

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

a) The *per capita* income for the country

during the last three years is indicated below:

Year	At current prices (Rs.)	At constant (1960-61 prices) (Rs.)
1966-67 (P)	471.2	302.4
1967-68 (P)	542.9	321.3
1968-69 (Q)	Not available	319.3

(P)—Preliminary Estimates
(Q)—Quick estimates

The methodology of the calculation of Gross and Net National Product as well as *per capita* estimates thereof is described in the publication entitled, 'Brochure on revised series of Net National Product for 1960-61 to 1964-65,' copies of which are available in the Library of the Lok Sabha.

(b) The minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers are fixed by the appropriate authority (the Central Government, State Governments and Governments of Union Territories) under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for the industry as a whole and no distinction is made between Public and Private Sectors. The information relating to minimum wages fixed for lowest paid unskilled male workers by various scheduled employments are published annually in the Indian Labour Statistics (ILS) issued by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. ILS also contains information on the range of minimum wages in various States.

(c) The information on income of agricultural labour house-holds is not being collected annually on a regular basis. According to the Rural Labour Enquiry conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, the average annual income of an agricultural labour household during 1963-64 which is the latest year for which the data is available, was placed at Rs. 660.19. Taking into account the average size of the households the *per capita* average annual income works out to Rs. 147.69.

(d) The required information on highest and lowest income earned by an individual is not readily available. The Incometax statistics for the year 1966-67 indicate an average annual income of Rs. 9.9 lakhs in the highest bracket of income (Rs. 5 lakhs

and above) for individuals assessed to tax that year. Similar figures for the year 1967-68 are not yet available. It may also be added that the figure of Rs. 9.9 lakhs refers to income subject to Central income-tax only. Similar information is not available for the lowest income group. However, according to the 22nd round of NSS 10% portion of the population having the lowest consumption expenditure accounted for 3.2% of the total consumption expenditure in 1967-68.

(e) One of the principal objectives of our development plans has been to reduce economic inequalities in the country and this is sought to be achieved through various fiscal and non-fiscal measures such as levy of direct tax at progressively increasing rates both on individual's income and his wealth, higher rates of taxes on luxury goods consumed by the well-to-do sections of the society, expansion of employment opportunities, extension of cooperative sector in industries and distributive trade, increased facilities for development of small scale and village industries, maintenance of the public distribution system in essential commodities such as foodgrains, etc. The nationalisation of banks is also intended, amongst other things, to meet the credit requirements of the weaker and hitherto neglected sections of the society. The Government are also examining in all its aspects the question of imposing ceilings on urban property. The draft Fourth Five Year Plan, as also the proposals contained in the budget for the year 1970-71, indicate a number of schemes to help the weaker sections of the country.

Completion of Farakka Barrage Project

8003. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the Farakka Barrage was started and what is the target date for its completion; and

(b) what was the estimated cost and how the same is likely to be affected in case the execution of the work is delayed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The work on the Farakka Barrage Project was started in November,

1963. The Farakka Barrage proper, the Feeder Canal and the Jangipur Barrage were scheduled to be completed substantially by June, 1971. But on account of labour unrest, there has been a slowing down of the progress of the construction of the Farakka Barrage Project.

(b) The revised sanctioned estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 156.293 crores. The extent of increase in the cost of the project will depend on how soon the conditions of work return to normal and therefore it is not possible of accurate computation at this stage.

Increase in Production of Shaktiman Trucks

8004. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the factories manufacturing Shaktiman trucks are now in a position to increase their production and besides meeting the demands of the army will be able to release a good number of them for civilian use;

(b) if so, the number of such trucks to be released for civilians annually and whether it will be able to meet the civilian demand in full; and

(c) their approximate price and whether the same will favourably compete with that of the Tata-Mercedes or Leylands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The Shaktiman production lines in different Ordnance Factories are being shifted in stages to the New Vehicle Factory at Jabalpur which is expected to start regular production by 1972-73. The full capacity of 6,000 trucks per year is expected to be attained by 1975-76; the capacity available after meeting the Defence requirements would be used to manufacture trucks for the civil market. The need to bring the price to a competitive level will be kept in view.

Radar required to cover the Entire Country during Air Raids

8005. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made

for the number of Radars required to cover the entire country during air raids;

(b) if so, the estimated number of radars required;

(c) whether any attempts have been made to instal sufficient number of Radars; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Based on the assessment of threat, vulnerable targets, etc. estimates have been made of the number of radars required to provide the necessary coverage. Consistent with the availability of resources and equipment, a number of High Power radars, both static and mobile, and low level early warning radar sets have been installed. Also, further provisions have been made in the Defence Plan for additional installations. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

Improvement of Bidar Airport in Mysore for training of Air Force Cadets

8006. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bidar Airport in Mysore State was intended to be a Training (JET) Centre for the Air Force Cadets;

(b) if so, when the decision was taken and the amount spent for improvement of the Air-Field;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it has now been found to be unfit for JET Training Centre; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the contract for the said improvement of this airfield was given to M/s. Bharat Sevak Samaj; and

(e) if so, the considerations on which such an important construction work was given to them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, as an additional facility for this training for a temporary period.

(b) The decision was taken in November

1962. Rs. 54.45 lakhs was spent on the improvement of the airfield.

(c) Yes, Sir. The runway has been rendered unfit for use by Jet aircraft due to continuous exposure of the bituminous surface of the runway to jet blast. It is, however, still being used for the operation of light trainer aircraft.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The contract was awarded on the basis of competitive tenders.

Shortage of Transformers in Kerala

8007. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the transformers and meters in South Kanara District are inadequate with reference to the load given to connections, with consequences of low and inconstant current, which is causing loss to agriculture and industry;

(b) if so, the extent of increase in transformers required and when it will be installed; and

(c) the assistance, if any, required from the Centre for finance and material?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The transformer capacity of the Hiriyadka Sub-station which is feeding power to South Kanara District has been recently raised from 3 MVA to 5 MVA. Earlier it was not possible to provide meters in all the installations due to short supply of energy meters. However with the improvement of the supply position, meters are being fixed to the extent possible.

(c) No Central assistance is required in this behalf.

Import of Foreign Liquors for Defence Services

8008. SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign liquors still continue to be imported for the Defence Services;

(b) if so, the countries from which such import is made; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on such imports during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) U.K., France and West-Indies.

(c) The total amount of foreign exchange spent on such imports during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 was Rs. 10,52,694/- and Rs. 7,50,000/- respectively.

Import of Foreign Liquor for Consumption in Defence Forces Officers' Messes

8009. SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign liquors imported for consumption in the Defence Forces Officers' Messes are hardly ever used there but are bought by individual senior officers;

(b) whether such imported liquor(s) are also allotted to Defence Officers' Clubs where they are consumed by even those for whom it has not been imported; and

(c) whether, in view of the above and the necessity to conserve foreign exchange, Government propose to stop further imports of foreign liquors?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Imported whisky is issued to approved Officers' Messes/Clubs/Institutes of Defence Officers according to a prescribed scale. The issue of whisky to the officers according to the prescribed quota is generally made through the Messes except in Delhi where it is sold directly to officers. The married officers are entitled to take their quota from the Mess and consume the same at home. Other imported liquor is issued to the approved Officers' Messes/Clubs/Institutes of Defence Officers on an equitable basis. So far as Government is aware, such liquor is consumed by the Service Officers in the Messes/Clubs/Institutes.

(c) There is at present no proposal to stop the further imports of foreign liquor.

Export of tobacco

8010. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to remove the restriction on minimum export price for lower grade varieties of flue-cured virginia tobacco helped in the disposal of accumulated stocks;

(b) if so, the quantity that has been exported as compared to South Korea and Philippines stocks of tobacco that have been unloaded in the world market;

(c) how many barter deals of tobacco have taken place last year and with which countries and by whom; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to entrust these deals to private parties and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 5.37 million kgs. are estimated to have been exported since the abolition of minimum export prices. Data regarding comparative export performance of South Korea and Philippines is not available.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir, it is the policy of the Government to increase the role of Government agencies in the imports/exports trade of the country.

Statement

Name of the party to whom barter for export of tobacco have been sanctioned in 1969.	Countries where the tobacco has been exported under barter deals.
1	2
1. M/s. Valia Bros. Bombay.	West Africa, Indonesia, U.K. Belgium, Holland, Singapore and West Germany.
2. M/s. Maddi Venkata-ratnam & Co., Chilakalurpet.	
3. M/s. Chegu Krishna-murthy, Guntur.	

4. M/s. Boorugu Viswantham, Bros. Guntur.
5. M/s. M. K. Kashyap & Co., Bombay.
6. M/s. Bhogilal Premchand & Co., Bombay.
7. M/s. Natwarlal Shamal Das Bombay.

Refixation of Seniority of Class I and Class II Officers of Central Water and Power Commission

8011. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
 SHRI RAM CHARAN:
 SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:
 SHRI KARTIK ORAON:
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
 SHRI HEERJI BHAI:
 SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:
 SHRI SADHU RAM:
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had issued orders in the first week of March, 1970 to revise seniority of Class I and Class II Officers serving in the Central Water and Power Commission in conformity with the standing orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the subject, after strenuous efforts of various Members of Parliament, Scheduled Castes organisations and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said orders are not yet implemented to the great detriment of interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers in the said Department;

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of the said orders and who is responsible for this; and

(d) when it is proposed to implement the said orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The seniority of Class I and Class II officers of the Central Water and Power Commission is determined under the rules framed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in consultation with the Ministry

of Home Affairs. As a result of certain representations received recently, the question is under review.

Statement of the Director of Institute for Defence Studies about India owning Nuclear Power

8012. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of Shri K. Subrahmanyam, Director of the Institute for Defence Studies, wherein he has urged the country to go nuclear;

(b) whether Government consider it necessary that nuclear capacity is necessary to keep neighbours free from interfering in our national affairs;

(c) whether Shri Subrahmanyam is a government official who is on deputation to the Institute; and

(d) whether the Institute and its Director are free to express views which can compromise Government's foreign policy?

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

(b) Government's views on the development of nuclear weapons have been explained in the House on a number of occasions and more recently during the 'Half-an-hour' discussion on the 11th March, 1970.

(c) and (d). Shri Subramanyam is a member of the Indian Administrative Service on deputation to the Institute which is an autonomous academic research body. The statements made and the views expressed by its Director cannot be considered as an enunciation of government's policy.

Nationalisation of Foreign owned Tea Plantations in Kerala

8013. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
 SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
 SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that

the Kerala Government has appointed a Commission to go into the various aspects of the proposed nationalisation of all the foreign owned tea plantations in Kerala; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India are examining all aspects of this matter.

Foreign Countries visited by Friendship Organisation Members and Members of Parliament

8014. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Members of Parliament and of 'Friendship Organisations' having relations with different foreign diplomatic missions in India who visited foreign countries on being invited by them during 1967, 1968 and 1969; and

(b) the occasions of such visits to foreign countries and whether all their expenses were borne by the inviting countries?

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

Criterion for Promotion from the Rank of Lt. Colonel to Colonel

8015. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4121 on the 20th August, 1969 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Matriculation Certificate is the only basis for the verification of the age of officers of the Indian Army;

(b) whether the criterion for promotion from the rank of Lt. Colonel to Colonel is (i) seniority, (ii) annual confidential reports or some other consideration; and

(c) whether there is any provision for promotion of a Lt. Colonel to Colonel, as a special case, who was superseded previously, and is due for retirement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Promotion from the rank of Lt. Col. to Colonel is based strictly on seniority-cum-merit; the suitability of the officer to assume responsibilities and leadership of higher Command is the decisive criterion.

(c) No, Sir.

Export of Cement

8016. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement export has been hit due to freight rise; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the export of cement?

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

(b) In order to step up export of cement, it has been considered expedient to enter into contracts on C & F basis so that shipping responsibility may be undertaken by India by locating suitable vessels at workable freight rates, through the Shipping Corporation of India, the Chief Controller of Chartering in the Ministry of Transport and also through the open market.

Taken-over Textile Mills

8017. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1444 on the 4th March, 1970 and state the results of the working of the taken-over Textile Mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): It is not yet possible to report on the working of the mills, the management of which has been taken over by Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, after the formation of State Textile Corporations, as audited accounts for the period after they were taken over are not available.

Appointment of a Committee for Revising Terms and Conditions of Service of Territorial Army

8018. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGCHA:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee headed by Maharaja Yadavindra Singh of Patiala to review and reassess the existing terms and conditions of service in the territorial army with a view to making the service more attractive;

(b) if so, the names and of the members of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) (i) H.H. Maharaja Yada- *Chairman* vindra Singh
 (ii) Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, M.P. Non-Official Member
 (iii) Shri Yajna Datt Sharma, M.P. —do—
 (iv) Lt. Gen. Moti Sagar (Retired) —do—

(v) Col. B.N. Khanna (Retired) Non-Official Member
 (vi) Joint Secretary (G), Min. of Def. Official Member
 (vii) Deputy Chief of the Army Staff. —do—
 (viii) Adjutant Gen., Army HQs. —do—
 (ix) Director, Territorial Secretary, Army.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its Report by November, 1970.

Assessment of Hydel Power Capacity of Himalayan Region

8019. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hydel Power capacity of the Himalayan Region has been investigated;

(b) if so, the capacity in the different States and Union Territories, adjoining the Himalayan Region State and union Territory-wise; and

(c) the extent of the capacity that has been utilised so far State and Union Territory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) to (c). The required details are given in the Table below:—

State/U.T.	Estimated potential at 60% LF	Existing Plants		Plant under construction	
		Installed capacity	Potential at 60%	Installed capacity	Potential at 60%
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
Jammu & Kashmir	3590	27	24	411	272
Himachal Pradesh	2910				
Punjab/Haryana	310				
Rajasthan	—				
Uttar Pradesh	1900	86	45	496	171
West Bengal	22	21.5	17	11	1
NEFA	9030	—	—	—	—

Recruitment of Graduates and Non-Graduates in Medical, Engineering and Veterinary Posts as Emergency and Short Service Commissioned Officers

8020. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether graduates and non-graduates joined the army in the medical, engineering and veterinary posts during the Pak. conflict as Emergency and Short Service Commissioned officers;

(b) if so, their number, category-wise, and the number out of them also have been released so far;

(c) whether the Graduate Emergency Commissioned officers with technical qualifications have been given facilities by way of reserving vacancies, allotting seniority and fixation of pay in Class I, II or III, but the same have been denied to the non-graduates *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 35/11/63 Ests. (E) dated the 6th August, 1963 and No. 31/1/67 Ests (b) dated the 4th October, 1967; and

(d) whether in view of the fact that both the Graduates and non-Graduates served the country in the time of Emergency any relaxation will be provided in the case of non-graduates also by reservation of vacancies, allotting of seniority and fixation of pay in all such posts for which they are found eligible?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Only graduates joined the Army in medical, engineering and veterinary posts during the period from 5th August 1965 to 25th February 1966 as Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers.

(b) The number of persons commissioned as Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers for such posts during that period and those out of them who have been released so far are as below:

SSCOS				ECOS			
No. Comed		No. released		No. Comed		No. released	
1	2	3	4	5	—	—	—
Corps of Engineers	41	36	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Corps of Signals	2	2	—	—
Corps of EME	19	19	—	134
Medical	112	26	238	154
R.V.C.	—	—	28	—

(c) and (d). On appointment to vacancies reserved for released ECOs/SSCOs in Class I and II engineering and medical services/posts and Class I and II veterinary services/posts, the pay and seniority of the graduate ECO/SSCO is determined taking into account his service in the Armed Forces. As non-graduate ECOs/SSCOs are not eligible for reserved vacancies in engineering and medical services/posts and as no emergency commission/short service commission had been granted in the Remount and Veterinary Corps to any person who did not have a degree in veterinary science or agriculture, the question of giving weightage of military service in fixation of pay and determining of seniority to non-graduate released ECOs/SSCOs on appointment to these services would not arise. When released ECOs/SSCOs are appointed against the vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen in Class III services/posts, no distinction is made between graduates and non-graduates in the matter of pay fixation and no weightage for military service is accorded to either category in determining their seniority.

Recruitment of Director of Research in Rubber Research Institute of India

8021. SHRI KAMALANATHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of the Director of Research in Rubber Research Institute of India has been filled up after the retirement of Dr. Jacob;

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce the minimum qualifications of the post from Ph. D. to M. Sc.; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Acting arrangements have been made to carry on the duties of the

Director of Research but this post has not yet been filled on a regular basis.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to reduce the minimum qualifications of the post from Ph. D. to M. Sc. but in the draft Recruitment Rules, it has been provided that Doctorate Degree is relaxable to Master's Degree or equivalent post-graduate qualification only in the case of Scientist with exceptionally distinguished record on productive or applied research in plantation crops.

Appointment of Rubber Production Commissioner

8022. SHRI KAMALANATHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Rubber Production Commissioner in Rubber Board is lying vacant; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in appointment?

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

(b) The appointment is likely to be made shortly.

कडाना परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करना

8023. श्री हीरजी भाई: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कडाना परियोजना रिपोर्ट वर्ष 1960 में तैयार की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उन सम्पत्तियों के बारे में आंकड़े क्या हैं जो कि जलमग्न हो जायेंगी और कितने परिवार इससे प्रभावित होंगे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दो राज्यों के मंत्रियों के बीच हुई बातचीत में यह आंकड़े गलत सिद्ध हुये हैं; यदि हाँ, तो इस समय कितने गांवों के जलमग्न होने की

सम्भावना है और उससे कितने परिवार प्रभावित होंगे;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि गुजरात सरकार कडाना बांध का पुनः सर्वेक्षण कराने के लिये सहमत हो गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उस सर्वेक्षण का व्यय कौन बहन करेगा और वर्तमान सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का व्योरा क्या है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिंद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). 1959 में बनाई गई कडाना परियोजना रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया था कि गुजरात में 18995 एकड़ और राजस्थान में 22006 एकड़ भूमि जलमग्न हो जाएगी। गुजरात में प्रभावित होने वाले लोगों की संख्या 10600 और राजस्थान में प्रभावित होने वाले लोगों की संख्या 6863 बताई गई थी। प्रभावित होने वाले ग्रामों की संख्या कमशः 45 और 114 बताई गई थी।

(ग) से (ङ). अप्रैल, 1969 में हुए विचार-विमर्श में गुजरात और राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने स्वीकार किया कि जलमग्न होने वाले क्षेत्रों और सम्पत्ति के संबंध में फिर से सर्वेक्षण किये जाएं क्योंकि पहले किये गए सर्वेक्षण को काफी समय हो चुका है। गुजरात सरकार की लागत पर राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे सर्वेक्षण कार्य चल रहे हैं।

Meeting of Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Rajasthan Re: Kadana Project

8024. SHRI HEERJI BHAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks were held on the 4th April, 1969 in Delhi at the level of the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Rajasthan in respect of reducing the proposed height of Kadana dam from 419 FRL and other matters such as compensation, resettlement, etc; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In April, 1969 the Chief Minister of Gujarat and Rajasthan decided that the property and submergence areas of the Kadana reservoir, which had been originally carried out in 1959, might be surveyed afresh. These surveys are still in progress.

कदना बांध की ऊंचाई

8025. श्री हीरखी भाई: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कदना बांध की प्रस्तावित ऊंचाई, जिस पर राजस्थान ने सहमति दी है, 250 फुट से 419 फुट है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप राजस्थान को होने वाली हानि का अनुमान लगा लिया गया है तथा क्या मुमावजे के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार के साथ प्रबन्ध कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में योजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (ग): 208 फुट ऊंचे कड़ाना बांध का पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर, जिसे दोनों राज्य सरकारों ने माना था और योजना आयोग ने स्वीकार किया था, आर० एल० 419 है।

1959 में तैयार की गई परियोजना रिपोर्ट में लगाए गए अनुमान के अनुसार गुजरात में जल प्लावित क्षेत्र 18995 एकड़ और राजस्थान में 22006 एकड़ था। गुजरात में 10,600 और राजस्थान में 6,863 लोंगों के प्रभावित होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था। प्रभावित होने वाले गांवों की संख्या क्रमशः 45 और 114 बताई गई थी।

मुमावजे और पुनर्वास के लिये प्राक्कलन में 1.3 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था। जल मरन होने वाले क्षेत्र और सम्पत्ति के संबंध में राजस्थान सरकार अद्यतन स्थिति को पता लगाने के लिये किर से सर्वेक्षण कर रही है। वे मुमावजे और पुनर्वास के उपायों आदि का व्यौरा तब तैयार करेंगे जब सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो जायगा।

Encounters with Naga Hostiles

8026. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of each encounter with the Naga hostiles that took place on the border with China and East Pakistan and other places during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Between 1st January and 31st March, 1970, there were no encounters between the Security Forces and the Naga under-ground on our border with China and Pakistan. However, during this period there were twelve incidents in Nagaland and Manipur where the underground attacked the Security Forces. The details are given in the attached statement.

Woollen industry working at low capacity

8027. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Woollen Industry is not working to full capacity due to the shortage of raw wool; and

(b) if so, whether this is due to delay in giving licence for import of wool?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. The woollen Industry is not working to its capacity owing to paucity of foreign exchange to cover the entire import of raw material.

(b) No, Sir.

Survey for development of Foreign Trade during 1969-70

8028. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADOURIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted a survey to assess the volume of imports and exports during 1969-70;

(b) whether some initiative was taken during the above period for capturing new markets for Indian goods;

(c) if so, whether these efforts have met with any success; and

(d) if so, the balance of payment position as a result of the efforts made for increasing exports and decreasing imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Commodity wise export and import statistics are being compiled.

(b) Efforts to capture new markets for our exports are made continuously.

(c) During April-December 1969 India's exports to all the regions of the world except West Europe and EFTA countries showed an increase over the same period of the preceding year.

(d) Figures regarding the balance of payments position for 1969-70 are not yet available. However, the adverse balance of trade decreased from Rs. 423.33 lakhs in April-February, 1968-69 to Rs. 102.24 lakhs in April-February, 1969-70.

Multipurpose and Major Irrigation Projects of West Bengal

8029. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such selected multipurpose and major irrigation projects in West Bengal at present which are getting central assistance;

(b) the location thereof project-wise and the amount of central assistance given to each project during the last 3 years;

(c) the number of additional irrigation projects proposed to be stated in West Bengal

during the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) the amount of estimated expenditure on each project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) and (b). Till 1968-69, the Planning Commission were earmarking Central assistance for some selected major irrigation projects and this was being released by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Such assistance was, however, part of the overall Central assistance to the State Plans, and within the framework of the Annual Plans of the States.

Such earmarked Central assistance for Kangsabati Project, located near Ambikanagar in Bankura district, was started in 1967-68. Rs. 222 lakhs were released during that year and Rs. 350 lakhs during 1968-69.

During the Fourth Plan period, i.e. from 1969-70 onwards, Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and grants each year and is not related to any individual schemes, group of schemes or head of development. During 1969-70, an outlay in the State Plan of Rs. 250 lakhs for the Kangsabati project was approved by the Planning Commission.

In addition to the above, a special assistance of Rs. 1.3 crores during 1968-69 and Rs. 2 crores during 1969-70, was provided to the Government of West Bengal for accelerating the work on this project.

(c) and (d). The State Government have proposed two new schemes in the Fourth Plan—the Hinglow project estimated to cost Rs. 97.94 lakhs and the Bandhu project, estimated to cost Rs. 42.33 lakhs.

Staff in Indian High Commission in U. K. with Foreign Wives

8030. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff in the office of the Indian High Commissioner in London; and

(b) how many of them are Indians with Indian wives, how many of them are Indians with foreign wives and how many are foreigners?

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

(a) 737 (India-based .. 176
Local .. 561)
(b) (i) Indians with Indians wives: 280
(ii) Indians with foreign wives: 44
(Local)
(iii) Foreigners 203

Development of Indian Electronics Industry

8031. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Electronics Industry has developed in some directions to the international level; and

(b) if so, why it has not been possible to make much progress in Defence and telecommunication electronics and the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). In the last 5 years, the Indian Electronics industry has made phenomenal progress. From a small production of the value of Rs. 30.5 crores, Rs. 26.5 crores of equipments and Rs. 4 crores of components, during 1964-65, the production during 1969-70 was of the order of Rs. 138 crores, Rs. 110 crores of equipments and Rs. 28 crores of components. Though in certain fields, the production has progressed at a rate much faster than in some other fields, the progress all round including the field of Defence and telecommunication electronics has been satisfactory. From a total production of the value of Rs. 8 crores in 1964-65 of defence and communication items of equipments, which are reserved primarily for production in the public sector factories only, the production during 1969-70 was of the order of Rs. 35 crores. The requirements of defence services are by and large being met from production in the country except in respect of some very sophisticated stores which have to be imported on account of the urgency of the requirements.

The production of telecommunication equipment has also increased considerably. A new factory is being set up at Naini. However,

there are still some shortfalls in this field and steps are being taken to create additional capacity so that after some time the total requirements are met from indigenous production.

In the field of consumer items, as a result of the steps taken during the last three years, the production of radio receivers has increased from 1 million in 1966-67 to 3 million in 1969-70. This large scale production of radio receivers has also resulted in the lowering of prices by over 30 per cent, as compared to the prices prevailing a few years hence. Satisfactory progress has been made in respect of other consumer items of electronics also. Due to large scale production of components, their prices have also come down by 30% in the last few years.

Universities not opting for Compulsory N.C.C. Training

8032. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Universities which have not opted for compulsory N.C.C. training;

(b) the arguments advanced by those universities for not adopting compulsory N.C.C. training; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A complete list of Universities together with an indication where NCC is compulsory and where it is optional is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3349/70]. At Present training under this scheme is optional in the case of 61 Universities. The question whether training under the NCC Scheme should be compulsory or optional is decided by each University in respect of students on its rolls. After the National Emergency was lifted, the Inter-University Board decided to make NCC training voluntary in the degree colleges) universities.

Government consider that voluntary aspect of the NCC training may lead to better discipline and improvement in efficiency, as boys who are really interested in the NCC will volunteer to join.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SHRI A. K. SARKAR FROM CHAIRMANSHIP OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE ON CSIR

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Youth Services to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported resignation of Shri A. K. Srkar from the Chairmanship of the inquiry committee on the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research."

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): Shri Justice A. K. Sarkar, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research under rule 57 of the Rules and Regulations of the CSIR to inquire into the various matters specified in the order dated 1st June, 1968, has in a letter dated 26th April, 1970 addressed to the Prime Minister and President, CSIR tendered his resignation from the office of the Chairmanship of the Inquiry Committee. No reasons for the resignation have been given in the letter.

The President, CSIR, has not accepted the resignation and has requested Shri Justice Sa.ker to reconsider his decision. Government are of the opinion that the continuance of Shri Justice Sarkar as Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry is in public interest. Government would like to take this opportunity of expressing their confidence in his integrity and indepedence and their appreciation of the high sense of public service that has motivated his assumption of the onerous duties of Chairman of this Inquiry Committee. I may also draw the attention of the House to the fact that his own colleagues on this Committee have expressed their greatest regard for the Chairman and their full confidence in his impartiality.

I am sure the House will share our hope that Shri Justice Sarkar will be good enough

to accept the request of the President, CSIR, and not press his resignation.

SHRI UMANATH: Sir, it is really a sorrowful matter that the Sarkar Committee appointed to enquire into such a major scientific institution meant for developing indigenous science stands paralysed as it is today. The resignation of Mr. Sarkar I consider to be a manifestation of the crisis and not the cause of the crisis.

It is significant to note that this Sarkar Committee has remained paralysed just on account of the fact that the Committee was about to undertake the question of the working of the C.S.I.R., as at present, under the present Director-General. It is very significant to note that this has taken place just when it was about to start that work.

The prime-mover in this operation-scuttle is really the present headquarters of the C.S.I.R. led by the present Director-General. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, was he not aware of the fact that the present headquarters tried to denigrate young scientists serving in this institutions, by giving wrong and incomplete information through the Ministers to the Parliament, either to this House or to the other house during the Question Hour or during the debates on the subject? In fact, Dr. Triguna Sen who was the then Minister is now in hot waters because the Sarkar Committee has found that in regard to qualifications of certain Directors in the C.S.I.R., complete information was not given. Dr. Triguna Sen has got to reply to the Parliament. He is in hot waters now.

Then, the headquarters of the C.S.I.R. headed by the present Director-General used influence on office of the Sarkar Committee to prepare a working paper in the way in which the present headquarters wanted it to be done. I must thank the Sarkar Committee as such that they asserted their independence and that they prepared their own report.

Finally, having failed in this attempt, the C.S.I.R. headquarters landed this time-bomb by leaking out the working paper, giving it the name of the 'original' report of the Committee. I would say that is the last straw on the camel's back. Sir, in Tamil there is a saying '*Attai Kadithu*,

[Shri Umanath]

Mattai Kadithu, Manithanai Kadithathu. The hon. Minister must be knowing the idiom. The dog first bit a lamb. Then it bit a cow. Then it bit the man himself. That is what has happened now.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister to seriously think and tell the house: was it not his handling on the day when the debate took place, was it not his mishandling that led to—that was the last straw on the camel's back—the resignation and all that. A major charge was made in this House. I am not saying that Members are not entitled to criticise the Committee's report. They are entitled, whatever the recommendations might be. The Members of this House are entitled to criticise the recommendations. But the charge was that that Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sarkar, had, on their own, prepared an original report, submitted it to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister sent it back pressurised the Committee to change the report and the Committee changed the report. That was a serious charge. I was surprised to find the hon. Minister while replying to that particular charge, his reply was innocuous. He said that as far as the Government is concerned, the valid report is the report submitted on such and such date. With regard to other drafts, whatever the Committee might have discussed, we are not concerned. With that he has finished.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister: was he not aware of the fact that the papers shoved from this side in the House were not the original report, but, merely the working paper prepared by the CSIR of office for the purpose of assisting the Committee and not the Committee's report? (*Interruptions*) I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he was not aware that the papers showed that day as original report were merely working paper. If he was aware, I would like to know from him, while replying to the debate why he did not categorically say that it was not a report and that those papers constituted the working paper? Why did he not say that? I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

Secondly, personal charges were levelled against Mr. Sarkar. The personal charges were that he called Dr. Zaheer after the

Committee prepared the report and he reopened the entire report. That is No. 1. The other personal charge was that he played havoc with CSIR inquiry as he played havoc in Aminchand Pyarelal Affair. He will also play havoc in the Birla Inquiry of which he constitutes the one-man commission. A demand was also made during the discussion that he must be removed from the Birla Inquiry Commission. My point is: when the hon. Minister replied to the debate, he was absolutely silent on all this. Any self-respecting man will think silence on all these charges which have been made on the floor of the House, personal charges against the Chairman himself, and if the Government does not reply—if the Government think they are true, let them say so—but if it is not true, the hon. Minister should have come forward and said that they are not true. Silence means that an impression is given to the country that these charges were irrefutable. I would like to know from the Minister through you, Sir, if similar charges were made against him in any Committee or even as a Minister, will be keep sticking to the post of Minister or whatever it is? Any self-respecting man will resign. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that it was this particular handling that has led to Mr. Sarkar reacting like that and resigning.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister that on the 25th when the Sarkar Committee met—in which all the Members including a scientist and most of the Members who submitted a dissenting note, belonging to all Parties—Jana Sangh, Swatantra, Congress (O), Congress (R) and an independent Member—they were all present on the 25th when the Sarkar Committee met. (*Interruptions*) In that committee they took it that these allegations must be refuted and they refuted. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: when the Committee says that these are major charges which deserve refutation, how does it happen that so far as the hon. Minister is concerned, he did not consider them important enough to refute. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether now at least he will let us know what the Government position is on these specific charges. At least will he now come forward and clear the position as far as these charges

are concerned? Finally, I want to know what concrete steps he is taking so that confidence is restored among the members and the Chairman of the Committee, so that their work will be smoothly permitted to go on. Will the Government now consider the question of removing the present Director-General who is carrying on the entire affair, bringing about such a situation?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): That is the purpose—you want a pro-communist.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): He must be removed because he does not support the communist party of India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): We want neither a pro-communist nor an anti-communist but we want a patriotic, nation-alist scientist.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The hon Minister has asked many questions. He wanted to know whether I am aware of any wrong information given by the CSIR headquarters to the Ministry with the purpose of denigrating the scientists. My answer is, I am not so aware. Then, Sir, the hon. Member went on to suggest that the CSIR had prepared a working paper for the guidance of the Sarkar Committee.

SHRI UMANATH: Sarkar Committee office prepared a working paper, influenced by the C.S.I.R. headquarters.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I would like the records to be referred to. The hon. Member did not say what he said just now. I am quite prepared to accept the correction which he now makes; but the record is there and the record will show that he made no reference to Sarkar Committee Office.

SHRI UMANATH: That is what I said. Influenced by the C.S.I.R. headquarters.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is again an insinuation against the whole committee. He says, the Committee was influenced by the C.S.I.R. H. Q. and the committee office. He is accusing the whole committee.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am glad the hon. Member has corrected the wrong impression which was conveyed by his inadvertent remarks in the beginning. As he goes on he might correct also some other wrong impressions created by similar inadvertent remarks which are included in his opening speech. He asked me whether I was aware that this was a working paper. How could I be aware? I did not see it. The paper was not handed over to me. The paper was flourished by Shri Samar Guha. I did not know whether that was a draft or what that paper was. As a matter of fact some confusion was caused in my mind as well as in the mind of the Committee. Certainly I made it very clear. I want to read from what I said for the benefit of the House, for the re-information of the House. I said:

"The President's office or the Vice-President's office or the Director-General's office or the Prime Minister are not aware of, nor are they concerned with any draft which the Committee might have considered."

Every Committee prepares many drafts; these drafts undergo constant alterations and nobody is entitled to go behind these drafts excepting the Members of the Committee. And, I made it perfectly clear that as far as Government are concerned, the only report we consider as the report is the one signed by the Chairman, and the members of the Committee.

I do not know what more the hon. Member expected from me? He says that my mishandling of the debate led to the resignation of Shri Sarkar. I can only go on the basis of what Shri Sarkar has written not the Prime Minister, who is the President of the C.S.I.R. Mr. Justice Sarkar has stated no reasons for his resignation. I do not know what is the reason for it.

As far as I am concerned, it was not possible for me at that stage—I do not know whether the hon. Member was present in the House—when the debate was at the fag end to say anything. Something was said on demands for Grants for Education Ministry which was relevant. I rightly or wrongly accepted every important public engagement at about 5-30 P.M. and so I wanted to finish the debate even though I had spoken already

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for about 50 minutes and I thought that I should be as brief as possible on the subject of the C.S.I.R. And since I promised the House, and you, Sir, had agreed on it, that an official motion would be introduced in the House for the consideration of the Sarkar Committee's Report in which all these factors—C.S.I.R., G.D., draft working paper and the original report—would be brought up for discussion, I do not think I could have done anything better in that debate. And I am pretty certain about it. I said that I did not have full information about Dr. Zaheer. How could I know anything about what he did? And how could I know what was stated in the draft original report? Under the circumstances, I do appreciate that if anything more is necessary, this can be sent to the Privileges Committee. I think the House will not bring me—a timid man like myself—to be placed in that position and to get into the difficulties that are likely to be created by my respectable and venerable Dr. Ram Subhag Singh who happened to sit now in the opposition. (Interruption)

I think I have answered all these questions and I have no doubt that the Chairman of the Committee will respond to the request which the Prime Minister has made and which has been endorsed—I hope it will be endorsed by the House—by the House. I would say that this constant repeating by the hon. Member is not going to do any good. The D. G. is not a villain of the peace. (Interruption). Mr. Speaker, what is sauce for goose is sauce for the gander.

SHRI UMANATH: Who is goose and who is gander here?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: Both. If anybody should be charged like this, I would suggest to the hon. House that it is not fair on anyone's part to do it. Constantly you should not go on making charges against the persons who are not here to defend themselves in the House. (Interruption). If the hon. Member would look at the Sarkar Committee Report, he will find that it has completely exonerated Dr. Atma Ram of many allegations that have been made against him.

So, as far as that part is concerned, I think that this will satisfy the hon. Member.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने ऊंची-से-ऊंची सर्विस की है और जिनका हमारी नेशन के निर्माण में बहुत ऊंचा हाथ है, जिन्होंने रात-रात जाग-जाग कर इस इंस्टी-ट्यूशन को इतना ऊंचा उठाया, क्या कारण है कि रिटायर होने के बाद यह उनकी 20 साल की सर्विस के बाद उनको हम इस तरह से हल्का करने की कोशिश करें जबकि कोई कौनकीट प्रूफ हमारे सामने न हो?

हमें कांस्टीट्यूशन के जरिए यह पढ़ाया जाता है:

"Everybody is honest unless proved otherwise."

जिनका कोई कसूर साबित नहीं हो सका है जिनकी बीम-बीम साल की सर्विस है, क्या कारण है कि उनके रास्ते में इस तरह से रोड़ा अटकाया जाय, खास तौर से ऐसे सरकार सहब जो कि इतने बड़े जब रह चुके हैं, इतनी ऊंची डिग्नेटरी है, जिनकी कि हम इच्छत करते हैं, जिन्हें कि अपनी 20 साल की सर्विस में कभी इस्तीफा देने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी क्या कारण है कि 4 महीने के भीतर उन्हें इस्तीफा देना पड़ गया? अगर सरकार इस तरह से इंटरफ़ीएर करेगी तो क्या जुड़िशिएरी का और सरकार का कामकाज सही तरीके से और अच्छे तरीके से चल सकता है? सबाल यह नहीं है कि वहां क्या दुश्मा बल्कि सबाल तो यह है कि जिन लोगों पर हमने इंसाफ करने का काम सीपा जिनके ऊपर हमारा पूर्णतया विश्वास है उन्हें किसी तरह की चीज को करने के लिए क्यों प्रेस किया जाय भले ही वह रिपोर्ट नाकिस हो? उसे पार्लियामेंट की बेज पर क्यों नहीं रखा गया और मैम्बरान पार्लियामेंट को मौका क्यों नहीं दिया गया कि वह उसे डिस्कस कर सकें?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to. The

report has been placed on the table of the House. And it is going to be discussed by this House. As far as the first remark is concerned, I entirely share the views of the hon. Member. Well, Sir, all of us, as Members of Parliament, have got every right to question the report of any Committee even if it is headed by the Chief Justice or an ex-Chief Justice and the logic of it if differences of opinion are expressed, I think it would become very difficult for self-respecting people to accept chairmanship of committees, if we start attacking their impartiality, integrity or independence. I wholly deplore such observations because if such observations are made the situation to which my hon. friend referred, will come to pass, namely, that it would be difficult for us to get good chairman for our committees.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Instead of explaining, the Minister is only shielding and creating more trouble to the Committee. I was told the Committee appointed a sub-committee to get all the evidence in which Dr. Zaheer had tried to help or appoint his associates in Hyderabad to the high offices like Deputy Directors and Directors even though better qualified and more experienced people were there. Over their heads, his people were promoted in his own interest, that is people belonging to the pro-communist group to which he also belongs. Not only this. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make a speech on these lines. Put the question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has he read the report?

श्री यशपाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अपने डिफेंस के लिए यहां पर हाजिर नहीं हैं क्या उन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जा सकता है कि वह प्रोकम्प्युनिस्ट है?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry this bad practice is growing where members make critical references to people who are not present here.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The Sarkar Committee went into the question of these cases of favouritism practised by Dr. Zaheer. Original files relating to these officers

who had been favoured were called for from the CSIR secretariat and several of the documents establishing *mala fide* in these appointments were also collected. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What is he quoting from?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I am taking only half the time taken by Shri Umanath.

MR. SPEAKER: So long as he is relevant, I will not stop him.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Expunge it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: What Shri Umanath did, I am doing likewise.

MR. SPEAKER: He was perfectly relevant.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I am presenting the opposite side of what Shri Umanath said. It is definitely relevant.

As I was saying, they collected reports from the CSIR office, the files relating to these appointments. There was a sub-committee appointed by the Sarkar Committee. This sub-committee prepared a note. That was the note submitted here by Shri Samar Guha in which the entire facts were there.

AN HON. MEMBER: How did he get hold of it?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: MPs can get anything and nobody can question that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have got it by every means I have which I am not going to disclose.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: While discussing the Sub-Committee's report, the Committee wanted to shorten it to send it to the Prime Minister. While shortening it, the Sarkar Committee removed the entire facts of the case, the evidence of the case, and submitted only the portions which would support Dr. Zaheer in his illegal or irregular appointments. Even if members of the Com-

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

mittee had wanted to remove that evidence, the Chairman, himself a senior retired Supreme Court Judge, should not have agreed to it. This was very bad and it has become suspicious. Four Members of this Committee who are hon. Members of this Parliament have given Notes of Dissent saying that the removal of this evidence from this Report is bad and that they do not agree with it. That means that they have condemned this Report for removing the evidence and shielding Dr. Zaheer. Now the Minister says that they are requesting justice Sarkar to continue as Chairman, but he is only doing harm to Justice Sarkar. What Justice Sarkar has done is very good, in the interests of the country, and in his own interest.

As these members have failed to bring forth the truth, to expose Dr. Zaheer and what he has done, the Prime Minister, as President of CSIR, should appoint another committee to get the real evidence in regard to this matter.

Is it not also a fact that after the Report of this Committee Dr. Zaheer wrote to them saying that he must not be condemned without hearing him in person, that the Committee then heard him and still found that he had committed wrong, and is it not a fact that in spite of it they removed this evidence?

I have got another copy of the Sub-Committee's Report, if you want for your information, giving original information which has been removed by this Committee. Can any Committee, any Judge or anybody remove evidence from the Report so as to shield somebody? I have got the Report. Will you say it is not correct? If you want, you can go through it. Why do you want to shield?

SHRI RAM CHARAN (Khurja): Please lay it on the Table.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I am prepared to lay it on the Table.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): It should be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it to be laid on the Table of the House. I will look into it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Because the Minister has not seen it, I am giving it for his information.

I want a clear answer from the Minister whether this is a fact that the Sub-Committee was appointed and this Report was prepared. Secondly, is it not a fact that the evidence given in the Sub-committee Report was removed and another Report was submitted to the Prime Minister without the evidence? Is it not a fact that due to this the Chairman of the Committee and the Prime Minister, who is the President of CSIR, got a bad name?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: In the long series of observations that the hon. Member has made, the only question that has emerged is whether it is not a fact that some sub-Committee was appointed by the Sarkar Committee, that this Sub-Committee produced a Report that this Report contained some evidence, and that this evidence was removed by the Sarkar Committee when formulating their final Report for submission to the President. I presume this is the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me ask him again so that he may not say that it has not been answered. Is anything else left out?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: No, Sir.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I was trying to be helpful to him; he is an ex-Member of my party.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: You are an ex-Member of the party.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am not aware whether there was such a sub-committee and what the sub-committee did and what the Sarkar Committee did with its report. I should like to inform the House that as a normal procedure when the Government appoint a commission or committee, they are not expected to go into the series of steps by which the committee comes to its final conclusion. Government are concerned only with the report which is signed by the Chairman and Members and submitted to the Government.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: When there was so much complaint you should have gone through it and you should have known it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The second question has not been answered—about the fair name of the Prime Minister.

SHRI CHANGALRAYA NAIDU: What about accepting the resignation and appointing another committee?

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it very clear whether that was your question and he answered it. There will be no other chance now.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: He has not answered parts (b) and (c) of my question. (b)—what about accepting the resignation and appointing another committee and (c) through his mishandling the whole thing the Prime Minister got a bad name and it was due to his inefficiency. Are they going to accept it or not?

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do now?
 . . . (Interruptions.) Shri Patodia:

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): It is extremely unfortunate that the working of the enquiry committee on CSIR had been subjected to severe criticism in this House. This committee was constituted with the background of the working of the CSIR in mind. Nobody disputes in the House or outside that the working of the CSIR had been extremely deplorable and Dr. Hussain Zaheer had been making a mess of its working by inviting all sorts of people, including pro-communists, for the working of the CSIR. Even today according to my information Dr. Siddu who is a director at Hyderabad is not holding a meeting of the executive committee for as long as two years. This is the type of working which necessitated the appointment of an enquiry committee. Serious doubts have been raised with regard to the impartiality of the enquiry commission. It has been alleged that one particular draft report was prepared to be finalised by the committee but was subsequently changed under the influence of Dr. Hussain Zaheer and it has been reported that influence was somehow or the other vented through the Prime Minister. In order

to see that the Chairman of the Committee, Shri Sarkar, is relieved of this particular charge it is necessary that this House is given the fullest possible opportunity of discussing and knowing the details of the working draft. Therefore, it is necessary that the report that has been laid on the Table of the House be accepted by you and you direct the hon. Minister that it be circulated to all the Members before a discussion takes place in the House. I understand that the Government had already sent in a motion for discussion of this report. That discussion would be meaningless and would serve no purpose unless the report is circulated to the Members.

Coming to the Chairman and members of the enquiry commission, it is true that the Chairman being a very respectable person should not be subject to such criticism. It is very unfortunate that in this House all of us who are protected by privileges are making misuse of our privilege day in and day out and criticise respectable persons who hold respectable positions and who accept such appointments for the sake of public service. Therefore, it is time for us that unless we know the full facts we should not go ahead by making all sorts of allegations. May I, therefore, know from the hon. Minister whether he undertakes to see that a copy of the working report will be circulated to all the Members of the House and it is circulated before the discussion takes place in the House?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, how can he answer without a question?

MR. SPEAKER: I think there was no question but only a suggestion.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): There must be an answer to a suggestion also.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Since the hon. Member has again referred to some charges of pressure being brought on the Chairman and the members of the Committee, I would like to remind the House that the Committee headed by Mr. Justice Sarkar included several very distinguished Members of Parliament both from this and the other House. The press has already reported the observations of this Committee on the allegations which were in this House. I would like to place on

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the Table if the House—I am prepared to read it of you permit—the statement which was issued by the members of the Sarkar Committee meeting under the chairmanship of Shri Akbar Ali Khan. I would also like to point out that their repudiation of these allegations and their reiteration of complete confidence in the impartiality and integrity of the Chairman was signed by all the four members who signed the Minute of Dissent to the Sarkar Committee report. After this, one should refrain from casting aspersions on the Committee which includes not only an non. ex-Chief Justice but also many hon. Members of the Houses of Parliament.

Then, regarding the second question, whether some working report will be circulated: I do not understand what the question means. I would like to have your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of my ruling (*Interruption*)

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry, this is not a matter. . . (*Interruption*). . . they must allow me to speak, Sir.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: He has clearly said that he is not able to understand. Why not the Prime Minister appoint another Minister in his place?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: This does not only concern.. .

MR. SPEAKER: You have already mentioned it. Why should you elucidate it further?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry; because it not only concerns the Sarkar Committee report; any Commission or Committee has a number of drafts before it comes to its final report. I would, therefore, like to know whether Government is in a position to ask any Committee or Commission to make available to it the previous draft which was considered by the Committee. (*Interruption*)

श्री रामचरण (खुर्जा) : जब कोई कमेटी इस प्रकार की एप्वाइंट की जाती है उसका आवार यह होता है कि उस प्रार्गे-

नाइजेशन में जो भ्रष्टाचार है या गनत चीजें हुई हैं वे जनता के सामने आ जायें और आगे चलकर इस तरह की गलतियां न हों। रिपोर्ट को मैंने भी पढ़ा है। सी. एस. आई. आर. की जानकारी मुझे भी है। उसमें कितनी खराब बातें हुई हैं, कितनी कुराप्तान है, कितनी नैपोरिटिज्म है, कितनी फेवरिटिज्म है, उसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। केवल एक उदाहरण में आपको देना चाहता हूँ। एक मिस्टर कॉल थे जो कि 210 के करीब कहीं पर पाते थे। उसके बाद उनको सात सौ से ग्यारह सौ के स्केल में यहां रख लिया गया। पैसे वगैरह भी दिये गए। मैं यह नहीं बताना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल कास्ट का सी. एस. आई. आर. में कोई भी टेक्नीकल आदमी नहीं लिया गया है। ज्यादातर उन्हीं लोगों को भरती किया गया है जो कि मिनिस्टरों या बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों के रिस्टेदार थे। उन्हीं की सिफारिशों पर लोगों को रखा गया। इस तरह की बातों की जांच करने के लिए यह कमेटी सैट अप की गई थी कि जो अनफिट, इन-एफिंशेंट और कुराप्त आदमी रखे गए हैं उनके बारे में रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस किस्म की परसनल फाइल जिन पर उनकी एप्लीकेशन ज काल की गई थीं और जिन पर मिनिस्टर, प्राइम मिनिस्टर वगैरह के रिमार्क्स थे कि दी नेम आफ दिस मेन शुड बी टेकन इंटू कंसिलेशन, कमेटी के सामने आई? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मिनिस्टर्ज की या चेयरमेन की इस तरह की सिफारिशें उन पर हैं? क्या कोई इस तरह का रिमार्क आया है या नहीं आया है जिसकी वजह से सरकार साहब ने इस्तीफा दिया है?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: All the papers and files that were asked for by the Sarkar Committee were supplied to the committee. I am not in a position to say what personal files were included in them and what was in those files.

श्री रामचरण : ओरिजनल फाइल में

नोट्स चेंज किये गये हैं। ऐसा इनकावायरी कमेटी सेट अप होने से पहले किया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER: His reply is that all the files which were asked for were supplied. He does not have any personal knowledge about any particular file. He only knows this that they were supplied.

There are certain other members connected with this and they want to make personal explanations. They are Mr. Samar Guha, Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Chandrajit Yadav. But is it necessary that they should make personal explanations? After this clarification by the minister, do you want to say something still? Of course, as members you are entitled to make personal explanations.

श्री अटस बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम पुर): जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हो तब इनको अपना वक्तव्य देने की अनुमति दी जा सकती है।

MR. SPEAKER: There is already a motion for discussion of this report. At that time, the gentlemen who want to speak may speak.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I cannot make any observation on the report because I am a member of the committee. I want to make a factual statement.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): It should be done some other time, not now.

MR. SPEAKER: They have a right to make personal explanations. I only enquired, when an opportunity is coming, whether they would like to avail of it. The position of Mr. Gupta is, he is a member of the committee and he will not be in a position to speak. Therefore, he is justified.

SHRI RANGA: Whoever is not a signatory to the calling attention notice has no right to speak. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Samar Guha. We have cancelled the lunch hour not for you but for discussion on the demands.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Is he a member of the committee?

MR. SPEAKER: He has written to me that as it arose out of his remarks, he wanted to say something and I have allowed. After him I will call Mr. Indrajit Gupta and then Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Being a member of this House and also a student of science, I was naturally exercised. . . (Interruptions). My friends forgot that my student has been included in the CSIR committee, but for obvious reasons I have not been included. (Interruptions). Rs. 20.53 crores have been allotted for running the CSIR and during the last few years, over Rs. 200 crores have been spent for development. . .

MR. SPEAKER: What is your personal explanation?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have been called an irresponsible person. . . Consciously I have never done any irresponsible thing. If I have done it inadvertently, I do not stand on prestige but I apologise if I do that. But here in the press many people have called me a politically frustrated person.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to the point. I owe an explanation and you, Sir, as custodian of this House should defend the honour of a member of this House. In the discussion what have I said? I referred to the original report. I never used the term "final report." When I use the word "original report" it naturally means the original draft report that was circulated. Otherwise, I would have used the word "final report."

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the personal explanation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Therefore, I have never said that the report in the draft form which was circulated among the members was the "final report." I have only said that it was the "draft report" circulated among the members for discussion and making the final report.

13 hrs.

Then, what was my observation? I said that in the final report the facts, documents,

[Shri Samar Guha]

data and many other information that were incorporated in the draft report circulated among the members—note the words I have used—“were twisted, tainted and truncated”. To substantiate that I had given four or five instances, which were telling instances, which were included in the draft form but which were not in the final report. All my observations about data have been incorporated in the note of dissent to the final report.

Now I want to draw your attention to one serious point. There is a press report that the Sarkar Committee, in the absence of Shri Sarkar, being presided over by one member of the Rajya Sabha, have made the observation. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have his personal explanation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to the relevant point. They have said that my observation is utterly untrue, irresponsible and uncharitable. I want to draw your attention to one point. A committee appointed by the Parliament arrogated to itself a superior position to make such critical and irresponsible statements publicly and issued that statement to the press. If they felt some wrong has been done, according to their opinion what could they do? They could make a comment or pass a resolution and pass it on to the Prime Minister or the Minister concerned. But, instead of that, they have released it to the press and thereby, I should say, involving a breach of privilege and honour of this House and a member also.

Then, Dr. Hussain Zaheer has called me a politically motivated frustrated politician. An accused person has arrogated to himself the position of calling a Member of Parliament as a politically motivated frustrated person. This is a dangerous precedent. If you allow any committee appointed by this House to make observations on what has been mentioned on the floor of the House and then come out with a press statement—and the Minister himself says that something right has been done—it will be a dangerous precedent for the future.

I repeat that the documents were truncated, twisted and tainted. That charge has not

been refuted; that charge still stands. I would demand that in fairness to this House and the members of this House that the original draft that was circulated to the members and also the final report should be laid on the Table of the House. Let there be a really free, fair and honest discussion in this House on the findings of the committee. I again repeat that the draft report which was circulated to the members of the committee should be placed on the Table of the House and it should also be circulated among the members.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, as a member of this House who also happens to be a member of the Sarkar Committee, I have requested you to allow me, under rule 367, to make a statement in the House by way of personal explanation in reply to the allegations made against the Committee as a whole by Sarvashri Samar Guha, Madhu Limaye and Prakash Vir Shastri on 21-4-70 during the course of the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. I was not present in the House on that day. In this connection it will serve my purpose if you allow me to read out the statement which was unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Sarkar Committee held on 25-4-1970. This is all the more necessary because some leading newspapers which had given wide publicity to the allegations made in this House on 21-4-1970 did not care to publish the Committee's reply. The Committee's statement, which was conveyed to the President of the CSIR and not issued to the Press reads as follows:

“It is totally incorrect to describe as 'original report' a draft which was really a working paper meant for discussions to enable the Committee to arrive at final conclusions. In the normal course in the working of any Committee a number of drafts are always prepared, discussed, debated and modified by additions or deletions before the Report is finalised. This Report was signed by the Members of the Committee on 22-2-1970, and submitted to the Prime Minister on 27-2-1970. It is this document which is the Report of the Committee. The words 'original' or 'final' as alleged are not correct.

The remarks made by Sarvashri

Samar Guha, Madhu Limaye and Prakash Vir Shastri in the Lok Sabha on 21-4-1970 regarding pressure being brought to bear on the Committee are unwarranted, without justification and cast a reflection on the Committee as a whole, which is highly unfair. (*Interruptions*) The Committee would like to place on record that the allegations made against the Chairman of the Committee are utterly untrue, throughly irresponsible and uncharitable to the Chairman for whom the Committee have got the greatest regard and whose impartial bearing during the conduct of the Committee's deliberations they unanimously affirm. The Committee feel very much hurt by these observations, and highly resent it.

The Committee would like that these views, expressed by the Committee unanimously, should be publicized widely because the allegations have already received wide publicity."

The Committee's meeting on the 25th April, 1970, where the aforesaid statement was unanimously adopted, was attended by the following members and this should be known:

- (1) Shri Anthony Reddy, Member, Lok Sabha;
- (2) Shri K. P. Singh Deo, Member, Lok Sabha;
- (3) Shri Indrajit Gupta, Member, Lok Sabha;
- they have all signed this statement—
- (4) Shri S. S. Bhandari, Member, Rajya Sabha;
- (5) Dr. Ramaiah, Member, Rajya Sabha;
- (6) Shri Akbar Ali Khan, Member, Rajya Sabha; and
- (7) Dr. Swaminathan, Scientist Member.

The Chairman, Mr. Justice A. K. Sarkar, was not present at the meeting.

I wish to point out that all the Committee members, who are signatory to the note of dissent to the main report, have signed the

statement just now quoted by me. This shows that there is a clear distinction between the right to make valid and free criticism of the Committee's report and recommendations—a right which is beyond controversy—and baseless and false allegations which amount to slander and personal vilification of the Chairman and members of the Committee.

I am extremely sorry that Sarvashri Samar Guha, Madhu Limaye and Prakash Vir Shastri have been badly briefed to make unfair allegations implicating some of their colleagues in this House without caring first to ascertain the real facts. . . (*Interruption*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Nobody need preach Samar Guha. . . (*Interruption*). I have my conscience and that is the national conscience. . . (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, Professor Samar Guha needs some silencer being fixed to him as to a car. There is no other way to control him. He is uncontrollable, unmanageable and suddenly eruptible. You should make something to silence him. But my only problem is not professor Samar Guha. I have trouble to my left also.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): I object to this remark.

MR. SPEAKER: I am referring to Shri Sheo Narain.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: There is nothing like personal explanation in this. You have allowed it in the wrong way. Unnecessarily you are getting the time of the House killed by such explanations.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed that.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: But you do not allow that on the calling-attention.

MR. SPEAKER: It was not a part of the calling-attention.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It is being done under pressure. You are doing this under pressure.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: We are not agreeing with the Committee's report; we reject it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): On a point of order, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Under what rule?

MR. SPEAKER: Let me finish some trouble that is there to my left. May I ask all of you if you have heard anything or you have just started doing it? There is no question of asking for any rule when he is on a point of order.

श्री शिव नारायणः मैं अपना परसनल एक्स्प्लेनेशन देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आपने दो मर्तवा मेरे ऊपर रिमार्क किया . . . (अवधान) . . .

I am an elected Member of the House and have the same privileges and rights as Shri Indrajit Gupta, the Prime Minister, the Food Minister or anyone else. . . (Interruption). You rebuked me twice or thrice. I also have been a member of the Public Accounts Committee for two years and I know what is a personal explanation. He had no right to read out the Committee's report on a personal explanation. . . (Interruption). What is going on in this House? Have we no right to say anything? We are not going to be cowed down by these Communists who are creating havoc in this House. I hope you will help us to work in this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I would only submit that the statement made by Shri Indrajit Gupta was a statement of the Committee and it was meant for adults only. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कोई लम्बा वक्तव्य नहीं देना है। मैं भी उस समिति का सदस्य हूँ जिसकी चर्चा यहां की गई और जिस प्रकार से चर्चा की गई समिति की कार्यवाही के बारे में, अध्यक्ष के बारे में और प्रधान मंत्री के उस कमेटी में हस्तक्षेप करने के बारे में उस संबंध में श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने जो प्रस्ताव

उस कमेटी में पास हुआ उसे यहां पढ़ दिया। मैं कमेटी के उस प्रस्ताव से अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और इस सदन से केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस समिति में जनसंघ पार्टी के श्री सुन्दरसिंह भंडारी, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के श्री के. पी. सिंह देव, कांग्रेस अपो-जीशन के श्री एंथानी रेडी यह सभी उसके सदस्य हैं। इस प्रकार का आक्षेप सदन के अन्दर जो किया गया, मैं एक सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते. . . (अवधान) . . .

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Let him give his own explanation. He cannot give explanation on behalf of others.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: They have condemned your allegations made on the floor of the House. . . (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: You better give your own personal explanation; don't mention about my party Members. We will give personal explanation, if necessary. Don't be the guardian of our party; be your own guardian. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: We know what you are. (Interruptions)

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस प्रकार के गैर-जिम्मेदारी के वक्तव्य सदन में दिए जाएंगे तो सदन के किसी भी सदस्य के लिए किसी भी कमेटी में काम करना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा। इस सदन के अन्दर जो मांग की गई थी, सदन की मांग के ऊपर इस कमेटी का निर्माण किया गया था और इस कमेटी में इस सदन के सदस्य, और इस देश के माने जाने व्यक्ति इसके सदस्य थे, मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह बहुत गैर-जिम्मेदारी के आरोप हैं और इस आरोप का मैं पूरे जोर से खण्डन करता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी के दौरान किसी भी स्टेज पर कमेटी के सदस्यों ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से या कमेटी की ओर से न तो प्रधान मंत्री, न

शिक्षा भंती से कभी इस संबंध में राय मण्ड-
विरा लिया न उनको कमेटी की रिपोर्ट
दिखाई। वह ड्राफ्ट केवल कमेटी के अपने
विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया था और
जो रिपोर्ट आई है वह हमारी काइनल रिपोर्ट
है। जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं, वह बिलकुल
निरावार और गैर-जिम्मेदारी के आरोप हैं
और उनको इस सदन को तिरस्कृत करना
चाहिए।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: On a point of order, Sir. I want your ruling, whether any Member while making his personal explanation is entitled to mention the names of other Members of the House and whether he is permitted to quote any communication which is signed by many other Members, apart from him.

MR. SPEAKER: You want my ruling on every little thing. Because he is associated with the Committee, he said, not only he but other Members of other parties also signed it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: What is the procedure? We want to know that. As we understand the rules, if any Member wants to make a personal explanation—he has every right; you should allow it—an advance copy of the statement should be sent to the Speaker because we do not want, when a personal explanation is made, there should be any criticism and another debate continues. To avoid all that, it has been laid down in the rules that an advance copy should be sent to the Speaker, the Speaker will see it and then he will permit the Member to read it. Here, what is happening is that Members are making personal explanations, there is criticism and the debate goes on.

MR. SPEAKER: I asked Prof. Samar Guha to confine himself to the points he has made in his letter. I am happy that Shri Indrajit Gupta observed it. He said, he was mentioning the same points. I think, in future, if there is going to be a personal explanation, instead of verbal, it should be a written one. It is much better for the Members to read what they give to me.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
That is the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to stop all oral explanations.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात नहीं है, इसमें लिखने और जबानी कहने की बात नहीं है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है, इस सदन का कोई भी सदस्य यदि किसी कमेटी में है, और यदि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर यहां आलोचना हो, तो जब डिवेट हो, तो वह सदस्य उस कमेटी के सदस्य के नाते अपना दृष्टिकोण यहां रख सकता है, लेकिन इसमें परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन कहां आता है . . .

श्री चन्द्रबीत यादव : लेकिन जब आरोप लगाया जाता है कि उस कमेटी को प्रेश-राइज कर रहे हैं, तो जवाब देना जरूरी हो जाता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री यादव जो कुछ बोलते हैं, बहुत समझदारी से बोलते हैं, पता नहीं आज उनको क्या हो गया है।

श्री चन्द्रबीत यादव : आपके जैनरल सेक्रेटरी ने उसको साइन किया है, इसलिये आपको परेशानी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री यादव ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसमें परसनल-एक्सप्लेनेशन क्या था, मुझे लगता है कि नियमों का दुर्घ-पयोग किया गया है, जब रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा होती, उस समय ये अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकते थे।

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: In view of the fact that the Sarkar Committee has not completed its work and has yet to submit part II of the report, I don't think Mr. Vajpayee is right when he says that when the debate is held on the report, it is open to the members of the committee to speak on that. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This was a question not concerning the report. It arose out of certain remarks made by Prof. Samar Guha because it was in a general way a reference to the Committee. The Members of the Committee took it personally and they came to me and said 'We are members of the Committee and we are members of this House. If Prof. Samar Guha could do it, if Prof. Samar Guha could not wait for the debate on the report—he certainly got it and started sheving that report and the papers here—we have got every right to explain the whole position so far as it concerns us.' I am sorry that this has created a lot of trouble.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): I want a statement from the hon. Minister on the death of a Press Correspondent in Bhutan while accompanying the President.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ADVANCE DRAWN FROM CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA FOR NEW SERVICES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing advance drawn from the Contingency Fund of India during the 'Vote-on-account' period for expenditure on 'New Service' for which necessary provision had been made in the Budget Estimates for 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3338/70].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE NAVY ACT

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE, AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.
- (ii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous

(Second Amendment) Regulations, 1969, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 309 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969.

- (ii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 1E in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1970.
- (iii) The Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions) First Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 126 in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1970.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (1) (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3339/70].

AUDIT REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TEA BOARD, 1967-68

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री राम सेवक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चाय बोर्ड के वर्ष 1967-68 के लेखे सम्बन्धी लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति मैंसभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library See No LT-3340/70]

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

[SARVASHRI RAMESHWAR RAO AND SURENDER REDDY]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following two telegrams, dated the 28th April, 1970, from the Deputy Commissioner, Secunderabad, and Shri A. Venkatrao, respectively:—

- (i) "Sarvashri J. Rameshwari Rao and R. Surender Reddy, Members of Lok Sabha, were arrested for defying prohibitory orders this day at 10 A.M. near Purana Pul, Hyderabad."

(2) "I have the honour to inform you that Shri J. Rameshwar Rao and Shri R. Surender Reddy, Members of Lok Sabha, are convicted for defying the prohibitory orders and sentenced to four days' simple imprisonment to-day."

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Why was there prohibitory order?

MR. SPEAKER: Prohibitory order is a prohibitory order.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Why was it imposed there.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): Yesterday, my information is that this prohibitory order was imposed there not only yesterday but it is there for the last one year and some times it is removed and it is promulgated again according to the convenience of the Government, I had yesterday pointed out on the floor of the House that this Government uses its officers to create confusion in the elections to the Committees. There also it is their Government which is functioning and unnecessarily got two of our Members arrested and they could not cast their votes to the election to the Committees.

13.26 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
MINUTES

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the following Reports:—

- (1) Hundred and nineteenth Report on the Ministry of Railways-Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.
- (2) Hundred and twenty-first Report on the Ministry of Supply Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (Supplies Wing).
- (3) Hundred and twenty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Mines and Metals)- Geological Survey of India.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS

(i) MINUTES

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to the following Reports:—

- (1) Sixty-eight Report on Bokaro Steel Limited.
- (2) Sixty-ninth Report on Air India.

(ii) STATEMENT SHOWING REPLIES TO RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI M. B. RANA: I beg to lay on the Table a Statement showing replies to recommendations included in Chapter V of the Forty-eight Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the Report.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye is absent. Next item.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Sixty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST, HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND, HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH AND HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORTS.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Hundred and twenty-first Report on the Ministry of Supply-Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (Supplies Wing).

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

- (2) Hundred and twenty-second Report on the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs Shipping and Transport-Border Roads.
- (3) Hundred and twenty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Mines and Metals)—Geological Survey of India.
- (4) Hundred and twenty-seventh Report on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Mines and Metals)—Indian Bureau of Mines.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND EIGHTH, HUNDRED AND NINTH, HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH, HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH, HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH AND HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REPORTS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम-पुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लोक लेखा समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

(1) निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास विभाग से सम्बन्धित लेखा-परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1969 के बारे में 108वां प्रतिवेदन।

(2) खाद्य विभाग तथा कृषि विभाग से सम्बन्धित विनियोग लेखे (सिविल), 1967-68 और लेखा-परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1969 के बारे में 109वां प्रतिवेदन।

(3) नौवहन तथा परिवहन-मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित विनियोग लेखे (सिविल), 1967-68 तथा लेखा-परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1969 और कलकत्ता, बम्बई पत्तन न्यासों के वर्ष 1963-64 से 1967-68 तथा कौचीन पत्तन न्यास के वर्ष 1964-65 से

1967-68 तक के लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदनों के बारे में 113वां प्रतिवेदन।

(4) शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित विनियोग लेखे (सिविल), 1967-68 और लेखा-परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1969 तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 के लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदनों के बारे में 114वां प्रतिवेदन।

(5) प्रत्यक्ष करों से सम्बन्धित राजस्व प्राप्तियों सम्बन्धी लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1969 के अध्याय 4 और 5 के बारे में 117वां प्रतिवेदन।

(6) विनियोग लेखे (प्रतिरक्षा सेवाएं), 1967-68 तथा लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (प्रतिरक्षा सेवाएं), 1969 के बारे में 119वां प्रतिवेदन।

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTY-EIGHTH AND SIXTY-NINTH
REPORTS

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

- (1) Sixty-eighth Report on Bokaro Steel Limited.
- (2) Sixty-ninth Report on Air India.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

FIFTH-REPORT

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES

(i) EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Committee on Government Assurances on the 3rd April, 1970 by the representatives of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development) and the Delhi Administration in connection with the allotment of land to various Cooperative House Building Societies in Shahdara Zone.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q.
No. 1085 RE. WRITING OFF OF TAX
ARREARS AGAINST SHRI HARIDAS
MUNDHRA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): In reply to supplementaries to Starred Question No. 1085 in Lok Sabha on 20-4-1970, it was stated that out of the total arrears of Rs. 1.97 crores outstanding in the case of Shri Haridas Mundhra, the disputed demand is Rs. 1.57 crores and the balance of Rs. 40 lakhs is the undisputed demand.

2. The position of disputed and undisputed demand was inadvertently stated in the reverse order. There was also some slight error in the figures. The correct position is that the undisputed demand in the case of Shri Hari-Das Mundhra is Rs. 1.59 crores and the disputed demand is Rs. 38 lakhs.

13.29 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71—*contd.*

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 99 and 100 relating to the Department of Social Welfare for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes. As there is no lunch hour, even 20 minutes is all right. They may send their cut motions.

I think we should name the 'zero hour' as 'stormy hour.'

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): It is a very welcome hour, Sir. Members can exercise their democratic right.

MR. SPEAKER: It is so exhausting, I tell you.

SHRI HEM BARUA: What is exhausting? You are a sturdy man, Sir.

DEMAND NO. 99—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare.' "

DEMAND NO. 100—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,87,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare.' "

The Demands are before the House Hon. Members may now move the cut motions.

SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD (Bausgaon): I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Molahu Prasad]

[Failure to ensure adequate representation to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in respect of employment in those industrial concerns having more than 51 per cent Government investment. (13)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide legal powers to District Harijan Welfare Officers to check exploitation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. (14)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Needless abolition of social welfare organisation of each district of U.P. (15)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Closing down of five boys/girls schools run by social welfare organisation in Gorakhpur District last year. (16)]

That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to legalise social and development organisations. (17)]

That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

Failure to give details of grants-in-aid to private agencies. (18)]

That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to ensure free primary education to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last twenty-three years. (19)]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Allowing social and developmental organisations to propagate on behalf of ruling party. (20)]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give timely intimation and disburse scholarships to students in time by Headmasters. (21)]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Policy of giving inadequate amount of scholarships. (22)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Stay of enquiry into alleged misuse of grants to Harijan Welfare Department of Gorakhpur District. (23)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Grant of scholarships to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes trainees and other trainees in industrial training centre, Chargaon. (24)]

SHRI K. HALDER (Mathurapur): I beg to move;

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Total neglect of Sundarban area of West Bengal where a large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes live. (25)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to distribute Government Khas land and excess land (above ceiling) to the landless Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other peasants. (26)]

That the Demand under the Head

Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to safeguard interest of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and other refugees of West Bengal who are rehabilitated in Mainital (U.P.). (27)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase allotment of funds in the Fourth Five-year Plan for the upliftment of backward classes. (28)]

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA
(Banka): I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve the conditions of backward classes including Scheduled Castes and Tribes even after spending 275 crores of rupees during the last 18 years. (29)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to recast our plans and reorient our policies *vis-a-vis* the backward classes in view of the failure of the policies adopted so far. (30)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to do away with the present system of nomenclature of backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is responsible for giving a longer lease to the much hated caste system. (31)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to re-define the backward classes, on the basis of one's financial status and not on the basis of the caste in which he might have been born. (32)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to abolish the alleged privileges and artificial protection allegedly given to the so-called Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, which have, instead of enabling them to stand on their own, crippled their natural growth. (33)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to do away with the artificial and man-made difference between man and man by evolving a common Code of Conduct for all and providing every body without any distinction, all facilities for education and employment. (34)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to prevent polygamy amongst the muslims of our country and thus put the muslim women at par with their Hindu sisters. (35)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop begging in big towns and places of pilgrimages. (36)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to enforce prohibition specially amongst the labour and high Government officials. (37)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop serving of liquor at official parties given by Government. (38)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

[Need to give more financial help to Institutions engaged in treatment and eradication of leprosy specially those working in the tribal areas of Santhal Parganas. (39)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to impart free education to the children of poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto the Higher Secondary stage. (40)]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Rs. 1.

[Failure to stop beggary in the country (41)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement Dhebar and Kalekar Commissions' reports in order to move forward towards social welfare. (42)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide more funds to grant scholarships to students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. (43)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the quantum of scholarships being granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. (44)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to grant special aid to the handicapped, the blind and the dumb. (45)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make proper arrangement for the rehabilitation of the handicapped, the blind and the dumb. (46)]

That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make an announcement regarding inclusion of Qazia community of Bihar into Scheduled Castes. (47)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Unsatisfactory working of Social Welfare Department. (48)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to broaden the activities of Social Welfare Department. (49)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to spend more on Social Welfare Works. (50)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to eradicate untouchability from the Society. (51)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make practice of untouchability a penal offence. (52)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take drastic action against those who preach untouchability. (53)]

MR. SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री शिवनारायण (वस्ती): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार समाजवादी व्यवस्था में विश्वास करती है, कम से कम इनका दावा दो यही है। समाज कल्याण मंत्री महोदय हमारे सामने बैठे हुए हैं, कानून के बड़े पंडित हैं, लेकिन कानून का कितना अमल करते हैं—भगवान मालिक हैं। इस सरकार

13.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं इन्हें अबसुन और दुरुष भरे पढ़े हैं, जिनका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। शराब बच्चों का जारा इस देश में 22 बर्वे पहले से लग रहा है। इस शराब की बढ़ौलत हमारे देश का गरीब तबका, हमारे हरिजन भाई जब पहली तारीख को तनबाह मिलती है, शराब पीकर तबाह होते जा रहे हैं, उन के बीची बच्चों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है, लेकिन इस सरकार ने इस पर कोई गोर नहीं किया। यह इस सोसायटी का एक ऐ नियम क्राइम है, लेकिन इस को रोकने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया। महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि शराब बन्दी करो, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी के नाम का दोल पीटने वाली इस सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह शराब की दुकानों को बन्द करे और जहां शराब की दुकानें हों भी तो वह मजदूर और हरिजन बस्तियों में नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि वहां से कोसों दूर होनी चाहिए। ताकि आने जाने में ही कुछ समय लगे और इस तरह से वे लोग वहां न पहुँच पायें।

इसके बाद मैं सरकार से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो पांच साल के नन्हे-नन्हे बच्चे हैं उनके पोषण और खाने-पीने के लिए वह क्या करने जा रही है। इस बुङ्गिया सरकार को बदलने वाली यही सन्दर्भ जो कि

आने वाली है, वही होगी। इसलिए सोशल बेलफेर और बेलफेर स्टेट का मूल काम यही होता है कि वह पांच साल की उम्र वाले बच्चों तथा गर्भवती स्त्रियों के भोजन तथा पालन पोषण का विशेष प्रबन्ध करे। यह देश गरीब है इसलिए यहां पर सोशल बेलफेर का यही काम है।

इसके अलावा मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो सौ हजार से कम आमदानी वाले लोगों के बच्चों के लिए फी तालीम का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए, हरिजन और आदिवासी बच्चों के लिए ज्यादा होस्टेस होने चाहिए तथा उनको बजीफा समय पर खिलाना चाहिए। आज सरकार बजीफा देती तो जरूर है लेकिन समय पर नहीं देती है। हमारे बच्चे त्रिशंकु की तरह लटके रहते हैं और जब उनका नाम कट जाता है, खाना नहीं मिलता है तो वे अपने घरों को चल देते हैं “रहिमन वे नर मर चुके जै कहिं मांगन जायें, उनते पहिले वे मरे जिन मुख निकसत नाहि।” आज आप बच्चों को धोखा दे रहे हैं। धोखा न दो भईया, मझधार में है नईया। हमारी ही नहीं, तुम्हारी भी मझधार में है। गांवों में जो हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग बसते हैं वही इस देश की रीढ़ हैं। उन्हीं के बल पर आज सफेद कालर पोश घूम रहे हैं। उनकी कमाई पर ही गुपान कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह सरकार उन लोगों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं कर रही है। स्कूल के बच्चों को दोपहर में गरम-गरम खाना मिलना चाहिए। उनके स्वास्थ्य की अच्छी तरह से देख-भाल की जानी चाहिए। उनके लिए चश्मे और हियरिंग-ऐड की फी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मानसिक रोगियों के परिवारों, टी० बी० के पेशेंट्स और लेप्रसी के लिए आपको जरूर कुछ करना चाहिए। खाली बात करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, आपको प्रैक्टिकल रूप में कुछ करना चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में मैं अमेरिकन लोगों की बिना बारीफ किए हुए नहीं इदूर सकता हूँ

[श्री शिव नारायण]

जिन्होंने कि यहां पर आकर लेप्रसी के हास्पिटल्स खोले जबकि इस देश के बाह्यण, राजपूत और दूसरे लोग लेप्रसी के पैशेन्ट्स को छूने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हैं। वे क्रिश्चियन लोग आपकी सेवा कर रहे हैं, भले ही आप उनको गाली दें लेकिन मैं आज उन मिशनरी के लोगों को जरूर धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि इस मामले में वे आपसे सीधा गुना आगे हैं। मैं ह्यूमेनिटी के नाम पर इस बात का जिक्र कर रहा हूं और यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इस नेशनल गवर्नमेन्ट का आज नवशा क्या है। बुढ़ापे की हालत सभी की खराब होती है चाहे कोई रईस हो या गरीब हो। इस सरकार ने कई स्टेट्स में बुढ़ापे की पेशन का इन्तजाम किया लेकिन वह मिलती नहीं है। उसका फार्म इतना टेढ़ा होता है कि उसको न तो एस. एम. बनजी साहब भर सकते हैं और न मैं ही भर सकता हूं। और उसमें भी आप सिर्फ 15 रुपए ही देते हैं। इस सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिए। कम से कम 30 रुपए तो मिलने ही चाहिए। बुढ़ापे में सहायता करने का काम बहुत ही जेन्युइन है और बहुत ही प्रोग्रेसिव है। आप सोशलिस्ट और प्रोग्रेसिव होने का दावा करते हैं। अगर मैंनन साहब इस काम को कर दें तो हम समझेंगे कि उन्होंने एक नमूने का काम कर दिया है। आप बरसरे-एक्टिवार हैं और इस सरकार के ला-मिनिस्टर हैं, अगर आप यह काम करें तो हम समझेंगे कि समाज कल्याण मन्त्री न एक सुन्दर काम किया है। तभी आपकी तारीफ की जायेगी। लेकिन आप तो कुछ भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। हवा में बात करने के अलावा आप कुछ भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप सिर्फ सरकारों को गिराने में ही लगे हुए हैं और इस पूछर सोसायटी के लिए आपके दिल में जरा भी ख्याल नहीं है। . . . (अध्यवधान) . . . मेरी आपसे मांग है कि वैश्याओं और उनके बच्चों के

लिए नये धन्दों का आप प्रबन्ध करें। वैश्यादृति को आपने समाप्त कर दिया है तो किरण आप उनके लिए नये नये कामों का इन्तजाम भी कीजिए क्योंकि वास्तव में यही सब समाज-कल्याण का काम होता है।

अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए गांधी जी के जमाने की हवा पैदा की जाये और जो गांधी जी ने कहा था उस पर अमल किया जाये। आज यह नई कांग्रेस जोकि लास्ट ईयर नवम्बर में पैदा हुई उसका हाल यह है कि भंगी कालोनी बसाई जा रही है लेकिन ब्लैवर भाई जैसा बहां पर कोई बैठने वाला नहीं है, मिसेज गांधी का कोई भी नेता वहां पर बैठने वाला नहीं है, कोई चर्चा चलाने वाला नहीं है। आप किस तरह से देश का कल्याण करेंगे? मैं कहता हूं कि अब भी सबेरा है, गांधी फिलासफी में विश्वास करो यह कम्युनिस्ट फिलासफी कभी भी आपके काम नहीं आयेगी। बंगाल का नकशा ह्यारे सामने है कि मां के सामने जवान बेटे को कत्ल किया जाता है। इससे बड़ी शर्मनाक बात इस गवर्नमेन्ट के लिए और क्या हो सकती है। इस सरकार और होम मिनिस्ट्री का यह अट्रेटर केल्पोर है। सोशन वेलफेयर मिनिस्टर से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ला मिनिस्टर हैं, आपको देखना चाहिए कि देश में सही ला एन्ड आर्डर मेनटेन हो। गरीबों और हरिजनों को सही प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन प्रांज म्रसहाय लोगों का कत्ल बंगाल में हो रहा है। मिसेज गांधी की गवर्नमेन्ट में यह चीजें हो रही हैं। लोगों ने कहा कि स्वीं की गवर्नमेन्ट बननी चाहिए, तो वह गवर्नमेन्ट बन गई। बड़ी प्रोग्रेसिव गवर्नमेन्ट है लेकिन उसका नकशा यह है कि लोगों को राहत नहीं है, समाज में चाहि मच्ची हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में चरणसिंह की गवर्नमेन्ट बनाई गई लेकिन वहां भी फुस-फुस हो रही है कि चरणसिंह को हटाओ क्योंकि वे ब्राह्मण नहीं हैं। . . . (अध्यवधान) . . .

अस्पृश्यता निवारण अगर आपने नहीं किया तो उसका फल आप भोगेंगे । काम करनेवाली स्त्रियों के बच्चों को सम्मानने के लिए की नर्सरी स्कूल खोले जायें । सरकारी नौकरी में महिलाओं के लिए तुरन्त प्रबन्ध किया जाये । जो महिलायें आज काम करती हैं उनको ठीक से प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलता है । समाज कल्याण के यही सारे काम हैं । आपको यह तमाम काम करने चाहिए । हरिजन लड़कों को ठीक समय पर बजीफा मिलना चाहिए । आज हरिजनों के पढ़े-लिखे एम. ए. पास लड़के इलाहबाद की गलियों में धूम रहे हैं, आनन्द भवन के इंदै-गिर्द चक्कर लगा रहे हैं क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर, मिसेज गांधी इलाहबाद की हैं । हमारे बी. ए., एम. ए. पास लड़के जब कम्पीटीशन में जाते हैं तो पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन वाले कहते हैं कि काला-कलूटा कहां से आ गया, इसका नंबर जीरो कर दो । बस्ती के डिग्री कालेज में हमारा एक लड़का फस्ट क्लास आल राउंडर, लेकिन प्रैक्टिकल में उसके 25 नम्बर कर दिए, उसका डिवीजन मार दिया । आज भी इस समाज में ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर, बनिया, लाला, चारों की वर्ग व्यवस्था ज्यों की तर्जों बनी हुई है । अगर यह सरकार प्रोप्रेसिव और समाजवादी होने का दावा करती है तो फिर उसको चाहिए कि गरीबों की मदद करे । गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्ती है—यह नारा सुखदेव और भगतसिंह ने लगाया था । अगर यह गवर्नरमेट इस देश का कल्याण चाहती है तो वह गरीबों की मदद करे और ईमानदारी के साथ समाज कल्याण पर अमल करे तभी इस सरकार और इस देश का कल्याण हो सकता है ।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं समाज कल्याण विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call on Shri Basumatari, I would like to say that since we have a long list of speakers from his party, I would ask each member to confine himself to ten minutes so that we can accommodate as many of them as possible.

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): While supporting the Demands for Grants of the Department of Social Welfare, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Government for extending by another ten years the period of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Not only that, they have set up a Parliamentary Committee to see whether the Report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner has been implemented or not. Further, the Government have brought forward a Bill, which has already been referred to the Select Committee, for revising the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Report has been submitted to the House. They had a meeting of the Chief Ministers and other concerned Ministers of the States last January also to see whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been properly looked after and Hon. Minister requested them to set up similar Committee in the States also.

The question is whether the Reports of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner have been implemented or not. You may extend the period of reservation, you may say many good words, many sweet words to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, but it is not going to solve the problem. The question is whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been brought to the same level as the other sections of the society as intended by the father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. You have not been able to do this, and hence you had to extend the period of reservation from 10 to 30 years.

Let us see what has been done. We had the privilege to go round the country and see not only the plains but the hills. We cannot but shed tears when we see the plight of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Only the other day I visited the State of our hon. Minister, Kerala. We found that 80 per cent of the Scheduled Castes there have no land.

Kerala is said to have the highest percentage of literacy, 46 per cent, with the literacy of the Scheduled Castes at 24 and Scheduled Tribes at 17 per cent. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you were also there when we visited Kerala. We found that children of the age of five or six who were brought to the schools were given education only for two years. When we asked whether there were any arrangement

[*Shri Basumatari*]

for higher education the reply was in the negative. We also found these children in their respective homes who could not write their own names and thus relapsed into illiteracy. So, the statement that Kerala has the highest percentage of literacy in regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is wrong. I think it amounts only to two or three per cent.

I am glad that a Parliamentary Committee has been set up on the demands of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members, but I am sorry that the Minister has gone back on his promise that all the recommendations of this Committee would be accepted. At the same time, the powers and terms of reference of the Committee are also not sufficient. I request you to go to the States to see for yourself what the actual position is. The Hon. Speaker said at inaugural time that we had to request for green signals from the States if we wanted to visit the States. We wrote to the Chief Minister and every State encouraged and welcomed us and we were given warm reception when we visited the States. We saw that the States found fault with the Centre and asked why more amount was not allotted and the amount that was allotted in those days in 1951 still continued and had not been increased. There has been no increase in developmental activities. I am very sorry to inform the hon. House that there are 498 development blocks set up in the tribal areas. We had been to some of the tribal blocks and we had found that the money that had been set apart had not been properly utilised; it had been spent for big buildings for big officers and for all the paraphernalia. At the same time, if you see how many schools or hospitals had been constructed for Scheduled Tribes, you will be simply disappointed. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you were there and you know. Many sweet words are spoken in Parliament to the effect that we may expect the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to come to the same level as intended by the Father of the Nation. When this Committee was set up our Hon. Minister promised that the report submitted by this high-powered committee—the name is high-powered committee—will be implemented so on and so forth. While replying to the motion moved here he said so. But we all know well that after a few months, on May 29, 1969 a cir-

cular was issued from the Social Welfare Department putting restrictions on scholarships on the ground that the number of students had increased tremendously. What is the increase? I ask you whether money allotted for this purpose had increased since 1951. That is the question. The Hon. Minister was good enough to make a statement in reply to the debate last year which reads:

"In the year 1950-51 the number of post-matric scholarships given to Scheduled Tribes students was only 348 and in the year 1966-67, it is 17,760."

17,000. Yes. But after how many years? What is the increase in number in the case of other higher section of the population. The working group and authority think that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes had been brought to the same level and there is criticism that they are given enough of this facility and that facility. What about the services? They talk of reservation. There is reservation only in lower classes. In respect of other categories they say suitable candidates are not available. Who are suitable candidates? One may be a suitable candidate for the hon. Minister; and not to me. It is a matter of opinion? On that ground they refused by saying that those who applied from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are not suitable for the services.

In regard to Scheduled Castes, in Class I, the percentage is 2.11; Class II, 3.11; Class III, 9.22 and in Class IV, 18.32. These are the figures as on 1-1-1968. In regard to Scheduled Tribes, the percentage in Class I is only 0.59; Class II, 0.41; Class III, 1.27 and in Class IV, 3.61. This is their condition in the services. I would like to tell the hon. Minister one thing: while we attend the meetings, they say that they have done many things; still we are not satisfied. But when we look into these figures, when we pass through these figures, we see that this is the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of development. Is this the speed with which they can be brought to the same level as of the other people in India, which was intended in the constitution?

The other day, we were discussing that after the constitution of this high-power

committee, it will look to the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various fields of activity. But then restrictions have been imposed. I do not know whether the office has cared to discuss this question with the Minister or the Prime Minister. But that imposition is there still as it is found. For instance, the Scheduled Tribe boys used to get scholarship without any consideration of the ceiling of the income of their parents or guardians, in respect of post-graduate education. But now, a condition about the income has been laid down and, at the same time, marks have also been restricted. Unless one gets 45 per cent of marks for postgraduate students, the scholarship will not be given. People in high positions do not know the conditions in which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes live. They sit under a canopy, and work in air-conditioned chambers. How can they feel about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? It is not possible. They feel that they have done enough for these people. They do not know where from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes come: they do not know what is the condition of their family; what are the conditions in which they have to live and work. Even if they know it, it is impossible for us to convince them and make the Minister agree to it.

Take, for instance, the boys from the Tribes. The areas are thinly populated. You, Sir, as a tribal, know how the tribal people live. Their boys have to walk a distance of five to seven miles to go to their schools. They leave their homes early in the morning and return late in the evening. They have little or no time to study. Therefore, we have been crying—for residential or Ashram type of schools so that there could be a better type of teaching and greater contact between the students and the teachers. We have been crying for it for a long but who will care? Whatever good we suggest, they do not pay any heed. But whatever bad things can come, whatever harm is there, they at once take them up.

Therefore, the point is this. Many sweet words were spoken here and many assurances were given. But they are not implemented. Not only are they not implemented; but they are opposed to implement them. This has been discussed in committees after committees,

and they themselves are very, very reluctant to accept the suggestions made. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see how these promises could be implemented, and to implement whatever suggestions are made by the Committee.

This Committee has been loudly acclaimed outside, that it is a high-power Committee to examine the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the activities in regard to them at the Centre, in the Ministries, in the various States, of India and elsewhere, in the public and private undertakings. We have been visiting all the places; we have examined the position in many public undertakings and other undertakings also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI BASUMATARI: I am finishing. I want to bring to the notice of the House another point. A number of projects have been started by the Central and State Governments and these projects are only in the tribal areas, and lakhs and lakhs of people have been ousted from their homes and hearths. We have been urging upon the Government that they should make provision, along with the scheme of the project, for settling these people properly. But what has been the position? These people have been ousted from their hearths and homes and they are found without a home, without land. They are now moving from place to place in search of lands. We have been asking the Government to help them, but the Government have refused. Therefore, while you say that the country has developed—if you see the map of India the picture may be quite different but the plight of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remains the same. Sir, you people from the hill areas agitated and got a separate State. So, I would rather encourage the tribals of the other areas also to demand the same. Otherwise, the eyes of the people will not be opened to their sad plight.

SHRI K. HALDER (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall deal mainly with the problem of land, agriculture and education to participate in the discussion of social welfare. In my opinion the severe crisis which the backward classes are facing chiefly lies there.

[**Shri K. Halder**]

I fully agree at least with the remark of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes.—He says:

"The land hunger in the scheduled caste is neither a fancy nor jealousy; but they are anxious and impatient to move out degrading economic and social life of landless labourers which have kept them ill-fed, half-naked and devoid of bare necessities of life."

A large section of Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe population of our country earn their livelihood through working on land. According to Census report 1961, there were 3.15 crore agriculture labour in the country, out of which 1.04 crore (33%) belong to Scheduled caste and 0.33 crore (10.47%) Scheduled Tribe, i.e. they constitute nearly half of the total agricultural labourers. They get temporary work only for 3 to 4 months of the year. These people try to earn something the rest of the year going from one place to another. This will reveal the wretched condition of the backward classes of our Country.

The tribals mostly depend upon land. It gives them a sense of security. But there have been cases of alleged attempt to deprive the Scheduled tribes from their land and forest on which they depend for livelihood.

Now, agriculture has become a profitable industry due to increased agricultural production by making available irrigation facilities, use of fertilizer, adoption of high yielding varieties etc.

In addition to this, high price of foodgrain also allures the well-to-do and absentee landlords to purchase the land of small farmers; the majority of whom happen to be scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Thus the alienation of land from the tillers of the soil taking place.

The report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be taken into consideration in this matter. It says:

"Persistent demand and agitation by the Scheduled caste for allotment of agricultural land is not only to seek adequate

means of livelihood in rural areas, avoid concentration of wealth and means of production in the hands of a few and distribute the ownership and control as envisaged by the framers of Constitution, but they seek social equality which have been demanding for centuries."

It is often read in the press that Government is talking about green revolution, through monetary assistance, irrigation facilities, fertilisers, etc. But Government's policy of guaranteeing minimum price of foodgrains to cultivators did not proportionately add to the wages of the labour. The benefit derived from the liberal policies have more or less been grabbed by landowners though legitimately they should have been shared with the labourers.

14 hrs.

The Agrarian Reforms Committee set up in 1948 with Shri J. C. Kumarappa as Chairman recommended that land should belong to tillers and that there should be no place for intermediaries. The Committee said that there should be security of tenure, protection against eviction of tenants and against rack-renting and illegal evictions. But twelve years after that report the condition of the peasants remains almost the same. Only recently the United Front Governments of West Bengal and Kerala took some measures in favour of share croppers and agricultural labourers. Those rights must be safeguarded and must not be taken away by hook or crook with the help of the reactionary forces.

In the field of education, after seventeen years of special privileges given to them, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are far behind the other people, though the key to upliftment of all backward people largely lies on education. Under article 45 of the Constitution the State shall endeavour to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen years. This was to be achieved by 1960. But the government have miserably failed even ten years after the target date on the plea of shortage of funds, wastage etc.

In the State of Orissa the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled caste constitute 24.07 and

15.75 per cent respectively of the population. Yet, in the 1966 only 2.7 per cent and 3.1 per cent belonging to them appeared in the higher school examination. The Commission may find out the reason for this lack of education but it cannot be denied that the deplorable economic condition is the main reason because of which the people cannot send their children to school regularly.

Though Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still far behind the other sections of the people, the educated youths are deprived of their share in services which are reserved for them on flimsy grounds. To encourage them in education the backward people must be given their proper share in the society. On the other hand, those who are in the service are not getting promotion according to rules. This must be looked into.

I expected that at least the government shall be serious regarding the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes after the first defeat in 1968 on a motion moved by me in the discussion on the report of the Commission. But, to our dismay, the situation remains almost the same.

There is crisis all around the country. The backward classes who are landless, homeless, unemployed, uneducated are the worst sufferers. Since independence they are waiting for the fulfilment of the assurance of government of better living conditions. Now their patience has come to an end and they are seeking the way of survival.

If the Government fail to redress their grievances and only see with jaundiced eyes Naxalite activities everywhere, the main problem will not be solved. These exploited people will be easy prey to those who will come forward with the hope of a bright future. That is the reason why the Naxalite activities are spreading from towns to villages. I have also my practical experience when I worked among the exploited people of Sundarbans nearly two decades ago. They fought like one man against the exploiters, police and military in the same breath for their legitimate demands. So, mere repressive laws will not rescue the government from this catastrophe. Still, the Sundarbans is thoroughly neglected and the people are far behind the rest of the people in our country both economically and in education. So,

I hope the government will proceed without any hesitation with the recommendations of various committees and commissions and not hoax the innocent people with big promises.

श्री कांबले (लातूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज कल्याण की जो डिमांडज हैं उनमें जितना रुपया रखा गया है, उसकी और में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैं मानता हूं कि पिछले दो साल से यह बजट कुछ प्रगतिशील रहा है। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद भी देना चाहता हूं। कुछ मात्रा में आपने बजट में धनराशि को बढ़ाया है। लेकिन बजट के साथ जिन पर वह खर्च होगा उनकी आवादी को देखा जाए तो जो उन लोगों को उन्नति पथ पर ले जाने का हमारा जो लक्ष्य है, उनमें हम किस हद तक सफल हुए हैं और समाज में जो असमानता है उसको दूर करने में हम किस हद तक कामियाब हुए हैं, इसको भी हमें देखना होगा। इसको अगर आप ध्यान रख कर बजट बनायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

डिमांड नम्बर 99 और डिमांड नम्बर 100 में कुल मिला कर आपने 9 करोड़ 64 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। मैंने पिछले साल भी कहा था कि हमें बताया जाए कि आवादी के लिहाज से यह कितने प्रतिशत बैठता है। 1961 में जन गणना हुई थी। उसके अनुसार इनकी आवादी लगभग दस करोड़ के करीब थी। शैडथूल कास्ट और शैडथूल ट्राइब्ज दोनों की मिल कर 1970 में वह बारह करोड़ के ऊर चली गई है जबकि देश की आवादी पचास करोड़ है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस हिसाब से हमें बताया जाए कि आपने जो विविध बजट में उनके लिए किया है, जो धनराशि रखी है, यह किस हद तक इस विशाल जन संघर्ष की डिमांड की पूर्ति करती है? समाज कल्याण विभाग की जो रिपोर्ट है उनके पेज 10 पर आपने यह लिखा है:

[श्री कांबले]

“गैर योजना बजट में लगभग 35 करोड़ रुपये बचनबद्ध किए जाने के अतिरिक्त योजना आयोग ने चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 135 करोड़ रुपये की (60 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित कार्यक्रम के लिए तथा 75 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता पाने वाले कार्यक्रम के लिए) व्यवस्था स्वीकार की है। इसके अतिरिक्त विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें अपने गैर योजना बजटों में से पिछले वर्षों के कल्याण के लिए लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष खर्च कर रही हैं।” . . .

मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि हमें बताया जाए कि 170 करोड़ पांच साल के लिए आपने जो खर्च है और जो लगभग 34 करोड़ साल का बैठता है, इनकी आवादी को देखते हुए क्या यह पर्याप्त है, इनकी शोचनीय दशा देखते हुए क्या यह पर्याप्त है? मंत्री महोदय सभी आंकड़ों को जोड़ कर बताएं कि लोकसंघ्या के अनुसार यहां का जो बजट बनता है उसमें स्टेट्स का बजट भी अगर जोड़ लिया जाए तो समाज कल्याण के खाते में आप कितना खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। यह सब से पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ष है, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और जीवनिक सभी दृष्टियों से सब से ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ष है। इसको देखते हुए आप हमें बतायें कि प्रति वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति के लिए कितना खर्च आप करने जा रहे हैं?

अब मैं सामाजिक जीवन की बात कहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों हमने गांधी शताब्दी मनाई। इस वर्ष में और उन दिनों में कितने हरिजन लोगों पर जुल्म हुए, कितने लोगों पर लाठियां पड़ीं, कितने लोग मारे गए, क्या इसके भी आंकड़े आपके पास हैं? इस अन्याय को दूर करने का क्या प्रबन्ध समाज कल्याण विभाग अपनी ओर से करने

जा रहा है? जो मारे गए हैं या जो धायल हुए हैं उन में से कितने लोगों को आपने सहायता दी है? जो दोषी व्यक्ति थे, उन में से कितने लोगों को आपने पकड़ा है और कितनों को आपने सजायें दिलाई हैं? जो सामाजिक अन्याय उनके साथ होता है उसको रोकने के लिए आपने क्या तरीका इस्तेमाल किया है ताकि आप चल कर सामाजिक अन्याय न हो? इसके लिए क्या कोई व्यवस्था आपके पास है?

गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में हरिजन उद्धार के कुछ काम हुए पिछले वर्षों को सहायता देने के नाम से कार्यक्रम हुए। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यह भी देखने को मिला है कि सब से ज्यादा जुल्म हरिजनों पर इसी वर्ष में हुए हैं। गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष भनाते हुए कहां तक हम पहुँच चुके हैं। सामाजिक सुधार के कौन से कार्यक्रम आपने हाथ में लिये हैं और ये जो जुल्म उन पर होते हैं, ये न हों, इसके लिए आपने क्या कुछ किया है?

अस्पृश्यता आज भी देश में विद्यमान है। इसको गांधी जी ने देश का कलंक कहा था। हमें आजाद हुए 22 साल हो चुके हैं; मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अस्पृश्यता उन्मुखन में हम कहां तक पहुँचे हैं और इसको दूर करने में हम कहां तक सफल हुए हैं? आजादी के बाद देश के नेताओं ने यह निश्चय किया था कि देश में जो वर्ग सामाजिक, आर्थिक और जीवनिक दृष्टि से सब से पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनकी स्थिति के बारे में व्यौरा एकत्रित किया जाये। इसके अनुसार शिड्यूल कास्ट्स एण्ड शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज कमिशनर की नियुक्ति की गई, जिन्होंने अपनी पहली रिपोर्ट गवर्नरमेंट को 1951 में दी। उसके बाद हर साल उसकी रिपोर्ट सरकार को पेश की जाती है। इन रिपोर्टों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की सर्वसाधारण स्थिति और उन पर होने वाले जुल्मों

और अन्यायों के बारे में पूरा विवरण दिया जाता है। इस के साथ ही उन रिपोर्टों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की स्थिति को सुधारने और जल्मों तथा अन्यायों को दूर करने के बारे में सुझाव भी दिये जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उन में से कितने सुझावों पर अमल करने का यत्न किया है।

यह खुशी की बात है कि पालिंयामेंट की ओर से भी 1968 में शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स एक कमेटी बनाई गई जिसके चेयरमैन श्री बसुमतारीजी ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। उस कमेटी की भी पांच रिपोर्ट आ चुकी हैं, जिनमें हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और जैक्षणिक स्थिति के बारे में व्यौरा दिया गया है और उनकी हालत को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए सुझाव भी दिये गये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इन सब रिपोर्टों के आधार पर कौन-कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये हैं और भविष्य में वह कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है।

राष्ट्रपतिजी के अभिभावण के पृष्ठ 5, पैराग्राफ 14 में कहा गया है: "भूमि-सुधारों पर तेजी के साथ अमल करने से अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम-जन-जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े हुए वर्गों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान के कार्यों को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा। मेरी सरकार को इन लोगों के कल्याण की विशेष चिन्ता है" जब सरकार को इन पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण की विशेष चिन्ता है, जिसकी अभिव्यक्ति राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभावण में की है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से भूमि-सुधारों और इन वर्गों को विभिन्न प्रकार की सहायिता देने की दिशा में क्या-क्या कार्य किये जाने वाले हैं?

गांधीजी ने यह ठीक ही कहा था कि आपकी जो भी योजना बनाई जाये, उसमें

यह देखना चाहिए कि समाज के सब से गरीब और सब से पिछड़े हुए वर्गों को कहाँ तक फायदा होता है; अगर उनको फायदा होता है, तब तो वह योजना सफलभूत समझी जानी चाहिए, वर्णा नहीं। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि सरकार की हर एक योजना देश के कमज़ोर वर्गों के कल्याण और फायदे के लिए प्रारम्भ हो। हम इस बात से इकार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि सड़कें बनाई गईं, प्राजेक्ट बने हैं और दवाखाने खोले गये हैं। लेकिन हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि सब से गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ इन्सान सामाजिक जीवन में कितना उल्लंघन हो सका है। सामाजिक जीवन ही देश की स्थिति का वास्तविक चित्र होता है। जब हमारे देश में एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग पिछड़ा हुआ है, जब हमारे समाज में ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो एक आदमी दूसरे को लूने या उसको इन्सान समझने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो यह ज़रूरी है कि सरकार की ओर से इस अवस्था का अन्त करने के लिए कदम उठाये जायें।

समाज कल्याण विभाग की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 2 पर संविधान (तेईसवां संशोधन) विषेयक 1969 का जिक्र किया गया है। मैं सरकार और मंत्री महोदय को घन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन दस साल के लिए बड़ा दिया गया है। लेकिन मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी प्रान्त में इन वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व घट जाता है, तो उसका कारण क्या है। उदाहरण के लिए 1967 तक महाराष्ट्र में लोक सभा के लिए 6 सीटें और विधान सभा के लिए 33 सीटें हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्व्ड थीं। क्या वजह है कि वहाँ का प्रतिनिधित्व घट गया है? अगर इस संबंध में कोई राजनीतिक निर्णय लिया गया है, तो उससे संविधान का उल्लंघन होता है और हरिजनों के साथ अन्याय होता है।

अगर जन संख्या के आधार पर सीटें कम की गई हैं, तो मुझे खेद के साथ यह कहना

[श्री कांबले]

पड़ता है कि कुछ लोगों ने धर्म-परिवर्तन कर लिया होगा, लेकिन लोग तो वही हैं और उनकी स्थिति भी वही है। जिन लोगों ने धर्म-परिवर्तन किया है, उन्होंने यह डिमांड की है कि उन्हें वही सहूलियतें दी जायें जो हरिजनों को मिलती हैं। हमें इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है कि जो गरीब वर्ग है, उसको सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर इस आधार पर कि धर्म परिवर्तन हो गया है तो हरिजनों का प्रतिनिवित्व कम हो जाता है यह सिलसिला जारी रहा तो अगले पांच सालों में महाराष्ट्र से हरिजनों के लिए लोक सभा या विधान सभा के लिए एक भी सीट नहीं रहेगी।

सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित फरवरी 1970 के समाज कल्याण में “अस्पृश्यता के नये आयाम : एक विहंगम दृष्टि” शीर्षक वाले लेख के अन्तर्गत हर प्रदेश से लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में हरिजनों के प्रतिनिवित्व सम्बन्धी आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। उसमें महाराष्ट्र से लोक सभा के लिए 6 और विधान सभा के लिए 33 सीटें बताई गई हैं। भेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस सरकारी प्रकाशन के द्वारा इस प्रकार की गलत फहमी क्यों पैदा की जाती है। इप्से लोगों में भ्रम हो जाता है कि लोक सभा में हरिजनों के लिए महाराष्ट्र से 7: सीटें हैं। आखिर सरकार ने किस आधार पर इन सीटों को कम किया है। मैं किसी के अधिकार को छीनना नहीं चाहता हूँ। जिन लोगों ने धर्म-परिवर्तन किया है, जिनको नव-बौद्ध कहा जाता है, मैं उनके अधिकारों को नहीं छीनना चाहता हूँ। समाज के गरीब वर्ग को जरूर मदद मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन संविधान में जो सामाजिक न्याय का अधिकार दिया गया है, इस समय जो वर्ग उससे वंचित है, उनके उत्थान और कल्याण की ओर भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि उनके साथ अन्याय न होने पाये।

श्री औम प्रकाश त्याली (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज कल्याण विभाग की स्थापना का उद्देश्य निश्चित रूप से यह है कि देश के जो दलित वर्ग सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनका सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान कर के उनको देश के अन्य वर्गों के साथ बराबरी के स्तर पर बढ़ा कर दिया जाये, ताकि वे राष्ट्र के सम्मानित ग्रंथ बन जायें। अठारह वर्षों में सरकार ने 275 करोड़ रुपया और इन तीन वर्षों में लगभग 69 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है और अगली चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 135 करोड़ रुपया रखा है।

मेरी हार्दिक इच्छा तो यह है कि इन डिमांड्ज को डबल कर दिया जाये, सरकार को इस काम के लिए अधिक से अधिक रुपया दिया जाये, जिस से वह वार लेवल पर इस समस्या का समाधान कर सके, क्योंकि मेरे विचार में इस देश को चाइना और पाकिस्तान से उतना खतरा नहीं है जितना कि उन वर्गों से, जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं। उनका पिछड़ापन देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा कलंक भी है और खतरा भी है, जिसकी वजह से हमारे प्रजातन्त्र का ढांचा किसी भी दिन लड़-खड़ा सकता है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस समस्या को वार लेवल पर हल करना चाहिए था, लेकिन मुझे इस बात का हार्दिक ख्वेद है कि गवर्नर्मेंट अपनी अधोग्यता के कारण इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति करने में बिल्कुल असमर्थ रही है। इसलिए मैं इन डिमांड्ज का विरोध करता हूँ। इस गवर्नर्मेंट को इस कार्य के लिए डिमांड्ज पेश करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। उसने पिछले बाईस वर्षों में इन दलित वर्गों का न तो सामाजिक दृष्टि से उत्थान किया है और न आर्थिक दृष्टि से। वह बिल्कुल फेल हो चुकी है। आज अछूतपन और पिछड़ापन ज्यों का त्यों है।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय ने, स्वर्गीय पंडित

जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने, स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि हमारे शासन में गरीब और अधिक गरीब हो गये हैं और मालदार और मालदार बन गये हैं । जिन लोगों के पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं है, जमीन नहीं है, पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है, उनके लिए सरकार ने आज तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है । तो फिर उसको इन डिमांड के अन्तर्भूत रूपया मांगने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है ।

इस देश के लिए अगर कोई सबसे बड़ा खतरा है, तो वह अछूतपन का है । हमें इस अछूतपन के कलंक को मिटाना होगा । वहूत से लोगों की भ्रान्ति है कि अछूतपन हिन्दू धर्म का अंग है । आर्य समाज के संस्थापक महर्षि दयानन्दने बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझाया था कि अछूतपन हिन्दू धर्म का अंग नहीं है । मुगलकाल में अछूतपन भारतवर्ष में नहीं था । यह प्रथा तब से प्रारम्भ हुई, जब से देश में दो बीमारियां शुरू हुईं । एक तो टट्टी उठाने वाला वर्ग पैदा किया गया । और दूसरे गौ-मांसाहारी इस देश में हुए । तो अछूत केवल हरिजनों को ही नहीं माना गया । अछूत उनको भी स्वीकार किया गया जो गौ-मांस खाते थे । उसी कारण से यह चीज चली आई ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस देश से टट्टी उठाने की प्रथा समाप्त की जाय । कोई मनुष्य दूसरे के शौच को हाथ से उठाए यह एक कलंक है । इस पर प्रतिवंध लगना चाहिए । इसके लिए आप सेफटी टैक बनाइए या और कोई व्यवस्था कीजिए जो आपके दिमाग में प्राए । लेकिन तुरन्त इस प्रथा पर प्रतिवंध लगना चाहिए ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि अगर अछूतपन को मिटाना चाहते हैं तो यह शिक्षा के द्वारा हो सकता है । अभी तक सिर में दर्द था और इलाज पैर का करते रहे हैं । सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से बीमारी स्वर्ण लोगों के दिमाग

में है और इलाज हरिजनों का होता रहा है । इलाज स्वर्ण लोगों के दिमाग का होना चाहिए । यह अछूतपन की प्रथा बिलकुल मानवता के विपरीत है । इसका सही ढंग से इलाज गवर्नर्मेंट को करना चाहिए था । लेकिन गवर्नर्मेंट ने कोई प्रयत्न किया नहीं । स्वर्ण लोगों में भी कुछ आर्य समाज जैसी संस्थाएं हैं जो इस कार्य में उनको सहायता दे सकती थीं हमने इशारा भी किया कि आप उन संस्थाओं से सहयोग क्यों नहीं लेते ? लेकिन गवर्नर्मेंट ने कोई सहयोग नहीं लिया । इहोने यह समझा सभी इस प्रकार की बातें करते हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बीमारी का इलाज शिक्षा के द्वारा हो सकता है । तो पहले शिक्षा का अंग यह होना चाहिए कि स्वर्ण लोगों के दिमाग का इलाज किया जाय । दूसरे, अगर देखा जाय तो यह सामाजिक कलंक अगर हटाया जा सकता है तो निश्चित तौर पर शिक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से इनका इतना उच्चतम स्तर बना दिया जाय कि उनको कोई अछूत कहने का साहस न कर सके । तभी यह चीज हो सकती है परन्तु शिक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से जितना भी रूपया खच्च दुआ है, हरिजनों के खच्चों को कोई लाभ उससे हुआ नहीं क्योंकि वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमज़ोर हैं । उन्हें रोजी कमाने के लिए सात-आठ साल के बच्चे से भी काम लेना होता है । स्कूल बराबर में है, पड़ोस में है, लेकिन स्कूल में बच्चे को भेज नहीं सकते क्योंकि बच्चे को उन्होंने भेज दिया भैंस और गाय चराने के लिए, और दूसरे काम करने के लिए । इसलिए इस शिक्षा के द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जातियों का कल्याण तभी हो सकता है जब शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी बनाई जाय जिससे वह लाभ उठा सकें । उसके लिए उन्हें शिक्षा की विशेष सुविधाएं देनी होंगी, उनके लिए स्कूल का टाइम अलग करना होगा । उनको दोपहर का भोजन भी देना होगा जिससे वह शारीरिक दृष्टिकोण से कमज़ोर न हों और इस प्रकार की कक्षाएं चलानी होंगी जिससे कि वह शिक्षा भी

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

प्राप्त कर सकें और खाली समय में अपने परिवार के काम में भी सहायता दे सकें।

दूसरी बात में कहना चाहता हूं, अमूल्यतपन को मिटाने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? आज दिल्ली का उदाहरण ले लीजिए कालोनीज बस रही हैं? लेकिन हरिजन कहां हैं? सर्वणों के महल खड़े हो रहे हैं और हरिजनों के कल्याण का नारा लगाया जा रहा है। इस सरकार का यह कर्तव्य था कि तमाम जगह शहरों में जो नई बस्तियां बस रही हैं उनमें वह इस बात को देखती कि मिस्टड पापुलेशन होगी। उसके लिए हरिजनों को हायर परस्परेज पर मकान और प्लाट देने होंगे जिससे वह धीरे-धीरे किराया देते हुए सर्वणों की नाक के नीचे, उनके बीच में रह सकें। मिस्टड कालोनीज बसाने की योजना होनी चाहिए।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह (रोहतक): गरीब बेचारों को नांगलोई क्यों भेज दिया? यहीं रहते।

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी: उनके लिए मकान बनाए हैं। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने यह किया है। तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में केवल दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने हरिजनों के लिए मकान बना कर दिए हैं। और किसी ने ऐसा नहीं किया है।

दूसरी चीज में यह कह रहा था कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में रेजीडेंशियल स्कूल्स गुरुकुल प्रणाली के हों जहां होस्टल्स में कम्पलसरी हरिजन और दूसरे लोगों के बच्चों को एक जगह रखा जाय और कम्पलसरी तीर पर एक ही भोजनालय उनके लिये हो। एक ही भोजन, एक ही रहन-सहन सब का हो। दो जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां राष्ट्र का बनाना और बिगड़ना होता है। सामाजिक बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए डंडा भी है और कानून भी है। लेकिन कानून इतना एफेक्टिव नहीं होता है।

बनना या बिगड़ना या तो मां की गोद में होता है या गुह के चरणों में, स्कूल और कालेजों में होता है। आज अमूल्यतपन को मिटाने की बात हो, लुप्राइवेट को, साम्राज्यिकता को मिटाने की बात हो या सामाजिक दोष हो, इनको दूर करने के लिए नेशनल इंटीप्रेशन कॉसिल की बैठक काश्मीर में हो रही है या और कहां हो रही है लेकिन कभी इन्होंने आज तक देश के अध्यापकों को बुलाकर यह प्रार्थना नहीं की कि तुम अपनी शिक्षा के द्वारा इन सामाजिक कुरीतियों को दूर करो।

दूसरी चीज में कहना चाहता हूं जो अधिक कड़वी लगेगी। सरकार को अपनी और से अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए था जिससे कि इस देश में जन्मगत जाति भेद की जड़ समाप्त हो जाती। जब तक वर्गीकृत सोसायटी नहीं बनेगी देश में तब तक समाज का कल्याण हो नहीं सकता और वह एक ही तरह से हो सकता था कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता। लेकिन उसे कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया गया। सरकार की ओर से उसे एन्करेजमेंट दिया जा सकता था लेकिन नहीं दिया गया।

दूसरी बात में गरीब विद्यार्थियों के बच्चों की कहना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कुछ बच्चों दिए हैं गरीब विद्यार्थियों को। 1 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपया 69-70 में दिया गया है। उसमें अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चे कितने हैं—1 लाख 30 हजार और बनवासी बच्चे 25 हजार। यानी इस देश के लगभग 16-17 करोड़ लोगों में से 2 लाख भी नहीं हैं जिनको बच्चों के दिए हैं। और वह बच्चों भी या जो कुछ भी सहायता दी जा रही है, आप वेहातों में चले जाइए, और किसी जगह जाइए, सब मास्टर लोग झूठे हस्तक्षण करा कर खा जाते हैं। कारोन में जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों में हरिजनों का बिलकुल सफाया है। इस तरफ भी व्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हरिजनों पर पहले से अत्याचार बढ़ गए हैं। यह राजनीतिक कारणों से है। जब से इन के अन्दर जागृति हुई है और चुनावों में अपना स्वतंत्र मत देने का अधिकार इन्हें मिला है तब से इन लोगों का अत्याचार उन पर और बढ़ गया है क्योंकि अभी तक यह लोग अपनी मोनोपली समझते थे और समझते थे कि यह लोग हमारी मुट्ठी में हैं। लेकिन अब जब से यह हुआ है हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार बढ़ गया है। इसको रोकने का एक ही उपाय है और इसके लिए एक ही जगह है। पुलिस में हरिजनों की भर्ती ज्यादा अनुचात में की जाय जिससे कि वहाँ के वहीं वह इसको रोक सकते हैं। अन्यथा जितनी शिकायतें आती हैं वह सब वहीं दबा दी जाती हैं और एक ही कारण दिया जाता है कि गवाहियां ठीक नहीं मिली। कारण क्या है कि ऊपर आई चीज़ से लेकर नीचे वानेदार तक वही सर्वर्ण लोग बैठे हैं। गांव का मुखिया बैठा है जिसके दिमाग में अद्भुतों के लिए धृणा भरी है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि पुलिस में इनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा भर्ती की जाय।

आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए मेरा कहना है कि लैंड रिकार्म, भूमि सुधार अगर आप नहीं करेंगे तो यह काम कभी नहीं हो सकता है। जो जोता है, जमीन उसकी होनी चाहिए, यह भूमि सुधार आप कीजिए। अगर इस प्रकार की जमीन उनको नहीं देंगे तो बात बनेगी नहीं।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बनना चाहिए खास तौर से आदिवासी और हरिजन जातियों के लिए जिससे कि विशेष रूप से इनका रिहैबिलिटेशन हो, इनको जमीन, इनको मकान बाकायदा देने की योजना होनी चाहिए। अगर यह 135 करोड़ और डिमांड करें उस फंड के लिए जिससे कि इनका रिहैबिलिटेशन हो सके तो वह भी कोई अधिक नहीं होगा। इसकी तरफ इनको ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज इनको

घन नहीं चाहिए। इनको भूमि चाहिए, इनको नौकरियां चाहिए। न इन को जमीन मिल रही है। नौकरियों में आपने रिजर्वेशन नहीं किया। बैर, गवर्नर्मेंट नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन है लेकिन आप देख लीजिए सूटेबल कैडीटेट के नाम पर इन में से एक को नहीं लिया जाता। और यह डिपार्टमेंट, यह मिनिस्ट्री बिलकुल गूँगी हैं, अब्दे की तरह बिलकुल चुपचाप बैठी है। कहते हैं कि यह होम मिनिस्ट्री का काम है। लेकिन समाज-कल्याण फिर कहाँ है? आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से 22 बष्टों में भी गवर्नर्मेंट को चैलेंज करता हूँ, इस देश में इस गवर्नर्मेंट ने कितने हरिजन इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट बनाए, कितने अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को और आदिवासियों को गृह उद्योग में लगाया, कितनों को ट्रेनिंग देकर बाजार में दूकान खुलवाई? कितनों को हलवाई की दूकान खुलवाई, कितनों को रेस्टोरेन्ट खुलवाए? यह दूकानें खोल सकते हैं, गवर्नर्मेंट उसमें सहायता दे, ट्रेनिंग दे और वह उस चीज को सुपरवाइज करें, लेकिन इस गवर्नर्मेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया। आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से ये उनका उत्थान नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

आदिवासी क्षेत्र में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे जाने का मौका मिला है। बर्मा, लंका, सिंगापुर, मलेशिया तथा ईस्ट अफ्रीका से आने वाले भारतीयों को इन आदिवासी जंगलों में रिहैबिलिटेट करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। केरल से आये हुए कुछ लोगों को वही जमीनें दी गई हैं, जब कि इन आदिवासियों के पास जमीनें नहीं हैं। वे रो रहे थे, हमारे पास तो मुश्किल से पांच पांच एकड़ जमीन हैं, लेकिन बाहर से आने वालों को 15 और 25 एकड़ जमीनें दी गई हैं। उन्हीं की जमीनें हैं, उसी जंगल में हैं, लेकिन उनके पास नहीं हैं—आदिवासियों की जमीनों पर इस तरह से रिहैबिलिटेट करना ठीक नहीं है। मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि आप बाहर से आनेवालों को रिहैबिलिटेट न करें, दण्डकारण्य की योजना

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

आपने बनाई है, ठीक है, लेकिन आप दोनों को बसायें। आदिवासी आज जंगलों में उसी तरह से नंगा थूम रहा है, भूखा थूम रहा है और रिहैविलिटेशन का एक ड्रामा वहां चल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि दोनों को रिहैविलिटेट किया जाय। बाहर से आने वालों के पास पैसा है, लेकिन इनके पास तो कुछ भी नहीं है, इसलिये आप इन की भी सहायता कीजिये।

अन्तिम बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं—समाज कल्याण के लिये, सामाजिक उत्थान के लिये एक गारन्टी सरकार ने दी है। इन अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक ढांचे की सुरक्षा करते हुए इनकी आर्थिक उन्नति करेंगे। लेकिन आज, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी गरीबी का नाजाज्य कायदा उठाते हुए पी० एल० 480 का रूपया इन पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। पी० एल० 480 का रूपया, जो लगभग साड़े बाईस अरब है, विदेशी ईसाई मिशनरियों के जरिए इन पर खर्च किया जा रहा है और यहां बड़े जोरों से इनका धर्म परिवर्तन चल रहा है मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि सरकार जहां उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था सुधार रही है, उसके लिये सरकार ने गारन्टी भी दी है, नौकरियों में उनके लिये रिजर्वेशन की गारन्टी दी है, इनको धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक गारन्टी भी मिलनी चाहिये और विदेशी मिशनरियों द्वारा इनके धर्म परिवर्तन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये, ताकि इनका सांस्कृतिक ढांचा सुरक्षित रह सके।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय की मांग का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कहता चाहता हूं कि जिस उद्देश्य से इस मंत्रालय को दिन-प्रतिदिन आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए, उसमें हम सफल नहीं हुए हैं। आज देश में उत्तर प्रदेश का सूबा सबसे फिलड़ा हुआ सूबा है। आप देखेंगे कि कितने सूबों में हरिजन छात्रावास बने हुए हैं,

लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश में, बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश होते हुए भी, जनसंख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुए भी, दूसरे प्रदेशों के मुकाबिले लड़कों के लिए पर्याप्त छात्रावास नहीं है। विशेष कर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले को हालत तो बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। यह प्रदेश बाढ़ और सूखे से पीड़ित है, वहां पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जो भूमिहीन मजदूर है, बाढ़ और सूखे से परेशान है, आपने उसकी सहायता के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है। मई और जून के महीने में वहां पर हरिजनों के घरों में, जो फूंस के बने होते हैं, आग लग जाती है और वे तबाह हो जाते हैं। मैं अभी आपने क्षेत्र से लौट कर आया हूं—मेरे यहां मध्यूबनी-ब्रेरिया क्षेत्र में हरिजनों के गांव के गांव आग से जल गए और जो सहायता समाज कल्याण विभाग से उनको मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिली। आज हमारे देश के अंदर भूमिहीन मजदूरों की आय और दूसरे लोगों की आय में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है, उनके बीच बड़ी भारी विवर्तन है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान देकर उनकी सहायता करने का प्रयत्न करे। खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में जहां हरिजनों की आबादी बहुत ज्यादा है, जहां गंगा और घाघरा नदियां तबाही फैलाती हैं, बहुत बेकारी फैल रही है। वहां के लोग मजदूरी की तलाश में उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों की तरफ जा रहे हैं। बहुत से लोग पीलीभीत और नीनीताल में जाकर बस गये हैं। लेकिन वहां भी जो लोग 10-10 साल से बसे हुए हैं, उनको वहां से हटाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है, जो जमीनें उनके अधिकार में हैं, उनसे छीनी जा रही हैं। वेगुल-सागर क्षेत्र में जो जमीनें बची हुई हैं, आज तक उनको एलाट नहीं किया गया है और उत्तर प्रदेश से बाहर के लोग आ-आ कर उन पर कब्जा किये हुए हैं, इस तरह से हरिजनों की जायदादों को हड्डपने की कोशिश की जा रही है। हमारे यहां चकबन्दी की जमीन छूटी हुई है,

लेकिन वह जमीन आज भी हरिजनों के कब्जे में नहीं है। पूर्वी जिलों में यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें, कम-से-कम जो जमीन कायदे-कानून के मुताबिक हरिजनों के लिए छोड़ी गई है, उस पर उन का कब्जा होना चाहिए। उनको रहने के लिए, अपने मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन देनी चाहिए। जैसा कि हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि हायर परचेज स्कीम के अनुसार उनको जमीन दी जाय, मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि उनको निशुल्क दी जाय, लेकिन यदि यह सम्भव न हो, तो कम से कम 20 वर्ष के हायर परचेज पर उनको दी जाय, जिससे कि वे 20 वर्ष के अन्दर उसकी कीमत अदा कर सकें। उनके लिए मकानों की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए।

आज कल हम देख रहे हैं कि जहां-जहां पर साम्रादायिक दंगे हुए हैं, इन दंगों में जो कमज़ोर आदमी मारे जाते हैं, उनकी कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं की जा रही है। हमारे यहां भी यह मसला है, लेकिन जितनी सहायता उनकी करनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पा रही है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में बेकारी और भुखमरी सर्वत्र व्याप्त है।

20-22 वर्षों के बाद भी हमारे प्रदेश के पूर्वी आंचल में, जो आजादी की लड़ाई में अमरणी रहा, कोई विकास नहीं हुआ, आज भी वह उपेक्षित पड़ा हुआ है। न खोती है, न भूमि है, न उद्योग धन्य है। अगर कहीं खेती है तो सिचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। भूमिहीनों के पास कोई उद्योग-धन्या नहीं है और उद्योग धन्यों को स्थापित करने के लिये कोई सहायता नहीं की जा रही है। उस उपेक्षित क्षेत्र के भू-भाग को डेवलप करने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है, उस क्षेत्र के अन्दर 80 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जो आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से बिलकुल उपेक्षित हैं। इस उपेक्षित समाज को ऊपर उठाने के लिए इस मंत्रालय को जिस तीव्र गति से कार्य करना

चाहिए, जिस तेजी से बढ़ना चाहिए, वह नहीं बढ़ पा रहा है। इसका एक कारण है—इस कार्य के लिए जितना रुपया इस मंत्रालय को मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है, बहुत कम मिलता है। मैं प्रधान मंत्रीजी से तथा केबिनेट के अन्य मंत्रियों से अनुरोध करता हूं कि समाज कल्याण के लिए इतना रुपया अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे कि वे समाज के इस उपेक्षित वर्ग की समस्या को हल कर सकें।

हमारी विधायाओं के लिए आज कोई सहारा नहीं है अपाहिज और अपांग लोगों के पेंशन के लिये एक योजना स्टेट गवर्नरेंट की तरफ से है, लेकिन 106 में से एक को ही मिलती है। समाज कल्याण की तरफ से यह स्कीम है, लेकिन इसमें पैसा न होने के कारण जो हमारे अपाहिज, लंगड़े और लूले हैं उनका कोई सहारा नहीं है, कोई पेंशन उनको नहीं मिल पा रही है। इसी तरह से हमारे यहां कुछ लोगों की समस्या है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में यह काफी बड़ी समस्या है और इनमें से 50 फीसदी लोगों को अपना गुजारा करने के लिए शिक्षा का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। सरकार को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

देश के अन्दर जो आश्रम स्कूल शूल हुए हैं, वे विकसित जगहों पर खोले जाते हैं। उपेक्षित और बेकबड़ जगहों पर इनकी आवश्यकता ज्यादा है, इसलिए भेरा अनुरोध है कि ये आश्रम स्कूल उपेक्षित जगहों पर खोले जाएं। हमारे यहां कुछ रोगियों के लिए अस्पताल होना चाहिए। हमारे क्षेत्र की जनता को सुखे और बाढ़ की परेशानियों से बचाने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

हमारे पूर्वी जिलों में कोई छावावास नहीं है। मैं छावावास के लिये पिछले चार वर्षों से प्रयत्न कर रहा हूं, परन्तु अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिली है। हमारे यहां तीन-चार डिग्री कालेज हैं, जिनमें 1800 लड़के

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

प्रदत्त हैं, इनमें करीब 40 प्रतिशत छाव हस्तिन हैं, लेकिन उनके लिये कोई छावावास नहीं है। हमारी सरकार को इस तरफ व्याप देना चाहिए और हमारी मदद करनी चाहिए।

मेट्रिक से ऊपर पढ़ने वालों की सहायता का जो तरीका इस समय चल रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में चण्डीगढ़ की तरफ आप का व्याप खीचना चाहता हूँ वहां पर इस समय जो तरीका चल रहा है—डाइरेक्ट स्कूलों से लिस्ट समाज कल्याण विभाग को भेजी जाती है और फिर आपका विभाग सहायता करता है, उसी तरह की व्यवस्था हमारे यहां भी होनी चाहिये।

कोर्चिंग एण्ड ट्रेनिंग के जो सेन्टर सरकार ने चालू किये हैं, वे इस समय देश में चार जगहों पर खोले गये हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इस्टर्न यू. पी. में भी एक कोर्चिंग एण्ड ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर को खोला जाना चाहिये।

इस समय 18 प्रतिशत हरिजनों को नौकरियां देने की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन वे स्थान भी पूरे नहीं हो पाते हैं। यद्यपि यह परसेन्टेज बहुत कम है और मेरी दृष्टि में बीकर सेक्षन के लिये यह परसेन्टेज कम से कम 35 होनी चाहिये; प्रत्यन्त हमारा अधिक से अधिक प्रयत्न यह होना चाहिये कि हम इस परसेन्टेज को पूरा करें। अधिक से अधिक हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड लोगों को नौकरियों में जगह देनी चाहिये। सब्जी के साथ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए ताकि उनकी जगहें खाली न रह जायें और वह जगहें उनको मिल जायें। और जहां पर जगहें खाली न हों वहां के लिए उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिए, ताकि उस योग्यता को वे प्राप्त कर सकें।

इस देश में जो उपेक्षित लोग हैं उनमें प्रमुख मन्त्री के नेतृत्व में एक उत्साह आया

है, 80 प्रतिशत लोग जोकि पिछड़े हुए हैं, उपेक्षित हैं, परेशान हैं उनको एक उत्साह मिला है लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि उस काम को जिस तरह से पूरा करना चाहिए वा वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। आज जिन के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है, जोकि भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं उनको बैंकों से ऋण मिलना चाहिए या जो ड्राइवर है उसको टैक्सी बलाने के लिए बैंक से ऋण मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन आज बैंक यह कहती है कि 25 परसेन्ट का आप प्रबन्ध करें, वाकी हम देंगे परन्तु जिसके पास कोई सिक्योरिटी नहीं होती है उसको बैंक पैसा नहीं देती है। इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि सरकार उन व्यक्तियों की जमानत ले, अपनी जमानत पर उन लोगों को ऋण दिलवाये। इस प्रकार से आप करेंगे तो यह समझा जायेगा कि जो उपेक्षित हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जिनके पास कोई जमानत नहीं है उनको सरकार खुद जमानत देकर रोजगार दिलवा रही है ताकि कमज़ोर लोग आगे बढ़े और देश मजबूत हो सके।

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): This is a very interesting subject that has been discussed at length on the floor of the House repeatedly in the past on many occasions when Members have expressed and reiterated their opinions and demands. The criticisms levelled against the Government for its failure to implement the accepted policy and discharge its constitutional obligations has largely fallen on deaf ears; or, they have pleaded their inability and advanced some pretext about lack of co-ordination or co-operation between the Central Government and the State Governments. In the fields of education and agriculture a lot remains to be done for the betterment of these weaker sections of the community who are the main life of this country. Until and unless their economic and social standard comes up, no progress can be expected in the country.

We have got a very beautiful Government which gives very beautiful and sympathetic expression to its policies which result in failure. So, what is the use of our conti-

nuing to criticise this Government? It is a matter for the consideration of this House. But, we have got to voice the grievances of the people whom we represent.

After two decades, the Congress has met with its Waterloo, and it is now only thinking of taking the co-operation of others for its survival in power for some more time, with which I am not concerned in one sense, but in another sense I am also concerned as a citizen of this country, and more so, as a representative of these Scheduled Castes people. At least now they should open their eyes and see that there is some truth in their replies.

I want some categorical answers for the points that I am going to make. Criticisms, suggestions and arguments put forward by hon. Members for improving the lot of oppressed and suppressed Harijans, Adivasis and Scheduled Castes and Tribes and backward people must be considered. 114 Members of Parliament represent them in Parliament; there are 750 MLAs throughout the length and breadth of the country representing these people who number about one hundred million. A sum of Rs. 9.5 crores had been allotted for their education and other things. How this money will be utilised is an interesting story. How it is channelled, from what tank it starts and into what gutter it goes, without reaching the deserving persons is an interesting story. Whether it is meant for education or social welfare or hospital the middleman is going to get it and that sort of corruption is there. I shall give a special point and want the Government to give a categorical answer.

14.45 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL in the Chair]

Though agriculture is a State subject, the Central Government has an agriculture Ministry to help or finance State Governments. Under the land grant rules the scheduled castes people must be given land which is not alienable for 15 years. But really the person who gets the land and pays the money taking advantage of the condition of the unfortunate scheduled castes brother is a politician—may be from this party, maybe from that party; I am not parochial. It is a naked fact and known to everybody, and the Minister also. The poli-

tician gets it transferred the next morning, or after a few months but within a year. I say that ninety per cent of lands granted to the Harijans and Adivasis under the land grant rules in all these twenty years had been transferred to the others, to a politician, or his relative or his friend. Some other law has to be made so that the Harijan can be protected. How can the Central Government come into the picture and help the unfortunate poormen who lose their land, though they are entitled under the law to own that land and possess it, under the Constitution, under the Act. Would the Ministry clarify the position? How is it going to restore to the original owners ninety per cent of such illegally-transferred land? I want a categorical answer. They may say that this comes within the purview of the State Government. But we have a Ministry of Agriculture here. So with the co-operation of the Law Ministry or Agriculture Ministry, it is the collective responsibility of the entire Central Government to honour this constitutional guarantee either by amending the Act or otherwise and to protect the interests of people who suffer at the hands of the unscrupulous politician who has misused his position and exploited the innocence of these people.

We are boasting that we have given crores of rupees for their education. I am not concerned if there is one hostel in U.P. or two hostels in Mysore. Are there sufficient hostels? How many Harijan girls' hostels are there? We would like to hear from the hon. Minister. How many hostels had been started for Harijan girls in the last two decades as monuments of their glorious rule in this country? For the sake of some Harijan friends, for vote catching purposes or on representation by some individual hon. Member for nursing his constituency, they may have opened one hostel here or there. No Harijan will agree that because of that we can conclude that they had implemented it as a matter of policy in the whole country. I want a categorical reply.

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes constitute 23.5 per cent of the total population of this country. When they think of giving them educational facilities, scholarship facilities, employment facilities, be it gazetted or non-gazetted, ICS or IAS, why should not it be put at 23.5 per cent? It should not be a sub-

[Shri N. Shivappa]

ject of controversy in some committee. Why do they fix 12.5 per cent? It should be changed. While they are 23.5 per cent of the population, why should not 23.5 per cent of jobs be reserved for them? That is the standard of their representation. I want a categorical answer in this point. It is not a demand to give a hostel to my constituency or my State. It is the bounden duty of the Ministry to take certain basic principles into consideration while considering measures for the welfare of a deserving section. This is not an undeserving section of our people. If they have some sense of responsibility, I think they will take up this matter seriously and come forward with a categorical reply saying that they are going to raise this percentage to 23.5 rather than keep it at 12 or 6.5 per cent.

I may comment from the Opposition benches. They take for granted this sort of criticism and they may not do anything because they have not got their own Government. They have their *chou-chou* Government. That being so, they must take these *chou-chou* views into consideration and do something which is reasonable.

AN HON. MEMBER: What do you mean by *chou-chou*?

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: *Chou-chou* means mixture of all policies.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: It is not *chou-chou* but *chun-chun*.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Thank you for correcting me. Whatever has been said on the floor of the House with some responsibility on policy matters, the minister must take it seriously and implement it. So far as implementation is concerned, if a grant is given to a State Government to be spent in favour of a Harijan, if a Harijan official is posted there and if he also becomes highly corrupt, what is to be done? Should he be exonerated? Members of Parliament, Supreme Court judges and even ICS have got their own privileges. But if certain Harijan officials, who have themselves suffered and who know the conditions of the suppressed and oppressed, if they become corrupt and if they misuse the money under the influence of political leader or MP or legislator, in-

cluding some Ministers in States, what is the punishment to be accorded to them? It is not for the opposition members to suggest it; it is the duty of the Government to bring an amending law or a fresh law to see that such officials are dealt with mercilessly and seriously. There should be a very drastic law for that purpose. There the Government has become an utter failure during the past two decades and this is the miserable and unfortunate position. I am sorry if I have wrongly used some very drastic words.

There is another interesting thing. A person living in my constituency brought to me a circular issued by the Commissioner for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which was circulated to all the States. The circular states that scholarships in favour of Harijan boys above such and such age have been stopped. Until and unless he scores 45 per cent, he will not be eligible to enter such and such institution. I was surprised at it. There is the constitutional guarantee of reservation and other rights given to them to uplift them. It is not the mercy of the officer. The officer cannot take such an arbitrary decision on his own without consulting the Government. Now, what has the Government done in that regard? It is a very pathetic thing for any man of ordinary prudence to observe. It is regrettable that the Government has not taken any action. The order has been stayed but what is the fun of staying it? What was the value of that order? It was void *ab initio*; it has no value at all. It ought to have been thrown into the dustbin and the officer should have been suspended and dispensed with. But that has not been done. In reply to this discussion on the ministry's demands, Government must say that this particular problem which has haunted the minds of the boys who are going in for education will be set at rest. It is hanging on fire. Why should it be so? Why should you curb their privileges? Your slogan is that you are for the workers. But you are not doing anything for their cause. You are not improving their conditions. In fact, you are acting to their detriment. I am sorry, I have to say this. I want the Minister to take this matter very seriously and give a categorical reply that he will remove it, rather than keep it as a stay order. There is no meaning at all in keeping it; it should be thrown.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): That order has been cancelled.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I think it has been stayed.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: After staying it has been cancelled.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: If it is cancelled, well and good. I hope the government will give a direction to their officers that hereafter such orders should not be issued very arbitrarily in respect of these unfortunate people.

15.00 hrs.

Now I have to give some suggestions with regard to handicrafts. We have taken these unfortunate illiterate people as fit for nothing. Literacy and education are two different things, according to great scientists. Our forefathers, the Aryans who have come to this country, they were not literate. They were passing on information from mouth to mouth. There is a Sanskrit sloka that they were teaching things from mouth to mouth. That was one type of education. Merely because a man in India does not have any qualifications and he is not literate, it does not mean that he is uneducated. He is educated in the sense that he has not certain original techniques with him. For example, the tribal people in Nagaland, Manipur, Khasi and Jaintia hills have a wonderful craft with them of making certain things, certain small things in the rural industries, which the government and the department and the society know. If they have been given the incentive and impetus, the productive capacity of the rural industries would have improved. But that has not been done.

Now you have nationalised the banks. You have ample money. You have sufficient funds with you. have also a big slogan that you are for the people. You can do anything with that money. You can build the nation in one day. You could build Rome in one day. But will you build it at least before 1972? Please do it earlier.

You say you are in favour of the poor man. But let that sympathy not be as in the case of co-operatives. In the case of the co-

operatives, $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the Central and State funds have been misused by your own representatives and their henchmen as favouritism and things of that sort. Similarly the funds of the banks should not be misused by your henchmen and the colleagues of the politicians. Let that money go to those poor people who deserve it. These crafts should be encouraged. These people should be given all help. Let there be hostels for men and women; let the money go to them. Let there be a law which will give them protection. Let there be a law which will punish those officials who oppress and suppress these poor people.

Finally, I am sorry I have to make this unfortunate remark that this service has become a fertile field for political patronage, corruption, favouritism and ruthless exploitation of the people for the various needs of the political parties, including my party. Do not encourage this kind of misuse and exploitation of the unfortunate brothers. Remember Bapiji; do not kill Bapuji and his ideals.

15.05 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आज दोपहर यहां या नहीं जब ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर कुछ सदस्यों के द्वारा यहां पर मेरे बारे में कुछ बाते कही गईं। मैं सिर्फ तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं। पहले मेरा यह कहना है कि किसी भी कमेटी की रपट पर आलोचना करने का इस सदन को और इस सदन के सदस्यों को अधिकार है। उसका जवाब सरकार की तरफ से दिया जा सकता है या सदस्य स्वयं उसका जवाब दे सकते हैं। लेकिन मैंने यह कभी नहीं देखा कि कमेटी स्वयं एक बयान के द्वारा उस आलोचना का खण्डन करती है। सरकार कमेटी ने जो यह काम किया है वह बहुत ही गैर-मुनासिब और अनुचित है। मैं यह कहन्म चाहता हूं कि कमेटी के टम्स आफ रिफरेंस में कभी भी इस बात का समावेश

[श्री मधु लिमये]

नहीं हुआ था कि वह इस तरह का बयान देंगे। जिस दिन मैंने मूल रपट में बड़े पैमाने पर संशोधन करने की बात की थी उस समय मैंने मूल रपट सदन के सामने रखी थी और मांग की थी कि मन्त्री महोदय जल्दी सी०एस० आई०आर० और उसकी रपट पर बहस करने का मौका सदन को दें। राव साहब के प्रस्ताव का नोटिस आया और स्पीकर साहब ने उसे मंजूर किया। ऐसी हालत में आज कालिंग अटेंशन के नाम पर बहस में इस तरह की बातें कहना मेरे छ्याल में अनुचित हैं और, सभापति महोदय, आप उसको रोकें। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जल्दी ही हम को इस पर बहस करने का मौका दिया जाये।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार साहब ने अगर इस्तीफा दिया है तो कोई कारण नहीं दिया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि वह अपने इस्तीफे पर डटे रहे, इस्तीफा वापस न लें। इसमें इस्तीफा वापस लेने की क्या बात है? उन्होंने बहुत अनुचित बात की है इसलिये उनका इस्तीफा वापस नहीं होना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भविष्य में सरकार किसी भी सेवा-निवृत्त जज कों, चाहे वह हाईकोर्ट का हो या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का, इस प्रकार कमिशन देने का काम न करे, क्योंकि अमीचन्न प्यारेलाल के मामले में सरकार कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसका मैं ने बहुत गौर से अध्ययन किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उस मामले को उन्होंने बिगाड़ दिया है। सी०एस० आई०आर० के मामले को भी बिगाड़ दिया है, इसलिये हमारे कुछ सदस्यों को बिनट आफ डिसेट देना पड़ा। यहां आकर कुछ सरकार साहब की तारीफ करने की बात की गई है लेकिन बिनट आफ डिसेट से मामला साफ होता है कि रपट में किस प्रकार हेरा फेरी की गई है।

इसलिये मैं सरकार से आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि भविष्य में किसी भी सेवा निवृत्त जज को इस तरह कमिशन देने का काम नहीं किया जायेगा क्योंकि जो जज सरकार के इशारे पर आ जाते हैं उन्हीं को कमिशन मिलता है, जो स्वतन्त्र-बुद्धि हों ऐसे जजों को कोई कमिशन नहीं दिया जाता।

सभापति महोदय: मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। आज चूंकि अध्यक्ष महोदय ने एक माननीय सदस्य को बिना अपना लिखित वक्तव्य भेजे हुए स्पष्टीकरण देने की अनुमति दे दी थी, इसलिये श्री मधु लिमये को भी इस की अनुमति दी गई है। लेकिन भविष्य में . . .

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं कभी नहीं देता। मैं हमेशा लिखित वक्तव्य देता हूं।

सभापति महोदय: भविष्य के लिये यह नियम होगा कि उसी माननीय सदस्य को स्पष्टीकरण की अनुमति मिलेगी जो पहले लिखित रूप में अपने वक्तव्य की कारी भेज देगा।

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71
contd.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE—contd.

15.05 hrs.

SHRI A. K. KISKU (Jhargram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while approving of the demand of the Social Welfare Department I would like to express my greatest dissatisfaction and unhappiness of the affairs of this Department. We are critically discussing the various concessions, various facilities that have been given to these downtrodden people, and on this occasion I remember those great leaders of our country who had fought for these down-trodden people, like Dr. Ambedkar, Shri Jaipal Singh and so on and so forth.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is gone.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Somebody was just remarked that he is gone. I would like

to say that the going of our leader, who was very dear to us, has been rather sudden, unattended, unnatural and mysterious. There is a whisper going on in the Trival belts: Is there a mystery; can we believe that our leader has died?

Jaipal Singh was a great leader; he was a leader by himself. The entire Adivasi community took him as their Marang Comke, their Netaji. He was here during the Constituent Assembly, in this House during the last four Parliaments and he died when he was a sitting Member. Since we smell that there is some mystery, some unnaturalness, in his death, may I, on behalf of my people, demand that there be a high-power probe into the matter of his death?

In this connection I would like to place before the House a very tragic death that has appeared in the newspaper, *Navbharat Times* of the 24th April, with the heading "*Harijan yuvati ko zinda jala diya*." It was in Bilaspur near village Mungli, in Chhatagram. The lady's name is Shrimati Chandarbai. She was a married woman. When she had gone to respond to nature's call, she was seized, kerosene oil was poured on her, a group had held her up until she was completely burnt. She shouted for help. Some people came from the villages to her rescue. In the mean time the culprits disappeared. She was brought first to the *thana* and then to the hospital where she died.

It is unthinkable, when only last year the whole conscience of the country was touched by the incident at Kanchi Kacherla, that things like this happen today. How is it that a Harijan woman is burnt alive to death in a most inhuman and cruel way? I would like that there must be a discussion and a debate on the death of this unfortunate Harijan lady, Shrimati Chandarbai.

While we are discussing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' problems, I have a feeling that probably by putting these two groups of people together in the Department of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we are not doing justice to anyone. In my opinion the Tribes are a people by themselves; they are a people with definite ethnic unity, culture, language, tradition, history, religion, their own modes of social codes and so on and so forth. In order that

these people may be properly understood, it is necessary that at least for the sake of administrative reasons there must be two separate cells—there might be one department but there must be two separate cells—where the specific problems of the Scheduled Castes and of the Scheduled Tribes may be thoroughly looked into and solutions to them found.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is the money?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Money can be found.

AN HON. MEMBER: They will waste the money.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: There are problems for both the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which are different. The Scheduled Castes suffer from economic exploitation plus social untouchability whereas the exploitation of the Scheduled Tribes is mainly economic. But in the background of history, of culture, of their own way of life, it is necessary, the country should realise that their problems should be specially taken care of. I am very sorry to say that although there are tribal research institutes or centers, absolutely nothing has been done so far in the way of research for the tribals to know their problems and other aspects of their life. Hence I demand—the Dhebar Commission seems to be outdated—that a fresh perspective must be taken and some action should be taken on a warfooting, on an emergency footing, to solve their problems.

Now, we are all talking of bank nationalisation. But I am, very sorry to tell the House that the nationalisation of banks for which so many Members had voted has been of no benefit whatsoever to these people for whom the banks were nationalised.

The terms for credit, for loans, are that the property or the land has to be mortgaged. May I ask you: Where do the Adivasis have land? Do they have any land? We are all crying to give them land. So, if they do not have land, what should they mortgage? Even those who have land, they have a fear whether if they mortgage their land, will they get back their land at all. Then, there is the question of guarantor. I may tell you a very

[Shri A. K. Kisku]

sad experience of mine. My younger brother happens to be a very poor bookseller with an asset of only Rs. 4,000. When the banks were nationalised, I asked him to go to the bank to get a loan and that I will be the guarantor. So, he went to the bank. The first bank asked him to apply to the District Magistrate. We do not know yet the fate of the application—it is in the waste paper basket. Then, he went to another bank where again I offered to be the guarantor myself. Still we have no news. If a man who is the brother of a Member of Parliament, who had himself voted for bank nationalisation, could not get a small loan from a bank, you can imagine the fate of other tribals. I do not expect that any personal favour should be done to me or to my brother. My point is in what sense these people have benefited by this bank nationalisation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order. Under the Rules, no Member can represent his case in this House. He is actually representing the case of his brother—it may be correct—but no Member is expected to represent his own case in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has only cited an instance. He is presenting the case of the entire community.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am completely misunderstood. I did not represent my case. I only cited an example as to how the people are being denied the benefits of bank nationalisation. The bank nationalisation has been a mockery to them. As a Member of Parliament, how can I tell my people, "The banks are for you and you belong to the nation"? These are big questions that are being asked by my people to the Government.

My last point is that the Social Welfare Department, in my assessment, has miserably failed during the last two decades. Sometime questions come to my mind. What is the philosophy at all that this Department has adopted? Is it a Department to just throw away some pieces of coin to the beggar and ask the beggar to continue as a beggar? We know that big policies have been kept before us. But why is it that even during the last 22 years no good machinery has been set

up to implement all the good wishes of our nation? I have spent 20 yrs of my life as a teacher and as such I mark my students papers. Very sadly I would mark—3,—000 to this Social Welfare Department. The first zero goes to the Social Welfare Ministry. The second zero will go to the entire network of their administration throughout the country and the third zero will go to the institution—I am not saying the Commissioner—but the institution of the Commissioner's office which has been deprived of its usual sense organs. By taking away the Field Officers from the hands of the Commissioner, he has been deprived of his sense organs. In this context, I would like to say that if the Social Welfare Department which has been specially established, could do nothing positive, at least they could save these people from exploitation. I am very sorry to tell you, Sir, that there are exploitations—political exploitations, social exploitations and economic exploitations. Just one example of the political exploitation, I will give.

The House knows that there is a Bill before the House called the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order Amending Bill in which there is the question of scheduling about 30 lakhs of Adivasis who are nurturing the tea industry of Assam. While determining the criteria as to who is a tribal, the following criteria were set forth. One is the primitive way, the distinctive culture, shyness of conduct and backwardness, so on and so forth. These people meet all the requirements and yet we find that the Minister in his comment has said that these people do not satisfy the criteria. I would ask the Minister to please reconsider his point of view, come out with a sense of humanism and social justice and take steps to schedule these unfortunate persons who have gone there from our place in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not touch on other points in detail. But I would say a word about the scholarship scheme. Of all the schemes, the scholarship scheme is the only scheme which is probably half satisfactory. I can give some marks here. However, with the present cost of living, my members have said that the rate of scholarship must be increased. More than that, whatever is paid to

them, the delay in its payment is most ridiculous. Unless the students are paid on time, the very purpose of giving them scholarship is defeated.

Similar is the question of reservations in employment. Time does not permit me to quote from the report of the Social Welfare Parliamentary Committee. But you will find there a very sad picture and the Government must do something about it.

If there is any problem about tribals in the economic sphere, it is only one—I can tell you. The most important economic exploitation is eviction from land. If the Department can make some arrangements to give them land, I can tell you that half their problems will be solved.

Lastly, just a few words about my constituency. I come from Jhargram constituency. The hon Minister of State visited my constituency. But the people are very much disappointed because nothing has come out of the visit. This is a neglected area and Government is indifferent. It has become a breeding ground of Naxalites. There is no adequate schooling, roads, drinking water facilities; there are no industries and there are no irrigation facilities in that area. Hospital facilities are almost nil. Employment opportunities are also very poor. As I go into my constituency and also in other States I find there is a sense of rebellion among the tribals, and the Adivasis. There is this sense of rebellion against the activities of the Government. Last time when I went, one of the very poor mothers told me:

Bhabha, towabati do alam udugalea

Do not show us any more milk bowls. This is the sentiment. Today, the hon Prime Minister has come out with a milk scheme for tribal children. By showing another milk bowl you are only doing them a great insult. If you cannot implement your schemes, that will only be adding injury to insult. I would only quote one line from Rabindranath Tagore before I sit down. It is a poem by Rabindranath Tagore to the nation where he says:

*Hemor Durbhaga Desh
Jader Korechho apaman
Apamane hote hobe
Tader sober soman*

*Mrityumaje Chitabhasme
Hotehave Tader sober soman*

Oh, my unfortunate country, whosoever you have insulted, you will be equated with them in insult. Finally, you will be equated with them on the funeral pyre.

ओ मोतहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में जो बहस हो रही है, उसमें मुझे बोलने का अवसर देने के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

9 दिसम्बर, 1969 को समाज कल्याण मंत्री से यह प्रश्न पूछा गया था : “(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछड़े वर्ष में जन्म के आधार पर विवान समारों आदि में सुरक्षित स्थान सम्बन्धी नियम होने के कारण निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग पिछड़े हुए बने रहना चाहते हैं; (ख) क्या किसी व्यक्ति का उसके जन्म के अलावा पिछड़ापन निश्चित करने के लिए कोई अन्य मापदंड निर्धारित करने हेतु कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; और (ग) यदि हां, तो वह मापदंड क्या है ? ”

समाज कल्याण मंत्री, श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह, ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा : “(क) इस मामले पर अपनी अपनी राय है। (ख) और (ग). पिछड़ापन का निश्चय करने के लिए आर्थिक जांचों को अपनाने की भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से सिफारिश की है।”

इससे प्रकट होता है कि तेईस वर्ष के बाद भी सरकार को पता नहीं है कि पिछड़ापन का आधार क्या है। जब यह सरकार सही रोग नहीं पकड़ सकती है, तो उसके द्वारा दवा करने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं हो सकती है। जो डाक्टर रोग पकड़ सकता है, वही दवा कर सकता है। आजादी के बाद जब सरकार ने पंच-वर्षीय योजनायें शुरू कीं, तो वहीं से इसकी बुनियाद बिगड़नी शुरू हुई। बड़े बड़े राजनीतिज्ञ बड़े बड़े पत्र पढ़ा करते

[श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

हैं, लेकिन मैं एक छोटी सी पत्रिका पढ़ता हूँ। इसका नाम है—सेवाप्राम अंक 16। इसमें दो लेख लिखे गए हैं। विधि मंत्री अगर इन को पढ़ लेंगे तो काफी सुझाव उनको इससे मिल जाएंगे। क्योंकि वह सभी मंत्रालयों को सुझाव देते हैं तो इससे उनको काफी सुझाव मिल जाएंगे। यह है प्रथम पेज पर—लेनिन के देश में, मिल्कियत खत्म, बड़े खेत भारी उपज। और पांचवें पेज पर छपा है—खेती की कुछ पुरानी और कुछ नई समस्याएं, भूमिहीनों को रोजगार देना बहुत जरूरी बरना “हरी कान्ति” खूनी कान्ति के बीज रोपेगी। यह भी उनकी जानकारी के लिए मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इनको भी वह पढ़ें। केवल बड़े अखबार ही ने पढ़ा करें। जरा छोटे-छोटे अखबार भी पढ़ लिया करें।

अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जाति आयोग के 16 वें, 17 वें और 18 वें प्रतिवेदन पर अब तक चर्चा करने का अवसर नहीं मिला। यह पहली बार आज पांच बंटे चर्चा करने का समय मिला है। इन तीन आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के संबंध में चर्चा करने का शायद विधि मंत्रालय को समय नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए बड़ी परेशानी होती है। जैसे हर वर्ग से अनुसूचित जाति पीछे आती है, आहूण, कलिय, वैश्य और शूद्र सबसे पीछे आता है जैसे ही हर सेशन में जब समाजकल्याण की बहस होती तो अन्तिम चरण में होती जिससे जल्दी जल्दी में यह मांगें पास हो जाती हैं और समय भी नहीं मिल पाता है। तो तीन अनुसूचित जाति की रिपोर्ट पर अब तक चर्चा नहीं हुई। इसने दिनों बाद अब चर्चा करने का मौका दिया गया।

अभी पिछले सेशन में अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के आरक्षण के संबंध में इसी मार्च महीने में शायद कोई सर्कुलर जारी हुआ है जिसमें अनुसूचित जातियों का

प्रतिशत बढ़ाया गया है 15 प्रतिशत और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए साढ़े सात प्रतिशत बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन यह तो हो सकता है, आप और भी प्रतिशत बढ़ा दें, 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दें, 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दें, इससे मतलब नहीं है। मतलब है इसको कार्यान्वित करने से। जितना प्रतिशत निर्धारित है अगर उतने प्रतिशत ही कार्यान्वित हुआ होता तो समाज कल्याण विभाग से संबंधित लोगों को आज यह नतीजा न भोगना पड़ता। सब से पहले तो इस सरकार ने क्या किया कि गैर-सरकारी लोगों को बढ़ावा दिया प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में सरकारी लोगों को बढ़ाया नहीं दिया। अनुसूचित और आदिम जातियों के आरक्षण का प्रश्न सरकारी उपक्रमों में ही पैदा होता है, गैर-सरकारी उपक्रमों में नहीं पैदा होता है। लेकिन यहां चाहे कंप्रेस के बेंचेज के लोग हों, यहां बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो गैर-सरकारी लोगों को बढ़ावा देते हैं। सरकारी लोग जब पनपेगा तो उसी में अनुसूचित जातियों को प्रतिसाहन मिल सकता है। सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी लोगों को बढ़ावा दिया। जैसे मिसाल के तौर पर अगर सरकारी कोई फेकड़ी है उस में दस हजार आदमी काम करते हैं और गैर-सरकारी फेकड़ी में दस हजार आदमी काम करते हैं तो गैर-सरकारी संस्था में हम आरक्षण की मांग नहीं कर सकते हैं और सरकारी संस्थाओं में मांग कर सकते हैं। इसलिए सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जातियों के साथ बदमाशी उसी समय की जब गैर-सरकारी लोगों को बढ़ावा दिया। जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति के रिजेंशन का मामला नहीं उठ पाया। हम लोगों को तो कुछ जानकारी मिल नहीं पाती है। बड़ी कोशिश करने के बाद, बड़ी मुश्किल से कुछ जानकारी मिली। मैंने सोशल वेलफेयर सलाहकार समिति में कुछ हल्ला दंगा किया तो कुछ जानकारी मिली। सरकारी कंपनियाँ

जो हैं—कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 की कार्य-प्रणाली एवं प्रशासन विषयक 20 वां वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, पृष्ठ संख्या 56, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 638 में दिए गए उपबन्धों के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 1938 को कार्यवरत सरकारी कम्पनियों की कुल संख्या है 241। यह सरकारी कम्पनियों की संख्या है। और जो वह कम्पनियां हैं जिनमें भारत सरकार की 51 प्रतिशत धनराशि लगी है, उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों का कानून लागू होता है, उसमें अनुसूचित जातियों को अधिकार दिया गया होता या आरक्षण की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में विधि मंत्रालय और मृह-मंत्रालय में अगर अकल से काम लिया होता तो अनुसूचित जाति के बहुत से लोगों का उद्धार हो गया होता। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। उनमें 166 ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जिन्होंने रिजर्वेशन का सिद्धान्त तो स्वीकार किया है भगवर उनमें से 12 ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक रिजर्वेशन को स्वीकार ही नहीं किया है। किन किन औद्योगिक उपकरणों ने रिजर्वेशन को स्वीकार नहीं किया है उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं—एक्सपोर्ट इंसपेक्शन कौसिल आफ इंडिया, अभूगांव पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी, मद्रास, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी, कानपुर, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस, बंगलौर, स्कूल आफ प्लार्निंग एंड आर्मी टेक्नर, इंडियन कौसिल आफ ट्रेड फेर्स एंड एक्जीवीशंस, वल्लभ भाई पटेल वेस्ट इंस्टीट्यूट, डेमोशोफिक ट्रेनिंग एंड रिसर्च सेंटर, नेशनल न्यूज़प्रिंट एंड पेपर भिल्स लिमिटेड, नेशनल प्रोडक्टिविटी कौसिल और लूटीज़ाल इंडिया लिमिटेड। यह बारह ऐसे औद्योगिक उपकरण हैं जिसमें 51 प्रतिशत से अधिक धनराशि सरकार की लगी है लेकिन अभी भी यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के रूल को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं और न तो ला मिनिस्टर न होम मिनिस्टर ने इनको मनवाने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न किया है। अगर किया हो तो अपने उत्तर में उल्लेख करने की हृषा करें। ऐसी सरकारी कंपनियां और

संयुक्त सहकारी कंपनियाँ जो हैं इनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित अधिदम जातियों के आरक्षण के संबंध में ठीक ढंग से कार्यवाही की गई होती तो यह स्थिति आज न होती। लेकिन इस सरकार से यह अपेक्षा तो है नहीं। कानून मंत्री सभी मंत्रालयों को सलाह देते हैं। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि आप जरा अन्य लोगों से भी सलाह लीजिए क्योंकि आपके कानून के सलाहकार जो हैं वह बिलकुल कानून नहीं जानते हैं। अभी 14 बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की घोषणा की गई तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उस पर रिट दाखिल हो गई और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस पर स्टे आर्डर कर दिया और कह दिया कि मूलभूत अधिकारों में कोई संशोधन नहीं हो सकता है। इस पर सरकार कोई कानून नहीं बना सकती। लेकिन क्या संविधान के अनुच्छेद 46 को भी विधि मंत्रालय ने कभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दाखिल किया है? अगर मूलभूत सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में लोग दलील देते हैं तो क्या संविधान के अनुच्छेद 46 के अनुसार जो घोषणा और अन्याय से मुक्त करने के लिए संविधान में सरकार वचनबद्ध है उसके उत्तर में सरकार ने क्या कभी इसको पेश किया है? इसलिए सरकार का दृष्टिकोण जो है यह तो योथा नारा है और केवल दिखावा मात्र के लिए है, उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा कहा जाये? मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 71 में समाज कल्याण विभाग के संलग्न और अधीन कार्यालयों की सूची संख्या 17 है लेकिन यह कार्यालय क्या करते हैं, इसके बारे में कुछ भी रिपोर्ट नहीं है। जो भी रिपोर्ट मिलती है वह चाहे गृह मन्त्रालय से मिलती है या दूसरे मंत्रालयों से मिलती हैं, इनकी कोई भी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिलती है। अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में ये क्या करते हैं, इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं मिलती है।

राज्य योजना-परियोजनाओं के लिए पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण हेतु 69-70 तथा चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के लिए सरकारी दल द्वारा सिफारिश किये गए तथा योजना

[श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

आयोग द्वारा निश्चित नियतों का तुलनात्मक विवरण-पत्र देखिए और वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण के लिए कार्य करने वाली गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को भारत सरकार द्वारा सीधे ही जो अनुदान उन्नेचित किया गया उसका विवरण पत्र संख्या 25 है। यह गैर-सरकारी संस्थायें क्या करती हैं? खाली अपनी पार्टी यानी सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी का प्रचार करती है। इन संस्थाओं के द्वारा कोई अच्छा काम नहीं होता और यह सारा अनुदान खा जाते हैं। इनको न्यायसंगत और विधिसंगत बनाना चाहिए ताकि इनकी सामाजिक भावनाओं में परिवर्तन हो और इनके भी खर्च-वर्चों की जांच हो तब जाकर देश का काम चलेगा वरना तो सारे अनुदान का दुष्प्रयोग करते हैं और समाज कल्याण के सम्बन्ध में कोई काम नहीं करते हैं। तीसरी वे गैर-सरकारी समाज कल्याण संस्थायें हैं, 1968-69 के दौरान जिनकी संख्या 29 है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं सिर्फ दो तीन बातें कहकर समाप्त करता हूँ। अनुसूचित जातियों के नाम पर इस देश में क्या-क्या बवंडर नहीं किया जा रहा है? अंद्रों बहरों को शिक्षा मिल सकती है, लंगड़ों को शिक्षा मिल सकती है, लूलों को शिक्षा मिलती है व्यंयोंकि वे अनुसूचित जाति के नहीं हैं लेकिन अनुसूचित जाति के आज भी जो खेतिहार मजदूरों के बच्चे हैं वह 22 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी प्राथमिक शिक्षा पाने के लिए भोगताज हैं। मैं केरल की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने पांचवीं क्लास तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा और आश्रम टाइप की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की घोषणा की है। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। भारत सरकार को अन्य सरकारों से भी कुछ अकल सीख लेनी चाहिए। अस्पृश्यता निवारण के सम्बन्ध में पेरूमल कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है क्या उसने यह संकेत नहीं किया है कि आजादी के पहले अस्पृश्यता निवारण सर्वन्धी अधिकारी

नियम की धारायें कारगर थीं लेकिन आजादी के बाद उसमें गवास सूराख कर दिये गए और आजादी के बाद वह कानून की धारायें निष्प्रभावी ही हो गईं।

केरल की सरकार ने पांचवीं तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा कर दी और 15 एकड़ भूमि की सीरिलिंग निश्चित की है, इससे बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आदिम जातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण होगा। यह कितने खेद की बात है कि 22 साल की आजादी के बाद भी अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के बच्चे ए बी सी डी या क ख ग भी नहीं पढ़ पाये हैं। यह सरकार और यह मंत्रालय एक तरह विधवा औरत की तरह है, जिस तरह से एक विधवा स्त्री कुछ नहीं कर पाती, तो श्राप देने लगती है, तेरा बाप मर जाय, तेरी भैंस मर जाय, तेरा भवन गिर जाय, वही हालत इस समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की है। होम मिनिस्ट्री या दूसरे मंत्रालय कुछ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन यह मंत्रालय कुछ नहीं कर सकता। इनकी तरफ से हर जिले में समाज कल्याण अधिकारी नियुक्त हैं, अगर हरिजनों पर कोई आक्रत आती है और वह रिपोर्ट करता है तो ये हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी कुछ नहीं कर सकता इनको कोई राइट ही नहीं है। जो भी कायंवाही होगी, वह का कलेक्टर करेगा, एस० पी०, एस० डी० एम० करेगा, उसी के माध्यम से कायंवाही होगी, लेकिन हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी तो सिर्फ दान बांटने के लिये वहां बैठा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि विधि मंत्री अपना जबाब देते समय, जो कट-मोशन्ज मैंने रखे हैं, उनको ठीक से पढ़ लें और तब जवाब दें। पचासों बार मैंने प्रश्न उठाये, पत्र लिखे, लेकिन कोई उत्तर नहीं आया, सरकार ज्यों की त्यों अपने रास्ते पर चल रही है, उसके काम करने के तरीके में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया।

एक हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी के बारे में मैं तीन साल से प्रश्न उठाता रहा हूँ। उसने

इस मंत्रालय के अनुदान का दुरुपयोग किया। वहाँ के कलेक्टर ने उसकी जांच की, लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट को फाइल कर दिया गया। उसले बारे में जब मैं प्रश्न उठाता हूँ तो सचिवालय शिखण्डी के रूप में आगे आ जाता है और मंत्री महोदय बैठे रहते हैं, कोई सफाई नहीं हो पाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में इसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करें।

सरकारी नौकरी के आरक्षण में योग्यता का आधार भी एक सवाल बन गया है। पिछली तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में महंगाई और बेकारी बढ़ी है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इन पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने वाले अधिकारियों को बाहर निकाल कर, इनको अनसूटेबिल डिक्सेआर करके, नौकरी से निकाल बाहर करना चाहिये। अगर आप रिवेंशन को पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो न्यूनतम योग्यता को मान कर उनकी आरक्षित जगहों को भरें, उनको अधिक-से-अधिक नौकरियों में लें, वरना आपकी यह कुर्सी जल्दी जानेवाली है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का धोर विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): I have gone very carefully through the Report presented by the Department of Social Welfare. I have taken note of some of the improvements that have been sought to be made, but I must tell you, and through you the House and through the House the whole country, that we have not been able to locate the ills or the disabilities from which the Scheduled Castes are suffering in this country. We have been always trying to formulate some sort of programme under the name of removal of untouchability, but I must tell this House, and the Members of the different political parties, that unless we realise the causes and the basis of the ills, we will not be able to find out any solution at all.

So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, they suffer from the two disabilities, the disability due to pollution and the dis-

ability due to isolation. Go to any village, you will find that in every village there are two parts, one occupied by the general community and the other occupied by Scheduled Castes. Now, the village occupied by the Schedule Castes has been kept away from the village of the general community because of the pollution and isolation. Mere touch has been considered to pollute the general community. So, what is the way out? The way out that ought to be found out by all political parties and leaders of public opinion is to carry on the propaganda so that the attitude of the general community could be changed. Nothing will happen and no protection will help these people so long as the attitude of the general community is not changed. Therefore, we shall have to concentrate on this and I request the leaders of public opinion and all political parties to make it a platform of their party, so that a change could be effected in the attitude and minds of the general community.

At the same time, I would suggest that two types of methods must be followed in this country. One method is persuasion of the general community and the second method is of giving protection to the Scheduled Castes. Under protection again I will suggest two types of ways. One is the preventive method or preventive way, making laws so that the general community or whoever commits atrocities on the Scheduled Castes could be punished. The second method is the punitive method. I know that there has been public opinion in this country that merely by passing a law or making a law it is not going to change the social structure at all. I quite agree with that opinion, but to some extent, the law ought to be there and the law must be quite punitive so that the offenders could be punished suitably according to the law. So, I would like to suggest these two methods: persuasive and preventive.

When I came to this House and when the fourth Five Year Plan was under drafting, I was also taken as one of the Members of the Working Group to advise on policies and priorities which ought to be incorporated in the fourth Five Year Plan. Looking at the suggestions made by the Planning Commission even though I appreciate some of the points they have suggested, I have not been able to appreciate the policy of the Social Welfare Department and even the policy adopted by

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

the Planning Commission regarding education. So long as you do not educate these people, they will not rise from their slumber, weakness and their helplessness. They will not be strong so that they could organise and can resist or retaliate in case of any injustice done against them. Therefore, the whole educational policy ought to be overhauled and completely changed.

Ever since 1962 this Government has adopted a policy of granting scholarships and facilities on the basis of a means test. I do not know who suggested this means test. I fought to the last, and lost the battle, so that the means test could be changed. Since we have the Prime Minister who is very sympathetic towards the downtrodden and the underprivileged, and we have also the Social Welfare Minister in the person of Shri Govindia Menon who has also a sympathetic attitude towards the downtrodden and the underprivileged, I hope they will change the scheme for granting of scholarships and free studentships. This means test must be done away with.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What is this "means test" ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I will explain it at some other time. When the Members of the House are so ignorant of it, I can very well imagine what would be the state of affairs of the general community as a whole. Therefore, I am only appealing to the House through you.

Coming back to my point, so long as you do not educate them—and education is the means and the weapon by which and through which much can be done—we will not be able to change their lot.

The second point is this. It is not enough to have allocation of certain sums for scholarship to Scheduled Castes. I would lay down a proposition: whoever would like to join a college or educational institution for post-matric education, he must be granted a scholarship so that he might educate himself and qualify. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have been asking seven or eight Members about the "means

test" but none of them know it. I made the mistake of trying to understand what Mr. Bhandare was saying.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: They belong to your category. Mr. Chairman, I cannot educate these people here. I am only appealing to their good sense. What I was trying to emphasise is that people drawn from this community, who possess higher education, who are graduates and double-graduates, will alone be able to organise their people and will be able to strengthen them and fight against injustice. That is one point. Therefore, the Government must change its policy.

There was some commotion when the new scheme by the Social Welfare Department was adumbrated and circulated. We went on deputation with a representation to the Prime Minister and submitted a document. I hope whatever has been written in that memorandum will be implemented and the suggestions would be accepted so that the whole educational scheme or the scheme of granting educational facilities will be accepted.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is that scheme?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Give me an hour or more, and I will explain whatever you want to know. In this connection, I would like to suggest that so far as the new converts to Buddhism are concerned, their problem also must be studied very sympathetically. Even though they have changed the religion or they have accepted the original religion of this country, the ancient religion of the country, they still continue to suffer from the same disabilities of pollution and isolation. Their houses, their villages, their social condition, their economic condition, have all remained as before; even after their conversion, their position and status have remained the same. Therefore, I would like to request the Social Welfare Minister to make an announcement in this House so that the whole world can know; I know that the Government have accepted the policy of granting educational facilities to the Buddhists. (Interruption) I mean the Buddhist converts from Scheduled Castes; that is the terminology I have already mentioned so

often. Along with the educational facilities, I would also urge that there ought to be some reservation in the services for these people, because they are on the same par, the same base and between the same parallels as my brothers, members of the Scheduled Castes.

Dealing with the Scheduled Tribes, I need not mention that the main problem of the Scheduled Tribes is the question of rehabilitation. The Scheduled Tribes' problem revolves round their habitats. So long as they are not rehabilitated, so long as their habitats are not changed and developed I do not think we will be able to improve their lot.

I would like to make two suggestions, and I will finish. One suggestion is regarding the Committee of Members of Parliament on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I was so happy when this Committee was appointed. I was under the impression, and the impression was created both in this House and outside, that this Committee would be so powerful that it would be able to deliver the goods and it would be able to create new hopes and aspirations in the minds of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and will give relief to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What has happened to the reports of the Committee? Here is a list which they have given at page 3. So far, up to this time, they have submitted five reports. I do not know what has happened to these reports and suggestions made. I, therefore, would say that even though this Committee has been appointed, it has not been made so powerful. The same type of committees are not accepted by the States; so far no State has appointed or elected or selected a committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the State level. I have been a student of constitutional history. I am also a student of the Constitution of India. Our experience is whenever we talk of Social Welfare, the reply given is that it is a State subject. Whenever we adopt a policy at the Centre, the implementation of that policy is left to the States. The result is, the policy remains in the record and it is not implemented at all levels, barring a few and far-between examples of certain sympathetic States. I would suggest, in all seriousness

that the Constitution must be so changed as to make the Welfare of Scheduled castes and Tribes, the Special Responsibility of the Governor. If the Governor who is the Head of the State is made responsible for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, he will be subject to criticism on the floor of the House. Secondly, as the executive head he will also be responsible for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Whatever may be the difficulty encountered in amending the Constitution, so far as amending it for making the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes the Special Responsibility of the Governor is concerned, I think that all parties will support it. That should be done because our experience is very bitter. The policy may be philosophical and we may satisfy intellectually and mentally, but in practice the philosophical policy and programme has never been implemented. So, let us have some constitutional machinery through which we can work for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I suggest that the Constitution must be amended so that this special responsibility can be thrown on the Governor.

* SHRI DURAIRASU (Parambalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I have to state with regret that there has not been any significant improvement in the condition of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes so far, though there has been an exclusive institutional set up and an independent Minister of Social Welfare at the Centre for so many years now. The oppressed people who have been suffering under the evil of untouchability have not yet been emancipated. This country recently witnessed the strange spectacle of Acharyas preaching the propriety of practising untouchability with quotations from the Vedas. What then is the remedy for this evil?

The social welfare programmes have so far been more in the nature of propaganda ventures. They have not tried to raise the standard of living of the people who are at the lowest rung of our society. For example, these people constitute 25% of the total population; but only 8 persons belonging to these communities have received the assistance in the shape of overseas scholarships.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Durairasu]

If this is the way this Ministry has to function, I will prefer that this is wound up and no longer deceives these gullible people.

Firstly, this Ministry is an omnibus set-up and this set up and their methods of working should be changed. Instead of having ambitious programmes, if there is a systematic approach to solve the essential problems of these people step by step, we may then be able to achieve some tangible results and bring about real improvement in their lot. For example, the land on which these people live belong to private individuals and as a consequence, they are not able to come out of the clutches of such people. We see the sorry plight of these people living as dumb dolls. It is not such a difficult job to allocate special funds for transferring the ownership of these lands to these people within a period of five years. After that, we may undertake programmes for constructing houses, for giving electric connections, for laying out roads, for providing educational, medical and such other amenities. I am proud to say that in Tamil Nadu such beneficial projects have been taken up in a systematic manner. The Minister of Social Welfare at the Centre must be aware of the fact that there is a separate Ministry of Social Welfare in our State. Why should not such a policy be accepted and implemented here also?

After allocating a paltry sum, the Union Ministry of Social Welfare are distributing that amount among all kinds of activities with the result that it does not benefit any section of our society. I would like to refer to one point here. The Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that Social Welfare should be entrusted to the States. If that recommendation is accepted by the Union Government, then, as I pointed out earlier, instead of frittering away the available meagre resources in different directions, these resources could go a long way to help the State Governments in implementing their schemes. The State Governments will be able to draw up schemes in accordance with the prevailing local conditions. The present tendency of mud-slinging indulged in both by the Centre and the States accusing each other of not discharging their duties in their respective spheres will also vanish. The Central Government should

entrust the entire responsibility of implementing the Social Welfare Programmes to the States. If that is not considered feasible, as I mentioned earlier, they should confine themselves only to very important schemes and try to implement them effectively.

16 hrs.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a constitutional authority and, till sometime ago, he had Deputy Commissioners in each State to assist him. Recently, the posts of Deputy Commissioners have been abolished, and in their place Zonal Directors have been appointed, making each Zonal Director in charge of a group of States. I would request the hon. Minister to revive the Office of Deputy Commissioner in each State. The assurances of assistance given to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes both in the Government Departments and in the public sector undertakings are not being properly and fully implemented. Only if the Deputy Commissioner is there in each State to exercise supervision, these things will be done efficiently.

I charge this Government that they have not taken any steps to rectify the wrongs which have been brought to their notice. Recently, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a circular that in the matter of promotions a certain percentage should be reserved for the scheduled castes. The Central Ministries and also the public sector undertakings have not yet accepted this suggestion. Even those who accepted this suggestion have not given effect to it earnestly. I appeal to the Government that they should not continue to practise deception on these people, who have already had a taste of it, by not implementing effectively even the schemes drawn up by them for their welfare.

I would refer next to Prohibition. It is more than a year now that the Government stated that those States who have not implemented Prohibition in full will be given financial assistance in case they decide to implement it in full. But no State has come forward to avail of this proffered assistance. As is being emphasised by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, if the States, which are already

implementing Prohibition, are offered compensation for their losses, it will serve as an inducement to other States also to introduce and implement Prohibition. I hope that the Government will accept my suggestion.

I have to point out in anguish that for the past 20 years, the Government have not made the slightest effort in all sincerity to abolish untouchability. For so many things the Government are encouraging production of documentary films. But so far not a single film has been produced to fight the evil of untouchability. Our late lamented learned leader Anna achieved significant success in abolishing untouchability by making full use of the media of films, dramas and literature. Even today, our Dravida Munnetra Kazagham and also the Grand Old Man of Tamil Nadu, Thiru E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, are actively engaged in social reform projects. It is really a matter of great shame that the Central Government are not even able to punish those people who do not hesitate to propagate untouchability.

I request the hon. Minister of Social Welfare, Shri Govinda Menon, who is an ardent advocate of abolition of untouchability and who is a social reformer, to take energetic steps for uplifting economically and socially the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the backward classes of our society.

"All men are born equal"—so said the poet saint of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvalluvar. Till this maxim is not translated into meaningful action, all talk of democracy is sham; social welfare work will also be a game of deception played on these people.

Before I conclude, I request the hon. Minister to give serious thought to the suggestions made by me. I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to participate in this Debate.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am constrained to say that even after 22 years of our independence the functioning of this Ministry has not even touched the fringes of this problem. Most of these reports from 1952 onwards repeatedly say that a big chunk of the amount allotted for this purpose is not properly used. In the latest report of the Commissioner for

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1967 and also in the previous reports it is stated: The question has also received the attention of the Central as well as the State Governments but it has not been possible to ensure that the benefits of these various welfare schemes reach the most neglected sections amongst the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for various reasons. I do not want to explain in detail these 'various reasons' as you are well aware of them. Out of this money that we extinguish from our exchequer in this Department, mainly it goes to the administrative expenses, the salaries and allowances of the big bosses, in particular the ruling party and the rest of the amount usually goes for the propaganda of certain individuals of the ruling party. The remaining money actually is not going for the benefit of the deserving class, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, but to the other sections of the community. That has been happening for the past so many years.

The main purpose of social welfare is to eradicate untouchability, a phenomenon which we could not eradicate up to this time, from our society. Untouchability is still remaining in almost all parts of the country. I am coming from a State to which our hon. Minister also belongs. When I was in the Legislature, the present Minister, Shri Kurien, of that State dealing with this topic, explained in the Legislature that even now there is barter trade. People collect from the Tribals and backward sections of the society and give it to the other sections. That is called barter trade in that area.

I am giving you another example of what happened in Andhra Pradesh from cases of untouchability and harassment reported in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It says:

"A Scheduled Caste *Sarpanch* of village in Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh was reported to have died on the spot and two other Scheduled Caste persons died of injuries later, when the Scheduled Caste persons were attacked by the influential villagers armed with aexs, crowbars and other deadly weapons. The trouble is alleged to have started when the marriages were being celebrated in the eight houses of Scheduled Castes in the

[Shri K. Anirudhan]

Harijan *bustee* in the village, and the Scheduled Caste ladies had gone to the village tank to fetch drinking water which was opposed by the influential people of the village."—

that is, by the high caste people. Following that the clash resulted which soon subsided.

The hon. Minister may explain that there may be loopholes in booking these people. I suspect that because there were precedents and reports also that there were loopholes in handling such cases. I may, therefore, cite one portion in the same report which says:

"At the same time all loopholes in the laws have to be plugged, and suitable measures taken for their implementation in the service of those for whom it is meant."

This is the latest report. Even after this there are so many loopholes in our law to be plugged.

These are two or three glaring examples that I could cite from the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Now I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister as well as the this House to the backwardness in our slum areas. Even in Delhi as also in big and small cities people find it difficult to save their bodies from the hot sun or the cold winter. They do not even have huts to live in. Most of them are backward and Harijans; some of them are even Tribal people. This is there even in Trivandrum, Quilon, Cochin, Bombay, Delhi and other big cities. Our Social Welfare Ministry is handling slum clearance also. I do not want to talk anything personal about Shri Govinda Menon but I think he is a more capable person to handle some other important matter than this. This is a matter which he may not be able to comprehend. It is a problem about which we used to talk and which we had been handling for the past 22 years. If Mr. Govinda Menon continues to handle this proble, I am afraid, it will be just like Queen Victoria being married to Karl Marx. Why I say this is, when Mahatma Gandhi was alive, he used to advocat. to his partymen as well as to his countrymen that he wished, after Independ-

dence, a *bhangi* girl to be the President of India, and so I also feel that a Harijan should take charge of this Ministry in the Union Cabinet. This Department of Social Welfare is not actually handled by the people who could easily understand their problems. These people may understand their problems but they may not have enough time and patience to implement such things. So, a Harijan should be put incharge of this Department in the Union Cabinet. My feeling is that a Harijan who will be able to understand pretty well the problems of Harijans and of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be put in-charge of this Department. A radical and revolutionary approach in this problem is essential. Unless we make some radical changes in this society, I mean, the backward sections of our society, it is very difficult to achieve socialistic pattern of society. The Government has declared the policy of socialism. But I am afraid this policy of socialism cannot be Implemented by having this hypocritical outlook. Is use the word "hypocritical outlook" and I ask the hon. Minister to explain to me and to the House if in the last 22 years, it was not handled in a hypocritical way.

For the past so many years we have been talking, most of our leaders, about distributing land to peasants. In my own area as well as throughout India, the peasantry will be either tribals or Harijans or some other Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe people. It is they who actually till the soil and fill our granary. As far as the question of distribution of land to peasantry is concerned, usually, we ignore Harijans and tribal people. Now, a phenomenon has started in the country wherever the tribal people hold some land, the jotedars as well as zamindars, with the help of the police or with the help of the powerful section of the society, take back the land from the tribal people and also from the backward section of the people.

I want to cite one more instance in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State. This is the State which declared temple-entry in the country. When there was an income-tax department controlled by the Travancore Government, they used to appoint tribal people, Scheduled caste as well as backward class people, and also other communities in

that State. There were fixed quotas for those sections. Now, after it has been taken over by the Government of India this is what is happening. If there is no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe applicant, they would naturally have any caste Hindu. They have written to their associations and certain representations have also reached this Ministry. The usual practice in the Income Tax Department of the erstwhile Travancore State was that when there was no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or Harijan candidate, they usually put the Backward Classes candidates in their place. When the promotion also comes, they put the Backward Classes candidates in the promotion list if there is no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate. I received a letter written by one of my friends in Malabar. He says that last year some posts of Sales Assistants were advertised and it was said that they would be recruited by the Union Food Ministry and in that it was specifically stated that the seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes. Some Scheduled Caste candidates also appeared with proper certificates and proper experience and qualifications, but no Scheduled Caste candidates were selected and caste Hindu candidates were selected and they have already written to the Ministry concerned and they have not yet replied. These are some of the examples and this is my impression about the functioning of this Ministry. So, unless we take a bold step in this matter and put a Minister who can take some more time and some more rationale approach to this problem, it is not going to be solved. If any, it will be mere hypocrisy.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in our country, the State of Orissa consists of 24.7% of the tribal population and 15.75% of the Scheduled Castes population making a total of about 40% in all. This State consists of most backward people like Banda Parjas, Lanjia Sawars and Kutia Kondh, etc. They even now live almost naked, and more armed with arrows and bows and lead no better life than the Adivasis of primitive ages. Illiteracy and poverty have prevented modern civilisation to reach them. I feel that emergency measures are necessary for the upliftment of these people, for their education and for improvement in their living standard.

Regarding primary education, I submit to the House that there are no sufficient schools for the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children. In rural areas where there are schools the teachers of some schools do not attend regularly and even if they attend, they do not take interest in the teaching for want of proper supervision, as a result of which the children do not learn as much as they ought to learn. From the recent figures available I can say that in Orissa only 11.6% of the Scheduled Tribe students and 27% of the Scheduled castes students attend schools and the rest do not.

According to the provision made for Adivasis and Harijan students, they are to get mid day meal, dress and stationery in primary schools. But I am sorry that most of them do not get it. Regarding post-matric education, I beg to submit that out of 82,000 boys and girls eligible for scholarship, only half of them have been provided with scholarship by the State Government and the rest have been refused and many students who wanted to prosecute their studies have been refused admission for want of seats in the institutions.

About Services, there are a number of seats, 15% for the scheduled castes and 7.5% for the Scheduled tribes which have been allotted. But I am sorry to say that a negligible percentage of these have been occupied by these Scheduled Caste and Schdeduled Tribes people. From the figure available, I could see that from the Allahabad Coaching Centre 44 students of Scheduled Caste and 17 of the Scheduled Tribes appeared for the examination of IAS, IPS and allied services and 4 from Scheduled Caste and 7 from Scheduled Tribes have been found successful. So also from Madras, 32 Scheduled Caste and 2 Scheduled Tribe candidates appeared and out of that one Scheduled Caste candidate was found successful. From this I could understand that there are candidates with requisite qualifications, but they have been disqualified during competitive examinations. I feel that there are sufficient number of candidates to fill up the vacancies but only negligible persons have been recruited. I suggest that there should be liberal rules for them in this recruitment. If liberal rules are framed for the recruitment of these candidates all the seats will be filled up by

[Shri K. Pradhan]

these persons within one year.

About their living conditions, the adivasis and the scheduled caste people are mostly exploited by the money-lenders and liquor vendors in Orissa. If suitable legislation is not made for protection of these people there will be no end to this exploitation. So I request the hon. Minister to consider my points and make necessary arrangements for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in our State. Thank you.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, This Ministry and this Minister seem to be very much careful to have money sanctioned by the House, though not as much as is desired by us, when we look to the welfare of the socially backward and the downtrodden people. We have seen the Three Reports, the 16th, the 17th and the 18th Reports submitted by the Scheduled Castes Commissioner. We did not have the time to discuss them, nor could the Minister make any effort to convince the Speaker to give suitable time for a proper discussion of these Reports, so that we could know what was being done for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. Almost every day we find in the newspapers of tortures and oppressions being committed on these people. Even in yesterday's paper we came across the newspaper report that one lady is on hunger-strike for more than 100 days. I think it is about 120 days since she is on hunger strike. She was married to a gentleman who now likes to disown her. Such instances are replete in the press; such atrocities and oppressions and tortures are being committed unabated. The Commissioner of Scheduled Caste and Tribe, under the Constitution is supposed to make a proper assessment and investigation. In this connection I would like to go back to the year 1954—when an important observation was made by no less a person than Babasaheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. In the Rajya Sabha debate, this is what Baba Saheb said. I quote:

"I think there is one criticism that one can legitimately make against the Commissioner himself in the matter of drafting and presenting his Report. I was referring to his chapter dealing with com-

plaints, because I thought that would be one of the most interesting and instructive chapters in that book. We are all aware of the fact that the scheduled castes in particular, are subjected to all sorts of tyrannies, oppressions and maltreatment at the hands of the villagers in the midst of whom they live. And it would undoubtedly be a matter of great interest to know what are the tyrannies, maltreatments and oppressions to which they are being subjected almost everyday. I have no doubt that the Commissioner's Report would be proper place where such complaints would be recorded, but I find the Commissioner absolutely silent over this matter of the gravest importance for the scheduled castes."

In the course of the same speech, he further said:

"And I have been wondering whether this Report of the Commissioner, so far as the record of complaints is concerned, is a doctored and tutored document. The Commissioner seems to have completely forgotten one of the most important objectives that underlie the creation of his office."

The same thing we find here even to-day. The Commissioner says even after 16 or 17 years that he was not given all sorts of co-operation required by him from the Ministries or Departments whenever he comes across the cases of these complaints and grievances.

In this regard, I also take the opportunity to refer the honourable Minister to the Report on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that has been presented to this House. In their Fourth report, the Committee says:

"The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in his Report for the year 1963-64, has observed as follows:

"It is necessary that the relevant records relating to complaints alleging breach of safeguards in service matters should be made available to the Commissioner. It is hoped that the Government will examine, if necessary, in consultation

with the Ministry of Law, the possibility of making available the records in order to enable the Commissioner to perform satisfactorily the duties imposed on him by Article 338 of the Constitution."

Since then, this Commissioner's organisation has been making correspondences with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law. I come to the later case. The Commissioner for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes again referred to matter to the then Minister of Law and Social Security *vide* his letter dated the 22nd July, 1965 with which he forwarded a note on the subject for consideration of the Minister. Relevant extracts from the said note read as follows:

"Under article 338 of the Constitution, I am required to 'investigate' the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Almost daily I am approached on behalf of the Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees of the Government or candidates for jobs, for the redress of their grievances. Most of these grievances relate to the failure on the part of the appointing authority to implement the orders issued by the Government of India relating to the representation of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes in services under the State."

Sometime back, we requested the Ministry of Home Affairs to let us know whether I am competent to call for the records, since Article 338 expects me to investigate into such complaints and not merely to make a formal enquiry by means of correspondence with the authorities concerned.

The report further says:

"The Committee note that in spite of repeated reminders sent by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Department of Social Welfare between 1966 and 1969, the Department of Social Welfare has not sent any reply to the above letter of the Commissioner."

I remember the hon. Minister's reply when I raised one point when we discussed the issue regarding committed expenditure. Last August in this House I put a question by way of intervention and he replied 'Wait;

have patience; let me answer point by point'. I would like to have a categorical answer from the Minister why no reply was given to the Scheduled Castes Commissioner in spite of so much of perseverance for the last few years, more particularly from 1966 to 1969. The Ministry of Law and Social Welfare did not care to reply to the Commissioner. Must we not feel in the circumstances that the Commissioner has been made a puppet in the hands of the Ministry though under the Constitution, the Commissioner is an independent authority? Who is responsible for denigrating the position and office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Even when the Commissioner writes to all the Ministries, he does not get a proper reply for four years. What more can we expect from this Ministry?

I would also like to refer to the Committee's specific recommendation.

"The Committee regret to observe that it has taken more than 7 years to arrive at a decision whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could call for the records from the Ministries or departments to investigate into complaints of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees about proper implementation of the various orders issued by Government regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services. They also regret that the Department of Social Welfare has paid no attention towards this important issue even though the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has issued several reminders to them in the matter. The Committee suggest that the Government should issue a directive to the various Ministries and Departments that they should invariably make available to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the necessary records for the investigation of the complaints of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees about the non-implementation of the orders of the Government of India."

We come across a large number of complaints. They are also given in the report. The latest report, the 18th, lists 995 grievances of service matters. The Commissioner was very sorry to remark that in spite of several

[Shri B. K Daschowdhury]

attempts made to go into the depths of these complaints and grievances, the departments could not cooperate with him, particularly the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and also the Directorate General of Supplies.

I would ask the hon. Minister whether he really wants to do any real service to these downtrodden people, those who suffer so many disabilities, not only the disability of untouchability but many oppressions, whose view may be expressed in the song 'I am tired of living but afraid of dying.' This is the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the downtrodden people which could be expressed in the song, 'I am tired of living but afraid of dying.' Had there been a proper forum for these downtrodden people in this country whose number is more than one-fifth of the total population of the country, they would have said: 'You, the Government, you, the political leaders, those who are managing our affairs, should know that unless you come forward and ameliorate our condition, we must seek our own ways.' Because not only are they not properly treated, they are not given proper chance to have their education as it was intended to be. They are still not in a position to do it. But the day is coming when they will. Let Government beware of this.

When the question of education and scholarships was discussed, Shri Menon was right, when he showed his courage by saying,

"A person earning Rs. 500 per mensem may not be able to give post-matric fees and other things to his students and, therefore, I am proposing to raise the minimum income which will disqualify the children of parents from enjoying the benefits of postmatric scholarships."

He also said:

"I would accept the recommendation and advice of the committee (Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)."

The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has stated in its Third Report:

"The Committee have considered the new regulations for the grant of post-

matric scholarships and the conditions of eligibility contained therein. While the Committee appreciate that the cumbersome old system of 11 grades in the income slabs has been simplified and only three groups have been specified, they feel that there is scope for further liberalisation of the scheme so as to enable a larger number of poor and meritorious students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to pursue a course of higher studies after the matriculation stage. Considering the economic backwardness of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the rising cost of living, the Committee recommend that Government should grant full scholarships to those students whose parents'/guardians' income does not exceed Rs. 800 per month. Half maintenance charges and full fee/block grant should be given to those students whose parents/guardians' income exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 1200 per month."

Since he has said that an earning of Rs. 500 per mensem is not enough to give proper education at the post-matric level, and since he has said that the recommendations of this Committee would be accepted, I would like to know whether he has taken any positive steps to see that these recommendations are considered and accepted by the Government.

I know that Mr. Menon also said in his speech that he had no power, that it is only the Planning Commission which makes allocations etc. Last year he said that he was only an agent and that too he was not a free agent. I would like to know whose agent he is, whether he is an agent of the Planning Commission, whether is not acting on the advice of Members given in this House and whether he is not acting on the specific policy of the Government of India. If he is only an agent of the Planning Commission and he feels that he is not even a free agent, should he not feel that it is a sort of mockery that he should come before the House every year as a sort of ritual with his Budget Demands saying that he is spending so much. In the Report also they have stated that the number of scholarships given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students is increasing every year, but I would like to have a com-

parative analysis of the amount spent in 1950-51 and this year in relation to the total Budget. In 1950-51 the total national budget was Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores, and today it is about Rs. 4,000 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You have taken more than the time allotted.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I also request the hon. Minister to give clear-cut indication of the total amount given for their education and say whether the percentage had been increased. I am concluding. We find that for various departments the percentages have increased. Then why not for the Scheduled Castes. If he really feels that the down-trodden should be put in the mainstream of national life? Is it not a fact and should he not say, Sir, that at least for these down-trodden people certain special ex-gratia payment should be made for their educational benefits at least to put them in the main national life?

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi): Let me first of all recognise and put on record the good things done by the Government, especially the hon. Minister. Though late, he has come forward with the 23rd amendment of the Constitution which had extended the period for ameliorating their condition and extended their safeguards. The ruling party has recognised the human values of the tribal people. Though they were in a minority they have selected a candidate belonging to the tribals as a Deputy-Speaker. It is an all India recognition for our class and we thank them for this. I have had an occasion to meet the hon. Minister at the time of formation of the Parliamentary Committee and in him I found a human touch and sympathy to tribals and Scheduled Castes and he had accepted at that time our suggestions on behalf of the Government and so I cannot but thank him.

The 23rd amendment extends the time limit fixed only for ten years in the beginning; this is the third time we have extended this period. That means that the pace as expected for the progress and advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes had not been kept by the Government. They are still economically and socially backward. The Central Government must come forward

with adequate amounts for them. Looking to the basic framework of the Constitution, I do not think there is required any regulations regarding the Constitution. Article 16 of the Constitution wants them to take special care to promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the community. Looking to article 275, Parliament is empowered to provide more funds out of the Consolidated Fund of India, but I am sorry to note that the Government has not come forward with adequate funds, and so, as a sort of spoonfeeding, by ten years the period is always extended, and it is a very pitiable state of affairs on the part of the Government.

Looking to the population, I have seen that Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and also Maharashtra are the States where the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are prominent in numbers. But I am astonished to see that the pre-examination training centres are located at Allahabad, Madras and Chandigarh where there is only a very little population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. May I put a question to the Government? What is the meaning of locating these training centres at these places? The centres should be located among the tribal people and among the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But, instead of that, you put these centres at such places where there is very little of this population, which means it is a denial of facilities to the weaker sections. So, I request that these centres should be located at such places where their population is greater.

I have very little time and many friends are yet to speak. So, I shall touch only one point and that is regarding the displacement of the tribal people. On account of the major projects, according to the Dhebar Commission report, about 14,113 tribal families have been displaced, out of which only 3,447 families were rehabilitated. Secondly, possession of 62,238 acres of land was taken over from there families and only 8,314 acres of land was given. That means, instead of promoting the cause of the tribal people the contrary is done. When you implement the major projects in the interests of society, for the welfare of the State it would mean that the tribal people should not be made the sufferers because of these projects. So,

[Shri C. M. Kedaria]

I propose, and even the Dhebar Commission has proposed, that the rehabilitation expenditure should be made a part of the project expenditure, so that wherever the tribal people are displaced they could be rehabilitated at the constructed site. Therefore, I earnestly request the Minister to prevail upon the Government to look into this aspect, and at all times he should insist on them to see that the rehabilitation expenditure is included as a part of the project.

Secondly, regarding land reform, very little is done by the Government. I have little time. As you know, our economy is based on forest and agriculture, and land is the lifeline of the tribal people. But I am sorry to note that about 20 per cent of the tribal people have lost their land because of land reform. It shows that the implementation is not according to the need of the people and the Government.

Lastly, I will touch upon the question of prohibition. If you want to see the weaker sections economically developed or advanced the meagre income they earn should be spent for their family betterment. Most of the earnings of the scheduled castes and tribes, who are illiterate, is spent on drinking. Prohibition is incumbent on Government under the Constitution and the Ministry should prevail upon the State Governments to introduce it so that the economic and social conditions of the tribals may be improved.

There are many reports of committees regarding the tribal people like the Renuka Ray Committee, the Dhebar Commission and so on. So many committees and study teams are appointed by the Central Government for the development of the tribal people, but I wonder what is being done to implement their recommendations. What is the fate of the Shilu Ao study team for the tribal people? Have they submitted their report? Is there any other committee appointed by the Government for this work? That means, for the interest of the people, Government is always misleading us. When we are thinking for the welfare of the tribal people, it struck me that when the ruling party can get funds for defection in Gujarat—it is widely spoken of so far as Harijan and adivasi MLAs are concerned—why the ruling party could not find funds for the

economic and social development of the weaker sections of the society?

16.57 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

The ruling party is able to find funds for defections for toppling a Government which is doing well in the interests of the people of the State why not for the welfare of the weak sections? This is a very shameful action. How can Government afford to ignore the problems of economic and social development of the weaker sections? This is the sorry state of affairs.

With these words, I, however, congratulate the Minister.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Sir, I thank you for this opportunity to speak on the demands of the Social Welfare Department. I personally do not know whether the demand should be supported or opposed. But I know that the Ministry must have the command over the demand. The Ministry must know how best to utilise the money that is given to it. It is not a question of social welfare or welfare of scheduled castes and tribes. It is a national problem and it must be looked upon with a national approach. We have been working for the last twenty years, talking big about the scheduled castes and tribes and their welfare problems. But why has this not been done? It is because we have not been thinking in terms of planning. We have not planned. Any work without planning almost amounts to shooting without aim. That is why we have not been able to do anything. Whatever money Government is draining from the treasury must be gainfully and usefully utilised. Otherwise, there is no purpose served in giving any amount or grant. The problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a national design in which the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should participate in the development of the Indian citizen as a man and thereby develop the nation. Those people who are now deplorably backward should merge with the national life of the country. In an equation, $x+y=z$, unless we can assess the value of X and Y, unless we can correctly specify X and Y we cannot determine the value of

Z and, therefore, cannot solve the problem. Therefore, what is more essential is an assessment of the specification for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is more material. So far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, I would simply say that it is a question of the dignity of a man as a man in our Indian society which is lacking. All of us in India must hang down our head in shame for our failure to achieve that objective, even in twenty years.

17 hrs.

When we hear the news of the burning of a citizen we think in terms of a harijan, Scheduled Caste or backward tribe. Why? Members of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are also citizens of this country and they are being burnt. Therefore, it is not so much a problem of social welfare; it is a problem of law and order in this country. There is one of the guidelines: "Such results of human conduct, which the law of the land forbids or prohibits must be made punishable." That is the only solution.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are always associated with land, whether they live in forest or in the countryside. They live with the lands and languish without them. But they are being driven away from the lands, perhaps more so after independence. What have we been doing? They are in forests and that also the Government have reserved. Where will they go? Unfortunately, their condition is worse than what it was in 1947. The words of Pandit Nehru are still reverberating in our ears. He said: "We should help the tribal people to develop along the lines of their own traditions and genius not learning to despise their past but building upon it." I would like to ask the government to make a heart-searching as to whether this objective has been achieved. I think everyone is doing this in his own way.

I say that even as per our Constitution there is discrimination. For instance, article 15(1) says:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

So, when Government provide roads, why do they take the money out of the welfare

fund? It is the right of every citizen of this country to get that money out of the transport fund. Why should it be drawn from the fund allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? This shows that the Government are misusing the money. We do not stand here as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. We stand here as Indian citizens. Therefore, we have got every right to get the grant for the roads from the transport funds and for water supply from the public health engineering funds. This is how the distribution of money should be made. Everything has its own place. I would like the hon. Minister to see that this type of misuse of money is stopped forthwith.

With regard to reservation I have another complaint. The policy followed by our government in this matter is very faulty. Suppose 20 per cent of the posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If no suitable candidate is available the post will be treated as unreserved and not carried forward to the next year. Unless there is sympathy and understanding for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the part of the officers who administer and ensure this reservation, this problem cannot be solved. Though there is plenty of room for the officers to show their sympathy, not all of them have their sympathy for these people. So, I would say that the present system of reservation should be changed. Suppose the reservation for a particular year is 20 per cent and you are not able to fill up more than 5 percent. Next year the percentage should be 20 plus 15 per cent of the earlier year, which will come to 35 per cent. If you can fill up only 10% in second year, then the quota for the next year should be 25 plus 20, which is 45 per cent. It should go on increasing. Then the government will know what they are doing and what is the backlog which they have to make up. Today what is happening is that if in a particular year they cannot get enough candidates, that is not carried forward to the next year. According to the Report the position is 0.21 per cent against 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes and 2 per cent against 12 per cent for Scheduled Castes in class I central services. This shows the lack of national thinking.

What is the position in our public sector undertakings? I know the case of HEC because I was working there. The tribal

[Shri Kartik Oran]

people have given their land. We must realise that they have given their land for the projects, and the big projects—those big chimneys—that have come up there are their grave-yards. They have not been properly rehabilitated. They are refugees in their own home. That sort of thing must be stopped. The hon. Minister has a tremendous lot of duty—a duty of care—to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Therefore, again I would say that these persons should be rehabilitated and in all public undertakings—no matter wherever they are—there must be reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, otherwise these people will get nowhere.

As regards scholarships I want to say that the scholarships are being given but the very purpose for which scholarships are being given is defeated because at the time when they want the scholarship it is not given. It is given six to seven months after the session begins by which time most of the students will have left the college or school. This is a thing which must be taken care of. In this regard I want to say that tribal blocks do not really help much. All that we should do is to concentrate on education. There should be a Central school in every State for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in which 10% selected best boys—no matter to which caste and community they belong should be put in. That is the way to achieve emotional and national integration.

Finally, I would like to say I have great hopes in our hon. Minister. He is a person with an open mind. I would like to request him to give a little more time. He should go to the villages, mix with scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and then only he will come to know of their problems. I would also like to request the hon. Minister to persuade the Government to be more realistic and not idealistic; to be more pragmatic and not dogmatic.

* SHRI M. H. GOWDA (Chikmagalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to say that during the last twenty years many speeches were made promising to do everything possible to improve the living conditions of the down-trodden and back-

ward classes. Such platitudinous speeches have no meaning, as little has been done to give effect to the promises.

When we talk of social welfare measures, we should not confine ourselves to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are people belonging to other sections of society, like barbers and fishermen, shoe-makers and washermen who also come within the ambit of the backward classes. Their economic condition is also in pitiable state and they merit our earnest attention.

I notice that in the Budget Rs. 9.5 crores have been provided for undertaking various measures to ameliorate the condition of the people of backward classes who number about 10 crors. The expenditure per head comes to near about Re. 1/- which is ridiculous.

In regard to education I would like to say that although Government have spent huge amount on the education of backward classes, but sufficient headway has not been made in this field so far.

A number of committees and commissions have been set up during the last 20 years to suggest ways and means to provide educational and other facilities to the backward classes. We have spent about Rs. 20 lakhs on these various committees in Delhi but little attention has been paid to find out how these committees have been functioning and what they have been actually doing. The government are merely granting huge amounts for meeting the administrative expenditure of these committees. It is dismal to note that these committees do not maintain proper account of the expenditure incurred by them.

In Delhi, there are a large number of people living in slums and jhuggis. Have you done anything to improve their lot? It is no use sanctioning large amounts of money for undertaking various schemes if you do not ensure that the money is spent properly and for the purpose for which it is intended. Every rupee spent should be properly accounted for the satisfaction of Parliament and the people.

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

The Government do not get money easily. They collect the amount by levying taxes. It is not the rich alone who pay taxes. There are a large number of people including agriculturists who earn money by the sweat of their brow and out of this hard earned money they pay taxes. Therefore this public money should be spent properly for constructive purposes. If you misappropriate, you have no justification to continue in the Government.

In recent years, important committees have been set up to examine the economic conditions of backward classes and to make suggestions to the Government in the matter. Mention may be made here of the Elayaperumal Committee, Renuka Ray Committee and Basumatari Committee. In the past also, a number of committees were set up to examine various aspects of backward classes. But I regret to say that their reports have been put in the cold storage and little action has been taken on them so far.

If Rs. 9.5 crores are placed at the disposal of the Committees, and if out of this, Rs. 4½ crores are spent towards their administrative set-up, that would not be proper and the backward classes would not get any material benefit therefrom. When these Committees have made a number of important recommendations and constructive suggestions, it is the duty of Government to implement them. If not, they would be doing injustice not only to the committees but also to the people. Therefore I request the Government that they should consider this matter seriously and expedite action on the various reports.

There is a Social Welfare Board at the Centre and in each State. What are they doing? Are they effectively functioning? I doubt very much. While selecting Chairman of a Board you should select the right type of person. When I say this, I am not casting any aspersion on any single person. When I say the right type of person should be selected I meant that the person must have feeling and soft corner for the backward classes. He should not look down upon them and treat them with scant respect. Therefore, I suggest that when you are appointing a person to the Board, care should be taken to see that he has all the requisite qualifications mentioned above and that he looks at the problems of the backward

classes sympathetically and realistically. Only then can they expect tangible results.

We are celebrating the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. This is an important year. I would like to ask what special schemes have been formulated and implemented by the Government during this year for improving the lot of the backward classes? I regret very much to say that inspite of the grandiose plans the results so far achieved are practically poor and uninspiring. I want that the responsible people working in the Social Welfare Department should visit the slums, see the living conditions of the people there, educate them to live in a hygienic way and render such other help as is necessary to improve their lot. It is only then that you will be doing justice to the message given by Gandhiji to serve the poor people.

There are a number of schemes for giving scholarships to Harijans. Here Scholarship is not enough. We should see that their living conditions in hostels are good. Have you ever cared to see what they eat and how they live? As the future of the country is in their hands they should not be neglected. We should see that they live a healthy and a happy life. They should therefore, be given nutritious food and should be well looked after. Unfortunately I am distressed to see them taking sub standard diet and malnourished food which is fit only for animal consumption. I had also seen that some of the poor students are given Rs. 10 to 15 per month towards boarding expenditures. What can they eat with this paltry sum? There should be some realistic assessment while granting assistance to the Scheduled Castes and poor students who are future generation.

In connection with the celebration of centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri Jagjivan Ram said some time back at a meeting—I do not remember the actual place—that we should take over surplus land for distribution to the landless. Accordingly a friend of mine in Tumkur district took possession of a piece of vacant, fallow surplus land and distributed it to some of the poor landless people for cultivation. When the Government came to know of this they took objection to this. They forcibly evicted the poor people and filed a suit in the court against my friend. The

[Shri M. H. Gowda]

landless people were thereafter sentenced to jail. I would ask the Government that whether this action on the part of Government is at all proper.

There is always inordinate delay and red-tapism in the matter of distribution of land to the landless labour. To quote an instance, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a case in my State where two Harijans applied for allotment of land measuring 10 Guntas. The applications were pending with the Government for nearly 20 years. It was only in 1957 that after a great effort and a number of repeated petitions that these Harijans were allotted the land. Such instances of delaying tactics by Government are very many. In order to substantiate my statement I would urge the Minister to accompany me to my State and see the factual position and satisfy himself.

Although the State Government is all in all in the matter of distribution of land to the landless, the Centre gives loans and assistance to the States. As such the Centre has every right to issue proper directions to the States in this regard, so that no hardship is caused to these backward classes in getting land for cultivation.

In conclusion, I would appeal to everyone that there should not be any discriminatory treatment with Harijans in any sphere. They should be treated like brothers. We should take them as equal partners in all social and economic activities so that we can build a strong country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Won't we get a chance to speak, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The position is this. I have got a few more names of the Congress Party as well as the Opposition Parties with me. Now the debate will continue upto 6.30. The Minister of State has expressed a desire to intervene. The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow. I hope after the hon. Lady Minister's intervention in the debate, nearly an hour will be left. That time can be used for other Members. I hope you would put up with this. What else can be done?

श्री शिव चरण सास (फिरोजाबाद) : राज्य मंत्री के पहले भारतीय कान्ति दल को समय देने की कृपा करें। वह बोल लेंगी तो जो आंकड़े में रखना चाहता हूँ, उनका कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाएगा। अभी तक भारतीय कान्ति दल से कोई नहीं बोला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not waste time. What does it matter? The Cabinet Minister will reply only tomorrow.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): Let him go through all the points tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the practice we are following. What can I do?

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI (Kaira): Sir, Mr. Daschowdhury may be requested to have his half-an-hour discussion next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That can be considered.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have no objection if it is postponed; but I must be given a chance to bring up this Half-an-Hour Discussion next week.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will. Actually, we are trying to save as much time as is possible.

श्री साधूराम (फिल्हौर) : टाइम को एक्सटेंड कर दिया जाये।

SHRI SONAVANE: It is in the discretion of the Chair. The Chair can very well increase the time by one hour more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is the time? Tomorrow is for Food and Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI SONAVANE: Social Welfare is an important Ministry. This is intended for helping the weaker sections of society. We can increase the time for discussion of this Ministry's demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can place this point of view before the Speaker tomorrow.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): I have just one word to say. Not only now but even in previous years when these Demands came up, we found there had been a demand that more time should be given to the discussion. Even ruling party Members demand that the Minister of State should not be permitted to speak, but rather they should get a chance. It goes to prove how anxious they feel to participate in the discussion of these Demands. We may extend the time upto 7-30 or 8. I don't think it is difficult. The Minister will reply tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for the House to decide. We will now proceed with the debate. Let us not waste time. Hon. Minister.

श्री शिव चरण साल : क्या मैं आज बोल पाऊंगा ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak today; you will be the next speaker after the Minister. I promise this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (Dr. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): The year 1970-71 marks a distinct progress in the work of the Department of Social Welfare, as reflected in its budget provision as well as programme content. The Department has been entrusted with the major responsibility of providing nutritional services for children in the age group 0 to 3 and 3 to 5 years. Two separate but allied programmes have been entrusted to it. Under the crash programme of nutrition for children in the age group of 0 to 3 years, for which a provision of Rs. 4 crores has been made in the current budget, it is proposed to provide nutritional services for 5 lakh children in tribal areas and to an equal number in the urban slum areas. The nutrition programme will be implemented through the maternity and child health centres, primary health centres and voluntary organisations providing child welfare services in tribal and slum areas. This programme is at present under non-plan provision but it is proposed to be included in the fourth plan before the end of the year. The total provision at the present rate of Rs. 4 crores per year would amount to Rs. 20 crores for the fourth plan period.

The second important programme for which a total of Rs. 6 crores have been pro-

vided for in the fourth plan relates to the supply of nutrition for pre-school children in the age group 3-5 years through Balwadis. provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made in the budget of 1970-71 to initiate the programme with the help of voluntary social welfare organisations running balwadis. During the first year it is proposed to cover nearly 60,000 children under this programme. The programme of nutrition is meant primarily to meet the requirements of children who are suffering from mal-nutrition and under-nutrition. Our endeavour therefore is to initiate programmes in areas which are marked out by nutritional experts as nutritionally backward areas. It is only to facilitate the starting of the programme in the initial stages that Tribal Development Blocks and urban slum areas have been selected. The majority of children in slum areas of cities would come from socially backward communities. Gradually as the programme develops, we will try to cover as many areas as possible which are considered nutritionally backward.

Besides, the second programme of nutrition of children in the age group 3 to 5 years, will be promoted through Balwadis, which are primarily run by voluntary organisations, for children belonging to economically and socially backward communities. Thus, both the programmes will try to supplement and complement each other, covering the largest possible number of children belonging to economically and socially backward communities where majority of children suffer from mal-nutrition and under-nutrition. The Department is aware of the fact that needs of children in the area of nutrition in our country are tremendous but the resources are limited. We are making a humble beginning with the hope that our programme will grow in coverage and provide the much needed help to the children of the country to grow into healthy and efficient citizens of tomorrow.

The earlier programme of Family and Child Welfare services in rural areas initiated in 1968 continues to make steady progress. Already 175 Family and Child Welfare projects have been established with the help of the Central Social Welfare Board in different parts of the country. Fifty new projects will be started this year. During the last year, the programme of Family and

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Child Welfare was reviewed. The recommendations made by the Committee will be utilised for more effective promotion of the programme.

Similarly, the programme of Pre-vocational Training was reviewed during the year by a Conference of State Directors of Education and Technical Education. Recommendations of the Conference will be utilised to strengthen the programme during the year. Already about 4,000 school drop-outs children are undergoing training at sixty-four Pre-Vocational Training Centres which provide vocational training as well as general education. Ten new centres have been allotted to different State Governments during 1969-70, and ten more are proposed to be initiated during 1970-71.

We have been feeling concerned about the problem of the destitute children, specially the beggar-child. A meeting of the representatives of national Child Welfare organisations was held on the 16th January, 1970 to discuss the services required for destitute children. At present, a limited number of welfare institutions providing services for destitute children receive grants from the Central Social Welfare Board. A sizeable number of homes and orphanages are run by religious organisations. However a very large number of destitute children go without any service. It is true that the problem is tremendous and the resources are limited. But we are determined to make a beginning in providing welfare services for destitute children. Our effort is to find a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for this programme in this financial year.

The services for delinquent children are being provided under Children Act enacted by State legislatures. Although a number of States have Children Act; the coverage of services is confined to a limited area. Due to limitation of resources, the services of Juvenile Courts, Remand Homes, Certified Schools and probation are not being provided in all areas.

We are eager to ensure effective promotion of correctional services in the country. To ensure the effective promotion of these services, the Department has constituted a Central Advisory Board on Correctional

Services with representatives of the State Governments and experts in the field. This Board has already started functioning and I am hopeful that with the help of the Central Bureau of Correctional Services, the Department will succeed in stimulating the interests of the State Governments and the people for effective provision of Correctional Services in the country.

A segment of the population, which has in the past suffered considerable neglect, consists of those with physical or mental limitations. In pursuance of our policy of progressively developing a welfare State, the Department of Social Welfare has been endeavouring to initiate programmes for the education, training and rehabilitation of certain categories of handicapped persons, chiefly the blind, the deaf, the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded. Although this is essentially a State subject, the Department of Social Welfare has undertaken certain national programmes in this field.

The major effort of the Department of Social welfare has been directed towards establishing national demonstration projects. As a step in this direction, a national centre providing a wide range of services for the blind has been set up at Dehra Dun. A beginning has also been made at Hyderabad with the establishment of a national centre for the deaf. A model school for mentally retarded children has come into being in New Delhi.

In view of the complexity of the problem posed by different types of orthopaedically handicapped children, the task of suggesting a blue print for a comprehensive national centre for the orthopaedically handicapped has been assigned to a committee whose report is expected shortly.

One of the present day trends in the field is to integrate the handicapped child in the ordinary school. The Department proposes, therefore, to initiate this year a project to place blind children in ordinary schools in Delhi with the assistance of an expert to be provided by a voluntary international organisation.

Now I would like to deal with some points raised by some hon. members. Shri Sheo

Narain mentioned about prohibition. It is to be introduced in States by State Governments. It is known to the House that the Government of India have taken a decision to give half the money lost by introduction of prohibition in districts by any State. It is up to State Governments to introduce prohibition in their States.

For the information of the House, leprosy patients come under the Ministry of Health and not this Department.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The point raised from our side regarding prohibition was this. The Government of India have announced a formula by which if States who are not implementing this policy come forward to implement it, they would be compensated for the losses. But in spite of that, no State has come forward. Not even a gesture has been shown by any State to take advantage of this concession. But there are two or three States already implementing prohibition. If Government give some concession and compensation to them, it may act as an incentive to others to follow suit.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): Is not the welfare of the people of the States the concern of the State Governments concerned? Is it always necessary for the Centre to come in?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I want a reply from the present Minister, not from a prospective one.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: After the announcement of this policy, two States, Rajasthan and Haryana, have introduced this scheme.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): They have opened new liquor shops in Haryana.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wardiwash) Must be during the Gandhi Centenary year!

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: In reply to the remark of Shri Kisku, very near his constituency there are a number of buildings lying vacant. While he was a Minister, I travelled with him in that area and requested him to send a scheme for

utilising them. I know he was there for a very short time and it was not possible for him to send any scheme. But I requested the Minister concerned in West Bengal to send the scheme as to how best they can utilise this building, but up till now we have not received any scheme.

We all feel very much about untouchability but I should like to mention that untouchability is a social evil. It is known to all of us that the Government alone cannot eradicate this social evil. I hope with the combined effort of the Government and all concerned, untouchability will be removed from our country very soon. Government had to pass a law but law alone cannot eradicate this evil.

For the information of the hon. Members I would like to say that there is a feature film on untouchability and in addition there are a number of documentary films on untouchability.

Before I conclude I would like to make a reference to two important proposals that are under active consideration of my Department. Although the need for giving suitable priority to Children's Welfare Programme in the National Plan is being increasingly recognised, the programme still remains to be viewed as a coordinated single programme. The first step in this direction was taken by my Department by appointing the Ganga Saran Sinha Committee, which reviewed the whole position and made some far-reaching recommendations. The broad findings of this Committee were that there were some shortcomings in the organisation for planning and implementation of children's programme among which the two were the main, *viz.*, (a) absence of a clear policy Directive binding on all Governmental agencies; and (b) absence of a body to consider all the sectoral programmes as a single comprehensive children's programme. We are now trying to overcome these two shortcomings. The Department has already prepared a draft of the resolution on National Policy for children. This has the general acceptance of the concerned Ministries. We have no circulated the draft to State Governments for their opinion. I am hopeful of finalising the draft resolution in the near future for consideration of Government. I am also hopeful of setting up a National

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Body for coordination of child welfare services.

These are some of the efforts in making the programme of Child Welfare more effective in the country. With the cooperation of all concerned, we will have before long a definite direction and an organisation for effective promotion of integrated services for children in the country.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: From the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes we find that there are certain organisations in West Bengal belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to which certain grants are given annually. What are the names of those organisations?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: I cannot answer it just now. I have to look into it.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaur): I am grateful for the announcement that Government has produced two documentaries in connection with untouchability, but I would like to know whether the Government would also consider the advisability and feasibility of showing these films compulsorily to all school children to free them of all caste prejudices.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: It is a suggestion which may be considered. I should like to correct her impression. It is one feature film; the others are documentaries.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The hon. Minister referred to Gangasaran Sinha committee report which suggests an outlay of five thousand and odd crores for the coming plan and only Rs. 7 crores had in fact been allotted. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is satisfied with this allocation.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: Rs. 4 crores had been allotted for 1970-71 and Rs. 6 crores had been allotted for the whole Fourth Plan.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What is the use of preparing a report envisaging an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores and odd?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shiva Charan Lal. I request hon. Members to be very brief so that more Members can be accommodated. . . . (Interruptions) He will take only five minutes.

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : सधापति महोदय, मैं इस समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान का घोर विरोध करता हूँ। जिन अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये यह समाज कल्याण का अनुदान होता है, उन लोगों को यह नहीं मिलता है जिनको मिलना चाहिये। सरकार हरिजनों की पहचान करने में असमर्थ रही है। जिस मरीज की प्रांखों की रोशनी जाती रहती है उस मरीज की आप समझें कि मृत्यु हो जाती है। सरकार हरिजनों की पहचान करने में असमर्थ रही है, उनकी पहचान नहीं कर पायी। करोड़ों रुपये का अनुदान आप प्रत्येक साल देते हो, उस अनुदान को लेता कौन है, मैं योड़े रुप में उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक लोकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है वह भी आपके सामने पेश करूँगा कि कहाँ तक यह सत्य है, और आप उसमें क्या कर रहे हैं। उक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 14 में लिखा हुआ है कि कुछ समय से इस बात का साक्ष्य है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये जो रियायतें रखी गयी हैं उनका एक बहुत बड़ा भाग अधिक संख्या वाले तथा राजनीतिक दृष्टि से सुसंगठित समुदाय हड्डप जाते हैं। छोटे तथा अधिक पिछड़े समुदाय, जिन्हें विशेष सहायता की अधिक आवश्यकता है, जिसमें बाल्मीकि भी शामिल हैं, उसे नहीं मिल पाती है।

सधापति महोदय, प्रत्येक साल करोड़ों रु. ८० इस मंत्रालय को दिया जाता है। पिछले 18 सालों में योजना के दौरान पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये लगभग 275 करोड़ रु. खर्च करने की इसमें बात लिखी गयी है। अनुसूचित जातियों, आदिम जातियों के लिये प्रथम योजना में 17 करोड़, दूसरी योजना में 41

करोड़ और तीसरी योजना में 53 करोड़ 80 रुपया गया, ऐसा किताब में लिखा हुआ है। तो मैं जानता चाहूँगा कि यह रुपया आप कहाँ खर्च कर रहे हैं? कितना रुपया आज तक अनुसूचित जाति, हरिजन, जिनको पिछ़ा कहते हैं, जिनको दबा हुआ कहते हैं, सताया हुआ कहते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिये कितना रुपया इस अनुदान में से खर्च हुआ, उनके लड़कों की शिक्षा पर आपने कितना रुपया खर्च किया है, उनकी ज्ञापड़ी बनाने, में उनके लिये पीने के पानी के कुएँ बनाने के लिये खर्च किया है? आप करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने की बात कह सकते हैं। मैं और आपके सामने एक बात रखता चाहता हूँ। मंत्रालय की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट निकली है इसमें दिया हुआ है कि हरिजन सेवक संघ दिल्ली को 1969-70 के दौरान 6,89,641 रु० अस्पृश्यता विरोधी प्रचार, संस्कार केन्द्र, केश, तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आश्रम स्कूल, संमार्जकों और मेहतरों की कार्य दशाओं में सुधार के लिये दिया गया। इसी प्रकार भारतीय दलित वर्ग लीग, नई दिल्ली को 1969-70 के दौरान 1,18,440 रु० अस्पृश्यता विरोधी प्रचार के लिये दिया गया। क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि कितने मेहतरों की कार्य दशाओं में सुधार किया गया? इसी तरह से जो रुपया भारतीय दलित वर्ग लीग, नई दिल्ली को अस्पृश्यता विरोधी प्रचार के लिये दिया गया, वह रुपया दिल्ली में खर्च किया जाता है। किस मसले पर? अस्पृश्यता विरोधी प्रचार के लिये। क्या प्रचार करते हैं? आपको मालूम है कि दिल्ली समृद्ध है, दिल्ली केन्द्र है इसमें अस्पृश्यता और छुआ-छूत के विरोध के प्रचार की कोई आवश्यकता है। वास्तव में यह पैसा शराब आदि पीने पर खर्च किया जाता है। अगर इस रुपये को ग्रामीण जनता पर खर्च करते... (व्यवधान) मैं गुर्गं तो नहीं कह सकता, चन्द जाल साज इस रुपये को खाते हैं। दिल्ली में काहे का प्रचार होता है? यह रुपया ग्रामीण गरीब जनता के भलाई के लिए क्यों नहीं लगाया

जाता, उनकी ज्ञापड़ियों का निर्माण क्यों नहीं किया जाता? उनके लिये मकान बनाये जायें और पीने के पानी के कुएँ आदि बनवाये जायें, जिनके शराब में आज भी वाल्मीकि लोग और उनके बच्चे दरवाजों और गलियों में लोटा लेकर पानी के लिये धूमते फिरते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वही एक वर्ग उसका शिकार हुआ है जो आज तक नहीं उठ पाया है। जिसके लिये महात्मा गांधी गोली खाकर मरे, जिसके लिये डा० लोहिया चौखते चौखते मरे थे, जिसके लिये दयानन्द ने जहर पिया था, जिसके लिये बड़े बड़े मुधारकों ने कष्ट उठाया, वह हरिजन और वाल्मीकि आज समाज में पिछ़ा हुआ है। उसके मुधार की बात आज तक किसने की? जो चन्द बड़े हुए आदमी हैं वही इन लोगों का अनुदान हड्डप कर जाते हैं। इस अमदान में और समाज-कल्याण दान में आग लगा दो, खत्म कर दो, बन्द कर दो, उसको रहना नहीं चाहिये नहीं तो जो पिछ़े हुए लोग हैं उन की देव भाल करो, उनको देखो कि यह लोग क्या कर रहे हैं।

इतना कहकर मैं एक बात आपके सामने पेश करता चाहता हूँ। मैंने एक सवाल किया था जिसका मंत्री महोदया ने 9 तारीख को जवाब दिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। मैंने पूछा था कि:

“हिन्द स्वीपर सेवक समाज को प्रतिवर्ष कितना अनुदान दिया जाता है?” इसका उत्तर डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह ने देते हुए कहा था कि:

“1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 के वर्षों के दौरान क्रमशः 27,392 रु० 52,412 रु० तथा 82,521 रु० की वार्षिक अनुदानों दी गईं।”

मैं जानता चाहूँगा कि यह अनुदान कहाँ गये। इसके लिये मैंने चिट्ठी भी लिखी थी। मुझे उसका जवाब दिया जाये कि यह अनुदान कहाँ है। अगर यह वास्तव में गरीबों

[श्री शिवचरण लाल]

पर खचं किये गये तब तो मुझ को कुछ कहना नहीं है, लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया है तो इन कमेटियों को बन्द करो, जो नाजायज तरीके से अनुदानों को गरीबों के नाम पर लेकर खा जाते हैं उनको खत्म करो। आखिर यह अनुदान किस लिये है? उत्तर में मंत्री महोदया ने कहा था कि:

“यह अनुदान 10 समाज कल्याण एवं स्थिता केन्द्र चलाने, टोकरी निर्माण केन्द्र चलाने सफाई प्रदर्शनी, 10 जिलों में मेहनतों और संमाजिकों में कल्याण कार्य करने के लिए सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को नियुक्त करने तथा समाज के अन्य प्रशासनिक खचं के लिए दी जाती है।”

मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मुझको इसके दो ही उदाहरण दे दें कि उन्हें कौन कहां खा रहा है। इसके लिये आपके सामने अपनी मांग पैश करता हूं कि इसकी जांच कर के आप रिपोर्ट दें कि वह कौन भंगी सर भंगी हैं जो भंगियों की मेहनत का पैसा खा जाते हैं। और कुछ आप दें या न दें लेकिन इतना तो कम से कम दे ही दें।

हरिजन समाज कल्याण का नक्शा
तकरीरों में तस्वीरों में
निर्माण हो रहा कागज पर,
निर्माण हो रहा तहरीरों में।
खुशी से चेहरा देकेन्दा नहीं मिलता,
वाल्मीकी बेकार फिरता है
उसे धन्दा नहीं मिलता।
मरने को तैयार हो
उसे फन्दा नहीं मिलता,
मर भी जाय तो
कफन के वास्ते चन्दा नहीं मिलता।

आग लगा दो इस समाज-कल्याण की किताब में। मैं इसको फाड़ कर फेंक रहा हूं। दियासलाई लगा दो अपने समाज कल्याण में मैं जानता हूं कि आप लोग अच्छे आदमी हैं

लेकिन इस समय हरिजनों और गरीबों की जो लूट हो रही है उसको आप रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि समाज कल्याण को समाप्त कर दिया जाये। अगर हम लोगों को मरना है तो वैसे ही मरेंगे। एक ब्रज-भाषा की कविता में कहा गया है कि:

हम दुखिया दुःख ही में राजी,
तुम हरि नीके रहियो,
ऊधो, देख चले सो कहियो।

यह गरीब तो मरते ही रहेंगे। उनसे समाज सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा। यहां सब विरोधी नेता बैठे हुए हैं, वह जानते हैं कि यह अनुदान कहां जाता है, लेकिन यहां कहने में असमर्थ हैं क्योंकि कह नहीं पाते हैं।

मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि इस रिपोर्ट के आंकड़े मैंने देखे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम पुर) : बतलाइये कहां जाता है?

श्री शिवचरण लाल : “ऊर प्रकट किये गए विचारों को देखते हुए तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता के हितों में हम समझते हैं कि अब समय आ गया है कि अपेक्षाकृत प्रगत समुदायों को सूचियों में से निकाले जाने के प्रश्न पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक तथा तुरन्त विचार किया जाना चाहिये।”

यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। यह लोकुर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है।

“इस बात से सहमति रखने वाले जो अनेक व्यक्ति, जिनमें कुछ प्रमुख सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता शामिल थे, हमें मिले, और निम्नलिखित समुदाय हमारे नोटिस में लाए जो उनके विचार से अपेक्षाकृत प्रगत हैं और तुरन्त सूचियों में से निकाले जा सकते हैं : ”

जो प्रगत लोग हैं, जो आगे बढ़ चुके हैं, उनको सूचियों में से निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए। रिजर्वेशन केवल उन्हीं लोगों को मिलना चाहिए जो गरीब चमार हैं, गरीब हरिजन हैं, गरीब भेहतर हैं। जो लोग गरीबी से आगे बढ़ चुके हैं, जो हर महकमे में आगे आ चुके हैं, उनके रिजर्वेशन को खत्म किया जाय। मैं आपसे मांग करता हूँ कि आप उन सूचियों पर विचार करें और बड़े हुए लोगों के अनुदानों को भंग करें। आप न्याय करें। आप जिसे-जिसे मैं कमेटियों को बनायें और यांव-गांव में पता लगाया जाय कि कितने हरिजन बिना पानी के, बिना झोपड़ियों के बिना अन्न के तरस-तरस कर मर रहे हैं। आज उन लोगों के पढ़े-लिखे लड़के बेकार हो रहे हैं, उन्हें नौकरियां नहीं मिल रही हैं आज वही चन्द बड़े आदिमियों के लड़के नौकरियों में लग रहे हैं जिनकी बाबूजी तक पहुँच है। आप समझें कि बाबूजी कौन हैं। जिन लोगों की बाबूजी तक पहुँच है वह नौकरियों में लग जाते हैं। गरीब लोगों की नौकरी नहीं लग सकती। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि या तो आप उनके लिए कोई अवस्था कीजिये, उहें सुविधायें दीजिए जो आपने किताब में लिखा है उसको पूरा कीजिए, या फिर आप आपने समाज-कल्याण को समाप्त कीजिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि समाज-कल्याण उन्हीं का हो रहा है जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो बड़े समाज में बन चुके हैं। हरिजनों में भी एक बड़ा समुदाय है, उसके काम के लिए यह विभाग नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाज कल्याण विभाग के अनुदानों का घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री बै० ना० कुरील (रामसनेहीचाट) : समाज कल्याण विभाग के अनुदानों पर बहस हो रही है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्यायें भी इसीके अन्तर्गत आती हैं। इसमें कोई जक नहीं कि देश में लगभग एक छोटाई जनता हरिजनों और आदिवासियों

की है और वह हजारों वर्षों से दबी हुई है, पिछड़ी हुई है, आर्थिक तौर पर, जैक्याणिक तौर पर, सामाजिक तौर पर। सरकार ने उसकी उप्रति के लिए कुछ प्रयास किया है, कुछ काम किया है लेकिन उससे कोई बहुत ज्यादा लाभ नहीं हुआ है। लाभ न पहुँचने का एक कारण है। सरकार ने इस समस्या को राष्ट्रीय समस्या नहीं समझा। कुछ काम करना है, इसलिए हर साल कुछ पैसा इस पर उसने खर्च किया है। सीमित धन के अन्दर कुछ योजनायें बना कर कुछ काम कर देना है, यही समझ कर वह आज तक चली है। अगर उसने इसको राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझा होता तो वह इसको सुलझाने के लिए पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था करती दोनों में फर्क है। कुछ सीमित धन अलग रखकर उसके अन्तर्गत योजनायें बनाना और समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए जितना धन चाहिए, वह उपलब्ध करना, इन दोनों में अन्तर है। देश का बटवारा हुआ। रिफ्यूजी इधर आए। उनकी समस्या को सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हल करने का प्रयास किया और वह समस्या मुलझ गई। उसमें यह नहीं देखा गया कि कितना पैसा लगेगा और कितना नहीं। एक समस्या भी उसको सुलझाने के लिए जितना भी धन चाहिए या उपलब्ध किया गया। मुझे उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। वह जरुरी काम या और उसको किया गया। लेकिन इस समस्या को भी राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझा जाना चाहिए और इसको हल करने के लिए जितने भी धन की आवश्यकता है, उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

शैद्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शैद्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी सिफारियें होती हैं। इनके बेलफेयर के लिए एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी भी सुकरार हुई है। उसने भी बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं। लेकिन पैसे का अभाव है, यह कह कर उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इनकी जो समस्यायें हैं, उनको गम्भीर नहीं समझा जाता है।

[श्री वै० ना० कुरील]

बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं । हमारे एक मित्र बहुत गुस्सा हो गए । उनका गुस्सा होना ठीक है । जो समस्या थी पंद्रह बीस साल में उसका बिलकुल अंश भी नहीं सुलझ पाया है । जो काम हुआ है उससे कुछ तरकी हुई है लेकिन वह समुद्र में बूँद के बराबर है । कारण यही है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस समस्या को सुलझाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है ।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कुछ काम किया गया है । उससे कुछ लाभ हुआ है । वह भी जहरी है । उनको बजीके दिये जाते हैं । लेकिन उनकी जो राशि तय हुई थी वह 1952-53 में तय हुई थी । आज हालात बिलकुल बदल गए हैं । महंगाई बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है । 27 रुपये या 35 रुपये बजीके के जो उनको दिये जाते हैं उनका उस बक्त कोई मूल्य नहीं । उससे उनका गुजारा चल जाता था । लेकिन आज उससे गुजारा नहीं चलता है । डा० फूल-रेणु गुहा हमारे यहां राय बरेली में होस्टल में आई थी । उन्होंने वहां देखा कि किस तरह लड़के रहते हैं । वे जनरल होस्टल में नहीं रह सकते क्योंकि उतनी राशि में वे गुजारा नहीं कर पाते हैं मैरिंसिंग वर्गे रहका । इस वास्ते अलग वे अपना-अपना सामान लाकर खाना बनाते हैं और किसी तरह से गुजारा करते हैं । कमेटी ने रिकमेंड किया है कि इस धनराशि को बढ़ाया जाये और इस सम्बन्ध में जो वित्तीय प्रतिबन्ध है, उसको हटा दिया जाए । सह-लियतें देने, बजीफा देने और फीस माफ करने के सम्बन्ध में धनराशि को बढ़ाने की जो रीकमेंडेशन्ज की गई है, उनको स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए । मंत्री महोदय बहुत उदार हैं इस विषय में । मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे इन रीकमेंडेशन्ज को पूरी तरह से मानेंगे ।

18 hrs.

देहात में हमारे जो हरिजन भाई हैं, वे आमतौर से भूमिहीन हैं । यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि गांवों में लाल्हों एकड़ जमीन बेकार

पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन वह हरिजनों तक नहीं पहुँचती है । अगर वह जमीन उनको दे दी जाये, तो उनकी बेकारी दूर हो जाये और खाद्य समस्या को भी हल करने में सहायता मिले । इस समय हमें बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ता है । लेकिन इस तरह की कोई योजना नहीं है कि वह बेकार पड़ी हुई जमीन हरिजनों तक पहुँचे । मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में शायद यह कहेंगे कि यह स्टेट्स का मामला है, हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । लेकिन यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और गवर्नरेंट की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह इसको सुलझाने के लिये कोई तरीका निकाले ।

पहले लोग गांवों में अपने उद्योग बलाते थे । लेकिन अब उन उद्योग-धंधों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है और वे बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों के साथ कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते हैं । इसलिए देहात के घरेलू उद्योग-धंधे खत्म हो रहे हैं । सरकार को उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनको प्रोत्साहन तथा सहायता देकर उनकी रक्खा करनी चाहिए, ताकि गांवों से लोगों के शहरों की तरफ भागने का सिलसिला बन्द हो और गांवों में ही उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक हो सके ।

कहा गया है कि अभी भी छुप्राछूत है, नकरत है । इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं । यह तो होता आया है और हो रहा है और लोग बदास्त कर रहे हैं । लेकिन अब एक नई बात देखने में आर्द्धी है । पहले यह उम्मीद थी कि जब लोग पढ़ लिख जायेंगे, शिक्षित हो हो जायेंगे, तो छुप्राछूत कम हो जायेगी, क्योंकि शायद जहालत की बजह से छुप्राछूत होती थी । परन्तु अब पढ़े लिखे लोगों में भी कहीं जहनियत और भावना भौजूद है । वे छुप्राछूत मानते हैं और नकरत करते हैं । जनसंघ के लीडर सामने बैठे हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश की एसेम्बली में हाल ही में एक साहब ने, जो जनसंघ के थे, एक हरिजन सदस्य को जूता

मारा । गांवों में तो यह होता रहता है । यह कोई नई बात नहीं है । ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि उसके बाद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई । (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनको जूता इसलिए नहीं मारा गया था कि वह हरिजन थे । (व्यवधान)

श्री बै० ना० कुरील : वह हरिजन हैं— इलाहाबाद के सोनकर साहब ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह पहले जनसंघ में थे, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उनको तोड़ लिया । वह जनसंघ को छोड़ कर चले गये थे ।

श्री बै० ना० कुरील : कई दूसरे सदस्य भी छोड़ कर चले गये थे । उनको क्यों नहीं मारा गया ?

नौकरियों में हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्वेशन है । जो नौकरी से बाहर हैं, उनको अन्दर आने का अवसर नहीं मिलता है । लेकिन जो सर्विसिज में हैं, उनको भी अपने दफतरों में बहुत तकलिकें हैं । वे लोग हमारे पास आया करते हैं और बताते हैं कि उन्हें क्या-क्या तकलिकें हैं । गवर्नरमेंट को बहुत सख्ती से इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए । जो बाहर हैं, वे भी नौकरी में आ सकें, उनका कोटा बढ़ सकें, इसके लिए भी बहुत सख्त कदम उठाना पड़ेगा । जिन लोगों को नियुक्त करने की एयरिटी है, सरकार उनसे एक्स्प्लेशन काल करे कि उनके अन्तर्गत रिजर्वेशनों को क्यों नहीं भरा गया है ।

18.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATG *in the Chair*]

जबतक यह नहीं होगा कोई इसको नहीं भरेगा । कोई उन सीटों को भरना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि वह भरी नहीं जायेगी तो दूसरों को उन पर ले लिया जायेगा । तो यह

जो अन्तर है उसके लिए बहुत से नियुक्ति के आदेश हैं, होम मिनिस्टर के बहुत से आदेश हैं, उनकी सीनियारिटी फिल्स करने के लिए, उनके प्रमोशन के लिए, उनके कन्फर्मेशन के लिए कुछ रियायतें देने के आदेश हैं लेकिन कभी कोई उनपर ध्यान नहीं देता है और वे परेशान किये जाते हैं । तो इस और अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

मैं और अधिक टाइम हाउस का नहीं लूंगा । इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जो रिक्मेंडेशन्स हुई हैं, इनके पास बहुत सी रिक्मेंडेशन्स पड़ी हुई हैं, शेड्यूल कास्ट एंड शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्टें पड़ी हुई हैं, पेरुमल कमेटी की सिफारिशें पड़ी हैं, और भी बहुत सी रिक्मेंडेशन्स पड़ी हुई हैं, मन्त्री महोदय कुछ तो करें, कुछ तो इनको आगे बढ़ायें तभी जाकर कुछ सहूलियतें मिलेंगी अन्यथा नहीं ।

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, before I start with the subject of social welfare I must not forget to mention that in the Report of this Ministry there are hardly seventy pages and it is also very much ridiculous that only goody-goody things are published in this Report and other things which are not favourable are not published at all. Looking to the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it is mentioned on the first page that "in spite of the advance made during the last 17 years it must, however, be confessed that the progress registered is too small in comparison with what should or could have been done."

In Part XVI of our Constitution special provisions are made relating to backward classes and their safeguard and security. The Constitution of India accordingly directs the Centre and the State Governments to promote education, economic interest of the backward classes, particularly of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and to protect them from social injustice and exploitations. In a welfare State it is the obligation of the Government to endeavour to remove the

[Shri S. M. Solanki]

social and economic disabilities of the people so that they could lead a richer life. If this Government have any claim to be progressive, attention should be concentrated mainly on these four subjects: (i) education & service; (ii) economic uplift; (iii) land acquisition, housing and other social measures; and (iv) Removal of untouchability.

Our country has democratic decorum and functioning. No other political ideology except democracy recognises the dignity of man as such and his right to develop himself to the best of his capacity. But the tragedy of Indian democracy is that we do not practise what we preach. It would be proper to quote here Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's words: "I do not see any real progress unless the individual progresses and "I do not see any individual progress unless a much larger measure of freedom is given to him." Even Jawaharlal Nehru is forgotten by his daughter and her followers!

Although the Indian Constitution assures and guarantees equal rights to all citizens, irrespective of caste, creed and community, this idea has yet to be translated into a concrete form of equal educational and economic opportunities to all sections of society and communities. It is well known, for instance, that a conscious discrimination operates against these minority communities in the matter of admission to educational institutions and recruitment to services.

Socialism in India means nothing if it does not also mean a programme for the upliftment of all sections of society to a higher common social level through the removal of all traditional inequalities and inequities. Social justice is the backbone of national integrity and strength.

Aiding and ameliorating the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children to acquire education is the greatest service that the State can render for this section of society. For this I must suggest the provision of free primary, secondary and higher education of all types, of post-matric, post-graduate, technical, vocational, medical and engineering education. There should be no income limit for getting free-ships or scholarships. Looking to the present

situation the criteria for scholarships must be enhanced. Admissions to all sorts of educational institutions should be promoted without looking to the percentage of marks obtained. Hostels with more capacity and more facilities should be established in cities with a population of 1 lakh and should be double in cities with population of 5 lakhs. In such big cities one hostel for girls is also necessary.

The position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services is very far from satisfactory. From this report it is clear that despite the working of the reservation orders for the last 17 years, both the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are inadequately represented in Classes I, II and III. The position of the Scheduled Tribes in Class IV also is far from satisfactory. These figures were given by some hon. Members and I do not want to repeat them. The poor figures in Classes I, II and III are mentioned in this report and after 20 years we have not reached up to 2 per cent.

Sometimes in the services the Scheduled Castes people have to suffer much. There are certain things which should be mentioned. A vacancy reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be carried forward in case a suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidate is not available and the Government should observe three things. Firstly, it must not be allowed to lapse and must be filled up by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the next recruitment. Secondly, in this particular recruitment the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates must be selected according to their merit. Thirdly, after filling these seats by merit, the reserved seat must be filled up. Unless this is done, these people will never come forward. Fourthly, there should be reservation in promotions also; otherwise, the anti-social minded officers, who are 90 per cent in the services and are the head of services, will never give way to these depressed classes to come forward in Classes I and II.

There are certain orders published by Government, the Home Ministry, which are not implemented. In this connection I must mention the Home Ministry order of 22nd

December, 1959, further clarified in 1961. Now this is Home Ministry's Order No. 10/28/68-Estt. (SCT) dated 12th September, 1968. Another Order of the Home Ministry is No. 42/35/52-NGS (SCT) dated 1st June, 1955 and also two other important orders No. 1-12-67 Estt (C) dated 11th July, 1968 and No. 27/25/68 Estt. (SCT) dated 25th March, 1970. Particularly, in the Government of India services, that is, in the Department of Telephones and the Income-Tax and Excise Departments, these orders are not implemented and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are not getting promotions. I must mention that, as in the matter of recruitment 15 per cent quota is given to these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, so also in the matter of promotions, these orders should be implemented.

Then, regarding land, the Panchayati Raj is a curse to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. They are not getting land. Thousands of acres of waste land are available in the country and, by majority, the Panchayat members are converting this land into *gochar* land and, when these people apply for residential purpose and for cultivation, they are always against them. They are not ready to give even their opinion. For this, I must mention, there must be a Joint Select Committee appointed to survey the waste land available in the country and they must go to different States and find out how this land can be allotted to these people.

For housing also, the difficulty is there and they are not getting land easily. Therefore, these Harijans and particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, 16 to 20 people, live in one house. It is very difficult for them. Therefore, the Government should find out the way to help them in building houses and for other purposes.

Lastly, the evil of untouchability remains even after 20 years of Independence. That is a bolt on us. We preach and plead for equality of man and criticise with vehemence in the world assembly and on international platform. But we forget what happens in our homeland. We are shameless due to our forgetfulness. Democracy loses its value and purpose if the man's inhumanity to man is allowed to continue.

The removal of untouchability is related to the problems of caste patriotism in a wider context. This is mainly based upon some untouchable professions. Regarding these untouchable professions, I would like to say that some scientific equipment should be provided and there should be better wages in comparison to white-collared workers and public opinion must be nationalised about it.

It has been unfortunate that this problem has not been given adequate attention by the political leadership and sociologists.

I have no time at my disposal. I would only say that several Members have mentioned about these things and several other Members will mention them. If the Government is ready to give some help in advancing the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, they must implement these orders of reservations and promotions and they should give financial relief to Harijans and all these people. If they start from today, then after 20 years, they will get some results.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sonavane.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Madam Chairman, one person called, Mr. Om Prakash Gupta, has committed a breach of privilege of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly sit down for a minute? Is your point of order in connection with the subject under discussion?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: A point of order can be on any subject which concerns the privileges of the House. I will only take a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. We are now dealing with the Ministry of Social Welfare. If you have a point of order concerning this, I can allow that. Otherwise, it cannot be allowed. Mr. Sonavane.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): I am thankful to you, Madam Chairman, for giving a chance to speak even at this late hour. I am really glad to join in the voice expressed against the scanty demands of the Social Welfare Ministry and would like to say that it is very painful for a ruling Party

[Shri Sonavane]

Member like me to say that the apathy of this Ministry is so evident. As an instance I would quote here Bulletin Part II dated Tuesday, April 28 and the resolution contained in that. It says:

"The following motion given notice of By Shri P. Govinda Menon has been admitted by the Speaker."

What is the motion?

"That this House takes note of the 16th, 17th and 18th reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 laid on the Table of the House on 24th April, 1968, 15th May 1969. . ."

and the last one this year. This is the instance. Even discussions of the Commissioner's reports are not allowed in this House nor is it insisted upon by the Ministry or any efforts made. We, the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, every Friday, pester the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, but we are sorry to say that things go unheeded and this one instance I want to bring to the notice of the House.

Now another thing. The handicap that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are facing in this country is this. The handicap is that the topics, the activities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their welfare are bifurcated in two Ministries. Previously it was in one Ministry. Now the bifurcation has taken place. I do not know why. One is with the Social Welfare Ministry and the other is with the Home Ministry. The Social Welfare Ministry deals with three aspects of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes welfare. It is mentioned in Chapter I, on page 1 of this report. Out of 12 activities, the first three activities—I need not read and waste the time of the House—this one Ministry deals with and the other activities like recruitment to services, untouchability observance, police and other things are in the Home Ministry. I do not know why the bifurcation has taken place. What is the need? Why this dual authority over the activities? If these two activities are centred at least in one Ministry with a direct Minister, a Minister exclusively in charge of this Ministry whose attention is not diverted to any other topic of the Govern-

ment, I feel that thing will go a long way to solve the problem expeditiously and with courage and zeal and with missionary enthusiasm. That is what is lacking. I am sorry to say that even though I am here from 1950, we are noticing every year that this thing is not corrected. I do not know what the impediments are in doing this and placing them exclusively under one Minister. I demand even as a ruling Party member, that a separate and exclusive Ministry headed by a Cabinet Minister should be set up. Then only all these problems of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people could be solved on a war-footing. I do not say that Mr. Govinda Menon is not capable. His mind is diverted. When Mr. Solanki raised the question of Services, I said why is he wasting his breath; he will say, I am not in charge of Home Ministry; Home Ministry's demands are over. Some of us here have been waiting for 5 years, without going for lunch I could not go to attend PAC meeting; but still we could not get a chance to speak. I earnestly demand that the suggestion I am making should be accepted, that there should be a separate exclusive Ministry headed by a Minister of Cabinet-rank. It should work on a war-footing; otherwise the extension of 10 years concession will be a sheer waste.

Some of us are being charged of having vested interests in their backwardness. I am the last person to say that I have got any vested interest in backwardness. I don't want to be called a backward person. Why is this apathy? The problem of rehabilitation has been solved quickly and you have taken 10 years. Crores of rupees were spent. But here, why is a niggardly treatment being meted out to these people? About Rs. 43 crores is set apart for all the activities of the Social Welfare Department in the fourth plan. Is it adequate? I think, a friend of mine, Mr. Kamble showed the figure to me, that not even one rupee is coming to the lot of one scheduled caste and scheduled tribe man in one year. I would not go into small matters. I would like to speak about broad things. I want the Minister to give attention to this particular suggestion of mine.

Now, I would like to ask the Government: What is our social policy? Have the Government set out any social policy? What are the criteria? What are the priorities? I see

there is nothing. *Ad hoc* work is going on, something is dropped, something else is taken up, and all that. In the field of industries there is an industrial policy. Scientific policy is there. Our hon. Dy. Minister, Shrimati Phulrenu Guha said she will announce about national policy for children. But what about the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes? Is there a social policy? Are any firm policies laid down for the solution of their problems? Sir, this *ad hoc* type of work would not do.

Madam, you will be happy to note that women and girls are very easily recruited in the Services. You will find employees of the fair sex far outweigh the others.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have Half-an-Hour discussion to be raised by Shri B. K. Daschowdhury.

श्री ना० प्र० यादव (सीतामढी): सभापति महोदय, इस पर समय बढ़ाया जाए। प्राप्ते घटे की चर्चा दूसरे दिन रख ली जाए।

SHRI SONAVANE: May I be allowed to continue?

सभापति महोदय: मैं हाउस की सैंस लेना चाहूँगी। सात बजे तक इसको क्या कंटिन्यू रखा जाए और क्या श्री दास चौधरी नहीं चाहते हैं कि उनके हाफ एन आवर को लिया जाए?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Madam Chairman, in view of the anger and anguish expressed by the hon. Members, I have no objection if my Half-an-Hour Discussion is postponed and another suitable date is given next week for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very kind of you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: किसी भी हालत में यह चर्चा कल तक चलेगी। मंत्री महोदय आज तो उत्तर देने वाले नहीं हैं। सात बजे तक बैठ कर इसी विषय को लें तब भी चर्चा कल जाएगी और उत्तर कल ही दिया जाएगा। मेरे रुपाल में माननीय

सदस्य अपना भावण कल जारी रखें और आज हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन को ले लिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय: श्री दास चौधरी ने इच्छा प्रकट की है कि वह हाफ एन आवर पर आज इंसिस्ट नहीं करते हैं। अगर सदस्यों की यह इच्छा हो कि सात बजे तक यह चले और . . .

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): इसको आज ही खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। कल दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री आएगी और उस पर डिस्कशन होगा। उसके लिए समय कम रह जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: कल तो चर्चा चलेगी ही।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What would you like to say to this? Your decision will be final; if you do not do it, I shall leave it to the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have already expressed my opinion. If I am given another suitable date next week, I shall have no objection. Some date must be fixed for this next week.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are trying to fix it up. On the 4th I shall take it up.

I am grateful for this gesture. Now, the House may discuss this matter. Let Shri Sonavane continue his speech.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: What about my privilege issue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Privilege issue cannot be raised now. Notice for that has to be given earlier.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Madam, I gave a notice earlier to Shri Shri Chand Goyal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have no notice. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: The Chairman said that I can raise it at about 6-30 to-day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no information about that. I am sorry. We can take it up tomorrow.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: I shall take only a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. . .

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: This is a very serious matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Madam, this is a very serious matter. A stranger comes and collects the signatures. He was in the Central Hall.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: He comes and sits on the sofa in the Central Hall and then he collects the signatures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: He sits on sofa in the Central Hall near the dais which is part of the Central Hall. He sits there and then collects signatures of the Members for implacement of supreme Court Judge on a false pretext that his appeal has been dismissed by the Supreme Court. In fact a charge sheet was made against him that he had raped women. The case was before the Magistrate and was decided. He comes here and collects the signatures. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to allow this. I am sorry. I shall take no notice of it. I am afraid I shall not accept this. Because this is a matter of privilege, it cannot be taken up now. And the chair should not be defied.

Now I would request the Congress Member to continue his speech.

SHRI SONAVANE: Madam, I was referring to the employment potential of our people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I gave one instance. When ladies were being recruited in every office, I do not see any reason why the numbers of male employees is much less than the ladies.

When the problem of employment of ladies could be solved, why cannot the employment of male members of the sche-

duled castes and scheduled tribes be more? These people do not get any urgent emphasis in the matter of employment. Our figures show a very sad picture. It presents a very sorry tale.

If there is a will to solve the problem, this can be done.

There is extension of reservation for ten years. We are glad. But is it by itself going to solve the problem. If we continue in the same slow pace, things are not going to improve. The progress will be slow and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people will agitate. They will get frustrated. Probably out of this frustration, a conflagration is likely to arise, which we want to avoid. Therefore, for heaven's please wake up from your slumber and quicken the pace of progress in all fields, social, educational and economic.

There is another fraud committed in respect of reservations, particularly in Maharashtra. Some of my friends got tired of these disabilities like untouchability practised by caste Hindus and embraced Buddhism. All right. We are happy. They go. But what is their condition outside? They are still being treated as scheduled castes. My hon. friend, Shri Bhandare, wants reservation and so many other things for them. All right. I am prepared. But is Shri Bhandare prepared? But what happened to those who embraced Sikhism to escape from untouchability? Did they escape from it? No, they became scheduled castes. They wanted all those reservations. Is he prepared to be brought under the list of Scheduled Castes? Please do not go on begging. You should be firm on your own feet. Otherwise, all these disabilities will attach to you and you will again be a scheduled castes.

Let me make a concrete suggestion to wipe out the practice of untouchability. Let there be a police department like CBI in each division of a State. There are two or three divisions in each States. If this police department is made responsible to see that any offences committed under the Untouchability Offences Act is punished, then alone things will improve.

With this I request the hon. Minister to consider all my Suggestions.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: As my name has been mentioned, may I say that we do not want political reservation at all? We want only a few farthings for education so that we can continue our education. That is not reservation; we are against it.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: That concession is also reservation.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: No, it is not.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली शहर): समाजित महोदय, मैं समाज कल्याण के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस चर्चा के दौरान हरिजनों से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर ही सबसे अधिक जोर दिया गया है, यद्यपि समाज कल्याण शब्द से यह प्रकट होता है कि समाज में जो पिछड़े लोग हैं, जो किसी भी दुष्टि से, आर्थिक, सामाजिक या अन्य दृष्टियों से पिछड़े हैं, . . .

श्री शम्भु नाथ (सैदपुर): कौन सी मिनिस्ट्री समाज-कल्याण नहीं कर रही है? क्या होम मिनिस्ट्री, एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री या इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री समाज कल्याण नहीं कर रही हैं?

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी: वह सहायता कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह तो विषय समाज कल्याण का आपने रखा है न . . . (व्यवधान) . . . तो इस विषय में जहां तक समाज कल्याण से संबंधित बातें हैं वहां पर अंगों, अन्धों, बहरों ऐसे लोगों की शिक्षा और उन लोगों को उद्योग-धन्ये देने के संबंध में जो कार्यक्रम आपनाएँ गए हैं और उस दिशा में जो काम किया जा रहा है वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम है यद्यपि वह अभी सीमित क्षेत्र में ही हो रहा है, उसका और अधिक विस्तृत क्षेत्र में फैलाव करना चाहिए। बड़े दुख की बात है कि देश की आजादी के इतने दिनों के बाद भी यह बात बार-बार सुनने में आती है कि हरिजनों के साथ भेदभाव और छुआछूत की बात अब भी मौजूद है। वास्तविकता इसमें

है। लेकिन एक तरफ उस के लिए कानून बन गया और कानून बनने के बाबजूद यह स्थिति है तो इस की गहराई में हमें जाना है कि अखिल यह परिस्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई। अगर हम इस पर कुछ सोचते हैं तो इस बात को देखते हैं कि शिक्षा का क्षेत्र जहां पर से इस चीज का मूलतः नाश होना चाहिए वहां पर अब भी यह बात चलती है और बचपन से ही वहां पर कुछ इस तरह का भेदभाव दिखलाया जाता है कि जो आगे बढ़ कर एक विकृत रूप पिछड़ लेता है। सरकारी अधिकारियों में भी और कर्मचारियों में भी इस तरह की भावनाएँ हैं कि जो भेदभाव की दृष्टि से और छुआछूत की भावना से वह काम लेते हैं। यदि इस चीज को जड़-मूल से मिटाना है तो इस बात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए कि कम से कम सरकारी सर्विसेज में ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन न दिया जाय जो इस तरह का भेदभाव बर्ताते हैं। जहां तक हरिजनों और पिछड़े लोगों की बात है उस संबंध में मुझे कई जगह यह बात देखने को मिली कि इन्हीं पिछड़े हुए लोगों में धोबी भी हैं जिनका एक बहुत भारी पेशा है कपड़े धोने का, उनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है कि उनकी रोजी छिनती जा रही है। उनके लिए कोई दूसरा काम नहीं दिया जा रहा है। बम्बई में मैंने देखा कि वहां धोबियों का एक बहुत बड़ा स्थान है। लेकिन उनके धोने के लिए जो जगह है वहां से उनको हटाने की कोशिश हो रही है। अगर वह जगह उन के लिए सुरक्षित न रही तो उन लोगों के लिए बड़ी परेशानी होगी। आज ही अखबार में पढ़ने को मिला कि दिल्ली में जमुना जी के किनारे जहां वह कपड़े धोते थे वहां तार घेर दिया गया है और उनके लिए परेशानी पैदा की जा रही है। उनको कोई काम नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वह जिस तालाब में, जिस नदी में, जिस नाले में कपड़े धोते थे उस जगह के घाट पर उन के लिए बाधा बड़ी की जा रही है और इस तरह उनके कपड़े धोने में कठिनाई पैदा की जा रही है। मैं

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

चाहूंगा कि समाज कल्याण मंत्री प्रान्तीय सरकारों को इस दिशा में सचेत करें कि पहले से जहां कपड़े घोने का काम वह करते थे उसमें किसी तरह की बाधा कोई न आने पावे।

हमारी तरफ एक सब से पिछड़ी जाति मुसहर की है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार में मुसहर की एक ऐसी जाति है जो वैसे तो बनवासी कही जाती है लेकिन वह हर गांव में फैले हुए हैं। उनका काम पहले पतल बनाना, लकड़ी तोड़ कर बाजार में बेचना और पालकी ढोना यह उनका काम था। लेकिन अब न वह बेचारे पतल तोड़ पाते हैं न लकड़ी तोड़ पाते हैं। उनके लिए कोई धन्वा नहीं है। वह समाज में इतने पिछड़े हुए हैं कि आज भी उनके पास सिवाय टूटी-फूटी झोपड़ी के और कुछ भी नहीं है और वह भी कभी एक जगह रहते हैं, कभी दूसरी जगह रहते हैं। वह बड़ी परेशानी में है। उन लोगों की दशा की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि उनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें।

SHRI N. N. PATEL (Bulsar): Madam Chairman, while supporting the demands I should like to bring certain points to the attention of the hon. Minister. Since 1957 I am here in this Parliament. Every year Members are criticising like anything. This time also we have listened to them. Not a single Member has appreciated that this department or ministry has done better work for Scheduled Castes or Tribes. I am sorry to say that during the last 22 years after Independence we are talking of many things but are not in a position to provide water facilities to the tribals and Adivasis who are residing in the hill areas. It is a great pity; if we are not able to provide them water facilities what else are we going to do? The Adivasis are putting up in hilly areas as well as in villages. They are born in those places and they were to get land. In my constituency, Bulsar, three years ago the Prime

Minister came and distributed about 8,000 acres of land; 6,000 acres are still to be distributed. But what can they do only with land? They should be provided with bullocks and some ploughs and other implements—they do not want tractors—so that they can do something with their land. There are no housing facilities for them. So many Members have spoken about refugees who come from Pakistan. We have settled them. These Harijans and Adivasis are Indians and are already here but we have done nothing for them. Besides I had occasion to visit Bihar and U.P. and I saw the banghi colonies there where the Scheduled Castes people are staying. They stay under the worst conditions. Pigs are staying in better conditions than those banghis. We are talking of so many things but we are not doing anything for those people. So many Members said so many things. My humble request is: please do something seriously so that their condition may improve.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (समस्तीपुर): सभापति महोदया, मैं सारे सदन का ध्यान आठिकिल 340 की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। समय कम है इसलिए मैं उसको पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। उसके मुताबिक प्रेसीडेंट जब जरूरी समझते हैं तब बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की स्थापना करते हैं। उसी के मुताबिक प्रेसीडेंट ने सन् 1953 में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन का गठन किया था। लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? कमीशन की रिपोर्ट 3 सितम्बर, 1956 को पेश की गई यानी तीन साल के बाद वह पेश हुई। उस रिपोर्ट में जो टिकमेंडशन्स थीं उन पर सरकार सोती रही और सम्भवतः सरकार ने यह समझा कि कमीशन की वह रिपोर्ट किसी काम की नहीं है। सन् 1964 में दो अक्तूबर को चूंकि महात्मा गांधी का जन्म दिवस था और उस दिन लोकसभा बन्द थी इसलिए उसके बाद चार तारीख को वह आई और वह भी श्री यशपाल सिंह के बहुत जोर देने पर। फिर उसके बाद 25-11-65 को उस रामय होम मिनिस्ट्री के जो इंचार्ज थे श्री हाजरनबीस साहब, उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें कहीं लेकिन

उसका भी नतीजा क्या हुआ ? सन् 1953 से लेकर 1965 का समय, जरा आप इसका व्याल करें कि किस तरह से आर्टिकल 340 का हनन किया गया । काम तो बहुत ही कम किया गया लेकिन वैसे हम देखते हैं कि पौने तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गए । लेकिन एक यह कलास है बैकवड़ कलास जिसको अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कोई भी सहायता न की जाये तो फिर अच्छा होगा कि आर्टिकल 340 को निकाल दिया जाये क्योंकि इस आर्टिकल के मातहत ही इस कमीशन का गठन हुआ था । समय की कमी की बजह से मैं उसको पढ़ नहीं रहा हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि डायरेक्टर प्रिसिपल के अन्दर भी यह सब बहुत जरूरी था और जरूरी है लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ सन् 53 के बाद भी और सन् 63 के बाद भी यह सरकार सोती रही । यूनानिमस रिकमेंडेशन्स हुई और भी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं जिनको मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता था । उस समय एक सोशल सिक्योरिटी डिपार्टमेंट कहलाता था और उसके बाद हुआ कि एक मिनिस्ट्री, एमिलियोरेशन आफ बैकवड़ कलासेज का गठन किया जाये लेकिन नतीजा क्या हुआ ? मैं चाहता था कि सदन को बहुत कुछ पढ़कर समझाऊं और उनकी भेमोरी को रेफेंग करूँ । मैं अपने ला मिनिस्टर से नहीं बल्कि सोशल बेलफेयर मिनिस्टर, श्री मेनन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़े कानूनविद हैं, कांस्टीट्यूशनल लाईयर हैं, आप आर्टिकल 340 को, 341 और 342 को अलग रखते हुए एक बार फिर देखें और अगर काका कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में आप कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं पाते हैं, अगर आपने उसको ऐसी टोकरी में रख दिया है जहाँ से वह निकाली नहीं जा सकती है क्योंकि आज तक उस पर कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ और सन् 1964 में भी जो डिस्कशन हुआ वह श्री यशपाल सिंह और दूसरे लोगों के प्रयत्न से हुआ, मैं सोशल बेलफेयर मिनिस्टर और कांस्टीट्यूशनल लाईयर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ

कि वह कोशिश करें कि उसका आदर किया जाये, आर्टिकल 340 का, और अगर आप समझते हैं कि वह समादर के लायक नहीं है तो फिर उसको डिलीट करने की कोशिश करें, निकाल देने की कोशिश करें । अन्यथा भारत के करीब 30 करोड़ लोगों का यह पूर्ण विश्वास है कि वह एक वेद है जो कि बाबा अम्बेडकर साहब ने लिखा था । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उस वेद और कांस्टीट्यूशन का सारा देश आदर करे तो बैरिटी विगिन्स एट होम । 340 आपकी तरफ से आना चाहिए । लेकिन डिकेड आफ्टर डिकेड, 18 साल के बाद भी आप नहीं चाहते हैं कि नया कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाये, मैं एकाध पैराग्राफ़ पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ...

समाप्ति महोदयः समय नहीं है ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडलः : तो मैं पेज और पैराग्राफ़ नम्बर ही बता देता हूँ । पेज तीन, पैरा 10 में जो कहा गया है उसको आप देखें और पेज 7, पैरा 23 में कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

“Extreme poverty also leads to social backwardness.”

और अगर आप समझते हैं कि लोगों की काफ़ी आमदानी बड़ा दी है तो उस में हर्ज़ क्या है ? 1953 के बाद 1970 में, 17 साल बाद, आप एक दूसरी कमेटी बना दीजिये । उसकी सिफारिश आ जायगी तो आप की जवाबदेही खत्म हो जायगी ।

फिर पेज 25 पर माननीय जवाहर लाल जी की कुछ बातों को उन्होंने उद्भूत किया है । मैं चाहता था कि उसकी एक आध लाइन पढ़कर सुना देता ।

समाप्ति महोदयः समय नहीं है इसलिये आप समाप्त करें ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडलः : अच्छी बात

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

है, मैं पढ़ता नहीं हूं, केवल पेज और पेराग्राफ़ का हवाला ही दिये देता हूं।

पेज 32, पैरा 80 में खास कर गल्स एज्यूकेशन के बारे में कहा है :

"We recommend the following measures for the advancement of women:

Free education in all stages to all girls whose parents' income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum. Scholarships for girls belonging to the backward classes. Residential hostels for girl students, with priority for girls of the backward classes. Creation of special facilities for girls to study Medicine, Home Sciences and other subjects specially suited for women. More facilities for training women in the Fine Arts and in Social service."

सचापति महोदय : आपने मेरे मन की बात कही। लेकिन समय नहीं है, इसलिये आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ताकि और माननीय सदस्य बोल सकें।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : इसीलिये मैं पेराग्राफ़ और पेज का ही हवाला दे रहा हूं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि आप ने 18 सालों में बहुत किया है लेकिन यह प्रौद्योगिक इतनी महान है कि आप इसके फिन्ज तक नहीं जा सके हैं।

धारा 340 के मुताबिक आप एक दूसरा कमीशन नियुक्त करें। नहीं तो लोग समझेंगे कि संविधान पर, जो इतना पवित्र है, अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है, और लोगों की उस पवित्र संविधान पर से आस्था, विश्वास उठ जायगा। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप अनुच्छेद 340 के मुताबिक एक दूसरा कमीशन जरूर कायम करें।

श्री नां० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : सभानेत्री महोदया, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी का और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय

की अनुदानों की मांगों का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करते हुए, समाज कल्याण मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्या अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में है। महोदया, इस बात की सच्चाई में किसी को भी कोई शक नहीं है कि अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की भलाई के लिए इस मंत्रालय ने बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये हैं। भारतीय संविधान में जिस प्रकार के संरक्षण इन जातियों के लिये दिये गये हैं उनको एक बड़े हृदय तक कानून द्वारा लागू किया गया है फिर भी कुछ इलाकों में खास कर देहातों में रहने वाले इस वर्ग विशेष के लोगों को बहुत अधिक फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। भारत में कुछ गांव ऐसे भी हैं जहां अभी तक अस्पृश्यता की भावना कुछ तथाकथित बड़े जाति विशेष के लोगों में विद्यमान है।

महोदया, यह ठीक है कि अस्पृश्यता के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही का हक इन जातियों को प्राप्त है। परन्तु हम लोग इस सत्यता से मुंह नहीं मोड़ सकते कि कानून का संरक्षण मात्र ही इन जातियों के लिये अधिक नहीं है। इन जातियों के लोग आर्थिक और सामाजिक दोनों ही रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं। जब तक इनकी आर्थिक दशा में सुधार के लिये कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया जाता तब तक सिर्फ़ कुछ लोगों के लिये नौकरियों में थोड़ी सीट मुश्किल कर देने से ही पूरी जाति विशेष को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच सकता। यह हर्ष की बात है कि इन जातियों के लिये संविधान में आरक्षण की अवधि को 10 वर्ष के लिये और बड़ा दिया गया है। महोदया, अस्पृश्यता के सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय समाज कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि नागरिकों के इन वर्गों के विशद सामाजिक भेदभाव को समोच्चित करें।

के लिये अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) अधिनियम, 1955 में अधिक कठोर दण्ड का उपबन्ध करना आवश्यक है। इसके अलावा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की सूचियों के पुनः संशोधन के लिये एक विधेयक अगस्त, 1967 में इस सदन में पेश किया गया था और इसे संयुक्त समिति द्वारा पास भी कर दिया गया था।

19.00 hrs.

समाप्ति महोदयः अब आप आज समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री नारो प्र० यादवः इतने वर्षों में मुझे को सिर्फ़ दो बार बोलने का मौका मिला है, इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मुझे कम से कम 10 मिनट का समय और दिया जाये।

समाप्ति महोदयः आप मुझे सुनिये तो मैं क्या कहती हूँ। आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 30, 1970/Vaisakha 10, 1892 (Saka).