

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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CONTENTS

No. 33, Wednesday, April 8, 1970/Ghaitra 18, 1892 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions : —

*Starred Questions Nos. 871, 872, 874, 875 and 880 to 882 .	1—30
Short Notice Question No. 15	30—38

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions No. 873, 876 to 879 and 883 to 900 .	38—53
Unstarred Questions Nos. 5526 to 5544, 5546 to 5611 and 5613 to 5685	54—174

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported decision of USSR to supply tanks to Pakistan	174—84
Re. persons injured in Police Lathi charge at Patel Chowk	184—93

Papers Laid on the Table	194
------------------------------------	-----

Public Accounts Committee—

Ninety-fifth Report	194
-------------------------------	-----

Demands for Grants, 1970-71

Ministry of External Affairs	194—259
Shri S. M. Joshi	194—200
Shri Hem Barua	200—04
Shri Chandrajeet Yadav	204—10
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar	210—21
Shri Krishna Menon	221—35
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury	235—39
Shri Dinesh Singh	239—59
Ministry of Irrigation and Power	259—306
Shri Chengalraya Naidu	279—84
Dr. Karni Singh	284—89
Shri K. Surayanarayana	289—92
Shri Ramachandra J. Amin	293—94
Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah	294—99
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad	299—306

Half an Hour Discussion—

Hippies in Delhi	306—16
Shri S. R. Damani	306—07
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	307—16

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

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April, 3, 1970 (Chaitra
18, 1892 (Saka))

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Asian non-Aligned Nations Conference
Held in Colombo in March 1970**

*871. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Conference of non-aligned countries of Asia was held in Colombo on the 23rd March, 1970;

(b) whether India also attended the Conference; and

(c) if so, the subjects discussed at the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). An informal meeting of some non-aligned Asian countries was held in Colombo from 23rd to 24th March, 1970. India was one of the countries which participated in it.

(c) The purpose of the Colombo meeting was to exchange views on the various aspects of the forthcoming Preparatory Conference of non-aligned States to be held in Dar-es-Salaam, including the question of agenda and procedure and the criteria for participation.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : I would like to know first whether the hon. Minister himself is going to represent at the Dar-es-Salaam summit conference.

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government have got sufficient assurances from the participating non-aligned countries that the rules for entry into this summit conference will not be diluted. You must know that Pakistan has friends among non-aligned countries who may try to bring this issue and harass our country.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The conference at Dar-es-Salaam will not be the summit conference but it is a preparatory conference. We have not decided as to who will lead the Indian Delegation.

Regarding the question of criteria, the general consensus seems to be that the criteria already adopted should not be changed. But, in any case, it cannot be changed in a preparatory meeting.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : My second question is whether you are agreeing to a summit conference.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : When we go to attend a preparatory conference for the summit, it is quite clear that we are in favour of holding a summit conference, but the details—date, venue and all that—will have to be arranged only after the Dar-es-Salaam meeting. The summit conference will be of the Heads of States or Heads of Governments. If we go to the summit, then it will have to be of a higher level representation.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : There were some discussions in this meeting about the venue of the summit conference and we learnt that India is not prepared to host this Conference. May I know the reasons for that ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We had earlier agreed to support the holding of the summit conference in Ethiopia. Therefore there is no question of our wanting to hold or not to hold a conference in Delhi. We have said that we support the holding of the conference in Ethiopia.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, whether we like it or not the very basis of non-alignment is being undermined by certain interested parties who would like to include other countries, the inclusion of which will cut at the very root of the policy of non-alignment. Sir, this is the impression I had when I recently visited the Arab countries and I am sure the other teams which went to various countries in the Arab world and South-East had the same impression. I would like to know from the Minister whether he can categorically say that in the preparatory meeting they

are able to convince others as to the genuineness and the right stand that India has taken and I would like to know how far India would succeed in convincing the others that the non-aligned summit would remain really non-aligned.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : That is quite true, Sir, that there has been an attempt to widen the scope of the non-aligned conference and include other countries. We are not against the widening of the scope and gradually bringing in of other countries but those countries must be non-aligned. The point is that some aligned countries wish to attend non-aligned conference. We have said that we have no objection to them if they become non-aligned and if they get out of the pacts, of which they are member. A country cannot be both aligned and non-aligned at the same time. When they are aligned and are members of the Pact then they have no place in a non-aligned conference. Once they get out of that and become non-aligned then they would be welcome in a non-aligned conference. This is the general feeling of the other non-aligned countries also.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Who said that they are non-aligned. Sir ? They are aligned with Russia.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : आपने अभी फरमाया कि वहाँ पर एक्सचेन्ज आफ व्यूज हुआ। इस एक्सचेन्ज आफ व्यूज में कौन कौन से सब्जेक्ट्स थे, जो आपने वहाँ पर डिस्कस किये ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : वहाँ पर बातचीत आम तौर से जो प्रेपरेटरी कान्फ्रेंस होनेवाली है, उस के सम्बन्ध में थी, इन्फार्मल तौर पर अपने ख्यालात वहाँ पर लोगों ने बतलाये और उससे ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि जो एशिया के नान-एलाइन्ड देश हैं, उन के ख्यालात काफ़ी मिलते जुलते हैं।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने सामने से जो बात कही, हालांकि उस के लिये यह वक्त नहीं था, अभी इस पर डिबेट चल रही है, लेकिन उन के दिमाग में एलाइन्ड और नान-एलाइन्ड के बारे में गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई है।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : You are not aligned with Russia ; you are their satellites.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In reply to the main question the hon. Minister has said about the agenda that was discussed in Colombo. May I know whether in the Agenda the political problems of Laos and Cambodia find a place and if so whether these countries are going to be discussed in the preparatory conference. If they are going to discuss it, has the Government formulated its attitude to this problem regarding Cambodia and Laos. That is number one. And (b), Sir, there are different shades of non-alignment in the world today. Some are red; some are pseudo-red, some are pink. In view of these different shades of non-alignment in the world, may I know what are the non-aligned countries that are going to attend this conference ? Have you any idea about it ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : All non-aligned countries which attended the meeting at Belgrade will be attending this. There may be different shades of thinking, but while they remain non-aligned, they would be free to attend. The agenda which was informally discussed was not the agenda of the summit but the agenda of the preparatory committee. The preparatory committee will be mainly occupied with preparing for the summit and therefore there is not likely to be a fuller or detailed discussion on political matters. Of course it is possible that the representatives there would wish to make statements on political issues.

श्री जोगेश्वर यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस गुट-निर्पेक्ष में अभी तक एशिया के कौन कौन से देश शामिल हो चुके हैं और क्या पाकिस्तान भी इस गुटनिर्पेक्ष में शामिल हुआ है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER : At this rate I cannot go beyond six questions. So, can you allow me to pass on to the next question ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Give us a few more minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : In that case let Shri K. Lakkappa put the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the doctrine of non-alignment, the philosophy of non-alignment, has failed because when we visited certain East

Asian countries there was a charge against this Government that this Government has failed to introduce this meaningful dialogue with the small non-aligned countries to bring about an effective solidarity and to contribute to the solution of the world tension.

I would like to know whether this Government would accept that they have failed to have a meaningful dialogue with some non-aligned countries of Asia to consolidate the gains.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The question itself will establish that there is a meaningful dialogue going on between the non-aligned countries of Asia.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He has not answered my point because Government is being pressurised by the other side.

MR. SPEAKER : When various Parliamentary Groups are sent abroad, he would be expecting that they would also be quoting him.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Non-alignment is a slogan which has almost become meaningless now because originally it related to the cold war. This House would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the effective factors in alignment and whether they are in respect of arms, defensive treaties and economic treaties because meaningless and empty words simply mean perhaps more conferences but they mean very little for the good of this country. So, I would like the hon. Minister to define the criterion for the alignment.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I shall be glad to send to the hon. Member the criterion that was evolved in Cairo and in Belgrade. I am sorry he has not already seen it. It was several years old. Now, the whole point of non-alignment, Mr. Speaker, is that we have repeatedly said this in this House and I hope that this time I shall be able to make an impression on the hon. Member that it is not a question of having a negative aspect of keeping out of some blocs. The whole concept of non-alignment is a positive concept of cooperation between countries recognising their independence, their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and building a basis of cooperation on terms of equality. In that the first problem that the emerging countries based after a quiring independence was that there was this tendency of the world

being dominated by certain powers and military blocs. The newly-independent countries felt that they should not get involved in these blocs and that they should preserve their independence and their independent policies and they should not get conditioned to the reactions of the super-powers. That was the basis of keeping out of the blocs. But the positive element of cooperation between countries on the basis of respecting their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity is valid for all items.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has just given the criterion of non-alignment. I would like to know on the basis of the criterion that he has just now given, which is the country in the world which is not non-aligned? Does every country in the world satisfy the criterion that you have laid down. May I know whether U.A.R. is non-aligned country? Is not U.A.R. completely aligned with Russia because it is getting different kinds of armaments—not only arms but the Russian pilots are working in the U.A.R. Air-Force? Has not U.A.R. entered into military pacts with Iraq and Syria? If U.A.R. can be claimed to be a non-aligned country, may I know which is an aligned country in the world?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. member himself said that perhaps there would be a few exceptions and, therefore, it is already clear that all countries are not non-aligned.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Which are those exceptions?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I shall be glad to send him a list of non-aligned countries. Others are aligned. So far as the UAR is concerned, it is non-aligned.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : It is not.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : You just made a reference to opportunities for putting supplementaries being given party-wise. Is it your ruling that chances are given party-wise?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not wish to do it. But the practice has developed like that. I am thinking of only three or four supplementaries to a question. It is not very essential that each party and group should be accommodated. But the practice

has grown like that. I accept his suggestion and shall follow it in future.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : No, no.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The Minister has said that at this meeting views were exchanged on such aspects of the problem including the criteria for participation. He also stated that no agenda is proposed in the present criteria for participation in this conference. Recently some of the non-aligned countries like Algeria have called for a basic change in the very concept of non-alignment. . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to permit regular introductions to supplementaries.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Algeria has stated that the membership to this non-aligned group should be restricted to those countries which strictly follow a firm anti-imperialist and progressive policy, was this aspect of the problem or the criteria discussed in this meeting ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Algeria was not present in Colombo. This was a meeting of Asian countries. Algeria will be able to put forward her point of view at Dar-es-Salaam and we shall have an opportunity of discussing it if she wishes to bring about any changes. But I do not think the question arises at this stage. The criteria were fixed by the summit conference and it can be considered and altered only by the summit. This is a preparatory conference to arrange for the summit on the basis of the criteria already laid down.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Have our Government failed with regard to their creditability and *bona fides* about the non-aligned nature of our foreign policy in recent times, and this has also created a sort of doubt among some of our erstwhile friends, especially our neighbours, and they have now been helping Pakistan which is a fully aligned country to gain admission to this non-aligned conference ? If so, what steps do Government propose to take to dispel such doubts and to re-establish the *bona fides* of Government with regard to the genuine character of the non-aligned policy pursued before ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Much as the hon. Member may wish that there be any doubt on our non-aligned position

in the world, I am afraid the position is not correct, there is full recognition of our position as a non-aligned country and it has never been questioned except perhaps by some hon. Members in this House. Regarding the question of Pakistan's participation, I have already mentioned about it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the fact that the one Asia Assembly at Manila was adjusted to suit the convenience of Mr. Dinesh Singh, our External Affairs Minister, I want to know whether he is going to attend the one Asia Assembly or the preparatory conference at Dar-es-Salaam. We are told that the E. A. Ministry has stated that the one Asia Assembly is more important than Dar-es-Salaam conference. I want to know whether he is going to attend it or not.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am surprised where the hon. Member gets all his information; I wish he shares it with me, outside the House also . . . *(Interruptions.)* Because it is most fantastic to say that one Asia Conference time table was adjusted to suit my convenience. I was invited to it and a number of others were also invited. . . *(Interruptions.)* The hon. Member should go by his own judgment and not by what is contained in some newspaper.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I request him not to deny the compliment.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Much as I would like to accept it, factually it is not correct. It has not been decided whether I should go to Dar-es-Salaam; I shall not be able to go to Manila.

Hydel Capacity of Jammu and Kashmir

*872. **SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a techno-economic survey conducted recently by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in Jammu and Kashmir has revealed that hydel capacity in that State is 3,590 megawatts, whereas the present power production is 15 megawatts only; and

(b) if so, the scheme drawn up to utilise the hydel capacity of the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following hydro-electric schemes are currently under implementation by the State Government :—

Name of Scheme	Installed capacity
	MW
Sumbal Hydro-electric Scheme	22
Chenani Hydro-electric Scheme	23
Lower Jhelum Hydro-electric Scheme	96

In addition, the Salal Hydro-electric Scheme with an initial installation of 270 MW has been taken up for implementation in the Central Sector.

The following hydro-electric schemes in the Chenab Valley are being investigated by Central Water and Power Commission at present : —

Name of Scheme	Ultimate potential at 60% Load Factor
Ikhale .	243
Bhandalkot	262
Bursar .	208
Swalkot .	410
Kistwar .	400

The programme of development of these schemes will be considered after the investigations are completed and the feasibility of the schemes established. Investigation of other potential sites in Jammu and Kashmir is proposed to be taken up after the investigations of the above-named schemes are completed.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है उस में उन्होंने ने तीन स्कीम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की बतायी है कि इन पर काम चालू है । उन में सब मे बड़ी स्कीम लोवर जेलम हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक स्कीम है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की सब से बड़ी इलेक्ट्रिक स्कीम पर कब काम शुरू हुआ और कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है । और क्या मंत्री जी यह भी बतायेंगे कि कोई आफिशियल रिपोर्ट उन को ऐसी मिली है जिस में बताया गया है कि इस काम में अधिक देर हो गयी, अन्धाधुन्ध प्लानिंग हुई है और बहुत सी कीमती मशीनें ऐसे ही वेकार पड़ी हुई हैं जिन से कोई काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है । इन शिकायतों के बारे में मंत्री जी का क्या कहना है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K. L. RAO) : This project as the hon. Member has said lies in the valley and we expect that to be completed by early part of Fourth plan.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री जी सवाल को बचा रहे हैं । मैं ने पूछा है कि कब काम शुरू हुआ और कब खत्म होगा, और क्या ऐसी भी कोई आफिशियल रिपोर्ट मिली है जिस में उस के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There are no complaints; it was going on as per programme.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने मेरे सवाल का अभी भी जवाब नहीं दिया । मैंने पूछा कि क्या यह ठीक है कि कुछ मशीनें कई साल से खरीदी हुई पड़ी हुई हैं जो कि काफ़ी कीमती हैं. उन से काम भी लेना नहीं शुरू हुआ है ? मंत्री जी इन का जवाब क्यों नहीं देते ।

DR. K. L. RAO : I mentioned that there were no complaints. On the other hand they want more machines and we are trying to get them.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरा दूसरा सवाल बाकी है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Do not talk as if he is put in the dock; it is just for eliciting information.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं ने पहले सवाल का स्पष्टीकरण पूछा था । दूसरा सवाल तो पूछना बाकी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा तो आप बारबार कह देंगे । इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने 5 स्कीमें ऐसी लिखी हैं जिन को सेन्ट्रल वाटर ऐंड पावर कमीशन इन्वेस्टीगेट कर रहा है । इन स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक इन का इन्वेस्टीगेशन का काम खत्म हो जायगा और कब तक निर्माण कार्य शुरू होने की आशा आप रखते हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : These five projects are veritable mines of gold so far as hydel electric power is concerned. They are all very big projects and I cannot say at this stage when they will be taken up but it will be very good if some of these projects are taken up; they will benefit the northern region as a whole.

SHRI M. N. NAGHOOR : From this question and answer, we find that there is enough hydel potential in our country and we also find that after three plans we have harnessed not even 10 to 20 per cent of the hydel potential that exists in our country. You are aware that large forest areas are being depleted because we have no fuel. Therefore, would it not be in the interests of the country to concentrate our efforts on the harnessing of the hydel potential in our country not only in Jammu and Kashmir but also in Mysore and in the eastern zone of our country ?

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

SHRI M. N. NAGHOOR : Even if we have lot of funds which will be made available with foreign collaboration and try to harness these...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. You have gone much beyond the scope of the question. I am not allowing it. Shri Bharati.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्रीजी ने स्वीकार किया है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में 36 लाख किलोवाट पन बिजली तैयार करने की शक्ति है । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि आल इंडिया ग्रिड बनने जा रहा है और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यह 36 लाख किलोवाट शक्ति पीक पीरियड के लिये एक करोड़ किलोवाट का काम कर सकती है, और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि झेलम और चिनाब नदियों पर पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में हुई ट्रीटी के हिसाब से झेलम और चिनाब का पानी सिचाई के लिये पाकिस्तान को मिला है और हाइड्रल पावर हम ऐक्सप्लायट कर सकते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इर्रेलिबेंट न हों ।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सिचाई के लिये पानी पाकिस्तान को मिला हुआ है और बिजली हम बना सकते हैं और 36 लाख किलोवाट की पोटेंशियलिटी है तो क्या सरकार पाकिस्तान से इस सम्बन्ध में समझौता करेगी, क्यों कि बिजली बनाने के लिये बांध बनाना पड़ेगा, और रेगुलेटेड पानी उन को मिलेगा...

MR. SPEAKER : It is taking too long a time for a simple question. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : यह हाइपोथेटिकल सवाल नहीं है । मैं कभी इर्रेलिबेंट नहीं बोलता हूँ । मेरा कहना है कि करोड़ों रु० का नुकसान हम को होगा । बांध हम बांधेंगे और पानी मिलेगा पाकिस्तान को...

MR. SPEAKER : What is the relevancy of this ? Do not go beyond the scope of the question. I cannot allow a hypothetical question.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : रेगुलेटेड वाटर उन को मिलेगा इसलिए कोस्ट उन को भी भेयर करनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जम्मू कश्मीर के पेन्डिंग प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में सवाल पूछा है। और आप कहां से कहां पहुंच गये हैं।

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Sir, his question was relevant, because, when the dams will be put up, for increasing our hydel capacity, Pakistan also will gain by them because they will get regulated water supply, and therefore, he wants to know whether the Government would ask Pakistan to share the costs. What is wrong about it?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry.

DR. K. L. RAO : Shall I answer the question?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; if you are prepared. But I am not going to consider the relevancy of the question; in case the Ministers are prepared to answer them.

DR. K. L. RAO : So far as the Indus treaty is concerned, affecting the power development, there is no difficulty. There is not necessary to approach Pakistan for this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You are putting me in an awkward position. I have disallowed it and you are offering to answer the question. (Interruptions) Anyway, you may go on. I am not going to stop you.

DR. K. L. RAO : I was only trying to answer his question: he asked the question about power development in Jammu and Kashmir on the Chenab. I said it is not necessary to approach Pakistan in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : He was asking about a common grid and sharing the cost.

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : That was only the background to my question. I asked, when we are going to harness the waters of the Chenab, Pakistan will also benefit by regulated supply of water, and so, I wanted to know whether they cannot share the cost.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed the Minister to answer it and he has answered it. Next question.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Unfortunately you allow the Minister to defy the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : I am so sorry. He is too good a minister to refuse anybody.

Repairs to Bhakra Canals

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canals of the Bhakra project are in a hopeless state and badly need repairs;

(b) if so, the steps taken to repair the same; and

(c) the authority which is responsible for repairs?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The concerned State in whose territory the Canal or a particular portion hereof lies is responsible for it repairs except for the Nangal Hydel Channel which is being looked after by the Bhakra Management Board.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The minister has not tried to give complete information. I have been reading a lot in the papers that because of the bad state of repairs of the Bhakra canals, there has been lot of loss of water. It may be quite possible that recently these canals might have been repaired. Because there was some inter-state dispute no State was taking the responsibility effecting repairs. Therefore, there was loss of water. I want to know when these repairs have been effected and what was the amount of loss of water which the country suffered because of the canals being in a bad state of repairs?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Our reports are that these canals are in a good condition. It is not so easy to repair the Bhakra system, because we will have to interfere with power development with the irrigation system and so on. Therefore, one has to be very careful. Our reports indicate that there is not much damage. The only thing is that some lining gates disturbed sometimes. When the power position improves and when we are able to close these canals, then we will take up any repairs at that stage; not now.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Bhakra is considered to be the spinal cord of the economic structure of Punjab.

Experts have given their opinion that the rate of silting in Gobindsagar reservoir is increasing at such a pace that by 2000 A.D. there will not be sufficient supply of water for the farms or for the factories. Soil erosion is not being controlled in H.P.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow a speech on this.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The H. P. Government have demanded Rs. 80 crores from the Planning Commission and the Central Government so that they can control soil erosion and check the fast rate of silting of Bhakra canal. May I know what steps Government have taken to see that the silting does not take place at this fast rate ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that there is a greater rate of silting in Gobindsagar dam than we had expected. But nevertheless it is not so alarming. The expected life of the Bhakra project is about 350 years. But in view of its great importance for the prosperity of the area, we are considering constructing a dam higher up in H. P. That is under investigation. Soil conservation work also is being taken up as far as possible.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : श्री श्री चन्द गोयल ने भाखड़ा की नहरों की मरम्मत के बारे में जो मवाल पूछा है उसका अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह हिमाचल प्रदेश का वह जो सारा इलाका है और वह जो गोविन्दसागर है उस 60 मील के लम्बे चौड़े समुद्र में चारों ओर जो पहाड़ हैं वहाँ पर हालत यह है कि काफ़ी रफ़्तार से मिट्टी नीचे आ रही है। यह एक बड़ा भारी नेजल मवाल है। इतनी रफ़्तार से वह मिट्टी नीचे आ रही है कि इतने बड़े डैम की जो उम्र है वह 20 साल में 25 फ़ीसदी कम हो जायगी तो क्या मंत्री महोदय स्वयं वहाँ का दौरा करके उस सारे इलाके की हालत को देखें और जो उसमें नीचे मिट्टी उतर रही है उस के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को वह रुपया देने ताकि वहाँ पर बांध वगैरह लगा कर किसी तरीके से उस मिट्टी को नीचे आने से रोक सकें ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I know that area very well, I had been to that area a number of times.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि वह कहाँ कहाँ गये थे ? दरअसल उन को कुछ पता ही नहीं है कि वहाँ पर कितनी बुरी हालत है लेकिन इस पर भी कहते हैं वह पूरी तरह से जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ हर एक में गर्मी मालूम देती है।

DR. K. L. RAO : I have already said that the rate of silting is not such as to cause any alarm. Originally we expected the dam to live up to about 500 years according to our calculations and observations and now we find that the life will be about 350 years; that is a long period. There is therefore no cause for alarm. Nevertheless, I have submitted already that we are trying to do two things; construction of dam higher up and soil conservation in the whole area.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you going to give money to the State ? That was the question.

DR. K. L. RAO : That depends. It is a very big dam which cannot be put up by Himachal Pradesh. This dam is 800 feet high.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि भाखड़ा परियोजना की नहरें खराब होने की जो चर्चा की गई है उस में कुछ नहरें जो राजस्थान के ज्यादा बालूकामय क्षेत्रों से जाती हैं उनमें बराबर बालू भरता रहता है और इसका पानी सोखता रहता है, इस बात की सूचना है या नहीं ? अगर सरकार को इस की सूचना है तो उसकी रोकथाम करने या उसकी मरम्मत करने के लिये क्या वह विशेष उपाय करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I submitted already that the Bhakra canals are by and large in a satisfactory condition. But what the hon. Member refers to is about some parts of the Rajasthan canal area; there is some silting up of the canal; the rest of

the, area there is not silting up and the Government are taking steps to remove that silt.

Effect of Generation of Hydrogen Sulphide Gas on staff working in Hydro Stations

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*375. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI UMANATH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the hydro-station personnel are being affected by the generation of hydrogen sulphide gas due to water contamination in reservoirs;

(b) whether any report submitted with regard to this by the Secretary to the Central Board of Irrigation and Power at its Zonal meeting held in Trivandrum on 10th February last month; and

(c) if so, the main points of the report and the action taken by Government to protect the personnel working in those reservoirs ?

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

Statement

(a) Generation of hydrogen sulphide gas due to contamination of water in the storage reservoirs was noticed after the hydro-electric projects viz., Bhadra in Mysore, Kundah in Tamil Nadu and Sabarigiri in Kerala were commissioned. In each case, necessary precautions were taken to ensure that the power station personnel were not affected.

(b) Power Research Institute, Bangalore has made a detailed study of the problems of water pollution and its adverse effects in hydro-electric installations and brought out a Technical Report in November 1967. Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation and Power reviewed the Report at the Zonal meeting of the Board held recently at Trivandrum.

(c) The report deals with the causes for formation of hydrogen sulphide gas and other water pollutants, the consequent adverse effects on electrical equipment and power station personnel.

The report has recommended the following preventive and remedial measures :

- (i) All vegetation in the area to be submerged should be effectively removed before water is impounded in the reservoir.
- (ii) Provision should be made for exhaust fans where gases are likely to be accumulated and for adequate ventilation in the turbine room; control room should be air-conditioned; insulators should be coated with petroleum jelly and metallic structures should be coated with anti-sulphide corrosive paint; turbine room floors should be scrubbed periodically with sodium carbonate solution; firefighting equipment should be reinforced; the power station operating personnel should be medically checked periodically.

The report has been circulated to all project authorities for compliance.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : The technical report came, as mentioned in the statement, in November 1967. What action has been taken to see that the recommendations made in that report, referred to in part (c) of the statement, are made effective and that Bhadra, Kundah and Sabarigiri are improved on the lines of those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The generation of hydrogen sulphide as has been rather peculiar in these dams; it has not been noticed anywhere else, we are still not quite sure how it is coming in these three dams. The only thing that we can do is to remove trees within the reservoir. The other one is to introduce ventilation in power houses, to the hydrogen sulphide gas concentration is not very much. We have taken steps to provide for ventilation and air conditioning in the power house.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : I had not asked this question. What I ask is this. This report came in November 1967. These hydro-electric projects were commissioned long before 1967. What decision has been taken on the recommendations made in the report? What steps have been taken to implement them?

DR. K. L. RAO : Actually this was noticed by me when I saw the Sabarigiri project; until then it was not known. Then I asked for investigations to be made by the Power Research Institute. As I said it is still a subject of research; we are not able to know how it is happening and how we can prevent other than by well-known methods. Hereafter we are insisting that all the trees must be cut down before the water is impounded. That is one method by which we can eliminate it. For these three projects, which have already been done, the only thing is to introduce more of air-conditioning and ventilation and that is being done.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : It is said that the report has been circulated to all the project authorities but when it has been circulated is not mentioned here. I want to know as to what action has been taken to see that recommendations (i) and (ii) under (c) are being complied with.

DR. K. L. RAO : The power to give directions to electrical power stations is with the States and not with us. But we have drawn the attention of all the projects to these two important recommendations. One of them is the removal of all the trees before submersion of the reservoir. We shall see that as far as possible it is observed. The other thing is that adequate ventilation must be provided in the turbine room.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : What action has been taken to see that the recommendations are being complied with?

DR. K. L. RAO : These projects are under the States. All that we can do is to advise them, to circularise these recommendations to them and inspect them from time to time to see that these are observed.

Anti-India Campaign by Pakistan in Arab Countries

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†880. **SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK :**

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper report on the 15th March, 1970, about the anti-India campaign now being waged by Pakistan in some of the Arab Capitals;

(b) if so, whether Government have collected information about the nature of campaign being waged by Pakistan; and

(c) the steps taken to counteract the campaign?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

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

(c) The problem of anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan is a continuing one, and we have constantly been taking steps to counteract their campaign. Recently the Lok Sabha on two occasions (in response to Starred Question No. 369 on 6-8-1969 and Unstarred Question No. 3214 on 4-12-1968) was informed about action taken by us to counteract the continuing Pakistani propaganda against India.

श्री बलराज मधोक : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह बिल्कुल घिसा पिटा हुआ है जो बार बार दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि रज्जात कांफरेंस के बाद और विशेष रूप से जहा कांफरेंस के बाद पाकिस्तान का प्रचार अरब कंट्रीज में बहुत बढ़ गया है और उस का प्रभाव भी बहुत बढ़ गया है। चूंकि पाकिस्तान की मिलिटरी जार्डन में है, सदन अरब में है, लीबिया में है इस कारण पाकिस्तान वहां पर अधिक प्रचार कर सकता है और कर रहा है? इस लिये जो नई परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है और जो पाकिस्तान का प्रचार तन्त्र बना हुआ है उस का मुकाबला करने के लिये भारत सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है?

श्री विनेश सिंह : पाकिस्तान अपना प्रभाव बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहा है यह बात तो माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कही और यह भी ठीक है कि उस ने अपनी फौज जार्डन में भेजी है और वह कोशिश कर रहा है कि वह अरब देशों के साथ अपना खास रिश्ता दिखलाये। इस सिलसिले में जो प्रचार बढ़ने की बात कही गई है वह भी ठीक है। लेकिन जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने घिसा पिटा जवाब होने की बात कही, यह सवाल भी तो उन का बहुत घिसा पिटा हुआ है, और इतनी बार वह इस बात को यहाँ कह चुके हैं। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है वह ठीक है और इस के बारे में हम लोग काफी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि गलत बातें पेश कर के पाकिस्तान जो गलत तरीके से अपना प्रभाव जमाना चाहता है उस का मुकाबला हम अरब देशों के साथ अपनी मच्ची दोस्ती दिखा कर करें।

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या यह सत्य है कि सीरिया के स्कूलों में, जिस को आप ने अपना दोस्त कहा है, ऐसी पुस्तकें पढ़ाई जाती हैं जिन में हिन्दुस्तान के प्रदेश पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, राजस्थान, गुजरात, असम आदि सब को इस्लामिक संसार का अंग बतलाया जाता है, पाकिस्तान का एक अंग बतलाया जाता है और भारत केवल तीन चार प्रदेशों का माना जाता है और इस प्रकार के नक्शे भी प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं ? क्या यह पाकिस्तान का प्रचार नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान इन इलाकों को अपना इलाका बतलाता है। इन हालात में आप किस प्रकार सीरिया और अन्य देशों में अपनी मित्रता बढ़ा सकते हैं और इस प्रचार को काउंटर-एक्ट करने के लिए सरकार क्या पग उठायेगी ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : पाकिस्तान किस को हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा नहीं मानता है उस की बात नहीं है, लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि वहाँ कुछ नक्शों में यह दिखलाने की कोशिश की गई है कि भारत के कुछ भागों में ज्यादातर मुसलमान रहते हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक : यह नहीं है। उन्होंने नक्शे में इस्लामी दुनिया में भारत के भागों को भी दिखलाया है। इन भागों को उस ने इस्लामी दुनिया का अंग बनाया है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : यही मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि पाकिस्तान के भाग होने का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि वह दिखाने की कोशिश कर रहा है कि मुसलमान यहाँ बहुत संख्या में रहते हैं और इस के बारे में एक माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है कि इस से कोई गलत खयाल नहीं होना चाहिये कि यह भारत के अंग नहीं हैं। यहाँ के रहने वाले अपने को भारत का समझते हैं। किस प्रकार से यह प्रभाव हो सके इस के बारे में हम को जरूर देखना है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या यह बात सही है कि पाकिस्तान, हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ जो प्रचार कर रहा है विदेशों में उस का एक कारण यह भी है कि यहाँ बहुत से ऐसे दल हैं जिन के प्रचार की वजह से पाकिस्तान को शह मिलती है और हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में गलत बातें फैलती हैं ? क्या इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जी हाँ, हमारे देश में जो कुछ होता है उस का भी कुछ प्रचार पाकिस्तान करता है। माननीय सदस्य यहाँ जो कुछ कहते हैं या बाहर कहते हैं उस के बारे में भी सन्दर्भ से निकाल कर गलतफहमी फैलाने की कोशिश की जाती है कि जो हमारे यहाँ और घर्मों के लोग रहते हैं उन को पूरी हिफाजत नहीं मिलती, जो कि सच नहीं है। लेकिन जो घटनायें होती हैं उन का बाहर असर जरूर पड़ता है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जब दूसरे देशों में हमारे बारे में गलतफहमी फैलाने की कोशिश कोई करता है तो उन को रोकने के बारे में किसी गवर्नमेंट के साथ कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया है या लिख पढ़ी की गई है या नहीं ? अगर हुई है तो उस क क्या परिणाम निकला ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जी नहीं, इस के बारे में कोई पत्र-व्यवहार मारी तरफ से नहीं हुआ है।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : यह देखते हुए कि हम लोगों का जो भी प्रचार होता है उस का मारा फायदा पाकिस्तान ने उठाया है और आज कल पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध विदेशों से अधिक सुदृढ़ हो रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान अपनी सेनाओं को भी ज्यादा बढ़ा रहा है, क्या उन देशों को यह उचित उत्तर नहीं होगा, और क्या भारत सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है, कि इजराइल के साथ बढ अपने सम्बन्ध और सुदृढ़ करे, वहाँ अपना दूतावास खोले, जिस से उन देशों को, जो मारी सहायता हम से लेते हैं और गोंदी में खेलते हैं पाकिस्तान के, कुछ सबक मिले ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मुझे इस सवाल और जवाब से ऐसा कुछ नहीं लगा कि हमारे प्रचार का फायदा पाकिस्तान उठाता है । माननीय सदस्य यह कह सकते हैं कि प्रचार हमारा नाकाफी है, और ज्यादा होना चाहिये, लेकिन जो प्रचार हम करते हैं उस का फायदा दूसरे लोग उठाते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है । इस लिये माननीय सदस्य ने गलत सवाल किया । जहाँ तक इस का सवाल है कि हम पश्चिमी देशों के साथ और अरब देशों के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध मजबूत करें, यह बात ठीक है और हम इस की कोशिश में हैं । लेकिन अगर हम इजराइल के साथ सम्बन्ध नजदीक बनायें तो इस से अरब देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध मजबूत हो जायेंगे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है ।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : सम्बन्ध तो मजबूत हैं, किन इस सन्दर्भ में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि बजाय हम और ज्यादा दुश्मन बनाने के इजराइल को दोस्त बनायें ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह तो उल्टी बात हो गई कि जिस से हम को सम्बन्ध बढ़ाना है उस से हम सम्बन्ध तोड़ लें, इस उम्मीद पर कि सम्बन्ध और मजबूत हो जायेंगे ।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You can help the Arabs by influencing the Israelis. What is illogical in this ? You can bring to bear your influence with the Israelis in favour of the Arabs if you wish.

Export of Engineering Goods during 1970-71

*831. **SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme to step up export of engineering goods during 1970-71 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Government and Engineering Export Promotion Council, an agency responsible for organising and promoting exports of engineering goods have been continually reviewing the export performance and adjusting promotional policies to suit the changing requirements. Annual Plan for exports of engineering goods for 1970-71 is in the process of finalization in terms of overseas contracting, raw material and other inputs required or export production.

श्री राम कृशन गुप्त : वे कौन कौन से देश हैं कि जहाँ हमारी इंजीनियरी गुड्ज को पसन्द किया जाता है और उन देशों में इस ट्रेड को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कोशिश की जा रही है ?

श्री राम सेवक : संसार के सभी देशों में हमारे यहाँ के इस माल को पसन्द किया जाता है और खास तौर पर अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज, थाईलैंड, जर्मनी, आस्ट्रेलिया तथा पूर्वी यूरोप आदि देशों में हमारी इंजीनियरी गुड्ज को पसन्द किया जाता है ।

श्री राम कृशन गुप्त : क्या अंदाजा लगाया गया है कि इससे हमें सालाना कितनी फारेन एक्सचेंज का फायदा होता है ?

श्री राम सेवक : 1966-67 में 32 करोड़ रुपये का माल बाहर गया, 1967-68 में 41.47 करोड़ का माल गया, 1968-69 में 84.97 करोड़ का गया । इस वर्ष 31 मार्च तक लगभग 105 करोड़ रुपये का माल विदेशों में गया ।

SHRI R. BARUA : May I know if as a result of the shortage of steel material on the one hand rise in price¹

of steel on the other there is going to be a set-back in the engineering industry and ultimately our exports may go down? May I know what steps the Government are taking to obviate this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : It is true that if we have more raw materials we can increase our exports much more and even this year, as the House is aware, towards the middle there was actually a fall in exports, but with the co-operation of the Steel Ministry and my colleague, the Steel Minister, we worked out a crash programme and the result was that in the subsequent years the export went up and it may touch Rs. 105 crores which is a rise of above 25% over the last year. We will continue this exercise next year also.

I quite realise the importance of the question that the hon. Member has raised that we will be faced with the shortage of raw materials and shortage of production in this sector and it will be our effort with the co-operation of the Ministries concerned to make more of these raw materials available for export-oriented industries and, if necessary, also import them so that the export effort is continued and built up.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमारे देश में जय इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी, कलकत्ता में उषा के पंखें और सिलाई की मशीनें बनती हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जनरल क्वेश्चन करें। इंडिविजुअल और कंसर्न का नाम ले कर नहीं। ऐसी तो बीसियां होंगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मुझे यह जानकारी हासिल करनी है कि उषा पंखों और उषा सिलाई मशीनों का निर्यात पिछले तीन सालों में कितना हुआ है और उससे भारत सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई है ?

श्री राम सेवक : इसकी फिगरें इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं। इसके लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पेसिफिक सवाल आप दें। ऐसे तो बीसियां इससे पैदा होंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तैयार हो कर इनको आना चाहिये। इंजीनियरी गुड्स के बारे में कोई भी सवाल पूछा जा सकता है।

Instruments required for making Nuclear Weapons based on Fission Reactions

*832. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the basic explosives, moderators, chemicals and electronic instruments required for making nuclear weapons based on fission reactions;

(b) whether most of these explosives, chemicals and electronics are now produced in India;

(c) if so, what are such India-made nuclear explosives, chemicals and instruments; and

(d) whether availability of such indigenous material and instruments makes the basis of calculation of cost for production of nuclear weapons in India, largely different from the cost of nuclear weapons made by the UNO experts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (SHRI-MATI NANDINI SATPATHY) :

(a) The fissile materials commonly used in nuclear weapons based on fission are plutonium and uranium-235. Sophisticated systems are adopted for triggering the device and for preventing its accidental release.

(b) and (c). Plutonium is produced in our reactors but we have agreed with the countries which assisted us to set up these reactors that we shall not use the plutonium produced therein for making nuclear weapons. While our scientists and technologists have kept themselves abreast with the latest developments in the field of atomic energy, we have not produced the devices for nuclear weapons since we are not prepared to utilise this knowledge for military purposes as a matter of national policy.

(d) The cost of nuclear weapons is related, amongst others, to the basic infrastructure of atomic energy establishments free from safeguards available to a country. Moreover, as the UN Secretary-General's Report has pointed out, one does not acquire a military capability without delivery systems and this forms a substantial part of the total cost.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My last question was about the cost and whether it is a fact that the major component for making a nuclear weapon is the nuclear explosives, the moderator, the chemicals and some electronics. The Minister has agreed there. I want to know whether it is a fact that the alloy plutonium is produced in India and India produces also electronics and also necessary chemicals and other scientific components that will be required for making atom or nuclear bombs. If so, on what basis has the Government taken the calculation made by the UN experts regarding the costing of nuclear bombs as applicable to India? I want to know through you from the Minister whether the UN expert was making these calculations on the basis of delivery system, not one, but several nuclear bombs and also missiles and other things. But my question is specifically related to the Indian conditions in which I have raised not the question of missiles, not the delivery system but only about making strategic and tactical nuclear weapons in India under Indian conditions when all these components and other things are available in India. I want to know whether on the basis of that the cost will be very very low as compared to the calculations by UN experts.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I do not know how we can only make one atom bomb or one war-head without any base...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What is base?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Base for manufacture. It cannot be a single item as such completely out of the whole structure.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What is structure? You have no scientific idea to answer this question.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a scientist. But don't try to out bid the lady please.

SHRI NATH PAI : Please extend the time, Sir. We want to ask some questions.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let her complete her answer.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : As I have said for purposes of defence what is required is not individual weapons but the whole system involving the delivery systems and the defence of their bases.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, my second question is whether it is a fact that the tactical nuclear weapons like nuclear shells, nuclear sheets and nuclear motor are not required in a system like missile or delivery system with only small amount of explosives.

Have the Government made any calculations on the basis of the Indian situation about the cost of tactical nuclear weapons?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This is a suggestion for action.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, I rise on a point of order. This is a relevant point of order. The point raised by the hon. Member, Shri Guha is that from the Prime Minister, an assurance was given earlier in the Committee relating to her Department. It was stated that they would undertake a study of finding out the cost of a bomb. That assurance was given before a Committee. In your wisdom, do you think, Sir, that this can be swept away by a smile from the honorable lady Minister? These calculations must be made. I am prepared to be as courteous as you want. But I must have the information. On behalf of the people of India, the assurance given that the cost of a bomb will be calculated must be fulfilled. Let them provide the data. We can calculate it. The cost must be calculated.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It was agreed in the Consultative Committee that the cost would be calculated. *(Interruption).*

MR. SPEAKER : Would you please sit down? Don't exploit this lady. Of course you can deal with each other very well.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, my question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI : *rose—*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया गया है। आप इस को एटम बम के साथ न जोड़िये। एक कन-सल्टेटिव कमेटी बनी हुई है, जो हाउस की कमेटी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस कमेटी में एक बात कहेंगे और सदन में दूसरी बात कहेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order, The Consultative Committee is a departmental Committee. We have nothing to do with that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This is a very strange ruling that you are giving.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : This is not a departmental committee. It was discussed at length. This is a Committee of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not under my control.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Can the Government make a contradictory statement—one in the Consultative Committee and the other on the floor of the House ?

SHRI NATH PAI *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I should say that the question hour is over. I could have allowed you. If I don't say this the hon. Member will not sit down. I am so sorry, I have already declared that the question hour is over.

SHRI NATH PAI : But, Sir, you called me to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Short Notice Question No. 14.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order, Sir you have not allowed Shri Nath Pai to speak. The point of order is this. If a certain specific question is asked and you, in your wisdom, allowed that question to be answered by the Minister, and she says that this is a suggestion for action, is it not that the Chair should give protection to the Members ? The hon. Minister is neither answering my question nor is she capable of answering it.

MR. SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member please sit down ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, ^I can't I ask a supplementary ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member will never sit down if I have not declared that the question hour is over. Now that I have declared it over, he sat down.

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SHRI NATH PAI : You can always revise your decision.

MR. SPEAKER : I will make up some other time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You have not ruled on my point of order. If I have not asked a wrong question, you are there to defend the rights of Members.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him please sit down. It is such a big headache. I have to take aspirin everyday when I come to the House.

If it is a wrong answer, there is a procedure he can follow.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Prime Minister's assurances Re. additional refining capacity and Petro-chemical Complex in Assam

SNQ 15. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Sangram Parishad in Assam has decided to launch the second phase of its mass movement from the 6th April, 1970 to express its displeasure at the delay in implementing the Prime Minister's declaration in Parliament made on the 5th December, 1969 relating, *inter alia* to additional refining capacity and setting up of Petro-chemical complex in Assam;

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken so far for expeditious implementation of the Prime Minister's assurances; and

(c) the progress made in this regard and approximate time by which implementation of her assurances is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) and (c). A group of experts under the aegis of Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation, is engaged on writing a report

on the various aspects of the refinery-*cum*-petro-chemical complex in pursuance of the Government's decision. This report is expected to reach the Government within a period of two months. Further action will ensue thereafter.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : My question is :

(a) what is the present production of crude and how it is being utilised; (b) whether any steps are being taken with regard to the establishment of a new, second, refinery instead of expansion of the existing one, and if so, what are the indications of the studies; (c) what are the units that will be established under the integrated DMT polyester fibre scheme and what is going to be the investment in the entire complex; and (d) what is going to be the feedstock for these units and what is the total quantity of the feedstock that is likely to be produced ?

SHRI D.R. CHAVAN : Three or four questions have been asked. With regard to the present production of crude oil in Assam, the information is as follows: The Assam Oil Company production is about 120,000 tonnes in Digboi oil-fields; then Oil India's production is about 2.96 million tonnes, say, about 3 million tonnes per annum. O.N.G.C.'s production from the Lakwa and Rudrasagar fields is about 150,000 tonnes. On an average, it is producing 450 tonnes per day. This is the position with regard to present crude availability in Assam.

Regarding (b), various alternatives in regard to expansion of Gauhati refinery from its present capacity of 0.75 million tonnes per year to 1.75 million tonnes per year and the establishment of a separate grass root refinery of 1 million tonnes per year capacity have been gone into. It has been found that the incremental investment to achieve the additional refining capacity by expanding the existing Gauhati refinery is comparatively lower than the establishment of a grass root refinery. Additionally, the availability of facilities like establishment, workshop, utilities off-site and effluent disposal may have to be marginally increased at a comparatively lower investment at the expanded Gauhati refinery as against the provision of such facilities on a completely new basis at the grass root refinery involving much

higher investments. It is, clear, therefore, that the expansion of the existing refinery shows that only two cases need further probe : (1) with atmospheric distillation coker and hydrotreater (2) with atmospheric distillation vacuum distillation and hydrocracker. Detailed studies in this respect are being made. That answers point No. 2.

Point No. 3 was : what is the total availability of feed-stock when the refinery is expended and the other refinery is established, it will be about 80,000 tonnes of naphtha per annum. As regards the total investment likely to be there, it is about Rs. 100 crores for the entire petro-chemical complex. As regards the units which are likely to be put under the scheme a preliminary study has been made regarding a petro-chemical project in Assam to be based on naphtha. The project will be an integrated DMT/Polyester fibre unit which will contain catalytic reforming, octafining, xylene distillation, para xylene crystallisation, oxidation, esterification, polymerisation and spinning units to produce more than 15,000 tonnes per year polyester staple fibre (possibly it may be double) and certain quantities of xylenes for other uses. Final details are being worked out in co-ordination with ONGC, Oil India Limited and Indian Oil Corporation. The report is awaited.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Just now the hon. Minister said the cost would be Rs. 100 crores. I learn that the Government has provided only for Rs. 10 crores in the Fourth Plan to execute this programme. The whole House can certainly demand from the Minister how he will execute a programme costing Rs. 100 crores with the provision of Rs. 10 crores. I doubt the *bonafides* and the sincerity of the Government of India and I hope he will explain how he is going to do it.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is true that a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan for the implementation of this project; it is provisional and tentative. As and when more funds are required, funds would be forthcoming for implementing the project to bring about an accelerated economic development of Assam.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Only Rs. 10 crores had been allotted.

MR. SPEAKER : Where you need Rs. 100 crores, how can you do with Rs. 10 crores ? That is the question.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : This is a tentative provision in the Fourth Plan. As and when the scheme will be implemented, funds are likely to be made available. There will not be any difficulty so far as funds are concerned. The Government are committed to implement this scheme.

SHRI R. BARUA : From what the Minister says it is apparent that there is ample data justifying a petro-chemical complex and the second oil refinery. Yet news is going around that the decision of the Government of India is due to political pressure. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is due to political pressure or economic data justify this project. Secondly, so far as Assam is concerned, unless we agitate about something we do not get it. Where a provision of Rs. 100 crores is needed, they provide only Rs. 10 crores. With regard to the broad-gauge line also, it is the same thing. No provision has been made. It may be necessary for Assam to start an agitation. Therefore, to say that it is due to political pressure is wrong. If it is political pressure, who compelled it ? I want to know whether it is a political decision or something else.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I was a bit surprised when Mr. Kalita rose and asked this Short Notice Question. I thought he stood up to seek your permission to withdraw this Short Notice Question, because it was only yesterday at 4.30 that we met Shri Kalita Shri Barua and some other hon. Members from Assam along with the Industries Minister and his officials and discussed in depth, threadbare, all the aspects. Shri Barua now asked whether it was a political decision. I want to repudiate that charge, that insinuation. I saw in some papers also. Sir, will you allow me some time to explain this ?

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed him so many minutes. Why not you ? (*Interruption.*)

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The decision of the Government was not on political considerations. It was based on economic and technical considerations.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It is wrong.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It may be wrong, because he did not care to read the report of the expert committee.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You had first stated that it has not been recommended. Later on, it was announced by the Prime Minister, to catch votes there.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The report has been placed in the library. I wish my hon. friend goes through the report. Now, the expert committee has concluded as follows : (i) The known crude oil reserves in Assam are likely to sustain a production rate of about 4.1 million tonnes per year from 1971 onwards, (ii) The Digboi, Gauhati and Barauni refineries in East India designed to process the low sulphur crude oil from the Assam fields have the design refining capacities of 4.275 million tonnes per year. Crude oil from the Assam oil fields should be supplied to these refineries on a first priority basis, subject to the suitability of economic processing of the crude oil likely to become available from the new Assam fields like Lakwa and Rudrasagar, (iii) The present knowledge about the characteristics of the crude oil from Lakwa and Rudrasagar is not adequate, and it is not known whether these crude oils would be suitable for economic processing at Barauni. No information is also available about the quality of any likely new crude oil finds. We have since studied the property of the new crude and we have found it is quite different from the Naharkatiya crude and it cannot be refined. Fourthly, the quality of these crude oils will not, however, affect their suitability as feed-stock for the production of chemicals. An integrated complex for the production of chemicals is worthy of serious consideration. This is the recommendation of the expert committee.

In the above situation, it is found that even with the normal crude oil production at the rate of 4.1 million tonnes per annum, there will be a surplus of about one million tonnes per year of crude oil in Assam for utilisation in the chemical complex. The primary justification for the decision of the Government lies in the need, therefore, to

accelerate the economic development of Assam. This itself is a sound economic justification for the decision. It means industrialisation from Assam's natural resources, oil being one of them.

Then, they studied also the different places where this refinery could be placed; Galeki, Gauhati, Dhubri, Barauni and Kanpur, and they found out that between Barauni and Gauhati there will be a difference of Rs. 1 crore. You, Sir, know, having been the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee, that the pipeline that is there between Moran and Barauni can bring only two million tonnes of crude, but we cannot bring more than two million tonnes of crude which is now being brought to Barauni. Even if we have more oil in Assam, it will have to be processed in Assam itself. It costs about Rs. 6 crores to energise or expand that pipeline. By all means, technically and economically, it was a sound decision, and it had nothing to do with politics.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Hem Barua.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am glad you called him. He went on an indefinite fast for 4 hours along with Mr. Kalita, causing grave anxiety to us, to get the Assam refinery. You will be looking partial if you did not call Mr. Hem Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA : On 5th December, 1969, the Prime Minister made an offer of the package deal about the petro-chemical complex plus the expansion of refining capacity in Assam. Now it has transpired that you have appointed a committee to determine the production pattern of the petro-chemical complex, about which the Prime Minister has already made an announcement. May I know whether the Prime Minister made that announcement without any basis? This petro-chemical complex is always linked up with the oil refinery of a particular pattern. May I know whether Government are going to establish the second public sector refinery in Assam or not on the basis of the availability of crude oil at present?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The Prime Minister made the announcement that the extra oil of about 1 million tonnes that will be found in Assam will be processed in Assam itself, but one has to go into the details and work out what the production pattern will be, what the cost will be, what the quality of the

crude will be etc. All that requires a lot of work. An announcement that it will be processed in Assam itself does not fulfil all these conditions. We explained yesterday what we have done during the last two months and what we are going to do next, and I thought all were satisfied. About the second refinery, you know that crude oil can be refined for fuel oils or for other purposes like petro-chemical complex. So far as fuel oil is concerned, we have found that the new oil in Lakwa and Rudrasagar can be better suited for the automatic complex. Whether you refine it for fuel oil or for other purposes, the refinery would be there.

SHRI HEM BARUA : My question was very specific. Would there be a second refinery in the public sector or not on the basis of the availability of the new crude in that State?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Naturally the new crude oil will be refined there.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : We are grateful to the Minister for the explanation. But the people of Assam are still concerned about the possible delay. It is not only in the interest of the State but of the nation itself that it is expedited. Some of the oil wells of ONGC are being sealed because their crude oil is not going to be utilised at present. So, unless it is expedited there will be so much of loss of oil. Secondly, may I know whether these two proposals are included in the fourth plan? Thirdly, may I know whether there is any proposal from the Assam Government that the petro-chemical complex be established in the State sector with the help of some loans from the Government of India and other financial institutions?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : We received a proposal from the State Government that they want to do it in the State sector. We discussed about it yesterday. I said, I have no objection. Later on, all the MPs discussed it and they thought that it is better that it is done in the public sector in collaboration with the Assam Government, which has been agreed to.

About the additional crude to be refined, true, we have found new oil in Assam; it is also true that the existing pipeline between Moran and Barauni cannot carry more than 2 million tonnes of crude, which is being done now through the oil India pipeline. Also, if I

may tell the House, it was the Assam Government which did not grant the licence so long to exploit the oil wells that were in existence in Assam. On the question whether it has been provided for in the Fourth plan the answer is yes.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : The people of Assam welcome the announcement of the Prime Minister because it is the fulfilment of a legitimate demand. Primarily the State of Assam is concerned with it; since the Central Government is going with this project, may I know to what extent they would associate the Assam Government in this project?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : My hon. friend was also present yesterday when we discussed this question with the Assam State Government officials. They have submitted a scheme and they have agreed to see whether the two schemes can be considered together.

SHRI P. G. SEN : The hon. Minister just now stated that the Assam Government has now allowed the exploitation of crude. May I know the reasons why the Assam Government did not allow this earlier?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Let us forget the past. Now they have done it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : For what reasons did the Assam Government disallow it? You cannot simply say they have disallowed it.

SHRI BASUMATARI : We are glad to hear the statement of the hon. Minister that this is not a political decision but an economic decision and technologically it is a feasible proposition. But a feeling has gained ground in Assam that things will be done for Assam only when there is an agitation. Our request to the hon. Minister is to do justice to Assam, which is the poorest State, in the matter of economic development.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I am extremely sorry to say that the agitation that was started in Assam was by the political parties; I repeat that it was only by the political parties. Because, the leaders of the parties knew that we have appointed an experts committee, we were going to find ways and means to exploit the extra crude that was available in Assam itself. Still, they wanted to play it off and so they started his agitation, which was very unfortunate.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, he is attributing motives to the political parties. Does it mean that political parties should not take up public issues?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : In this case there was no necessity because the decision was taken before.

SHRI P. G. SEN : Was the dispute with the Assam Government on the issue of the royalty?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : No, not on royalty.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Pilgrims Drowned in Persian Gulf

*873. **SHRI DHANDAPANI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one hundred and five Indian and Arab pilgrims to Mecca were drowned in the Persian Gulf on 11th March, 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether their relatives in India were informed about their death and whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the victims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have made enquiries in connection with the accident which occurred off the coast of Abu Dhabi on or about 11 March, 1970. According to the information available, no Indians were involved in it. The question of informing relatives or of compensation to families does not therefore arise.

पाकिस्तान में पद्मा नदी पर गंगा बांध परियोजना का प्रभाव

876. **श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या सिचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान द्वारा गंगा नदी की एक सहायक नदी पद्मा पर गंगा बांध बनाये जाने के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल के अनुमानतः

कितने क्षेत्र के जलमग्न हो जाने की संभावना है तथा इसका कलकत्ता पत्तन तथा कलकत्ता नगर पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ;

(ख) इसका फरक्का बांध परियोजना पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) इस के विरोध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्रस्तावित पद्मा परियोजना के अभिकल्प में समय समय पर परिवर्तन किया जाता रहा है। इस प्रकार की किसी परियोजना के परिणामस्वरूप कितने भारतीय क्षेत्र के डूब जाने की संभावना होगी, इस का मूल्यांकन पद्मा नदी पर बराज के ताल-स्तर के संबंध में निर्णय ले लिये जाने के पश्चात् और फरक्का और हाडिग पुल के बीच नदी के क्रास सैक्शन के सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर करना होगा। यह सर्वेक्षण कार्य अभी शेष रहता है।

(ख) पाकिस्तान द्वारा अब प्रस्तावित बहुत ऊँचे ताल-स्तर से पाच जल के प्रभाव उत्पन्न हो जाएंगे जिससे फरक्का बांध के चालन में बाधा पड़ने की संभावना है।

(ग) सरकार ने इस प्रकार की परियोजना के खिलाफ पहले से ही विरोध-पत्र भेज दिया हुआ है और पाकिस्तान सरकार से कहा है कि वे अपनी परियोजना का प्रारूप पुनः बनाएं।

Development of a new Aircraft by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

*877. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is developing a new Military Aircraft for the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) when this aircraft will be ready and what will be its benefits ; and

(d) whether any foreign technical assistance has been taken in the preparation of this aircraft ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) (a) to (d). The design, development and productionisation of modern aircraft is a long and continuing process and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. has been undertaking studies for meeting the future requirements of aircraft in the IAF. The need for foreign technical assistance will be considered as and when necessary. It will not be in the public interest to give any further information.

Documents captured from China-returned Nagas containing references Re. their visit to North Viet-Nam

*878. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the documents captured from the China-returned Naga rebels contain references to the visit of some Nagas to North Viet-Nam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The captured documents do not contain any reference to the visit of some Underground Nagas to North Vietnam.

(b) Does not arise.

Profits made by the Tea and Jute Exporters due to Reduction in Export Duty

*879. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the benefits in money value accruing to the export traders of tea and jute as a result of reduction in export duty;

(b) the benefits which Government have derived therefrom; and

(c) whether any benefit has accrued to the jute grower as a result of the reduction from export duty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the extent of benefit accruing to the exporters of tea and jute as a result of the proposal in the Central Budget for 1970-71 for the abolition of export duty on tea and reduction in export duty on certain jute manufactures. The proposal, is expected to impart competitive strength in the international market and to increase exports from India resulting in more foreign exchange earning to the Government.

(c) In view of the limited nature of the reduction in duty, the jute growers are not affected in any way. The jute prices are at present ruling above the minimum support level and the growers are already deriving the benefit of these higher prices.

भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल महासंघ द्वारा वैदेशिक व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध

* 883. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल महासंघ के 43 वें वार्षिक अधिवेशन के अवसर पर व्यापार तथा उद्योग प्रतिनिधियों ने वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा अनाज के थोक व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कड़ा विरोध किया है ; और

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

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

(ख) सरकारी अभिकरण आयात तथा निर्यात व्यापार के साथ-साथ खाद्यान्न की वसूली और वितरण का कार्य भी अधिकाधिक कुशलतापूर्वक कर रहे हैं, अतः देश के विदेशी व्यापार में, जिसमें खाद्यान्न का व्यापार शामिल है, उनके भाग को और भी बढ़ाने का विचार है ।

High Expenditure incurred on Show Rooms in Foreign Countries

* 884. SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Show Rooms opened in the foreign countries to exhibit/sell Indian goods are proving very expensive and the Public Accounts Committee has recently declared some of them as useless ;

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

(c) the total number of Show Rooms opened at present abroad and the total amount of expenditure incurred on their opening/maintenance etc; and

(d) the details of Government's assessment about thier usefulness and whether it is proposed to close some of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). 16 Showrooms were set up for rotational display of Indian goods with the object of creating interest abroad in our products through visual publicity and trade promotion. 8 showrooms were subsequently closed since it was considered that the initial objective for which they had been created had been achieved; 5 were transferred to S.T.C. which have been subsequently converted into S.T.C.'s Offices. The remaining 3 at Cairo, Kabul and Bahrain are being run as Government establishments. Public Accounts Committee have advised the Government to consider the desirability of handing over these 3 Showrooms also to S.T.C. for being run on commercial lines and the matter is under S.T.C.'s consideration. An expenditure of about Rs. 42.40 lakhs has been incurred on these three Showrooms from their inception (July 1957, August 1961 and February 1961 respectively) till end of February, 1970, which works out to an average expenditure of about Rs 1.40 lakhs per Showroom per annum.

(d) A Committee is presently going into the whole question and the matter will be decided in the light of the recommendations of this Committee.

Execution of Purchase Orders on S.T.C.

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

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of purchase orders received by the State Trading Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of orders in respect of which delivery of goods was not adhered to the time schedule ;

(c) the number of orders in respect of which complaints were received from the importing countries that the goods supplied were not of the specified quality; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of workmanship and to execute the orders in time

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

Lifting of Restriction/Ban on Import of Ready made Garments

*886 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lifted restrictions/ban on the imports of ready made garments out of third country imports from Nepal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

*887. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an official proposal is made in the U.S. Congress for the supply of a submarine to Pakistan on loan;

(b) whether this is not a violation of the official U.S. policy in this matter ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Government is not aware of any new proposal for supply of a Submarine to Pakistan on loan. But there is a proposal for extending the loan of a Submarine already supplied to Pakistan since June 1964.

(b) and (c). The grave implications and the threat to our security and peace by the supply of military equipment to Pakistan has been brought to the notice of the United States Government repeatedly.

Standardisation and Reduction in the Varieties of Cloth Produced for Domestic Consumption

*888. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to standardise and to reduce drastically the varieties of cloth produced in the country for domestic consumption;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

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

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

मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता

*889. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को विशेष सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त राज्य को किस प्रकार की तथा कितनी सहायता दिए जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों की समस्याएं अभी तक हल नहीं की गई हैं और आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में नियत की गई राशि पूर्णतया तथा उचित रूप में उपयोग नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्र संचालित कार्यक्रमों के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के कल्याण हेतु निम्न कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था की गई है। जैसे मंदीक के बाद बजीफे, आदिम जाति विकास खंड, वन सहकारी संस्थाएं, विपणन एवं उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां आदि। परन्तु केन्द्र स्तर पर राज्य में किसी विशेष क्षेत्र के लिए कोई अलग से आवंटन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए व्यय में गिरावट के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। राज्य सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है। सरकार आदिम जाति के लोगों की समस्याओं से परिचित है और उन्हें हल करने के लिए प्रभावशाली तरीके अपना रही है। आदिमवासी विकास खंड स्कीम, जो मुख्यरूप से क्षेत्रीय विकास की संकल्पना है, आदिम जाति के लोगों के अधिकाधिक बस्ती वाले क्षेत्रों के सघन विकास पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करती है। इस प्रकार के 65 खंड इन जिलों में कार्य कर रहे हैं—बस्तर (28), सरगुजा (17), रायगढ़ (12), बिलासपुर (3), रायपुर (2), और दुर्ग में (3)।

Nepal's Proposal to Nationalise All Indian Capital invested in Nepal

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

(a) whether it is a fact the Government of Nepal intends to nationalise all Indian capital invested to Nepal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government are not aware of any such move by His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

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

Incentive to Small Industries to Export goods

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

(a) whether any incentive is provided to the small scale industries for exporting goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any policy has been evolved to buy certain percentage of exportable goods from some of the backward States ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the nature of special incentive to be provided for the industries located in the backward States to export goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Generally the normal export assistance measures such as import replenishment licences, compensatory support, drawback of customs and excise duties etc. are with reference to the export commodity and not with reference to whether the commodity is exported from the large scale or small scale industry.

Certain institutional arrangements have however been made to assist the units in the Small Scale Sector to market their goods abroad more efficiently.

Small Scale units who export 10% or 25% or more of their production get more preferential treatment in the matter of sources of supply of their imported inputs than the units in the large scale sector.

A statement giving the details of preferential arrangements for SSI unit is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Efforts are made to encourage exports from all regions of the country. A number of State Governments

have established institutions export houses to organize such exports.

The export benefits are allowed with reference to the export products and not with reference to the location of the industries.

STATEMENT

Incentive facilities to exporting units in Small Scale Industries

(1) Actual users in the SSI Sector will be able to get raw material supplies from the STC/MMTC on surrender of import entitlements and thus draw supplies off the shelf, instead of obtaining licences in their own names. This will help in export production.

(2) As part of the developmental role of STC/MMTC in the export field they will render services to Small Scale Industries in respect of procurement of raw materials, quality control, product standardization, identifying of market opportunities abroad and bringing together prospective importers abroad and potential exporters in India.

(3) Small Scale exporting units exporting 25% or more of their production will get their full requirements of imported raw materials in free foreign exchange.

(4) Recognised Merchandizing Export Houses will also offer their services for assisting the SSI Unit in marketing their products abroad. Their ability to help in this regard is being strengthened.

Ban on the Import of Hydro-sulphate of Soda

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

(a) whether it is a fact that import of Hydro-sulphate of Soda is banned;

(b) if so, when a decision to this effect was taken; and

(c) the present indigenous production of the said chemical in India by private sector and public sector; separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Question relates to 'Hydro-sulphite of Soda' and not 'Hydrosulphate

of Soda'. From April '64-March '65 licensing period, the import policy does not provide for direct import of Hydrosulphite of Soda by any category of importers except those applying under the policy for registered exporters. However, imports have been allowed from time to time through the State Trading Corporation of India to supplement indigenous production for meeting the requirements of actual users.

(c) During 1969, the production of Hydrosulphite of Soda in the public and private sectors has been 1408 tonnes and 4196 tonnes respectively.

Israeli Participation in International Conferences held in India

*893. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of international conferences and seminars held at Government and non-Government level in India during 1969 till date in which the representatives of Israel took part ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing visas to the representatives of Israel for attending such conferences and seminars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Terms and conditions of the Employees of Bhakra management and Beas Construction Boards

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

(a) the number of employees of different categories working under the Bhakra Management Board and the Beas Construction Board ;

(b) whether it is a fact that before the reorganisation of Punjab, they were considered, to be the employees of the Punjab Government;

(c) what is their position now, whether they will still be considered employees of Punjab State or that of the Central Government and by what condition of service rules are they governed after reorganisation of Punjab; and

(d) whether they will be allocated to the different State or Territory or considered as Central Government Employees ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :

(a) The number of regular employees on the Bhakra Nangal and Beas Projects is 2769 and 4962 respectively. In addition to this, the work-charged staff on the two projects is 4005 and 31800 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir; except those on deputation from other States.

(c) and (d). The work-charged staff are the employees of the Project. Regarding the regular staff, all except the circle cadre staff, have been allocated to the successor States. The employees allocated to different States are governed by the service conditions such as pay scales, punishment, pension and leave rules of their respective States; the unallocated staff continues provisionally to be governed by the Punjab Service Conditions.

Medical Aid to Laos

*895. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he met the Laotian Foreign Minister in the month of February, 1970 and if so, the details of the discussions held; and

(b) whether India offered any medical aid and other relief to suffering Laotian people and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

(a) The Minister of External Affairs met the Minister Delegate of the Prime Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Laos, on 25-2-1970. It is not customary to divulge the details of such discussions.

(b) No, Sir. No such request was received.

Discussion regarding Irrigation Problem at National Development Council Meeting held in March, 1970

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

(a) the salient features of the National Development Council meeting held in March, 1970 so far as irrigation facilities for the States are concerned; and

(b) whether the Minister of Irrigation and Power met the Chief Ministers of Kerala and Madras, separately in this connection to settle the water disputes/irrigational problems of these States ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :

(a) The Fourth Plan programme for the major and medium irrigation and flood control sector envisaged in the paper presented by the Planning Commission was as follows :

	Rs. crores
State sector .	1061.11
Union territories .	12.48
Central Sector	23.50
	<hr/> 1097.09

This was endorsed by the National Development Council.

(b) The Chief Minister of Kerala did not attend the meeting of the National Development Council. The problems of the Cauvery were discussed with the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Tamil Nadu and it was agreed to have a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu in April, to discuss the matter further.

Ban on the Export of Aluminium

*897. **SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEE-RAPPA :**

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to ban the export of aluminium; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Policy for the current year with regard to export of aluminium is under consideration.

Statement of Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi Regarding delay in Release of Loan Amount approved for Delhi for 1969-70

*898. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-DHARY :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi that amount already approved as loan to Delhi for the year 1969-70 has not been released so far as a result of which progress of certain vital sectors like water supply, transport and power was impeded;

(b) the amount of the loan sanctioned; and

(c) the amount which could not be released till the 20th March, 1970 and the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER (SHRIMATI OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Enquiries from the Delhi Administration have revealed that reference is to the Chief Executive Councillor's statement which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* on the 25th December, 1969.

(b) and (c). A statement explaining the position in regard to sanctions and releases of loan for vital sectors of water supply, Transport, Power and Housing is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3131/70].

भारत-पाकिस्तान नहरी जल संधि की अवधि की समाप्ति के बाद राजस्थान को गंग और भाखड़ा नहरों से पानी की सप्लाई

899. श्री प० ला० बालूपाल : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान नहरी जल संधि की समाप्ति के बाद भाखड़ा नहर और गंग नहर से कितने क्यूसिक जल उपलब्ध होगा ;

(ख) इस समय गंग नहर और भाखड़ा नहरों से गंगानगर के किसानों को कितने क्यूसिक जल दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राजस्थान सरकार और गंगानगर के किसानों ने अनेक बार शिकायतें की हैं कि राजस्थान के किसानों को सिंचाई के लिये पानी की पूरी सप्लाई नहीं मिलती क्योंकि पहले तो पंजाब के किसानों और फिर हरियाणा के किसान नहरों को काटकर अधिकांश पानी का प्रयोग कर लेते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). संक्रमण अवधि की समाप्ति से ठीक पहले, पाकिस्तान को रावी और व्यास की नदियों से कुछ पानी दिया जा रहा था परन्तु सतलुज नदी से जो कि भाखड़ा प्रणाली को पानी देती है कोई पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा था। संक्रमण अवधि की समाप्ति पर रावी और व्यास का भी सारा पानी भारत को मिल गया है। बहरहाल, वितरण के लिये उपलब्ध सप्लाई नदी में पानी की मात्रा पर निर्भर करती है जिन में समय समय पर कमोबेसी होती रहती है और गर्मी के मौसम के साथ साथ उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि की संभावना है। उपलब्ध पानी में से राजस्थान को इस वर्ष के अप्रैल के प्रथम सप्ताह के दौरान औसतन लगभग 2000 क्यूसेक की अतिरिक्त सप्लाई हुई है। गंग नहर और राजस्थान नहर के बीच राजस्थान को उपलब्ध सप्लाई का और आबंटन, राजस्थान सरकार अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार करती है।

गंगा नहर इस समय गंग नहर से औसतन 1250 क्यूसिक और भाखड़ा प्रणाली से 1800 क्यूसेक पानी ले रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). यह मालूम कर लिया गया है कि पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसानों ने भाखड़ा और गंगनहरों को कहीं से नहीं काटा है जिसके कारण राजस्थान के किसानों को इन नालियों में पानी की सप्लाई कम हुई हो। बहरहाल यह बताना जरूरी है कि गंग

नहर में सिंचाई की 60% की निर्धारित वार्षिक गहनता के प्रतिवस्तुतः 90% गहनता की उपलब्धि हुई है। अधिक उपज वाले बीजों की प्रयोग में लाने और उर्वरकों का व्यापक प्रयोग करने से पानी की मांग भी बढ़ गई है। इस क्षेत्र की बढ़ी हुई मांगों को, विशेषतः रबी के दौरान, इस समय पांगू पर नियमाधीन व्यास बांध के पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात् ही पूरा किया जा सकता है।

Demands made by Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in regard to Fourth Plan

*900. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has put forward three demands for the acceptance of the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Three demands made by the Chief Minister in the last meeting of the National Development Council are :

(i) Location of steel plant at Salem;

(ii) Allocation to the State Government out of special assistance of Rs. 800-900 crores to the States ; and

(iii) Allocation to the State out of Rs. 104 crores for the Fourth Plan period to create job opportunities in the drought affected areas.

(c) The request of the Chief Minister will be kept in view while taking decisions on the location of new steel plants with reference to all relevant considerations. As regards special assistance, this will be made available to only those States which are expected to have a non-Plan gap in resources during the Fourth Plan period; Tamil Nadu is not one of such States. The programme to create job opportunities in drought affected areas is intended to be taken up in select districts. The complete list has not yet been finalised.

Export of Diamonds

5526. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of diamonds exported to each country during the year 1969-70;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned on this account; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned during the present year ?

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

(b) The total amount of foreign exchange earned on this account is Rs. 21,19,59,000 during 1969-70 (upto December, 1969).

(c) The amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned during 1969-70 are in the vicinity of Rs. 28 crores.

STATEMENT

Export of Diamonds during 1969-70 (upto Dec. '69)

S. No.	Description	Value in Rs. '000'	
		1969-70	(upto Dec. '69)
1	Industrial Diamonds (Incl. Bort)		
2	Diamonds (other than Industrial diamonds) not set or strung ; cut		
	Israel	3328	
	Belgium	125648	
	Japan	2797	
	Hongkong	31071	
	Netherlands	2665	
	Singapore	5264	
	Switzerland	4694	
	U.K.	12432	
	U.S.A.	17080	
	Other countries	6015	
	Total : (2)	210994	
3	Diamonds (other than Industrial diamonds) not set or strung ; uncut		
	Hongkong	316	
	Japan	491	
	Spain	104	
	Other countries	54	
	Total : (3)	965	
	Grand Total (1 to 3)	211959	

Tractors received as Gift from Foreign Countries in Gujarat State

5527. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tractors received in the State of Gujarat as gifts from foreign countries during the last three years upto the end of 1969; and

(b) the number of tractors as also their horse-power received from each country in Gujarat from this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The information is not available as statistics of import are maintained for the country as a whole and not Statewise or region-wise.

Export of Cotton Yarn

5528. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of cotton yarn exported by India during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has captured the Indian market for cotton yarn in Ceylon, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Japan by undercutting prices, and if so, by how much percentage and the consequent loss to India; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase exports of cotton yarn to these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Exports of cotton yarn during the last two years were as under :—

Year	Quantity (in million Kgs.)	Value (in crores of Rs.)
1968	16.54	10.69
1969	33.83	24.39

(b) There is competition from Pakistan in respect of sale of cotton yarn in Ceylon, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Japan particularly in yarns of lower counts; but it would be difficult to say whether Pakistan

has captured Indian market for cotton yarn in these countries and to assess the loss.

(c) Export of cotton yarn has been effected on a selective basis through bulk deals entered into by Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council. This method has proved effective and is being continued with advantages. Further, the Council is likely to send a study team to these markets so that ways and means of improving export of cotton yarn to these countries could be evolved.

Visit by M.Ps. Delegation to Saigao and Phnom Penh

5529. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the South Vietnamese and Cambodian Missions in Singapore and Jakarta invited the delegation of 10 members of Indian Parliament which recently toured South East Asia to visit Saigon and Phnom Penh though these places were not on their scheduled programme, if so, the names of M.P. who accepted the invitation in their individual capacity and the political parties of which they belonged; and

(b) the reasons why Government of India excluded these places from the itinerary of the India Parliamentary delegation?

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

(a) Members of the Parliamentary Delegation received formal invitation while in Singapore from the National Assembly and the Foreign Affairs Council to visit South Vietnam from 9th to 11th February, 1970. The first invitation covered only 3 members while the remaining members were covered by the second invitation. Shri Prakashvir Shashtri, Shri Muthuswamy, Shri Lakkappa, Shri Pitamber Das visited Saigao in their individual capacity. They subsequently paid a private visit to Phnom Penh, and Siemreip in Cambodia. Originally Saigon and Phnom Penh were not on their scheduled programme.

(b) The question of going to these places did not arise since the Parliamentary Delegation was only visiting Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia on a goodwill visit.

Afro-Asian Solidarity Association

5530. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 466 on 19th November, 1969 and state :

(a) the date of the inception of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity in India and the names of its founders and present office-bearers;

(b) whether any State or Central Ministers are members, patrons, associates or office bearers of the Association, if so, their names and designations;

(c) where the headquarters and branches of this Association are situated, its financial position and the source of its funds; and

(d) whether the Association had sought the prior permission of the Government before inviting a delegation to India of the Al Fatah, a terrorist organization ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) As stated in the reply given on 10th November, 1969, the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity is a non-official organization. Government understand that it came into existence in October, 1955, and the late Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru was its first President. The present office-bearers of the Association are stated to be as follows :

President :	Shri K. D. Malaviya
Vice-Presidents :	Shri Ramesh Chandra
	Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali
	Shri Akbar Ali Khan
	Shri Mathura Das Mathur
	Shri Tridip Kumar Choudhry
	Shri Abdul Qayyum Ansari
	Shri Indrajit Gupta
	Gen. E. Habibullah
	Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir
	Dr. Ali Zaheer
	Dr. Mulk Raj Anand
	Shri Ajit Dutta

General Secretaries : Shri Chandrajit Yadav
Shrimati Ramesh Chandra
Shri Kalimullah

(b) Shri Mathura Das Mathur who is a Minister in the Government of Rajasthan is one of the office-bearers of the Association.

(c) The Association's headquarters is Delhi and it is understood to have branches in most of the State capitals. No information is available regarding its financial position or the source of its funds.

(d) The Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization informed the Government of its intention to invite the Al Fatah Delegation to India. The Al Fatah is as far as Government are aware not a terrorist organization.

Wagon Deal with Russia

5531. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Government is bringing pressure on Government to reduce the price of an Indian wagon from Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 58,000 (price quoted by Italy) and is insisting that all Soviet requirements be entrusted to the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi instead of giving it to various private sector manufacturers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the competitive Indian quotation given to the Soviet Government does not cover auxiliary equipment which was included in the Indian quotation; and

(c) when the much-delayed wagon deal is likely to fructify; and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Government do not have the details of Italian offer, if any, received by the Soviet Government.

(c) Although the Soviet Government is interested in the import of railway wagons from India, further progress towards concluding the sale contract has not been made due to the lack of agreement on the question of price.

Import of Obscene Literature

5532. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of obscene literature is imported every year;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which it is imported; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the import of this literature ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) The import of obscene and undesirable literature is not allowed. It has been laid down in the import policy (Red Book) that the import of undesirable types of books, comics, fiction and magazines will not be permissible against licences for books. The Red Book also contains a list of journals and magazines the import of which has been specifically disallowed. A provision has also been made in the Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules & Procedure 1968 that the Customs authorities will not allow undesirable types of books even where books were allowed to be imported under the policy without import licences. At the same time, a further provision has also been made in the Red Book that import of journals and magazines will not be allowed against licences for books unless such licences had been specifically endorsed for their import. While considering requests for such endorsements undesirable types of journals and magazines sought to be imported are excluded. The list of banned types of journals and magazines is reviewed every year in consultation with the Customs Authorities, so as to include in it as many undesirable types as possible.

Reports of Study groups on Reorganisation of Canteen Sotres Department (INDIA).

5533. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reports of the remaining five groups on the re-organisation and toning up of the working efficiency of C.S.D. (I) have since been received ;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table, together with Government's reaction on each one of them; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons for this delay ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) As mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 8690 on 7th May 1969, the recommendations of the Committee in respect of the matters dealt with by Study Group Nos. 2 to 6 have also been received by Government.

(b) and (c): Orders in respect of matters dealt with by Study Groups Nos. 2 and 4 were issued on the 29th August, 1969, and the 17th January, 1970, respectively, and copies thereof are placed on the Table on the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-3132/70] A copy of the orders issued on the 20th February, 1970, covering some recommendations of Study Group No. 3 is also placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3132/70] The remaining recommendations of the Study Groups are under the consideration of Government.

It is not desirable to place on the Table of the House reports of the Study Groups which were departmental groups, as the adoption of such a course would have the effect of inhibiting free and frank expression of individual or collective views in such studies.

Wearing of Name Plates on Uniforms by Offices of Armed Forces Headquarters

5534. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all officers of the Armed Forces Headquarters have recently been ordered to wear their name plates in plastic on their uniforms on their chest, in English;

(b) if so, the justification of such an order at the cost of the Tax-payers money and since when it has come into force;

(c) whether officers in other stations have also similar orders to wear name plates as part of their uniforms ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what is the estimated recurring expenditure on such name plates per year as a result of such an order ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) and (b): Yes Sir. In the Army and Naval Headquarters this practice came into force on 1st October, 1969 and 7th April 1969, respectively,

and the cost of the name plates in these two Services is met by the Officers themselves and not met from the public funds.

In the Air Headquarters the practice came into force from 31st August 1968. The cost of the name plates of the officers of the Air Headquarters is to be borne by the Government.

The system has been introduced primarily to help the growth of *esprit de corps*, by quick and easy identification and mutual recognition.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise in case of Army and Navy. In the case of Air Force officers the recurring expenditure is Rs. 450 per annum.

Garrison Cinemas run by Canteen Stores Department (India) :

5535- SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Garrison cinemas that are run by the C.S.D. (I) and the name of stations where each one is located;

(b) which one of them are running at a loss and which one at a profit;

(c) the steps being taken by the C.S.D. (I) for running such loss incurring cinemas, on a profitable basis; and

(d) whether a statement showing the profit/loss of each of the said cinemas during the past calendar year (month-wise) would be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d) : The canteen stores Department (India) runs 26 cinemas. The location of these cinemas and the gross profit earned or the gross loss incurred by each of these cinemas during the financial year 1968-69 are given in the enclosed statement. The net profit earned by the Cinema Wing of the CSD(I) during 1968-69 was Rs. 2,18,903 as mentioned in the Appropriation Accounts.³ The month-wise figures are not readily available.

The cinemas are run primarily to provide healthy entertainment to troops at reasonable rates. Consistent with this objective, effort is made to maximise the profit by booking good pictures and attracting revenues from ancillary sources such as shop windows, cycle stands and tea shops.

STATEMENT

Cinemas Run by Canteen Stores Department (India)

Sl. No.	Name of Cinema	Location	Profit during 1968-69	Loss during 1968-69
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Defence Services Cinema	JULLUNDUR	12,278	
2	"	DELHI CANTT	11,552	
3	"	AMBALA CANTT	12,202	
4	"	ANAND PARBAT DELHI	58,229	
5	"	LOHOGAON POONA	7,255	
6	"	KASALI	1,664	
7	"	DEHU ROAD	10,826	
8	"	TAMBARAM	38,691	
9	"	COLABA BOMBAY	99,987	
10	"	JALAHALLI WEST	46,947	
11	"	JALAHALLI EAST		
12	"	BANGALORE	71,356	
13	"	KALAIKUNDA	6,191	
14	"	YOL	21,649	
15	"	HALWARA	25,765	
16	"	ADAMPUR	8,119	
17	"	AMLA	1,278	
18	"	JORHAT	71,145	
19	"	ROORKEE		2,852
20	"	MATHURA		8,040
21	"	DALHOUSIE		6,285
22	"	AGRA		7,354
23	"	PANAGAR		14,040
24	"	JAMNAGAR		8,287
25	"	HABBAL BANAGALORE		15,102
26	"	AVADI		11,355

Non-Payment of overtime allowance etc. to the employees of Garrison Cinemas run by Canteen Stores Department (India)

5536. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Canteen Stores Department run garrison cinemas are not supplied uniforms and no overtime allowance is paid to them for putting in extra hours of duty;

(b) if so, whether any representation from the employees Union of the Cinemas has been made to voice their demands; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Canteen Stores Department authorities to bring the wages and other amenities of its cinema employees at par with those of the local cinemas in each of the station?

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

(a) According to the existing orders, gatekeepers, watchmen sweepers and peons employed in the cinemas run by the Canteen Stores Department (India) are entitled to free uniforms.

The employees serving in the cinemas of the CSD(I) are also entitled to overtime wages for performing duties on Sundays and holidays at morning shows in addition to the normal regular shows.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

Public Sector Projects in Gujarat

5537. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Gujarat had recommended to the Central Government, a score of public sector projects to be set up in Gujarat during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether it is also a fact that none of these projects was included in the Third Plan with result that Gujarat did not have even one public sector project during the Third Plan; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-inclusion of even one public sector project in Gujarat, and the steps proposed to be

taken to rectify this injustice during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Every State is understandably anxious to secure as many Central projects for itself as possible. Towards this end, the Government of Gujarat have also made various proposals from time to time.

(b) The location of Central projects is based primarily on technoeconomic considerations. Subject to this, the need to redress economic imbalance as between different regions is also given due consideration. So far as Gujarat is concerned, the Koyali Refinery, on which Rs. 48 crores were spent, was included in the Third plan. Considerable investments were also made on oil exploration in the State.

(c) Further investments are envisaged in the Fourth Plan in oil exploration and expansion of the refinery capacity. Substantial assistance from the financial institutions has also been provided for the establishment of a fertilizer factory in Gujarat. During the Fourth Plan, the Central investments are proposed to be made on the Gujarat Aromatics project, Gujarat Naphtha Cracker and the Kandla Fertilizer project. There is also a proposal for setting up an alumina project in Gujarat as a joint venture in participation with the State Government.

पपीते तथा पैकिटन का उत्पादन

5538. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में पपीते का प्रचुर मात्रा में उत्पादन होने के बावजूद भी पपाइन तथा पैकिटन का आयात किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पपाइन तथा पैकिटन का उत्पादन करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) यद्यपि पत्राइन के आयात की अनुमति नहीं है परन्तु पैकिटन का आयात किया जाता है ।

(ख) देश में पत्राइन का उत्पादन हो रहा है, और इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने में प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । पैकिटन का उत्पादन प्रायोगिक स्तर पर शुरू कर दिया गया है और वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर उसमें निर्माण के लिये क्षमता स्थापित करने की सम्भावना का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

Curb on Propaganda Literature of U.S.A. and U.S.R. circulating in India

5539. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the call attention motion on the 25th February, 1970 regarding closure of foreign cultural centres and state:

(a) whether restraining the circulation of propaganda literatures in India by U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. is being mooted;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government;

(c) the names and number of political books, booklets, brochures, monthly and weekly periodicals, imported into and printed and circulated in India during the years 1967-68 and 1969 by U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. diplomatic missions; and

(d) the news pieces, news letters, circulars and articles supplied to Indian dailies, weekly and monthly periodicals for publication during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 by the same diplomatic missions ?

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

(a) and (b) : Dissemination of publicity material by foreign missions, including those of the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. is regulated by Government in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961. Imposition of any restriction which goes against the spirit of the Vienna Convention is not contemplated.

(c) and (d) A list of publications (printed and cyclostyled) brought out by the U.S.S.R. and U. S. Embassies in India, as appearing in "Press in India 1969", published by the Registrar of Newspapers for India, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library see No. LT-3133/70]. As regards books and periodicals published outside India, foreign missions are free to import them for their own use. If such books are distributed to the public, the missions are required to conform to the regulations laid down by the Government in this regard. According to these regulations, foreign missions are not permitted to distribute any publicity material which (i) is clearly in contravention of the internal laws of India; (ii) is hostile or unfriendly to India or which has the effect of creating ill-will against the Government or people of India; (iii) is likely to promote ill-feeling between different sections of the people in India; and (iv) is designed to or may have the effect of creating ill-feeling against a third country, with which India has friendly relations.

Foreign mission are required to supply copies of publications circulated by them (whether imported or produced locally) to the Ministry of External Affairs.

कोयले का भंडार जमा होना और उसका निर्यात

5540. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री आत्मदास :

श्रीमती शारदा मुकुर्जी :

श्री बी० नरसिम्हा राव :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बड़ी मात्रा में कोयले के जमा भंडार को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार उसका निर्यात करने है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि कोयला खान मालिक और निर्यातकों को इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशी विक्रेताओं के साथ मीधे व्यापार करने की अनुमति दी हुई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि निगम ने कोयले का मूल्य नियत कर दिया है और उस मूल्य से कम पर इसको निर्यात नहीं किया जा सकता ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) से (घ) : खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मूल्यों के आधार पर मध्यम कोक कर/वलेडेबल/अकोककर कोयले तथा घुला कोयले की उल्लेखनीय मात्राओं के निर्यात हेतु विदेशी ग्राहकों से बातचीत करने के लिये खनिज, धातु तथा व्यापार निगम के अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में विभिन्न कोयला खान मालिकों को भी प्राधिकृत किया गया है ।

Indian Delegation which went Abroad during 1966-69

5541. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of official, non-official and mixed delegations, separately, which visited foreign countries, year-wise from 1966 to 1969 to explore the possibilities of stepping up Indian exports, Indian investments abroad, private foreign investments in India and loans and grants for foreign countries for economic development of India;

(b) the names of the countries visited; and the amount of foreign exchange spent on this account year-wise from 1966 to 1969; and

(c) the outcome of these visits ?

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

छावनी बोर्ड, नसीराबाद में अनुसूचित जातियों के सदस्यों की उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात में वृद्धि

5542. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नसीराबाद की जनसंख्या लगभग 25000 है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर छावनी बोर्ड के कितने सदस्य हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की संख्या लगभग 12,000 है ; और

(घ) उक्त बोर्ड में अनुसूचित जातियों के सदस्यों की संख्या में उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुसार वृद्धि न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार नसीराबाद छावनी की जनसंख्या 24148 थी ।

(ख) नसीराबाद छावनी बोर्ड के 14 सदस्य हैं जिनमें से 7 निर्वाचित हैं ।

(ग) 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार नसीराबाद छावनी में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित वर्गों की जनसंख्या 5015 थी ।

(घ) वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित वर्गों की हर 14 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या/के एक स्थान सुरक्षित है । अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित वर्गों की समग्र जनसंख्या में 3 प्रतिशत छूट की अनुमति है । चूंकि 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित वर्गों की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत 25 प्रतिशत से कम था, केवल एक स्थान ही सुरक्षित रखा गया है ।

Deputation of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies of Himachal Pradesh to Prime Minister for Rehabilitation of oustees of Pong Dam

5543. **SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :**

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

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

(a) whether a deputation of members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh met Prime Minister recently and presented a memorandum listing their demands for alleviating the miseries of about 20,000 families that will be uprooted following the construction of the Beas Pong Dam Project;

(b) whether Government have since taken any decision on those demands; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The demands listed in the Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister have been taken note of and action has already been initiated in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

बड़ोदा शहर का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा बड़ोदा विश्वविद्यालय को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

5544. श्री जनैश्वर मिश्र : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने बड़ोदा शहर के सर्वेक्षण के लिए बड़ोदा विश्व-विद्यालय को वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ख) क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री इस सर्वेक्षण के अध्यक्ष थे ;

(ग) क्या इस सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित कर दी गई है ;

(घ) क्या इस परियोजना के निर्देशक के विरुद्ध गबन के आरोप लगाये गये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

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

(क) जी, हां । यह परियोजना मार्च, 1954 में स्वीकृत की गई और 1957 में पूरी हुई थी ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । इस सर्वेक्षण के अवैतनिक निर्देशक एम० एस० युनिवर्सिटी आफ बड़ोदा के अर्थशास्त्र के रीडर प्रो० एच० सी० मलकानी थे ।

(ग) जी हां, 1957 में ।

(घ) योजना आयोग (अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम समिति) की परियोजना के अवैतनिक निर्देशक के खिलाफ गबन के आरोप लगाये जाने के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है । अनुरोधित लेखों का विवरण जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया है कि परियोजना के लिए दी गई राशि का उसी कार्य के लिए उपयोग किया गया है, वह भी प्राप्त हो चुका था ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चीन द्वारा अधिकृत भारतीय क्षेत्र के बारे में पेंकिंग रेडियो से प्रसारण

5546. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री ए० ला० वाणपाल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पेंकिंग रेडियो द्वारा किए गए इस प्रसारण की ओर दिलाया गया है कि "शुक्र है कि भारत की संसद भी मान गई है कि चीन के कब्जे में भारतीय क्षेत्र चीन का है और यह कभी भी भारतीय क्षेत्र नहीं तथा भारत सरकार इसे वापिस लेने में असमर्थ है" ; और

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

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने न तो ऐसा कोई प्रसारण सुना है, न ऐसा कोई वक्तव्य देखा है ।

(ख) चीन द्वारा आधारहीन भारतीय प्रदेश के बारे में सरकार की स्थिति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है । यह प्रदेश भारत का प्रभुसत्ता प्राप्त अविच्छेद्य प्रदेश है और इस प्रदेश को चीन अथवा किसी भी दूसरे देश को दे देने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

Applications pending from Farmers in Punjab and Gujarat for receipt of Tractors under Gift Scheme

5547. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from farmers of Punjab and Gujarat for Tractors under the gift scheme from foreign countries; and

(b) the number of applications sanctioned from Punjab and Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) 788 applications were received upto 31-3-70 from applicants from Punjab and 236 applications were received from applicants from Gujarat.

(b) 615 C.C.Ps. were issued to applicants from Punjab and 181 to those from Gujarat.

Request from Uganda for Indian Buffaloes

5548. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Uganda had requested Government of India to send to buffaloes to Uganda four years back;

(b) whether the request was granted by Government of India; and

(c) if so, whether buffaloes were sent to Uganda?

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

(c) The animals could not be sent to Uganda due to shipping and other unforeseen difficulties. However, arrangements are at hand to despatch the animals at the earliest.

मूंगफली और अलसी की खली का निर्यात और इसका गाय के दूध की मात्रा में पड़ने वाला प्रभाव

5549. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रति वर्ष मूंगफली और अलसी की कितनी खली का निर्यात होता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस वास्तविकता की ओर दिलाया गया है कि यदि उपरोक्त खलियों का निर्यात न किया जाये और उसका उपयोग देश में ही किया जाये तो दूध की उत्पत्ति को एक बड़ी सीमा तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त खलियों के अतिरिक्त और किस चारे का निर्यात किया जाता है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) 1966-67 से मूंगफली और अलसी के एक्सप्लर/विलायक निस्सारित खलियों के निर्यात नीचे दिये गये हैं :

मूल्य लाख रु० में
(अबमूल्यन पश्चात दरें)
परिमाण मे० टन में

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (दिसम्बर 69 तक)
परि० मूल्य	परि० मूल्य	परि० मूल्य	परि० मूल्य	परि० मूल्य
1. मूंगफली				
एक्स्पैलर	—	—	—	—
खलियां				
बिलायक	646928	4171	586856	3721
निस्सारित				
खलियां				
2. अलसी				
एक्स्पैलर	1428	10	—	—
खलियां				
बिलायक	11098	75	3234	21
निस्सारित				
खलियां				

(ख) और (ग). खलियों की निर्यात नीति, मभी संगत कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा देश में पशुओं की आवश्यकता का सन्धक रूप से ध्यान रख कर, तैयार की जाती है। इसी मन्दर्भ में मूंगफली एक्स्पैलर खलियों के निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त खलियों के अतिरिक्त, अन्य प्रकार के निर्यातित चारे में ये हैं, अन्य तिल-हनों तथा खोपरे की एक्स्पैलर/बिलायक निस्सारित खलियां, घास तथा चारा, भूसी, चोकर, चोकर और आटे के बीच का पिसान तथा खाद्यान्न। अनाज की पिसाई से तैयार अन्य जलोत्पाद तथा ढाल वाली सब्जियां, मानव खपत के लिये अयोग्य मांस भोजन तथा मछली भोजन, व्यर्थ भोजन तथा तैयार किया गया पशुओं का चारा, ऐसे निर्यातों का कारण

देश में मानव अथवा पशु आजादी के हितों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना, अत्यन्त आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा का अजित करना है।

Effect of sand deposits in fields of Purnea, Bihar

5550. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to faulty planning of Kosi Dam, canals and its wetteries, sand is being deposited in the fields sought to be irrigated by the cannal waters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the district of Purnea which is mainly served by the Kosi Dam, atleast there were drought conditions inasmuch as much less paddy was grown due to sand volume and excess water supply;

(c) whether as a result thereof here is a great hue and cry in the district of Purnea over this faulty planning which has turned the desert blessings into a curse and has changed green revolution to a yellow revolution one; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to save the cultivators of the area from this catastrophe ?

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

(b) The yield of rice is reported by the State Agriculture Department to have increased from 148,000 tonnes in 1966-67 to 198,000 tonnes in 1967-68 and 249,000 tonnes in 1968-69. The yield in 1969-70 is provisionally estimated at 279,000 tonnes despite infestation of paddy crops by jassids which resulted in 10% to 15% damage.

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

Foreign Exchange spent on Election of Indian Candidate for Judgeship of the World Court at the Hague

5551. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Nagendra Singh was sponsored as the Indian candidate to the recent election of Judges to the World Court at the Hague;

(b) if so, whether it was the decision of the Cabinet or only the External Affairs Ministry; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent during this election?

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

(b) The nomination was made by the Indian National Group and approved by the Prime Minister and President.

(c) No separate amount of foreign exchange was sanctioned for this purpose. As usual on such cases the matter was processed through normal diplomatic channels and our delegation to the U.N. General Assembly.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Examine the setting up of Dry Port at Delhi

5552. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-
DHARY :

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to examine the setting up of Dry Port at Delhi has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Town and Country Planning Organisation is not in favour of setting up of a Dry Port at Delhi; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The report of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Delhi Dry Port, has not yet been received by the Government. The Group has, however been requested to submit its report as early as possible.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). According to certain preliminary studies conducted by the Town and Country Planning Organisation, the establishment of a Dry Port at Delhi would generate an excessive demand for land for inter-connected activities like transport companies, shipping agencies insurance companies, banking activities, loading and unloading, warehousing marshalling yards, office accommodation for port activities etc. with concurrent problems of space and civic services in the capital region. The Government is likely to take a final decision in the matter on the receipt of the report of the Working Group taking all aspects of the problem into consideration including the studies conducted by the Town and Country Planning Organisation.

**Villager killed due to Army range
Firing in Delhi on 7-3-1970**

5553. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a villager was killed in Delhi in the army firing range on the 7th March, 1970.

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the incident; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) An inquiry is being held.

(c) According to the existing procedure, the following precautionary measures are taken to prevent accidents and keep people and cattle out of the ranges when firing is in progress :—

(i) Advance notice is given through civil authorities to clear the villagers in the danger area.

(ii) Firing is conducted only after the civil authority concerned has certified that the range is clear.

(iii) Notice boards are put up to warn people against entering the range when firing is in progress.

(iv) Sentries with red flags are posted to prevent entry of people and cattle.

(v) A record of unexploded shells is kept and these are searched and destroyed after every day's firing.

छिपे नागाओं द्वारा आत्म समर्पण

5554. श्री डा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी से 30 जून, 1969 तक तथा अब तक कितने छिपे नागाओं ने आत्म-समर्पण किया ;

(ख) अब तक कितने भूमिगत शिविर नष्ट किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे भूमिगत शिविरों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके संबंध में सरकार के पास अपेक्षित जानकारी है लेकिन अब तक नष्ट नहीं किया गया है और उन्हें नष्ट करने के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 30 जून, 1969 के बीच 685 भूमिगत सेविबर्ग ने आत्म समर्पण किया था, और 1 जुलाई, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 के बीच 648 ने 1 मार्च, 1970 के दौरान 80 आत्म समर्पण दण थे ।

(ख) 1 जनवरी 1969 से 31 मार्च 1970 के बीच भूमिगत नागाओं द्वारा अवैध आयुध छुपाने के लिए और कान्वाइयों पर हाल के आक्रमणों के लिए अड्डों के तौर पर प्रयोग में लाए गए 70 शिविरों के संबंध में कार्यवाही की गई थी ।

(ग) पकड़े जाने से बचने के लिए ऐसे बहुत से शिविरों को कई बार नबदील किया जाता है । इस कारण से उन की संख्या का सही अनुमान लगा पाना संभव नहीं है । जैसे और जब भी अवैध उद्देश्यों के लिए जैसे कि अवैध प्राप्त आयुधों को छुपाने के लिए भूमिगत शिविरों के प्रयोग के संबंध में सूचना प्राप्त होती है, उन से निपटने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

**Ban on sale of land in Nasirabad
Cantonment Area**

5555. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imposed a ban on the sale of land in Nasirabad cantonment Area;

(b) if so, the reasons for allotting the land lying vacant since long, on lease at higher rates; and

(c) the maximum rate of the land and the rate fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The sale of defence land any in Cantonment is not permissible without the prior orders of the Defence Ministry. No special restrictions have been issued in respect of land in the cantonment at Nasirabad.

(b) Presumably the question pertains to the agricultural leases of lands in Nasirabad Cantonment. According to the present orders, the annual rent is fixed on the basis of $1/4$ th of the estimated value of the gross produce therefrom.

(c) The maximum rate of annual rent charged for agricultural lease in Nasirabad Cantonment is at present Rs. 50/- per acre.

Non-Availability of Staple yarn at controlled prices to Bhagalpur Weavers

5556. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the weavers of Bhagalpur are facing acute difficulties due to the non-availability of staple yarn at fixed rates;

(b) if so, extent of additional payment they have to make;

(c) whether the bundles are sealed properly and prices marked thereon; and

(d) if not, whether Government would take steps to ensure adequate supply of yarn at controlled prices to all the weavers in the district ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The prices of staple yarn in Bhagalpur markets are reported to have shown some increase.

(b) The ex-mill prices of staple yarn have been more or less maintained at the July 1969 levels plus the increase in the price of staple fibre since then, but the market prices in February, 1970 in Bhagalpur areas are reported to have

risen by 25 to 65 paise per kg. over the price levels of July 1969 plus the increase on account of rise in the price of staple fibre.

(c) No complaints have been received in this regard.

(d) A meeting was held in Delhi on 4th and 5th December, 1969 with the major spinners of staple yarn and they agreed to ensure that retail prices in the various markets do not exceed the level which obtained in July, 1969 plus an increase of 20 paise per Kg., which was justified by the corresponding increase in the price of staple fibre supplied to them.

The Textile Commissioner is watching the implementation of this agreement. On March 18, 1969 another meeting was held and the spinners were again told to carry out the agreement and to remedy the situation in the remaining one or two pockets.

प्रति व्यक्ति कम आय वाले राज्यों को 800 करोड़ रुपये की प्रस्तावित विशेष सहायता के नियतन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का मुझाव

5557. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केंद्रीय सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि 800 करोड़ रुपये की प्रस्तावित विशेष सहायता उन सभी राज्यों में बांटी जाय, जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा निश्चित किये गये संसाधनों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय मध्यमान आय से कम है ;

(ख) उक्त आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कितनी राशि नियत की जायेगी ; और

(ग) उक्त परिषद् ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कितनी राशि की केन्द्रीय सहायता की सिफारिश की है और सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि स्वीकार की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक में यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था कि विशेष व्यवस्था केवल उन्हीं राज्यों में की जायेगी जिनके संसाधनों में गैर-योजना अन्तराल होने की सम्भावना है, ताकि उनके द्वारा जूटाये गये अतिरिक्त संसाधनों का वे अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में उपयोग कर सकें । इस दृष्टिकोण की राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक में आम राय से पुष्टि की गई थी । अतः मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव के अनुसार आंकड़े तैयार करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान राज्यों में विशेष व्यवस्था करने के लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होने की संभावना है, उसका व्यापक समस्त सीमाओं को ध्यान में रख कर किया जायेगा और प्रत्येक राज्य की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान प्रतिवर्ष के आधार पर लगाया जायेगा । अतः राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा विशिष्ट धनराशि का अनुमोदन और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उसकी स्वीकृति का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश की 'प्राजैक्ट एसिस्ट' योजना

5558. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बतायेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश की 'प्राजैक्ट एसिस्ट' योजना को जिसमें पूर्वी तथा मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश में 11.74 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि के लिये अतिरिक्त सिचाई सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध करने और राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को समाप्त करने की परिकल्पना की गई है,

अपने हाथ में लेने का है, अथवा राज्य को इस प्रयोजन के लिये पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). सिचाई परियोजनाएँ राज्य की योजनाओं का भाग हैं और इनकी क्रियान्विति के लिये धन की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों ने समग्र योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता द्वारा अनुपूर्वित विकास-त्मक योजनाओं के लिये अपने संसाधनों में से करनी है ।

राज्यों के बीच केन्द्रीय सहायता का वितरण करते समय योजना आयोग ने इस प्रकार आधार बनाया है। जनसंख्या के लिये 60% प्रति व्यक्ति और कर प्रयासों के मानदण्डों पर 10-10 प्रतिशत पहली योजनाओं से चली आ रही वृद्ध सिचाई और बिजली स्कीमों के लिये 10% और प्रत्येक राज्य को अपनी विशेष समस्याओं के लिये 10%। केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और इनका संबंध किसी पृथक सैक्टर और परियोजना से नहीं होता ।

परियोजना सहायता उत्तर प्रदेश की चौथी योजना में शामिल है और राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि वे वाषिर्क योजना में इसके लिये पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था करें ।

Total Plan outlay for Orissa in Fourth Plan

5559. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa is the only State for which the total outlay for the State plan in the draft Fourth Plan has been fixed at a lower level as compared to the total outlay for this State in the 6th Plan; and Third

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The State's Fourth Plan outlay which is of the order of Rs. 222.6 crores is almost the same as the actual expenditure on Third Plan. But it is substantially higher than the approved outlay under the State's Third Five Year Plan (Rs. 160 crores).

(b) Central assistance for the State's Fourth Plan is Rs. 160 crores as compared to Rs. 137 crores for Third Five Year Plan. It is thus the inadequacy of State's own contribution which restricts the size of its Plan.

उत्तर बिहार के पिछड़े जिले

5560. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारण है जिनके आधार पर उत्तर बिहार के चम्पारन, चपरा तथा मुजफ्फरपुर जिलों को पिछड़े हुए जिले घोषित नहीं किया गया, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों को पिछड़े जिले घोषित किया गया है और जबकि इस सम्बन्ध में संसद् तथा विधान सभा के सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक जापन भी प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त जिलों में प्रादेशिक असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया था कि प्रत्येक राज्य में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करें। राज्य सरकार द्वारा मुजफ्फरपुर जिले को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है परन्तु चम्पारन और मारन (छपरा) को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार जिला और क्षेत्रीय आयोजन के माध्यम से क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को कम करने के लिए उपाय कर रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Grant of central aid to Bihar, U.P. and Rajasthan for Fourth Plan on population basis

5561. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts Bihar, U.P. and Rajasthan would have received as Central aid for the Fourth Plan on population basis and the amounts these States actually got because of the principles laid by the National Development Council; and

(b) whether the amounts now allotted to the above States would help raise their per capita income and bring them equal to States like Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) After meeting the requirements of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland, Central assistance of Rs. 3100 crores was distributed among 14 States for their Five Years Plans in accordance with principles laid down by the N.D.C. The figures of Central assistance of the three States (Bihar, U.P. and Rajasthan) out of Rs. 3100 crores on the basis of the population and N.D.C. formula respectively are indicated below :—

	Central assistance	
	On the basis of population only	In accordance with the N.D.C. formula
	(Rs. crores)	(Rs. crores)
Bihar .	333.7	338.0
U.P. .	545.9	526.0
Rajasthan .	155.0	220.0

(b) The implementation of the Fourth Five Year Plan should, no doubt, raise the per capita income in the above States, but much will depend on how well the plans are implemented by these States. It may not however be possible to reach the level of Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat within the short period of five years.

Import of non-Ferrous Metals during 1969

5562. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the quantity and value of imports of non-ferrous Metals during 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : A statement indicating the quantity and value of non-ferrous metals and their alloys during the period 1968-69 and 1969-70 (Upto November, 1969) is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Import of non-ferrous Metals and their Alloys during 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto Nov., 1969)

Sl. No.	Description	Value in Lakhs of Rs. Qty. in Tonne			
		1968-69		1969-70 (upto Nov., 69)	
		Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	Copper and alloys	43023	3917	31397	2893
2	Nickel and alloys .	2493	574	895	189
3	Aluminium and alloys .	8910	451	1096	71
4	Lead and alloys .	32800	639	19432	406
5	Zinc and alloys .	89856	1989	17427	385
6	Tin and alloys	4870	1155	927	241
7	Miscellaneous non-ferrous base Metals & alloys (incl. those employed in metallurgy).	373	174	431	126
Total :—(1 to 7)		183225	8899	71605	4311

Supply of Raw Silk to Handloom Weavers in Tamil Nadu

5563. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to be reported speech of Shri K. A. Mathialagan requesting Government to supply adequate raw silk at subsidised rates to the handloom weavers of Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to this;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Government is not aware of the reported speech of Shri K. A. Mathialagan regarding supply of adequate quantity of raw silk to handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu at subsidised rates. However, to relieve the pressure on indigenous raw silk, steps have been taken to import raw silk from abroad through the Central Silk Board from 1st April, 1970 which will be made available to exporters under the Replenishment policy. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to increase the production of raw silk in India. It is hoped, these steps will bring stability in prices of raw silk.

Production of Electronic Components

5564. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have invited applications during February, 1969 for the production of electronic components;

(b) if so, the number of applications received from Kerala;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such applications submitted from Kerala are still pending; and

(d) when the decision is likely to be taken ?

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

(b) Seven.

(c) and (d). All applications including those received from Kerala are under consideration, and a final decision is expected to be taken this month.

Capacity of the Thermal Plant at Bhatinda (Punjab)

5565. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of the Bhatinda Thermal Plant of Punjab; and

(b) the time by which it will start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Two generating Units of capacity 110 MW each are proposed for installation under the Bhatinda thermal project.

(b) According to Punjab State Electricity Board, the first generating unit is scheduled to be commissioned by October 1972 and the second unit in October 1973.

Expansion of Capacity of Raymond Woollen Mill Ltd., Bombay

5566. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an application made by Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay for expansion of its capacity has been pending for over an year now;

(b) whether the company has offered to export the entire production resulting from the expansion;

(c) whether the company cannot increase its production without permission for expansion because it is currently working at full capacity on all three shifts; and

(d) if the answer to the parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, the reason for the delay in granting permission for expansion even though it has been guaranteed by the company at the expansion would lead to increased exports ?

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

(b) No such categorical offer has been received from the firm but they have been asked to clarify this point.

(c) Substantial increase in production is not possible without expansion of their present capacity.

(d) The firm's application will be considered on merits on receipt of the required information.

Amount spent by Rural Electrification Corporation

5567. SHRI NITRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount Rural Electrification Corporation has spent since its inception and its break-up State-wise; and

(b) its plans for 1970-71, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned Rs. 594.819 lakhs for rural electrification

schemes of State Electricity Boards. The amounts of loans sanctioned State-wise are as follows :—

	Rs. lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	82.00
Haryana	96.08
Madhya Pradesh	123.00
Punjab	113.02
Tamil Nadu	97.54
Uttar Pradesh	78.179

(b) A number of schemes have been received from Electricity Boards in other States and under the consideration of the Corporation for sanction. No amounts have been earmarked by the Corporation Statewise for sanction of loans. Schemes from the States would be considered by the Corporation for sanction according to the criteria adopted by the Corporation.

Foreign Secretary's Visit to African Countries Regarding non-Aligned Preparatory Meet at Dar-es-Salaam

5568. SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Secretary of India visited African countries to discuss issues that will come up before the non-aligned preparatory meeting at Dar-es-Salaam;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at after the talks with the African countries; and

(c) the subjects that will come up for discussions in the proposed meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Foreign Secretary visited Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to exchange views on matters connected with the forth coming non-aligned preparatory Conference to be held in Dar-es-Salaam. No decisions were taken in these exchanges.

(c) The Preparatory Conference is expected to decide on various procedural matters connected with the holding of a summit meeting including its timing, venue and agenda.

Committee on Science and Technology

5569. SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Committee on Science and Technology appointed by the Government to advise on a policy implementation has submitted preliminary report to the Government;

(b) if so, whether the two members of the Committee have put a note of dissent to the Report;

(c) if so, the other points mentioned in the Report; and

(d) whether Government have accepted its recommendations ?

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

(c) and (d). The Report contains several recommendations. R & D expenditure to be raised to 1% of GNP during the next decade; areas where R & D activities are to be strengthened and the imbalances to be rectified; lacuna in the organisational structure in the various scientific departments of the country, how these should be modified so that the creative scientific and technical talents can be purposefully geared to national tasks. The Report is still under consideration of the Cabinet Sub-Committee.

New Formula for Entry of Kenyan Indians in U. K.

5570. SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have suggested to Britain a formula for Kenyan Indians at the recent Indo-British bilateral talks in London;

(b) if so, whether U. K. Government have considered the Indian proposal;

(c) if so, how far U. K. has accepted and implemented the proposal; and

(d) how far this proposal has helped the Kenyan Indians ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) to (d). During the Indo-British bilateral talks held in London in January 1970, the Indian Delegation had stressed the urgent need for increasing the entry quota into the U. K. for British passport holders of Indian origin at present in Kenya. As far as the Government of India are aware our proposal has not been accepted by them.

Nepal's allegation against India Regarding Transit Facilities

5571. **SHRI SAMINATHAN :**

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal's Minister of Commerce and Industry has charged that India was not granted transit facilities to Nepal according to customary international practices as referred to in Statesman on the 15th March, 1970;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the report;

(c) if not, whether the Government have also protested to Nepal about the allegations made by the Minister of Nepal to India; and

(d) how far these allegations are true?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) and (b). Government has seen the report in the Statesman of March 15, 1970.

(c) and (d). Adequate facilities are given to Nepalese goods transiting through India. Government do not think any protest to Nepal is called for.

Indian Factory gutted in Trinidad riots

5572. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR :**

SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian factory was gutted in Trinidad riots;

(b) whether the Trinidad Government had failed to give protection to the Indian factory;

(c) if so, the total loss suffered by the Indian factory; and

(d) whether Government of India have sent any protest note to that country for not giving protection under international practices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) No, Sir. The garment factory belonged to a Trinidad national of Indian origin and not to an Indian national.

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

Confirmation and promotion of former L.D.Cs. of Rehabilitation Department now working in Ministry of Defence

5573. **SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :**

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of former employees (Lower Division Clerks) of the Rehabilitation department, who have been transferred to AFHQ are not being considered for confirmation and promotion, although they are Quasi permanent;

(b) if so, the reason thereof;

(c) whether the Government will consider them for confirmation and promotion; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :
(a) to (d). On being rendered surplus from the Deptt. of Rehabilitation, 403 individuals were appointed as temporary Lower Division Clerks in AFHQ. Such of them as had been declared quasi permanent in that department ceased to have that status when they were struck

Under the rules, their seniority in the grade of LDC in AFHQ counts from the date of their appointment in AFHQ. Of them, 307 individuals have been confirmed as LDC. Orders of confirmation in respect of a few more individuals, who satisfy the eligibility conditions, will be issued shortly. The remaining individuals have not yet fulfilled the prescribed conditions for confirmation. Out of those who have been confirmed as LDC, 243 individuals have been promoted to the grade of Upper Division Clerk. The remaining individuals will be considered as & when they become due for promotion.

Additional Assistance to Kerala for Kuttiadi and Pamba irrigation project

5574. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON;
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have recently asked for sanctioning one and a half crores of rupees additional assistance for the Kuttiadi and Pamba irrigation project;

(b) whether the Central Government had given assurance to the Kerala Government for allotting some more funds for the Kerala irrigation projects; and

(c) if so, how much amount was allotted this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESH WAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) For 1969-70 Rs. 1.5 crores was agreed to.

Request by Kerala Government to include beedies in purchase programme of army purchase Organisation

5575. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

4-5 Lok Sabha/70

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army Purchase Organisation and the Defence Canteen Services have been requested by the Kerala Government to include beedies made by the Co-operative Societies Cannanore, Kerala in their purchasing programme;

(b) if so, whether they have since included it; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider to include the same and save the Societies from the crisis consequent on increasing accumulation of its stock?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) It is correct that the Kerala Government has requested the Canteen Stores Department (India) to place orders for beedies on the Cannanore Beedi Workers Central Cooperatives Society. The Army Purchase Organisation which functions under the Department of Food does not purchase beedies for the Defence forces and no such request has been received by the Army Purchase Organisation from the Kerala Government.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The Kerala Government has been informed that the CSD(I) will be prepared to introduce the small size beedies of the Society on "credit sales basis" and the other conditions normally applicable to the introduction of new items. The State Government has been advised that the Society may contact the General Manager in case the conditions are acceptable to the Society.

Export duty on coir yarn

5576. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will consider to lift the export duty on Coir yarn; and

(b) if so when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and a decision will be taken shortly.

Crisis in handloom industry in Kerala due to rise in price of cotton-yarn

5577. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Handloom Industry particularly in Kerala, is facing a serious crisis due to the exorbitant rise in prices of lower and medium counts of cotton yarn;

(b) if so, the magnitude of the crisis; and

(c) the steps taken to tide over the crisis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Complaints have been received about rise in prices of yarn.

(b) A statement showing the increase in the prices of yarn in hanks in Coimbatore market in 10s, 20s & 30s counts is attached.

(c) Steps like imports of cotton and staple fibre and restrictions on credits have been taken to arrest the rising trend of yarn prices.

STATEMENT

The prices of cotton yarn in hanks in Coimbatore market in 100, 20s, and 30s during January 1969, and January and February, 1970 are given below :—

Counts	January, 1969	January, 1970	February, 1970	Percentage increase in Feb. 70 over Jan. 1969
<i>(In Rs. per bundle of 10 lbs.)</i>				
10 Min.	19.23	24.65	25.25	31.31
Max.	23.46	26.09	26.67	13.68
20 Min.	28.56	31.71	32.17	12.50
Max.	29.62	32.90	34.34	15.94
30 Min.	32.62	37.60	39.05	19.71
Max.	34.27	38.34	39.40	14.97

Export of Marine Products

5578. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the names of the countries which are importing marine products particularly prawns and the quantity thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : Marine Products from India are exported to U. S. A. Japan, France, U. K., West Europe, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia etc. U. S. A. is the major market for our

prawns followed by Japan, U. K., France Australia etc.

Our export of marine products during the period April 69–February, 1970 has been of the order of 28125 Tonnes valued at Rs. 30.30 crores out of which Frozen Prawns constitute 19321 Tonnes valued at Rs. 23.86 crores.

Restriction on Movement on Chinese Built Kathmandu–Kodari Road

5579. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chinese-built Kathmandu–Kodari road has been completed and opened to general public or there are some restrictions on the use of that road; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Kathmandu-Kodari road was completed in May 1967 and was officially open to all traffic on 27-5-1967. However, foreigners were prohibited from using the road beyond Barabise 88 KM from Kathmandu and 25 KM from Kodari. This restriction was removed by the Government of Nepal from 28th February, 1970.

बिहार सरकार द्वारा सिचाई दरों में 50 प्रतिशत वृद्धि

5580. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने सिचाई दरों में 50 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह वृद्धि केंद्र द्वारा इस विषय में दिये गये निदेशों से कहाँ तक संगत है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बिहार सरकार सिचाई की दरों में लगभग 50% की वृद्धि करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) और (ग)। सिचाई परियोजना से पर्याप्त मात्रा में धन का लाभ नहीं हो रहा है । जबकि सिंचित फसलों की कीमतों में काफी वृद्धि हो गई है और कार्यों के रख-रखाव की लागतें भी बढ़ गई हैं, जल की दरों में अनुपाततः वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । जल की दरों से साधारणतः कार्य चालन का खर्च और उपयुक्त ऋण भार निकालना चाहिये और इन दरों को समय समय पर बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है । इस संदर्भ में, तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद ने जिन विकास-त्मक योजनाओं के लिये जोर दिया है, उन के लिये संसाधन इकट्ठा करने की जरूरत को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित जल की दरों में वृद्धि करना ठीक ही होगा ।

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में महिला कर्मचारी

5581. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में महिला कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) विन्तीय वर्षों 1968-69 में उन्हें कुल कितनी अवधि (दिनों में) की प्रमूति छुट्टी दी गई ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) 116 ।

(ख) 716 दिन ।

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मचारी

5582. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को उनके राज्यों में वापस भेजा गया है ;

(ग) क्या प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आने वाले अधिकारियों को केंद्रीय सरकारी सेवा के अन्तर्गत वेतन तथा भत्ते दिये जाते हैं अथवा उन्हें प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) उन्हें किस दर पर प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता दिया जाता है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) राज्यों से कुल 9 अधिकारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए हैं ।

(ख) चार ।

(ग) जो अधिकारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं उन्हें यह वरणाधिकार प्राप्त है कि वे या तो नए पद के वेतनमान में उतना वेतन लें जो

नियमों के अधीन निश्चित हो अथवा मूल विभाग में लिये जा रहे मूल वेतन के अलावा नियमों के अधीन ग्राह्य प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता लें।

(घ) राज्यों से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आने वाले अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को उन के मूल वेतन का 20% भाग प्रतिनियुक्ति (इष्टी) भत्ते के रूप में दिया जाता है परन्तु वह भत्ता अधिकतम 300 रुपये तक होता है और यह एक शर्त भी होती है कि किसी भी समय, 'मूल वेतन' और प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता दोनों मिला कर 3000 रुपये प्रतिमास से न बढें। बहरहाल, अबर सचिव और उपसचिव के पदों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लगे अधिकारियों को कुछ शर्तों के अधीन, मूल सेवा में मूल वेतन तथा 200 रुपये और 300 रुपये का विशेष वेतन क्रमशः दिया जाता है।

Pravda's Criticism About Supreme Court Judgement On Bank Nationalisation :

5583. SHRI K. M. Koushik :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union Official newspaper 'Pravda' recently commented on the Supreme Court judgement on the bank Nationalisation;

(b) whether the article has made observations which amounts to casting aspersions on our judiciary; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Use Of Nuclear Explosive For Extracting Copper

5584. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that copper is extracted at 50 per cent of the usual cost through nuclear explosions in U. S. A. ; and

(b) if so, how does Government propose to utilise the nuclear explosive for the benefit of the people in the next three years ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The method of using nuclear explosions for the extraction of copper is not yet in commercial use in the U.S.A.

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy is exploring the potential applications of peaceful explosions which may be of benefit to the people. However, at this early stage of international development in this field, no definite time-table can be given for the realisation of these potentialities.

Indias Participation In Polish Fair

5585. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the estimated amount of expenditure to be incurred on India's participation in the international Fair to be held in Poland this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : According to the present indication an expenditure of about Rs. 2.25 lakhs is estimated to be incurred.

Port Facilities At Calcutta For Napalese Trade

5586. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Nepal has made a demand for exclusive port facilities at Calcutta for all its exports and imports;

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

(c) whether Government have provided a rent-free storage house for keeping Nepalese goods at Calcutta; and

(d) if so, the reasons for providing rent-free houses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). During the trade talk held in Kathmandu in December, 1966, the Nepalese proposal for a self-contained space for handling of Nepalese cargo was accepted in principle. In November 1968, it was agreed by the two Governments that further action could be taken after the Ambassador of India in Brussels and the Ambassador of Nepal in Bonn had furnished a joint report on the basis of a joint survey of some of the important ports in Europe handling transit traffic. The joint report is awaited.

(c) and (d). Under the general principles followed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, cargoes consigned to his Majesty the King of Nepal or the Government of Nepal are allowed delivery free of rent charges. No concession in respect of payment of rent is, however, made in respect of commercial consignments for Nepal or exports of goods from Nepal.

Distribution Of Imported Cotton And Staple Fibre

5587. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the mode of distribution of the imported cotton and staple fibre to the spinning units in India; and

(b) whether any provision has been made for equal distribution to smaller weaving mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) In brief, imported cotton is distributed on the basis of spindle shift working of the cotton spinning mills during any of three preceding years of the mills own choice. In order to meet higher requirements of cotton, a specific quantity of staple fibre is being imported this

year to be used in place of cotton. Imported staple fibre will also be distributed to the spinning mills on the same basis as imported cotton.

(b) Since weaving mills (having no spinning plants) do not consume cotton or staple fibre, the question of distributing imported cotton for staple fibre does not arise.

Completion Of Naval Dockyard At Bombay

5588. **SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the present stage of completion of the Naval Dockyard Scheme at Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Naval Dockyard Expansion Scheme at Bombay was planned for execution in two stages. The first stage, comprising various works in the Inner Basin, commenced in 1954 and has been completed. The Second Stage, which includes mainly works in the Outer Basin commenced in late 1967 and is now in progress. These works, estimated to cost about Rs. 24.70 crores, are expected to be completed by 1975.

M. Pp. Clash with Cairo embassy official

5589. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) reasons why Shri R. S. Yadav, M.P., a member of the visiting Parliamentary goodwill delegation, clashed with a senior official of the Indian Embassy in Cairo;

(b) the name of the official who was involved in the clash and whether he knows Hindi; and

(c) whether it is absolutely necessary for all embassy officials to speak in Hindi with all visiting members of Parliament; and if not, the reasons why any visiting member should create unnecessary unpleasantness abroad and create a bad impression ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The incident to which the Hon'ble Member has referred involved

a demand for political briefing in Hindi after a briefing had been given in English by Shri Sengupta, one of our senior officers, who knows Hindi but was not able to give a briefing in it. The incident was not considered serious and was quickly resolved on the spot by the Members of the Parliamentary goodwill delegation.

(c) No, Sir. However, instructions have been issued to all officers in Indian Missions abroad that, as far as practicable, they should use Hindi in their conversation amongst themselves and with other Hindi knowing persons. It is hoped that consideration and accommodation will be shown by all sides in such matters.

भारत में कार्य कर रहे अनधिकृत विदेशी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र, पुस्तकालय, आदि

5590. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने सब राजनयिक मिशनों की 10 फरवरी, 1970 को एक परिपत्र भेज कर उनसे भारत में उनके द्वारा स्थापित अनधिकृत सांस्कृतिक केंद्रों, पुस्तकालयों तथा वाचनालयों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राजनयिक मिशन के ऐसे अनधिकृत केंद्रों का विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) 10 फरवरी, 1970 को सरकार ने सभी विदेशी मिशनों से यह कहा कि जिन नगरों या शहरों में मिशन या इसका कौंसलावास या व्यापार मिशन है उनसे इतर नगरों या शहरों में जो सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र, सूचना केंद्र, सूचना कार्यालय, अध्ययन कक्ष, पुस्तकालय या इसी प्रकार के अन्य कार्यालय स्थित हैं, उनके नाम बताएं ।

(ख) दिनांक 10 फरवरी, 1970 से परिपत्र के उत्तर में जो पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं उनके इस बात का पता चलता है कि अमरीकी तथा फ्रांसीसी राजदूतावास उन स्थानों पर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उनके द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले कार्यालयों को कायम रखे ह, जो उनके राजनयिक, कौंसली या व्यापार मिशन के स्थानों से इतर हैं । इन स्थापनाओं के विवरण इस प्रकार हैं (1) लखनऊ, पटना, हैदराबाद, बंगलोर और त्रिवेन्द्रम में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र (2) बंगलोर और हैदराबाद में फ्रांसीसी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र ।

(ग) भाग 'ख' में जिन केंद्रों का उल्लेख किया गया है उन्हें सरकार के उस निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप 18 मई, 1970 तक बन्द होना है, जिसका स्पष्टीकरण 26.2.70 को इस सदन में, इस विषय पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में किया जा चुका है ।

1969-70 में राजस्थान को सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए अनुदान

5591. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केंद्र सरकार ने वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान राजस्थान को प्रत्येक सिंचाई परियोजना के लिये कितनी धनराशि दी है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक परियोजना पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा कितनी धनराशि अनुपयुक्त ही रह गई ; और

(ग) इससे कितने अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होने की संभावना है तथा उक्त क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान में कुल सिंचाई क्षेत्र कितना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जा रही है और यह किसी सेंक्टर अथवा पृथक पृथक परियोजनाओं से संबंधित नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). राजस्थान में सिंचाई निम्नलिखित हैं:—
के लिये प्रत्याशित परिव्यय और लाभ

	1969-70 के लिये परिव्यय		प्रत्याशित लाभ	
	बजट	प्रत्याशित (लाख रुपये)	शक्यता	समुपयोजन (एकड़)
भाखड़ा परियोजना	4	4	—	—
व्यास परियोजना यूनिट-दो	780	780	—	—
राजस्थान नहर चरण-एक	480	800	58000	51000
चम्बल परियोजना चरण-एक और दो	60	60	—	60000
गुड़गांव नहर	24	24	14000	14000
मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं	67	67	7000	8270
			79000	133270

राजस्थान में 1969-70 के अन्त तक बृहत् और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से कुल 24.34 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र की सिंचाई प्रत्याशित है।

जापान में एक्सपो-70 प्रदर्शनी पर खर्च

5592. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री न० रा० देवघरे :

श्री एम० नारायण रेड्डी :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जापान में एक्सपो-70 प्रदर्शनी पर सरकार द्वारा कुल कितना धन खर्च किया गया तथा वह धन किन-किन शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत खर्च किया गया ;

(ख) भारतीय मंडप में कुल कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये हैं तथा उनमें भारतीय, जापानी तथा अन्य देशों के कितने-कितने हैं तथा वे किन-किन अन्य देशों के हैं ;

(ग) प्रदर्शनी के समाप्त हो जाने के बाद भारतीय मंडप का किस रूप में उपयोग किया जायेगा ;

(घ) इस प्रदर्शनी के कारण भारत को किस प्रकार के तथा कितने लाभ हुए हैं और विदेशों में भारतीय माल की खपत में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ङ) कितन स्टाल खोले गये हैं ; उन स्टालों पर कुल कितना धन खर्च किया गया है तथा क्या कुछ स्टालों को उपयुक्त स्थान न मिलने के कारण रद्द करना पड़ा ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय के भाग लेने पर 195 लाख रु० का व्यय होने का अनुमान है जिसमें 100 लाख रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा भी शामिल है।

28 फरवरी, 1970 तक 93.41 लाख रु० का कुल व्यय हुआ जिसमें विदेशी मुद्रा में किया गया 80.43 लाख रु० का व्यय शामिल

है। यह राशि निम्नलिखित मोटी-मोटी मदों पर खर्च की गयी।

- (1) एक्सपो का संगठन।
- (2) अमले तथा महिला परिदर्शकों की प्रतिनियुक्ति।
- (3) ओसाका में नियुक्त अमले के वेतन तथा भत्ते।
- (4) भवन निर्माण सामग्री, प्रदर्शन सम्बन्धी सहायक सामान, सजावट के सामान की खरीद, भाड़ा और बीमा आदि।

(ख) विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय के 31 अधिकारी और भारत में भर्ती की गयी 26 महिला-परिदर्शकों को ओसाका में भेजा गया है। इस के अतिरिक्त जापान निवासी 70 भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों और 6 जापानी राष्ट्रिकों को भी भारतीय मंडप में नियोजित किया गया है।

(ग) एक्सपो विनियमों के अनुसार एक्सपो के पश्चात् मंडप गिरा दिया जाना है। फिर भी इस अवस्था में यह वताना सामयिक नहीं होगा कि अन्ततः मंडप का किस रूप में उपयोग किया जा सकेगा।

(घ) एक्सपो का उद्घाटन 15 मार्च को हुआ था और यह छः महीने तक चलेगी। इसमें भाग लेने के फलस्वरूप होने वाले लाभ का अभी से अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है। अभी तो यही पता चलता है कि इसमें भाग लेने का असर पड़ा है। भारतीय सूचनीय और पकवान लोकप्रिय हो रहे हैं। 31 मार्च, 1970 तक मौके पर हुई विक्री की राशि 14.88 लाख रु० है।

(ङ) मंडप के भवन में स्थित एक जलपान गृह और सूचीर दूकान के अतिरिक्त एक्सपो क्षेत्र में भारत की 5 दूकानें और एक जलपान गृह भी एलाट किया गया है। जलपान गृह और दूकानें बनाने के लिए 8 लाख रु० के बराबर विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रारम्भिक व्यय किया गया। हमारे अनुरोध के बावजूद एक्सपो प्राधिकारी हमें और दूकानें एलाट नहीं कर सके।

गैर-सरकारी/सरकारी क्षेत्र में प्रतिरक्षा साज-सामान का निर्माण

5593. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कौन से कारगर उपाय किये हैं कि प्रतिरक्षा साज-सामान का निर्माण गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में न किया जाये तथा केवल सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखाने ही इन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में समर्थ हो सकें ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : 1956 के औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प में दर्शाई गई सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति के अनुसार आयुधों और गोलाबारूद का निर्माण केन्द्रीय सरकार की एकमात्र मनापली है और आर्सेनल फॅक्टरिएं ही सम्पूर्ण आयुधों और भरे गोलाबारूद की सप्लाई का साधन रहेंगी। तदपि, सशस्त्र सेनाओं द्वारा आवश्यक रक्षा सामानों के समस्त प्रास का निर्माण रक्षा कारखानों के सम्भव नहीं है। इस लिए अधिकाधिक आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए रक्षा कारखानों में प्राप्य क्षमता की अनुमति के लिए देश में राजकीय क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र में उत्पादन सुविधाओं का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। न केवल निर्यात के प्रतिबदल में सहायी होगा, और इस प्रकार भारी विदेशी मुद्रा भी बचाएगा, बल्कि देश के अन्दर अस्त्रिय क्षेत्र में क्षमता के निर्माण में भी सहायी होगा, कि जो आयात स्थिति के समय इस्तेमाल की जा सकेगी। तदपि ऐसा उस अवस्था में नहीं किया जाता कि जब आर्सेनल फॅक्टरियों में कोई क्षमता विद्यमान हो।

Indian Journalists Denied Entry in Jeddah Meet

5594. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the entry of Indians including Indian Journalists was banned in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) during Islamic Conference in the last week of March, 1970;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Shri Ajit Bhattacharjee, Editor of *Hindustan Times*, was refused visa;

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

(d) whether any protest note had been sent to Saudi Arabia against this unfriendly act; and if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Enquiries made do not show that such a ban was imposed.

(b) According to information available, the Editor of the *Hindustan Times* was unable to get a visa in time.

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

No Possibility of an Attack by China in 1970

5595. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the *Times of India* dated the 15th March, 1970 about the views of German expert about the non-possibility of a Chinese attack in 1970;

(b) whether Government also subscribe to the view that China will not attack in 1970; and

(c) if so, the basis for this ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the House is aware, Chinese troops continue to remain in strength across our border and there can be no relaxation in our vigilance or preparedness.

Setting up of Ware-houses by STC in Foreign Countries

5596. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to allow the State Trading Corporation to establish Ware-houses abroad;

(b) if so, the main purpose behind this proposal; and

(c) when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Government have set up a Committee to examine the need for supporting the country's export effort with warehouses abroad for display and for offering off-shelf delivery of goods. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Refugee Influx from East Pakistan into Tripura

5597. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the influx of refugees from East Pakistan into Tripura has increased;

(b) if so, the number who arrived since January, 1970;

(c) the reasons for the increased; and

(d) whether any protest was lodged with Pakistan ?

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

(a) The pattern of migration of minorities from East Pakistan into Tripura is more or less the same as in the past.

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

Establishment of Permanent Authority for Inter-State River Disputes

5598. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking of establishing a permanent authority to go into the inter-state river disputes;

(b) whether views of the State Governments have been obtained; and

(c) when the proposed legislation is likely to be brought forward ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Inter-State Water Disputes Act,

1965, enacted by Parliament provides the machinery for settling inter-State water disputes which cannot be settled by negotiations amongst the States concerned.

राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर जिले का विकास

5599. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़े जिले के रूप में घोषित सवाई माधोपुर जिले (राजस्थान) के विकास के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कोई विशिष्ट कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार ने सुझाव दिया है कि चुने हुए पिछड़े जिलों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय आर्थिक सहायता के हेतु सवाई माधोपुर जिले पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। यह सुझाव विचाराधीन है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Production of Plutonium as By-Product in Nuclear Reactors

5600. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Indian Nuclear Reactors which produce plutonium as by-product;

(b) the amount of plutonium by-product annually produced by these Indian nuclear reactors since their activation and their annual rate of production of plutonium before and after installation of Tarapur Nuclear Reactors ;

(c) whether, in view of the designs of the Indian reactors having been made by the foreign companies and initial charge for the reactors supplied by them, the facts about the annual rate of production of plutonium by-product and the total amount of such element in hand of the Atomic Energy Commission are known

to them or can be calculated by them; and

(d) whether plutonium produced in India is used or stored for use by India alone or partly exported and if so, the reason for export of plutonium ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) Apsara, Canada India Reactor (CIRUS), Zerlina and the two reactors of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(b) and (c). Information required to be furnished according to bilateral agreements for reactors or fuel from abroad is made available to the collaborators. It is also possible for such parties to arrive at estimates in this regard. However, it is not in the national interest to give publicity to such information.

(d) Plutonium produced in India is being stored in India and is not being exported.

Revalidation of the Import Licence Applied by Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

5601. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., has applied for revalidation of an import licence in respect of one of their projects viz., continuous steel Castings plant, Arkonam;

(b) if so, the date on which the application was received; and

(c) reasons for delay in not revalidating the licence so far ?

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

(b) and (c). Madras State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. in their letter dated 17th October, 1969, addressed to the Ministry of Steel & Heavy Engineering, New Delhi, requested for revalidation of Import Licence No. G/CG2026794 dated 14-10-1966 for a further period of two years. The letter in question was received by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports through

the Ministry of Steel & Heavy Engineering on 12-11-1969. Neither an application for revalidation in the prescribed form had been made, nor was the licence sought to be revalidated produced. The import licence was received from the licensee on 17-11-1969. The application in the prescribed form as contained in the Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules & Procedure has not been made so far. However, to avoid hardship to the industry, the licence was revalidated on 26th March, 1970 advising the licensee that in future such applications should be made in the prescribed form duly completed.

Non-Aligned Summit in Delhi

5602. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestion was received to hold the non-aligned Summit in New Delhi, if it is mooted at the preparatory conference of non-aligned powers due to meet at Dar-es-Salaam; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question of venue is to be decided by the Preparatory Conference of Non-Aligned States to be held in Dar-es-Salaam in April, 1970. Several places have been suggested, including Delhi but we are already committed to Addis Ababa.

Development Assistance to Indonesia

5603. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government assured the Indonesian Foreign Minister for assistance in all possible ways in the development in the month of March, 1970 in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of talks held in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Dr. Adam Malik, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, visited India from

the 4th to 6th March, 1970. The discussions held with him revealed a common desire to establish economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. It was agreed to extend the existing trade agreement, and to set up joint teams comprising officials of the two sides to study the development plans of the two countries and to identify areas in which collaboration and cooperation could be built to our mutual advantage.

Rejection of the Recommendations made by the Textile Organisation Committee

5604. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the reasons for not accepting the recommendation for removal of partial control on textile production and prices made by the Textile Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Gujarat Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : The recommendation of the Textile Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Government of Gujarat for removal of partial control on the prices and production of mill made cloth has not been accepted as in the absence of the said control it would not be possible to ensure adequate supply of cloth of mass consumption at reasonable prices to the consumer.

स्वीडन द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों को सप्लाई

5605. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वीडन सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को हथियारों तथा गोला बारूद की सप्लाई की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में स्वीडन सरकार को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) व्यवसायिक संसाधनों से कुछ संघटकों और फुटकर सैनिक सामानों की सप्लाइयों के सिवाए, स्वेदन की सरकार से पाकिस्तान द्वारा घातक साज-सामान की उपलब्धि की सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

भारत-अफ़गानिस्तान व्यापार वार्ता

5606. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री रा० बरूआ :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री बेवकीनन्वन पाटोदिया :

श्री हेम राज :

श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

श्री सामिनाथन :

श्री बण्डराणि :

श्री चैतलदाया नायडू :

क्या वंदेशिक-व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत तथा अफ़गानिस्तान के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये इन दो देशों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच हाल में वार्ता हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). अफ़गानिस्तान के साथ व्यापार, भारत-अफ़गान व्यापार प्रबन्ध, जो अभी 31 जुलाई, 1970 तक वैध है, के अन्तर्गत विनियमित होता है । परन्तु, मार्च, 1970 में नई दिल्ली में हुई, आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी सहयोग के संयुक्त भारत-अफ़गान आयोग की

पहली बैठक में दोनों पक्षों ने भारत-अफ़गान व्यापार में होने वाली कुछ कठिनाइयों के संबंध में उल्लेख किया गया था । दोनों पक्ष इस पर सहमत थे कि दोनों सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच व्यापार-वार्ता के दौरान इन कठिनाइयों पर विचार विमर्श किया जा सकता है ।

Foreign submarines in the Indian Ocean

5607. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime back certain foreign submarines were sighted in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, what are the countries to whom these submarines belong and the steps taken by Government to see that the ocean is kept free from foreign penetration ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have not received any report of sighting foreign submarines in the Indian Ocean;

(b) Does not arise. However according to international convention, vessels of all nations have the freedom of movement in the High Seas.

पंजाब और हरयाणा में बिजली के बिल वसूल करने के नियम

5608. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब और हरयाणा में कुछ ऐसे नियम बनाये गये हैं जिनके अंतर्गत नलकूपों के लिये दी गई बिजली के बिल स्वीकृत अथवा शक्ति के आधार पर प्रति वर्ष एक मुश्त वसूल किये जाते हैं और इस प्रयोजन के लिये मीटर नहीं लगाये गये हैं और बिजली खर्च के मासिक बिल नहीं भेजे जाते हैं ;

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

(ग) उपरोक्त नियम को अन्य किन-किन राज्यों में लागू करने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). हरियाणा में कृषि पंपों को दी जाने वाली बिजली के लिए टैरिफ मीटर के अनुसार सप्लाई पर आधारित है। पंजाब में मोटर की प्रति अश्व-शक्ति, प्रति मास, पर से समान टैरिफ दर ली जाती है। दोनों राज्यों में शुल्क निर्धारित किए जाते हैं और प्रति मास वसूल किये जाते हैं। पंजाब में उपभोक्ताओं की इच्छा पर निर्भर है कि वे वार्षिक आधार पर अपने बिलों की अग्रिम अदायगी कर दें और ऐसे मामलों में 5 प्रतिशत की छूट दी जाती है। पंजाब में कृषि पंपों के लिए समान टैरिफ का ब्योरा निम्नलिखित है :—

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	रु० / बी० एच० पी० / मास
5 बी० एच० पी० तक	रु० 8.00
5 बी० एच० पी० से ऊपर और 7½ बी० एच० पी० तक	रु० 8.50
7½ बी० एच० पी० से ऊपर और 10 बी० एच० पी० तक	रु० 9.00
10 बी० एच० पी० से ऊपर और 12½ बी० एच० पी० तक	रु० 9.50
12½ बी० एच० पी० से ऊपर	रु० 10.00

(ग) पंजाब को छोड़कर, अन्य राज्यों में कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए कोई समान टैरिफ नहीं है। कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए बिजली सप्लाई के संबंध में अन्य राज्यों में मीटर सप्लाई के आधार पर शुल्क विद्यमान है।

जुतों के निर्यात के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र में जुता कारखाने स्थापित करना

5609. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ब्रिटेन तथा इटली को जुतों का निर्यात करने की दृष्टि से सरकारी क्षेत्र में दो आधुनिक जुता कारखाने स्थापित करने के संबंध में सरकार ने अब तक कितनी प्रगति की है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : ब्रिटेन तथा इटली को जुतों का निर्यात करने की दृष्टि से सरकारी क्षेत्र में आधुनिक जुता कारखाने स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई प्रस्थापना सरकार के पास विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Floating of Pumping Sets in Bihar

5610. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 376 on the 11th March, 1970 regarding priority in electrification for unprojected areas and state:

(a) whether in view of the delay being caused in the implementation of the Western Koshi Canal Scheme, its proposed command area is to be included in one of the 16 point projects during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the scheme of floating pumping sets is proposed to be launched to utilise the waters of rivers Bhagmati, Kamala, Khirai and Burhi Gandak in North Bihar; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c). The 16 pilot projects under dry land agriculture development programme will be in those areas which fall within the rainfall range between 375 to 1125 mm. The scheme is still in the stage of formulation.

(d) and (e). No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

Production of Drilling Rigs and Boaring Pipes for Completion of River Valley Scheme

5611. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will be the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2475 on the 11th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Heavy Engineering, Corporation (Ranchi) is capable of producing drilling rigs and boaring pipes for irrigation purposes on big scale;

(b) if so, whether his ministry is proposing to put orders to the Heavy Engineering Corporation and other manufacturers for rigs and pipes to the fullest capacity achievable in our country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Rajasthan, Gandak, Western Koshi and other major schemes can be completed earlier if adequate funds are made available; and

(e) if so, why bank credits could not be diverted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering have indicated that the production profile of Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, includes oil well drilling rigs which are heavy items of equipment. However, as a measure of diversification and in order to meet the country's urgent needs, the Plant has developed the manufacture of three types of water well drilling rigs. The type of rigs and the number of rigs to be manufactured have been decided upon after consultation with the various State Governments who are the main buyers, and after assessing the capacity available in units other than Heavy Engineering Corporation for the manufacture of water well drilling rigs.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Food & Agriculture have indicated that the responsibility for ground water development rests with the State Governments, who themselves place orders for the procurement of rigs.

(d) and (e). The Western Koshi Canal Scheme can be taken up only after the concurrence of His Majesty's Govern-

ment of Nepal to the alignment of the first 22 miles of the canal is accorded.

The nationalisation of major commercial banks has been taken into consideration by the Planning Commission while re-assessing the resources for the Fourth Plan. Maximum allocations possible, keeping the resources position in view, have been made by the Planning Commission in the State Plans for the Rajasthan Canal and Gandak Project.

Construction of Separate Cell in Ministry for dealing with Rural Electrification

5613. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted a separate Cell for looking after the rural electrification work and that it is proposed to provide separate financial assistance for this propose;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance proposed to be provided to Bihar under the head during the current year;

(c) whether Government have also formulated a Scheme under which assistance will be given to small farmers for the supply of electricity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof in respect of each State and the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (d). Government have constituted in the Central Sector the Rural Electrification Corporation which would provide finances for rural electrification schemes in addition to outlays provided by State Governments within their own State Plans. The Corporation would provide additional resources for accelerating the progress of rural electrification schemes. The Corporation have so far sanctioned loans amounting to about Rs. 590 lakhs for supply to electricity to farmers in rural areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Schemes received from State Electricity Board of the other States including Bihar are under consideration of the Corporation. In respect of Bihar, 7 scheme have been received by the Corporation covering a financial outlay of about Rs. 317 lakhs.

Ceylonese Claim over Kachchativu

5614. SHRI YAJNA DATTA SHARMA:

SHRI JAI SINGH :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kachchativu Island is under the full and complete control of the Government of India to the exclusion of any foreign power;

(b) if not, whether Ceylon still maintains her claim over it; and

(c) whether any talks have been held with the Government of Ceylon in this connection and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) to (c). The question of sovereignty over the uninhabited island of Kachchativu has been the subject of discussions between the Governments of India and Ceylon. There has been no change in the situation since the matter was last raised on the floor of the House on 10-12-1969.

Plan Priorities in Public and Private Sector

5615. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to change the plan priorities in Public and Private Sectors in view of the greater control over resources after the Bank Nationalisation; and

(b) 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). The estimated increase in bank deposits following bank nationalization would enable banks to contribute in larger measure to the borrowings of the Central and State Governments, borrowings by important Financial Institutions (like I.F.C., I.D.B.I. and A.R.C.), borrowings by State Enterprises and borrowings by F.C.I. and thus help to augment outlays for priority programmes in the public sector. These changes are reflected in the revised outlays indicated in the document "Fourth Five Year Plan—Revised Outlay 1969-74" placed on the

Table of the House on 24th March, 1970. The nationalised banks are also expected to meet the requirements of agriculture, small industry, and small business to a greater extent than hitherto.

पुलगांव स्थित सेना आयुधशाला से चुराये गये कारतूस

5616. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 फरवरी, 1970 के "ब्लिट्ज" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सेना के जवानों ने पुलगांव स्थित सेना की आयुधशाला से 303 रायफल के कारतूस चुराये थे और उन्हें मुरेना (मध्य प्रदेश) में डाकुओं को बेचा था और पुलिस जांच से पता चला है कि इस आयुधशाला के रिकार्डों में इन चोरी हुए कारतूसों को अधिकारियों द्वारा नष्ट किया गया दिखाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस रहस्यपूर्ण चोरी के बारे में कोई सैनिक जांच करवाई है और अपराधियों को दण्ड देने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने 7 फरवरी, 1970 को 'ब्लिट्ज' में प्रकाशित होने वाली रिपोर्ट देखी है ।

(ख) और (ग). जैसाकि 26 नवम्बर, 1969 को लोक-सभा में उत्तर दिए गए अंतरा-कित प्रश्न संख्या 1428 के उत्तर में कहा गया है, 28 फरवरी, 1969 को पुलगांव अम्मुनीशन डिपो से छोटे आयुधों की 4000 गोलियां गुप्त पाई गई थीं । इस मामले में आयोजित एक सैनिक कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी ने कई प्रतिकारी उपायों की सिफारिश की थी । उनकी सिफारिशें निरीक्षणधीन हैं ।

मामला पुलिस द्वारा जांच अधीन है । स्थानीय पुलिस ने अक्टूबर, 1969 में मुरना जिला के

दो व्यक्तियों से अम्युनीशन की 3000 गोलियां बरामद की थीं। स्थानीय पुलिस ने रक्षा सुरक्षा दल के एक सिपाही को भी पकड़ा था, जो मामले में अन्तर्ग्रस्त बताया जाता है, और सिपाही पुलिस के अधिकार में हैं। अगामी कार्यवाही जांच की संपूर्णता के पश्चात् की जाएगी।

Compulsory 10 per cent Exports by Indian Concerns

5617. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communications from a Member of Parliament about the compulsory 10 per cent exports by Indian concerns; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir, a communication has been received to this effect.

(b) There is already a scheme of compulsory exports. During 1969-70.. it was applicable to 10 industries in the priority list. Three more industries have been added during 1970-71. Units engaged in these industries and failing to export even 5 per cent of their production are liable to cuts in their import requirements of raw materials and components, apart from being ineligible to preferred sources of supply which are available to the units exporting 10 per cent or more of their production. Small scale industrial units and other units which have not completed 5 years in production, have been exempted from the cut. The Ministry of Foreign Trade have opened a special cell to assist the units effected by this policy and which have difficulties in marketing their products abroad.

संसद सदस्यों के पत्र

5618. श्री बंश नारायणसिंह : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 के बीच संसद् सदस्यों से उन के मंत्रालय के कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक में क्या क्या मामले उठाये गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से भेज दिये गये हैं तथा ये उत्तर भेजने में अनुमानतः कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के उत्तर न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या उन्हें इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये निदेशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब इस लिये किया जाता है जिससे समय बीतने के साथ साथ उन पत्रों में उठाये गए मामलों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाये ; और

(ङ) क्या जिन पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे गए हैं उनमें उठाये गये कुछ मामलों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क), (ख), (ग), और (ङ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय को संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर देने में विलम्ब

5619. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 के बीच संसद सदस्यों से उनके मंत्रालय के कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक में क्या क्या मामले उठाये गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से भेज दिये गये हैं तथा ये उत्तर भेजने में अनुमानतः कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के उत्तर न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या उन्हें इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये निदेशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब इस लिये किया जाता

कि जिससे समय बीतने के साथ साथ उन पत्रों में उठाये गये मामलों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाये ; और

(ङ) क्या जिन पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे गए हैं उनमें उठाये गये कुछ मामलों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये हैं, और यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 की अवधि के दौरान संसद् सदस्यों से 316 पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे। इन पत्रों का विषय वार वर्गीकरण निम्न प्रकार से है :—

क्रम संख्या	विषय	पत्रों की संख्या
1.	सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और समस्याओं से संबंधित वे मामले जो केंद्रीय सरकार के कार्य क्षेत्र में आते हैं।	13
2.	सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और समस्याओं से संबंधित वे मामले जो राज्य सरकारों/परियोजना अधिकारियों के कार्य क्षेत्र में आते हैं।	70
3.	बिजली परियोजनाओं और समस्याओं से संबंधित वे मामले जो केंद्र के कार्य क्षेत्र में आते हैं।	11
4.	बिजली परियोजनाओं और समस्याओं से संबंधित वे मामले जो राज्य सरकारों और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के कार्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।	29
5.	संघीय प्रदेशों की बिजली परियोजनाओं और समस्याओं से संबंधित मामले।	5
6.	बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपाय और बाढ़ स्थितियां।	82

7.	सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्रालय, जल तथा विद्युत आयोग और इस मंत्रालय के अधीन अन्य संगठनों से संबंधित सिव्बंदी मामले।	72
8.	राज्य परियोजनाओं से संबंधित सिव्बंदी मामले।	20
9.	संघीय क्षेत्रों के सिव्बंदी मामले।	2
10.	अन्य कुटकर मामले।	12
कुल :		316

(ख) उन पत्रों की संख्या जिनका अन्तिम उत्तर भेजा जा चुका है तथा उत्तर भेजने में लगा लगभग समय निम्न प्रकार से है :—

पत्र जिनका अंतिम उत्तर भेज दिया गया। 201

उन मामलों की संख्या जिनकी स्थिति अथवा उनपर की गई कार्रवाई मौखिक रूप से बता दी गई। 18

वे मामले जिनके बारे में उत्तर भेजना आवश्यक न समझा गया। 35

कुल : 254

पत्र जिनका उत्तर उनकी प्राप्ति के 10 दिन के अंदर भेजा गया। 69

पत्र जिनका उत्तर उनकी प्राप्ति के 20 दिन के अंदर भेजा गया। 20

पत्र जिनका उत्तर उनकी प्राप्ति के 1 महीने के अंदर भेजा गया। 27

पत्र जिनका उत्तर उनकी प्राप्ति के 2 महीने के अंदर भेजा गया। 41

पत्र जिनका उत्तर उनकी प्राप्ति के 3 महीने के अंदर भेजा गया। 18

पत्र जिनका उत्तर उनकी प्राप्ति के 3 महीने के बाद भेजा गया। 26

कुल : 201

(ग) से (ङ). जबकि संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उत्तर भेजने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं, बहुत से मामलों में राज्य सरकारों, परियोजना अधिकारियों आदि से आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र करनी पड़ती है और उनके साथ समन्वित रूप में कार्रवाई करनी पड़ती है क्योंकि सिचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का विषय राज्य सूची में है जबकि बिजली का विषय संघ सूची के अंतर्गत है। प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गए निर्देशों का ध्यान में रखते हुए, संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा उठाये गए प्रश्नों पर तेजी से कार्यवाही की जाती है और जहाँ आवश्यक होता है, मामले व्यक्तिगत बातचीत द्वारा या फिर सदस्यों के साथ संयुक्त निरीक्षण करके तय किये जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों और परियोजना अधिकारियों से सूचना एकत्र करने तथा समन्वयन में नीहित बाधाओं के बावजूद भी अन्तिम तथा पूर्ण उत्तर भेजने में यथासंभव अधिकतम सावधानी बरती जाती है।

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय को संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर देने में विलम्ब

5620. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 के बीच संसद् सदस्यों से उनके मंत्रालय को कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक पत्र में क्या-क्या मामले उठाये गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर अंतिम रूप से भेज दिये गये हैं तथा ये उत्तर भेजने में अनुमानतः कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के उत्तर न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या उन्हें इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये निर्देशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब इस लिये किया जाता है जिससे समय बीतने के साथ-साथ उन पत्रों में उठाये गये मामलों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाये ; और

(ङ) क्या जिन पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे गये हैं उनमें उठाये गये कुछ मामलों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) संसद् सदस्यों से जो पत्र प्राप्त हो रहे हैं, उनका अलग से कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता। साधारणतया, मंत्री या इस मंत्रालय को जो पत्र भेजे जाते हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाता है और शीघ्र ही उन्हें निपटाया जाता है और जो पत्र माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से प्राप्त होते हैं, उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। किंतु कुछ मामले अपने स्वरूप में ही ऐसे होते हैं, जिनमें विभिन्न स्रोतों से सूचना और आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने की आवश्यकता होती है, जिसमें समय लगता है।

(घ) और (ङ). ऐसा नहीं होता है। किंतु माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में अगर कोई विशेष मामला है, तो उस पर ध्यान दिया जा सकता है।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय को संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर देने में विलम्ब

5621. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 के बीच संसद् सदस्यों से उनके मंत्रालय को कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक में क्या-क्या मामले उठाये गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर अंतिम रूप से भेज दिये गये हैं तथा ये उत्तर भेजने में अनुमानतः कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के उत्तर न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या उन्हें इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये निर्देशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब इस लिये किया जाता है जिससे समय बीतने के साथ-साथ उन पत्रों में उठाये गये मामलों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाये ; और

(ङ) क्या जिन पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे गये हैं उनमें उठाये गये कुछ मामलों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) प्रायः विवरण में दिग्बाण विषयों पर आवृत्त प्राप्त हुए, कुल पत्रों की संख्या लगभग 1470 है। इन में से अधिकतर संख्या में पत्र भूमि के तबादले, भूमि के पट्टे, संपत्ति इत्यादि के संबंध में होते हैं। विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [प्रयालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०टी०—3134/70]

(ख) अब तक अन्तिम तौर पर उत्तर दिये गये पत्रों की संख्या लगभग 1175 है जिन में से 524 का एक मास के अंदर उत्तर दिया गया था, 201 का 2 मास के अंदर, 143 का 3 मास के अंदर, 94 का 4 मास के अंदर, 53 का 5 मास के अंदर, 46 का 6 मास के अंदर, 52 का 6 से 9 मास के अंदर, और 26 का 9 से 12 मास के अंदर। 36 हालतों में स्थिति के प्रति जबानी सूचित कर दिया गया था।

(ग) इस मामले में हम प्रधान मंत्री के निर्देश से अवगत हैं। अब तक शेष पत्रों का उत्तर न देने के कारण यह है कि उन में उठाए गए विषयों में निम्न विवरणों से यूनिट स्तर तक सूचना इकट्ठी करना, और अन्य मंत्रालयों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों इत्यादी से सलाह मशविरा करना आवश्यक था।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) ऐसा मुनिश्चित करने का हर प्रयास किया जाता है कि उत्तर उठाए गए सभी विषयों को आवृत्त करते हैं। सच तो यह है ऐसा करने की आवश्यकता कई हालतों में विलम्ब का कारण बनी है।

प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय को संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर देने में विलम्ब

5622. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 के बीच संसद सदस्यों से उन्हें तथा उनके मंत्रालय को कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक में क्या-क्या मामले उठाये गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से भेजे दिये गये हैं तथा ये उत्तर भेजने में अनुमानतः कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के उत्तर न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में इस लिये अनावश्यक विलम्ब किया जाता है जिस से समय बीतने के साथ-साथ उन पत्रों में उठाये गये मामलों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाये ; और

(ङ) क्या जिन पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे गये हैं उनमें उठाये गये कुछ मामलों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) से (ङ). प्रधान मंत्री जी को संसद सदस्यों से बड़ी संख्या में पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं। उनमें से अधिकांश विभिन्न संबद्ध मंत्रालयों के पास भेजे दिए जाते हैं। इस लिए, उनकी ठीक-ठीक संख्या, उनके विषय अथवा उनके निपटान की स्थिति के बारे में सूचना देना संभव नहीं है। फिर भी, स्वाभाविक तौर पर उन सभी पर विचार किया जाता है। पत्रों की प्राप्ति के बाद जल्दी ही, जहां तक हो सकता है, उनकी पावती भेजने और जिन पत्रों का उत्तर भेजने की आवश्यकता होती है, उनमें उठाई गई सभी बातों का पूरा जवाब देने की कोशिश की जाती है। जो पत्र अन्य मंत्रालयों को उचित कार्य-वाही के लिए भेजे जाते हैं, उनके बारे में संबद्ध मंत्रियों से उनका उत्तर देने की आशा की जाती है।

**Amount sanctioned for Irrigation
Projects in Rajasthan for
Three Years**

5623. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount and the projects of irrigation sanctioned during the last three years in Rajasthan ;

(b) the provision of funds for the 1st year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan;

(c) the proposed schemes of irrigation for the year; and

(d) the percentage of the amount as compared to other States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The outlay on irrigation in Rajasthan in the last 3 years was follows :

	Rs. lakhs.
1966-67	1169
1967-68	900
1968-69	1325.5

The new irrigation schemes sanctioned from 1966-67 to 1969-70 are as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
1	Angore	20.03
2	Gopalpura	33.41
3	Jetpura	34.02
4	Sei Diversion	115.50
5	Meja Feeder	166.30

(b) and (c). The provision for irrigation outlay in 1969-70, the first year of the

Fourth Plan was Rs. 1370 lakhs as detailed below :

	Rs. lakhs.
1. Beas Project	780.00
2. Rajasthan Canal	480.00
3. Bhakra Project	4.00
4. Chambal Stage I	20.00
5. Chambal Stage II. (Ranapratap Sagar)	40.00
6. Gurgaon Canal	10.00
7. Other schemes including investigation and research.	36.00
GRAND TOTAL	1370.00

(d) The outlay during 1969-70 on irrigation in the country is anticipated to be Rs. 170 crores, of which about 8% was for Rajasthan.

**Criticism of Agreement between the
Department of Atomic Energy and
Nasa on Experiment Satellite
Project**

5624. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article published in the fortnightly 'The States' dated 10th January, 1970 referring to the criticism of the agreement between the Department of Atomic Energy and the National Aeronautics Space Agency of U.S.A. about the experimental satellite project; and

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

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

(b) The DAE-NASA agreement was concluded after careful and detailed consideration of all aspects of the matter. The Government do not consider that the criticism implied in the article is justified.

मध्य प्रदेश में शक्तिचालित करघे लगाना

5625. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने शक्तिचालित करघे लगाये गये हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने बैघ लाइसेंसों पर काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) अनधिकृत शक्तिचालित करघों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) 450 शक्तिचालित करघे ।

(ख) ये सभी करघे बैघ लाइसेंसों के आधार पर चल रहे हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

5626. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी कपड़ा मिलें बन्द हुई ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी कपड़ा मिलें 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से 31 मार्च, 1969 तक की अवधि में पुनः चालू हो गई ;

(ग) कितनी मिलें अब भी बन्द हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उन्हें पुनः चालू करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) एक ।

(ख) एक ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Demand for Power for Industrial and Agricultural Projects in Northern Region

5627. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for power annually in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana U. P., Delhi, Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the steps which are being taken to ensure adequate supply of power in the northern region during the Fourth plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) According to the latest assessment, the demands for power in the various States and Union Territories in the Northern Region during the Fourth Plan period are anticipated to be as follows :—

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
Uttar Pradesh	1202	1400	1587	1785	2056
Rajasthan . . .	216	282	335	398	536
Punjab . . .	558	643	733	834	1002
Haryana . . .	260	311	372	440	527
Jammu & Kashmir	53	61	66	75	89
Delhi . . .	209	230	253	278	306
Himachal Pradesh	27	31	35	42	51
Chandigarh . . .	22	26	30	34	38
Total (Northern Region) . . .	2547	2984	3411	3886	4605

(b) The aggregate installed generating capacity in the Region which was 3320 MW at the beginning of the Fourth Plan is expected to rise to 5993 MW by end of 1973-74 which will be adequate to meet a total demand of 4165 MW. In order to meet the anticipated deficits during the Fourth Plan Period, the Baira-Siul HE Project with an installed capacity of 200 MW and the Bhatinda thermal project with an installed capacity of 220 MW have been sanctioned for implementation.

Increase in Inter-State Disputes over Rivers

5628. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the inter-State disputes over rivers is on the increase at present;

(b) if so, the details of such disputes and the names of the States which are involved in these disputes;

(c) since when these disputes have been lying pending ;

(d) the steps which Government have so far taken to settle these disputes; and

(e) whether the Government are contemplating to declare all the rivers in the country of national importance and that the States control over these rivers will be taken away and if not the manner in which these disputes are settled mutually without any further delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (e). A large number of the inter-State water disputes have been settled by negotiations between the States with the help, wherever necessary, of the Centre. However, the following three disputes, which could not be settled by negotiations, have been referred to Tribunals constituted under the inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, for adjudication :

- (i) Krishna Waters Dispute—Tribunal constituted in April, 1969.
- (ii) Godavari Waters Dispute—Tribunal constituted in April, 1969.
- (iii) Narmada Waters Dispute—Tribunal constituted in October, 1969.

A request has also been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the reference of the Cauvery Waters Dispute to a Tribunal. All the aspects of the present Cauvery dispute are under careful consideration of the Government of India with a view to finding out how the present water dispute can be settled. A meeting of the Chief Ministers of Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala is also proposed to be held shortly in this connection.

Guide Lines for Projecting Indian Image to Foreign Countries

5629. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have issued or is proposing to issue guidelines to our Envoys in foreign countries to portray India's image significantly and purposefully in every walk of life of the country to which they are accredited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any coordination between our Envoys in the neighbouring countries to pursue our policies uniformly and simultaneously; and .

(d) what steps are being taken by the Government to ensure maximum coordination among our Envoys in the neighbouring countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the exigencies of international situation guidelines on publicity are issued to our Envoys abroad from time to time. These instructions are confidential.

(c) and (d). Government keep issuing instructions and policy directions on various subjects to our envoys in various regions and sub-regions in the world. With a view to coordinating the activities of our Missions in neighbouring countries, conferences of Heads of Missions in particular regions are held periodically. Three such conferences of Indian Heads of Missions in (i) South Asia, South East Asia and East Asia, (ii) West Asia and North Africa, and (iii) Africa (South of Sahara) were held in Delhi in December, 1968, May, 1969 and December, 1969 respectively.

Production and Demand of Staple Fibre

5630. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual quantity of staple fibre needed in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that India is fully equipped to produce staple fibre or meet the demand of home consumption; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to revoke the decision recently taken to import the fibre and to encourage the indigenous industry to produce the fibre in large quantities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) Because of the flexibility in the matter of spinning of staple fibre cotton, it is not possible to make a firm and accurate estimate of the demand for staple fibre. Nevertheless whatever quantity of staple fibre is produced in the country is fully consumed and there has been a shortage of this material.

(c) It has already been decided to allow further expansion of staple fibre manufacturing industry to the extent necessary to reach the production target for the Fourth Plan period. However, for the present, it has been found necessary to import specific quantities of staple fibre to meet the requirements for the purposes of export of staple fibre textiles and more for use in place of cotton.

Improvement in Work-load Position of Ordnance Clothing Factories

5631. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work-load position in the Ordnance Clothing Factories has improved;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether idle time payment in the Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, Parachute Factory, Kanpur, Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur and the Clothing Factory, Avadi has been stopped; and

(d) if not, the number of workers who are still on idle time in these Factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). There has been no significant improvement in the workload position in the Ordnance Clothing Factories. However, certain small additional orders have recently been received which are under processing. Efforts are still in hand to procure adequate workload for the Clothing Factories.

(c) Idle time payment continues in Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, Parachute Factory, Kanpur and Clothing Factory Avadi.

(d) 2868 as on 28-2-1970.

Establishment of a Classification Tribunal

5632. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a unanimous resolution regarding establishment of Classification Tribunal was passed at the meeting of the Industrial Council held in Kanpur from 1st to 3rd March, 1970;

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

(c) when the Tribunal is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The workers a unanimous resolution passed was to widen the scope of the Rationalisation of Trades and Grades Committees already appointed without prejudice to their demand for appointment of a full fledged Classification Tribunal.

(b) and (c). The matter will need detailed examination by the Government.

Demand from Foreign countries for Conventional weapons Manufactured in India

5633. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the conventional weapons manufactured in Ordnance Factories are in demand in some of the foreign countries;

(b) if so, which are those countries and

(c) whether Government has agreed to export the same ?

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

(b) and (c). After meeting the requirements of the services, the Government has agreed to export some items of small arms and ammunition to certain friendly countries.

It would not be in the public interest to give further details.

Employees in various Defence Establishments not Promoted due to their Participation in 19th September, 1968 Strike

5634. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the employees belonging to the various Defence establishments who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike have been deprived of their legitimate promotions;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in each establishment;

(c) whether they have since been promoted after Government's recent orders condoning break in service arising out of the 19th September, 1968 strike; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Promotions of employees belonging to various defence establishments who participated in the 19th September, 1968, strike are regulated in accordance with Government instructions issued from time to time. Government are not aware of the cases alluded to in the question.

Reduction in Licence fee for retting Coconut Husk

5635. **SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Kerala Government and others interested in the Coir

Industry requesting for drastic reduction in the licence fee for retting coconut husk, levied under the Coir Retting (Licensing) Order, 1968; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this matter ?

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

(b) A reference has been made to the Coir Board to indicate the basis of reduction since the rates currently prescribed were adopted on the recommendation of the Coir Board.

Formation of 'Aid to Rhodesian African and Exploited People Committee by India

5636. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is planning to set up an "Aid to Rhodesian African and Exploited People Committee";

(b) if so, when, and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government. However, in conformity with U.N. resolutions, Government will continue to render whatever assistance they can to the liberation movements in Zimbabwe and in other parts of Africa.

Export of Female underwear Goods To USA

5637. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India exports brassiers and other female underwear goods to U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by India during the last two years, separately; and

(d) if no such goods are exported, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is hardly any export of brassiers and other female underwear goods from India to U.S.A.

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

(d) There has been some difficulty in meeting the quality requirements of U.S.A. market for these goods.

Allotment of funds for Production of Electricity from Hydro thermal and Nuclear powers

5638. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the allotment of funds on account of power generation due to Hydro, Thermal and Nuclear in the 4th Five Year Plan Period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : A total provision of about Rs. 1241.08 crores is likely to be available for various power generation schemes under the Fourth Five Year Plan. The allocation of this amount between hydro, thermal and nuclear scheme has not been finished yet.

Setting up of New Ordnance Factories

5639. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the new Ordnance Factories which have been set up and expansion undertaken during the last three years and to be undertaken in the coming three years;

(b) the capacity invested, place of location and type and amount of production; and

(c) whether any policy has been evolved to locate such factories in backward States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). During the last three years, the new factories at Chandrapur and Ambajhari have started limited production in certain lines. These two factories are expected to be commissioned within the coming three years. The New Vehicle Factory at Jabalpur is also expected to start

regular production within this period. As regards expansion of existing capacity a number of schemes are in different stages of implementation in the various Ordnance Factories. It would not be in public interest to disclose the details of these projects.

(c) The location of new Ordnance Factories is determined according to a number of criteria like availability of raw material, skilled manpower, means of transport and other facilities, proximity to ancillary industries as well as consuming centers, etc. The backwardness of a State would also be one of the relevant considerations.

23 जनवरी, 1970 को एक विमान दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच

5640. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 64 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 23 जनवरी, 1970 को हुई एक सैनिक विमान की दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच के लिये नियुक्त जांच-अदालत ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस अदालत ने इस संबंध में क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import of Sodium Hydrosulphate by STC

5641. **SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Sodium Hydrosulphate imported by the State Trading Corporation during the last year and its landed cost per kilo; and

(b) the price at which it has been sold by the State Trading Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The State Trading Corporation imported 1000 metric tonnes of sodium hydrosulphate in 1969. The landed cost of the chemical was Rs. 6 per kilo.

(b) The State Trading Corporation it at Rs. 12 per kilo exgodown Bombay in December, 1969. The price was raised to Rs. 16 per kilo in January 1970 and has been again reduced now to Rs. 12 per kilo.

अफगानिस्तान में कंधार-जहीदान सड़क के निर्माण में भारत का सहयोग

5642. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कंधार-जहीदान सड़क के निर्माण में अफगानिस्तान को सहयोग देने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). लस्कर-गाह से जहीदान के निकट ईरानी सीमा तक तत्काल एक सड़क बनाने की परियोजना पर अफगानिस्तान विचार कर रहा है। यह एक ऐसी सड़क से जुड़ेगी, तो बन्दर अब्बास के बन्दरगाह को जानी है।

अफगान पक्ष की ओर से जो इच्छा व्यक्त की गई थी, उसके उत्तर में 16 से 18 मार्च, 1970 तक नई दिल्ली में आर्थिक, व्यापारिक और तकनीकी सहयोग विषयक संयुक्त भारत-अफगान आयोग की जो प्रथम मंत्रीय बैठक हुई, उसमें सरकार इस बात पर सहमत हो गई थी कि वह अफगान विशेषज्ञों और एशियाई विकास बैंक के विशेषज्ञों के परामर्श से, उन विभिन्न मामलों की जांच करने के लिए भारतीय विशेषज्ञों का एक दल भेजेगी जिनका सम्बन्ध इस परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन से है। यह दल निकट भविष्य में जाने वाला है।

Proposal to set up Plants in U. P. by H. A. L. and Bharat Electronics

5643. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and the Bharat Electronics Ltd. propose to set up plants in U.P.; and

(b) if so, details thereof indicating items of production and the capacity to be installed at each place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Government have sanctioned the setting up of a new factory by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. at Lucknow at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.5 crores. The factory will undertake the manufacture of various kinds of aircraft instruments and accessories.

A second unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. is likely to be set up at Ghaziabad (U.P.). The New unit of B.E.L. is intended for the manufacture of Radar and Microwave Equipments.

It will not be in the public interest to give details of production capacity.

Notices served on Cultural Centres

5644. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any distinction has been made in regard to the notices served on the different foreign cultural centres in India by virtue of their being run by foreign missions and autonomous bodies and whether notices have not been served on the latter category of Centres; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government's policy on the subject has been stated on the floor of the house on 26-2-1970 in response to the Calling Attention Notice on the subject. Government's decision conveyed to foreign Missions to close such centres applies only to centres run directly by foreign Missions in places outside of the location of their Diplomatic, Consular or Trade representations.

Setting up of power generation units by damodar valley corporation

5645. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation is putting two power generation units of 120 MW units each at Chandrapur at a cost of Rs. 53 crores, of which Rs. 31 crores are to be raised from internal resources;

(b) whether till now, the Union Government and the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal were sharing the capital costs of the Damodar Valley Corporation in equal measures, but the State Governments have now refused to provided any such capital for the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(c) whether the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal are against the Damodar Valley Corporation taking up new power generation projects because the existing Damodar Valley Corporation power units are not working efficiently; and

(d) the details of the Governments' stand in the matter and the ways and means of meeting the capital requirements of the Damodar Valley Corporation's proposed power units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) The estimated expenditure on the two power generating units of 120 MW each at Chandrapura including associated transmission lines is about Rs. 53 crores out of which an amount of about Rs. 4.5 crores has been spent up to 1968-69. D.V.C. propose to raise about Rs. 31 crores from their internal resources for meeting the balance expenditure on the construction of the two units at Chandrapura as well as the expenditure on other Plan schemes.

(b) to (d). Till the end of 1968-69, the capital expenditure on the power schemes of the Damodar Valley Corporation was being shared equally by the three participating Governments viz; Centre, Bihar and West Bengal. Because of the constraint of financial resources; the State Governments are not able to adjust their capital contributions to the Damodar Valley Corporation

during the Fourth Plan within their State Plans. The Corporation has accordingly decided in January, 1970 to borrow money from the open market, with the approval of the Government of India, under section 42 of the D. V. C. Act for meeting their capital requirements for power. Pending finalisation of their borrowing programme a short-term loan of Rs. 425 lakhs was sanctioned to the Damodar Valley Corporation by the Central Government in March, 1970.

Export of Handloom Products

5646. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative position of export of handloom products during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) the net foreign exchange earnings during the above period; and

(c) the relative share of the earnings by the different State Governments and Union Territories in exporting their handloom products?

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

(Rs. in crores)

1968-69	15.77
1969-70	24.69.
(upto Feb. '70)	

(b) As above.

(c) Statistics of handloom exports are are being maintained for the country as a whole and not State-wise.

Purchase of Second hand engines by the Manipur Administration

5647. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Manipur Administration is purchasing some second hand engines for augmenting the power supply in Manipur;

(b) if so, the capacity and the price to be paid for them; and

(c) the reason for not purchasing new engines in place of the second hand ones?

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

(b) Seven diesel generating sets with a total capacity of 2930 KW are proposed to be purchased at a price of Rs. 21.85, 000/-.

(c) The reasons for not purchasing new diesel sets are as follows :

- (i) While 16 to 18 months are involved in the procurement of new sets, the second hand sets are readily available.
- (ii) The second hand diesel sets have been tested and their condition has been found satisfactory.

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity per annum in Union Territories during 1969-70

5643. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita consumption of electricity per annum in the Union Territories during the year 1969-70;

(b) the electricity rates per unit both for domestic use and industrial purposes in the different Union Territories ; and

(c) whether the electricity rates lower than the cost of production per unit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The per capita consumption of electricity in the Union Territories during 1969-70 is as follows :—

Name of the Union Territory	per capita consumption in kwh
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23
Chandigarh (with Punjab and Haryana	14.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5
Delhi	266
Goa, Daman & Diu	93
Himachal Pradesh	17
LMA Islands	6
Manipur	4.4
Pondicherry	181
Tripura	5

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid and the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-3135/70].

(c) With the exception of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, LMA Islands and Manipur, the other Union Territories avail of bulk supplies from neighbouring power systems in addition to their own sources of generation. In respect of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, LMA Islands and Manipur, average electricity rates are generally lower than the cost of supply.

Strength of the Electricity Project Division of Manipur

5649. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total staff strength of the Electricity Project Division of Manipur and the number of employees drawing below Rs. 500 per month;

(b) the number of regular staff and the number of the work charged staff in the said Division;

(c) whether it is a fact that the project authorities are discouraging the employees to be members of their only trade union; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The total number of staff employed in the Electricity Project Division in Manipur, at present, is 334. Out of this, 328 employees are drawing below Rs. 500/- per month.

(b) The number of regular staff is 77 and that of workcharged is 257.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Tactical Nuclear Weapons

5650. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum amount of fissionable Uranium and plutonium required for 'Critical' reaction for strategic and tactical atomic bombs;

(b) whether tactical weapons like nuclear shell and mortars etc. are being made by U.S.S.R. U.S.A. and China for use as tactical operation;

(c) if so, their various descriptions and the minimum quantities of nuclear explosives used for making such tactical nuclear weapons;

(d) the comparable fire power and destructive capacities of such tactical nuclear weapons with similar conventional tactical weapons; and

(e) the radio-active effect or fall-outs produced as a result of explosions of such tactical nuclear weapons?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) From purely theoretical considerations, the critical mass of weapons grade plutonium-239 is in the neighbourhood of 8 kilograms. This minimum amount does not differ for strategic and tactical weapons.

(b) to (e). The USSR and USA are reported to have a wide range of nuclear weapons including shells and mortars in their arsenals. Corresponding information about China is not available. Being classified information, details of such weapons are not available.

Indian Cultural Organisations run in Foreign Countries and Comparable Organisations in India

5651. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian diplomatic missions or any other officially sponsored or subsidised institutions are running Indian Cultural Organisations and Libraries in European and Asiatic Communist countries as well as in U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the location and nature of their functioning; and

(c) the comparable figures of such Cultural Organisations and Libraries run by the Communist Countries and Russia separately and U.S.A. in India and by India in those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Besides maintaining libraries in the Embassies, the Indian diplomatic

Missions are not running directly any cultural organisations in these countries.

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

कारगिल, लद्दाख में बिजली

5652. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लद्दाख के कारगिल जिले में सैनिक कर्मचारियों के लिये बिजली उपलब्ध है परन्तु सिविलियन इस लाभ से वंचित है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिविलियनों को बिजली उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं। कारगिल जिले में सैनिक इंजीनियरी सेवा के डीजल बिजली केंद्र से कुछ सैनिक यूनिटों को बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार के अन्य डीजल बिजली केंद्र से क्षेत्र की असैनिक जनसंख्या को भी बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है।

(ख) कारीगल और लेह क्षेत्रों में बिजली की अतिरिक्त मांग की पूर्ति के लिए 2.3 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 3240 कि० वा० प्रतिष्ठापित धमता की स्टोकना पन-बिजली स्कीम कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृत हो चुकी है।

Import of Special Steel

5653. SHRI P. G. SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether orders have been placed for import of about 29,000 tonnes of special steel from U.S.A., Japan and some other countries;

(b) the purposes for which this special steel is to be used and which are the other countries on whom such orders have been placed; and

(c) total amount involved in this import transaction and the amount obtained in the export of railway wagons textile machinery, transmission towers and equipment and fabricated steel structurals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Orders for 29,000 tonnes of mild steel of different critical categories have been placed on suppliers from West Germany, Japan and UK. The imported steel is to be used to supplement the indigenous availability for fabrication of engineering goods for exports.

(c) The import of 29,000 tonnes Steel is valued at Rs. 4.53 crores. C.I.F.

The exports earnings from exports of railway wagons, textile machinery, transmission line towers and equipment and fabricated steel structurals during the last three years is as under :

under: Product	1967-68	1968-69	Rs./Lakhs (Apr. Dec.) & 1969-70
1. Railway coaches add wagons	225.91	830.79	9.54
2. Textile Machinery	65.76	128.00	378.50
3. Transmission Towers and Poles	124.90	103.41	145.56
4. Steel structural & including PS Tanks	44.36	85.64	143.73

औद्योगिक कच्चे माल के आयात को अपने हाथ में लेने के प्रस्ताव का विरोध

5654. श्री रमेश चंद्र व्यास : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक कच्चे माल के आयात व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव का कुछ व्यापार संघों ने विरोध किया है ; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). समय समय पर उद्योग तथा व्यापार द्वारा यह आशंका व्यक्त की गई है कि राज्य अभिकरण औद्योगिक

कच्चे माल का आयात कुशलता से नहीं कर सकेंगे। तथापि, राज्य अभिकरण पहले ही अन्य खरीदारों से प्रतिस्पर्धा करते विद्यमान बाजारों में कई प्रकार के कच्चे माल का आयात अधिक-धिक कुशलता से कर रहे हैं तथा उन्हें उचित तथा न्यायोचित मूल्यों पर वितरित करने में भी सफल रहे हैं। इसलिए, औद्योगिक कच्चे माल के आयात में राज्य अभिकरणों के भाग को बढ़ाने का विचार है।

Expenses Incurred by Foreign Embassies in India

5655. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any estimate of the total amount spent per year in India by all Foreign Embassies and if so, the details thereof, Embassy-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Information in regard to the total amount spent per year by all foreign Missions in India is not available. However, a very rough estimate of the remittances received by them (other than the establishments of the U.S.A. in India) is about Rs. 15.00 crores. The establishments of the U.S.A. in India draw their requirements from P. L. 480 Funds.

Misuse of Import Licences by the Sarabhai Merck Limited

5656. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently received some complaints against the Sarabhai Merck Limited regarding the misuse of import licences by them; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No complaints regarding mis-use of import licences by the Sarabhai Merck Ltd., have recently been received.

Increase in Marriages of Army Officers with Foreign Women

5657. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of marriages of Indian Army officials with foreign women is increasing day by day; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps against the danger of leakage of official military secrets through the wives of such officials ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Armed Forces officers wanting to marry foreign nationals have to obtain permission from the Government prior to contracting such a marriage. Such permission is not given where there are reasons to believe that security will be jeopardised.

सैनिक अधिकारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति आयु

5658. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उच्च सैनिक अधिकारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति आयु 48 वर्ष है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्य कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति आयु 58 वर्ष है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में 10 वर्ष अन्तर रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। बल्कि सेना की कोरों में निम्नतर पद के अफसरों उदाहरणतः मेजरों, और ले० कर्नलों तथा नौसेना और वायु सेना के समान पद अफसरों के लिए सेवा से निवृत्ति की आयु साधारण 48 वर्ष है।

(ख) कर्नल और उस से उच्च वरिष्ठ अफसरों की सेवा से निवृत्ति की आयु 50 से

58 वर्ष तक विभिन्न है। निम्न ही केवल 58 वर्षों की आयु में सेवा से निवृत्त होते हैं या अपने कैरियर की समाप्ति पर जो भी पहले हो :—

(1) सेना अध्यक्ष

(2) वायुसेना अध्यक्ष

(3) नौसेना के वाईस एडमिरल

(ग) सेवा से निवृत्ति की भिन्न आयुएं भिन्न स्तरों पर सेवा/नियुक्ति की आवश्यकताओं को सामने रखते निर्धारित की गई हैं।

Irrigation Schemes submitted by Maharashtra.

5659. SHRI DEORAO PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have submitted any outline regarding two Irrigation Schemes, pertaining to the Irrigation Commission appointed by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Commission thereon ?

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

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

Conveyance Facilities to Employees of Beas Dam Project

5660. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees working on the Beas Dam Project are getting a free ride in buses and trains from and to Talwara township;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the workers coming from across the Beas river are not given this facility;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to start a free bus service from Village Dhama to remove the difficulties of the workers in reaching the site of their work; and

(e) whether any requests from Members of Parliament have been received in this regard and, if so, their precise demand and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Free transport facility by train and buses is provided to employees working at Beas Dam coming from Talwara Township and to those catching trains at its stoppages *en-route*.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) As villages are scattered and roads are scarce, so it is not possible to provide bus service to all workers coming from villages on the right bank of the Beas River.

(d) and (e). On a request having been received from a Member of the Rajya Sabha, the possibility of providing a bus service from Dhameta was explored. The Project authorities have intimated that there is no proper approach to the village Dhameta from the Project site except from the Coffor Dam and even from the Coffor dam no motorable/jeepable road exists to the village. As such it is not possible to introduce bus service between the village Dhameta and the dam site at this stage.

Estimated Number of Rebel Nagas going to China for Military Training

5661. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the Government's estimate of the number of rebel Nagas who have gone to China for military training during 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : According to the information with the Government, no group of Naga underground personnel has gone to China for Training during 1969-70.

Violation of Import/Export Regulation

5662. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any cases of prosecutions for violations of import/export regulations during the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of the individuals and the parties which have been convicted for such violations;

(c) the names of parties or individuals whose cases are still pending and since how long; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such violations and expedite those cases?

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

Stocks of 'B' Twill

5663. **SHRI K. N. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the stocks of 'B' Twill with the Indian Jute Mills Association as on the 31st January, 1970;

(b) the details of the sold and unsold stocks as on the 31st January, 1970;

(c) the details of the outstanding contracts of 'B' Twill registered with the Jute Commissioner's office for shipment from the above period onwards month-wise; and

(d) the details of the stocks of 'B' Twill manufactured by the members of Mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association in January and February, 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The stock of B. Twills with member-mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association (excluding return from one) at the end of January, 1970 amounted to 4141 tonnes of which 1493 tonnes were sold and 2648 tonnes were unsold.

(c) During the period from 1st June, 1969 to 25th March, 1970, export contracts for 1110 tonnes of B. Twills had been registered for shipments as indicated below

	Tonnes
January, 1970	15
February, 1970	20
March, 1970	8
April, 1970	1049
May, 1970	6
June, 1970	6
July, 1970	6
	<hr/>
	1110

(d) Production of B. Twills by member-Mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association amounted to 4713 tonnes in January, 1970 and 5979 tonnes in February, 1970. These figures do not include return from one mill for January and 4 mills for February, 1970.

Release of Betelnuts and Cloves by STC

5664. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that betelnuts and cloves are given to cooperative stores through the State Trading Corporation and not to the interested parties; and

(b) if so, the names together with quantity and rate at which betelnuts and cloves were released to these stores for sale in their respective States during 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Commercial imports of cloves have been made mainly for distribution to the established Importers and to the cooperative Stores through the National Co-operative Consumers Federation.

(b) Commercial imports of cloves and betelnuts were not allowed in 1968-69. Small quantities of cloves imported earlier and confiscated stocks of cloves and betelnuts taken over by the STC from customs authorities were distributed to the following parties :

- (i) The National Co-operative Consumer's Federation Ltd., New Delhi. 9.746 metric tonnes of cloves. @ Rs. 35 per kg.
- (ii) The Himachal Pradesh co-operative Marketing and Development Federation Ltd. 5.00 metric tonnes of cloves. @ Rs. 35 per kg.

100.825 tonnes of betelnuts were also released to the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing and Development Federation, Simla, at STC's cost price amounting to Rs. 4,62,831.82 paise.

Memorandum from the Secretary, Sea Food Exporters Associations of India, Cochin

5665. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

6—5 Lok Sabha/70

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum or petition from the Secretary of the Sea Food Exporters Association of India, Cochin; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir., They have submitted a representation against the Export Inspection Council's decision to enforce compulsory bacteriological inspection of frozen shrimp with effect from 1st April, 1970 and the matter is under consideration. Meanwhile *status quo* is being maintained till 1st July, 1970.

Concessions given by E. E. C. on the Import of Handicrafts

5666. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the European Economic Community have offered some concessions on the imports of handicrafts;

(b) if so, to what extent ;

(c) what special steps are being taken by Government to utilise this concession to the maximum extent by maximising exports of handicrafts to these countries; and

(d) whether specific types of handicraft items have been found popular in these countries and which States in India produce these items and the extent of aid being given to these States for maximum production and exports to the European Economic Community ?

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

(b) The total concession is limited to \$5 million subject to a ceiling of \$ 0.5 million of each of the 16 items eligible for the duty free concession.

(c) The Government of India have taken a number of steps to utilise this concession to the maximum extent. These steps are enumerated below :—

- (i) Wide publicity to this scheme has been given through newspapers;

- (ii) The scheme was brought to the notice of the trade through the Industries Departments of the State Governments;
- (iii) A special schemes for enrolment of exporters of handicrafts to these countries has been introduced by the All India Handicrafts Board and 353 exporters have been registered so far under this scheme;
- (iv) The All India Handicrafts Board and its Regional Offices have been authorised and geared up to the need of issuing certificates of origin expeditiously for the goods to be exported to European Economic Community countries ;
- (v) The Design Development Centres of the All India Handicrafts Board have been instructed to fashion their designs from the point of view of their acceptability in the countries of the European Economic Community;
- (vi) A sales team has been sent to the countries of the Community for seeking on-the-spot orders and studying the market;
- (vii) A mobile exhibition for displaying various goods in the Community is being planned; and
- (viii) Special brochures depicting the range of handicrafts for distribution in the countries of the European Economic Community are being published.

† (d) Yes, Sir. Artistic metalware, wood carving and handprinted scarves are the most popular items in these countries. The principal centres of production for these items are Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Delhi. In order to maximising production and exports of handicrafts to the European Economic Community, the following assistance has been given to handicrafts manufacturers and exporters —

- (i) special import entitlement for raw materials like copper, zink, dyes, varnishes and lacquers;
- (ii) supply of new designs;
- (iii) training of apprentices;
- (iv) publicity and propaganda; and
- (v) subsidies to sales teams.

Taking over of Import of raw materials of drugs/medicines by the State Trading Corporation

5667. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation is taking over the import of the raw materials of drugs medicines as a measure to bring down the prices of the medicines;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation is likely to take over the import of the medicines also; and

(c) if so, the details of the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). It is the policy of the Government progressively to increase the role of the State agencies in the import trade of the country. Import of certain drugs, intermediates and medicines has already been entrusted to the State Trading Corporation. A list containing of these items is attached.

Statement

LIST OF ITEMS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES CANALISED FOR IMPORT THROUGH THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA

1. Sulphadimidine.
2. Amidopyrine.
3. Analgin.
4. Phenobarbitone.
5. Pipesazine and its salts.
6. Vitamin B₁.
7. Vitamin B₂.
8. Folic acid.
9. Chloramphenicol.
10. Streptomycin sulphate.
11. Sulphathiozole.
12. Sulphamethazine.
13. Sulphadiazine.
14. Tetracycline.

In addition, import of drugs intermediates like Cyno pyridine and Meta aminophenol is also canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

Extension of Kamala Embankment up to Sisapani

5668. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3570 on the 18th March, 1970 regarding Extension of Kamala Embankment up to Sisapani; and state

(a) when was the joint survey carried out by the engineers of India and Nepal and what steps have since then been taken to expedite agreement on the proposed alignment;

(b) whether it is a fact that since the completion of the joint survey the Government of Nepal has never been approached with any alignment proposal for consultation or agreement; and

(c) if so, causes thereof and responsibility fixed for the same; if not, the actual state of affairs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Joint survey for the proposal to extend the Kamala embankment up to Sisapani was taken up in July, 1968 and survey maps prepared by September, 1968. A map showing prepared alignment of embankments prepared by the Government of Bihar was sent to CW&PC for suggestions which were conveyed to State Government in December, 1968. A modified alignment incorporating suggestion of CW&PC was received from the State Government in August, 1969. A detailed scheme has now to be prepared in consultation with the H.M.G. Nepal. Meanwhile the Government of Bihar have approved a proposal to strengthen canal embankments of the Kamala. Aicut to work as flood protection embankments from the spill of Kamala in Nepal.

Additional Assistance to Kerala for Kanjirapuzha and Thazhassi Irrigation Projects

5669. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sought for additional financial assistance for the execution of the Kanjirapuzha and Thazhassi Irrigation project;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) how much assistance has been given to Kerala for these projects ?

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

(b) and (c) Special assistance of Rs. 150 lakhs was agreed to by the Government of India for the Pamba and Kuttiadi projects.

Sale of Tanks by U.S.A. to Pakistan Through Turkey

5670. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-RAPPA :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 22nd March, 1970 that U.S. plans to sell Pakistan 100 Tanks at a nominal price through Turkey;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c) Reference is invited to the Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the Lok-Sabha on 3rd April, 1970 in response to a Calling Attention Notice on the same subject.

Violation of Air Space by Pakistan

5671. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan aircraft violated Indian airspace on March 17, 1970; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir. On 17th March 1970, two Pakistan Air Force aircraft crossed the Indian border at 1332 hours. Immediately thereafter they turned North and re-entered Pakistan territory.

On the same day, two more Pakistan Air Force aircraft entered Indian territory in the general direction of North North-East of Sialkot at 1356 hours. Their track was seen to be about 5 miles within Indian territory and heading South. After having violated Indian Air space, these aircraft re-entered Pakistan territory. At 1400½ hours they again crossed the international border. Visual contact with these aircrafts was established by Indian Air Force Pilots from about 1409 to 1413 hours South-West of Dehra Baba Nanak during which time the aircraft were identified as Mirage aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force. The Mirages were observed jettisoning the long range tanks putting the reheater and making a rapid descent for Pakistan territory.

(b) A strong protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan.

Crash of Hangar in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

5672. SHRI RAMJAVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a hangar costing Rs. 15 lacs crashed in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) whether any enquiry has been ordered in the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) It is a fact that a hangar under construction at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (Kanpur Division) collapsed on 6th March, 1970. The expenditure incurred so far on the hangar and ancillary services is approximately Rs. 12 lakhs.

(b) and (c) An independent technical investigation into the quality of material, workmanship and design has been entrusted by HAL to an expert of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. A formal enquiry will be conducted when the technical investigation is completed. An enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation is also in progress.

Promotion of Assistant Foremen and Foremen Working in Ordnance Factories

5673. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Assistant Foremen and Foremen who are working in the different Ordnance Factories Factory-wise, and the educational qualifications they possess;

(b) the number of them who have reached their maximum grades as Assistant Foremen or Foremen ; and

(c) whether any percentage has been fixed for their further promotion in view of their vast and varied experience ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Bachawat Tribunal" on Krishna Godavari Inter-State River Water Disputes

5674. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the terms of reference and the composition of "The Bachawat Tribunal" on Krishna-Godavari inter-state river water dispute and the present stage of the reference;

(b) the approximate time required for the adjudication of the disputes pertaining to Nagarjunsagar and Pochampad Project;

(c) whether the award to be given by the Tribunal is binding and final; and

(d) whether Tribunal will adjudicate Godavari water dispute first or Krishna water dispute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The requests under Section 3 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 (33 of 1956) received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa in respect of water disputes relating to rivers Krishna and Godavari and the river valleys thereof have been referred to the Krishna and Godavari Water Disputes Tribunals.

The Tribunals were also requested to consider the representations made by the State Governments for and against the possibility of diversion of waters from the Godavari and the Krishna. The composition of these Tribunals, with all subsequent changes, is as follows :—

1. Shri Justice R. S. Bacha- Chairman
wat, Judge of the Supreme
Court (since retired)
2. Shri Justice Shamsher Member
Bahadur, Judge of the Pun-
jab & Haryana High Court
(Since retired).
3. Shri Justice D. M. Bhan- Member
dari, Chief Justice of the
Rajasthan High Court
(since retired).

The hearings of the Tribunals are in progress.

(b) The Tribunals have intimated that no separate and specific reference for the adjudication of the disputes pertaining to Nagarjunsagar and Pochampad Projects has been made to them.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is for the Tribunal to decide after hearing the parties to the dispute whether the disputes will be decided simultaneously or one after the other.

Closure of U. S. Reading Room in Hyderabad

5675. SHRI M. N. REDDY :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to ban the continuance of American Cultural Centre and Reading Room in Hyderabad; if so, the circumstances under which the action is being taken;

(b) in case of closure whether Government would make substitute arrangements to uphold the interest of student community and research scholars; and

(c) whether Government would permit the centre to be gifted to the Osmania University or other appropriate educational institution in the larger interest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) The U. S. Cultural Centre in Hyderabad is to be closed by May 18, 1970,

in consequence of Government's decision which was explained in the House on 26-2-1970 in response to a Calling Attention Notice.

(b) The interest of the student community and research scholars is a separate matter. Government's decision is concerned with the regulating of cultural centres run by foreign missions on a uniform basis.

(c) If and when such a proposal is made Government would consider it.

Linking of Major Rivers of India to Solve Problems of Drought

5676. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scope and possibility of linking up the major rivers of India as the best solution to the problems of drought famine and navigation in foreseeable future;

(b) the rivers that can be linked easily and the estimated cost involved in such operation on each individual link up;

(c) whether any survey and investigation were undertaken in this regard; if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) whether the Government propose to undertake this operation in the interests of the country as a whole ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) : A large volume of water, after allowing for all possible upstream development and the requirements downstream, would be available in the Ganga during the monsoon months for diversion. On the other hand, in most of the other rivers, particularly in the peninsula, the flows are inadequate and erratic. These depend largely on the south west monsoon, which is quite often delayed or withdrawn early or has a long break leading to scarcity conditions in these basins.

The possibility of diverting a small portion of the surplus waters of the Ganga by connecting it with the Cauvery and further south with feeder canals to serve areas in Rajasthan and the peninsula for irrigation, therefore, has been examined in a preliminary manner. The link canals from the Ganga from near Patna to Mattur dam will have to cross the various major

river basins of the country, namely Sone, Narmada, Godavari and Krishna and smaller basins like Palar, Pennar, etc. The links will require the construction of a number of dams and barrages on the various sub-basins to store up the water, more than 2,000 miles of canals with cross-drainage works, adequate pumping stations etc. The work involved is of a considerable magnitude and would require substantial investments. The project has to be first thoroughly investigated, if necessary by stages and the investigations may take about 10 to 15 years.

Only office studies are proposed to be carried out in the immediate future.

पाकिस्तानी विमानों द्वारा भारतीय वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन

5677. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 जनवरी, 1970 से आज तक भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों ने भारतीय वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन करने पर पाकिस्तानी विमानों का कितने बार पीछा किया और कितने पाकिस्तानी विमान मार गिराये अथवा उन्हें नीचे उतरने के लिये बाध्य किया ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : 1 जनवरी, 1967 से आज तक की तिथि तक की अवधि में भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान 25 अवसरों पर पाकिस्तानी विमानों द्वारा उल्लंघनों को रोकने के लिए एंगेज्ड किए गए थे। एक पाकिस्तानी विमान 2 फरवरी 1967 को मार गिराया गया था। उपरोक्त अवधि में किसी पाकिस्तानी विमान को उतरने पर विवश नहीं किया गया था।

Representation from Re-Employed Ex-Serviceman of Kerala for Enhancement of Pension

5678. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have received representations from ex-servicemen who have been re-employed as last grade employee in Kerala Government Service requesting for enhancement of their pension to the minimum pension sanctioned to other ex-servicemen; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on these representations ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ex-Serviceman pensioners in receipt of a pension up to Rs. 200 per month have been granted an *ad hoc* increase in pension of Rs. 10 per month with effect from the 1st September, 1969. However, this increase is not admissible to pensioners who are employed with Governments, semi-Government or Public Sector undertakings as they are in receipt of dearness allowance or an element of dearness element is included in their consolidated pay on re-employment. The Kerala State Government employees, who are ex-military pensioners, had requested in their representation that this *ad hoc* increase may also be extended to them. As they are re-employed with the Kerala Government and are receiving dearness allowance with their pay, the *ad hoc* increase is not admissible to them in addition to military pension.

National Conference on Electronics for Assessment of Electronic Industry

5679. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the national conference on electronics, recently held under the auspices of the Union Government Electronic Committee, came to any general agreement regarding an assessment of electronic industry;

(b) if so, the broad points;

(c) whether the Conference expressed disappointment for not following Bhabha Committee report; and

(d) whether the progress of electronics industry in our defence telecommunication is dismal and that in basic raw material India is well behind targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d).

At the National Conference on Electronics held in Bombay from 24th March to 28th March 1970 a number of subjects pertaining to electronics were discussed. Franks views were expressed by different speakers. The consensus was that there has been phenomenal growth in the production of electronic components and consumer items during the last few years. The production of consumer items had increased from Rs. 17 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 63 crores in 1969-70 and that of components from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 28 crores. In terms of quantity the increase was much bigger as the prices had come down by more than 30% since the Bhabha Committee report was submitted. Exports have also increased from a few lakhs three years ago to Rs. 45 lakhs in 1969-70. No general agreement regarding the assessment of the electronics industry was, however, reached in this conference. The Electronics Committee would soon form its conclusions on an overall consideration of the views expressed by the various speakers.

2. The Conference was of the unanimous view that the progress achieved in consumer electronics and components was phenomenal. Though some delegates expressed the view that certain recommendations given in the Bhabha Committee Report were not being followed, it was clarified by others that this was not so and that by and large Bhabha Committee's recommendations formed the guidelines for the development of electronics industry in the country, which was quite evident from the fact that Bhabha Committee targets as updated from time to time were being fulfilled.

3. The progress made in the field of defence electronics has been satisfactory, if the assessment is made on the basis of the updated requirements. The estimates given to the Bhabha Committee were on high side. The updated requirements are almost half. Production established in defence production units as well as elsewhere would, by and large, meet the total requirements. Production of defence equipments has already increased from Rs. 5.30 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 30 crores. It is expected to exceed Rs. 60 crores in 1974-75. Research and development effort is also being increased substantially so that in future much of the equipment is produced with indigenously developed

know how so as to achieve self-reliance. The research and development expenditure in the defence electronics laboratories has increased from Rs. 1.45 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 3.11 crores in 1969-70.

4. In the case of telecommunication equipment, the entire production is based on indigenous know how. Though there have been some shortfalls in production, additional manufacturing facilities would be established to meet the total requirements.

5. In respect of basic raw material steps are being taken to productionise the items required except those for which natural resources in the country are not available or where the requirements are small and economic production cannot be established. The production has already gone up from Rs. 2.30 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 5 crores in 1969-70. It is planned to establish production of Rs. 14 crores per annum by 1974-75.

Centre's share of amount allotted to Tamil Nadu for Fourth Plan

5680. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the Central share of the amount allocated to the Government of Tamil Nadu in the draft Fourth Plan ;

(b) the amount now allotted in the draft plan finalised;

(c) whether there is any reduction; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A sum of Rs. 250 crores had been indicated as Central assistance for the original Fourth Plan 1966-71.

(b) Rs. 202 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central assistance for the new Fourth Five Year Plan, 1969-74, has been allotted on the basis of the formula laid down by the National Development Council.

Committee set up to advise S. T. C. to increase exports to U. S. A.

5681. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Advisory Committee has been set up to advise the State Trading Corporation on its project to step up exports to U. S. A. ; and

(b) if so, the details of tasks assigned to this Committee and how far it succeeded in doing that ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Slow Progress in Manufacturing of Weapons and Ammunition in Ordnance Factories

5682. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various Ordnance Factories and other manufacturing units of the Ministry of Defence have been showing a very slow progress in the manufacture of improved varieties of weapons and ammunition ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this slow progress is due mainly to (1) delay in receipt of drawings of manufacturing programmes and tool drawings for collaborators ; (2) delay in delivery of imported tools ; (3) defective planning and estimating ; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to improve the functioning of these Ordnance Factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Except in the case of a few items of highly sophisticated weapons and ammunition, the progress of the Ordnance Factories for the manufacture of improved varieties of weapons and ammunition has been on the whole satisfactory. Some delay has occurred in the case of a few sophisticated items due to delay in receipt of imported tools from collaborators and due to procedural delays inherent in our system of working, and the complex nature of the items themselves necessitating considerable time and effort to establish the necessary production know how.

(c) The working of Ordnance Factories is constantly under review by Government and steps are taken from time to time to effect necessary improvements.

Information Centres Housed in Foreign Embassy Buildings

5683. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of information and other centres run by Foreign Embassies in India ;

(b) which of these centres are housed in buildings owned by the embassies ; and

(c) the terms and conditions under which these information centres are permitted to be run and the nature of their operation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A list of the Embassies/High Commissions and Consular Representative offices maintained by Foreign Missions in India has been laid on the Table of the House while answering Unstarred Question No. 2469 on 11-3-1970. Apart from places where they have a diplomatic or consular Mission, the U. S. Embassy has cultural centres in Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum and the French Embassy in Bangalore and Hyderabad, run directly by them.

(b) Amongst the U. S. and French cultural centres mentioned in (a) above, only the U. S. cultural centre in Lucknow is housed in a building owned by the U.S. Authorities. The others are in rented buildings.

(c) Government's decision asking foreign Missions to close all cultural/information centres in places where they do not have a diplomatic, consular or trade mission, has been explained on the floor of the House on 26-2-1970 in response to a Calling Attention Notice on the subject.

Impact of the restrictions imposed on the import of raw materials on the Small Scale Industries

5684. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent restrictions imposed under the new import

policy on the import of raw materials for the small-scale industries have resulted in a set-back to the small-scale sector; and

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the impact of these restrictions on the small-scale industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No restrictions have been recently placed on the import of raw materials for small scale units. The new import policy for 1970-71 provides for a comparatively more liberal treatment for small scale units. The value of import licences for raw materials, components and spares issued to small scale units was Rs. 51.15 crores during the 1969-70 (up to 28-2-1970) as against Rs. 36.72 crores during the full year 1968-69.

Terms and Conditions of Service for Recruitment of Civilian School Teachers in Defence Departments

5685. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and service conditions on which Civilian School Masters serving in Defence Departments are recruited;

(b) whether these appointments are liable to be made permanent, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these teachers are allowed to join or are sent for professional training; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Civilian School Masters are temporarily employed in lieu of qualified combatant Unit Education Instructors when the latter are not available. They are replaced when the combatant Instructors become available. Their pay scales are given below:—

Graduates and above—Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256-EB-8-280-10-300.

Undergraduates—Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.

In addition, they are entitled to other allowances admissible to the civilians paid from the Defence Services Estimates. All general rules made by the Government

of India for temporary/quasi-permanent civilian employees paid from Defence Services Estimate are applicable to them.

(c) and (d). Being temporary substitutes, Civilian School Masters are not sent for professional training. They can, however, attend local educational courses in the Station where they are serving and may be trained locally in methods of teaching under arrangements of the Educational Officers concerned, for combatants, Civilian School Masters are not sent for professional training.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF USSR TO SUPPLY TANKS TO PAKISTAN

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported recent decision of USSR to supply 200 tanks to Pakistan.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. The House has been kept informed from time to time of the persistent efforts made by Pakistan to acquire arms from various countries, and of the increased build-up of the armed forces of Pakistan since 1965.

Most of the arms Pakistan has were obtained from USA and China. Since February 1969, Pakistan has also received tanks, 130 mm guns, ammunition, radar sets and other miscellaneous military stores, from the Soviet Union. According to our information about 150 tanks from USSR have been received by Pakistan some time back and there has been no recent arrival of tanks.

Government's views on the supply of arms to Pakistan were conveyed to the House in the statement made by the Prime Minister on 22nd July 1968 on the decision of the Government of USSR to supply arms to Pakistan. While continuing to impress upon the Government of Soviet Union, the serious repercussions of these supplies in regard to our own defence responsibilities and the objective of

[Shri Swaran Singh]

maintaining peace in the sub-continent, we have taken necessary measures of our side.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Does the Minister think that the USSR Government is not aware of the implications of their supply of these arms to Pakistan? The USSR Government was the main actor in bringing about the Tashkent Agreement. While the USA some years ago supplied arms to Pakistan, they said that they were meant to fight China. The USSR does not even have that excuse because at present China is an ally of Pakistan. Then, why are they giving these arms to Pakistan for? Is it to encourage Pakistan to take a more belligerent attitude with regard to India or is it that they want some of these arms to be smuggled into India to help their allies in the Communist Party just as Chinese arms are being smuggled via Pakistan into West Bengal?

I must say that it is a very, very serious situation. The Minister is aware that we are relying heavily on the Soviet Union for our defence needs. I would like him to explain to us as to what extent this change of policy and attitude on the part of USSR implies a danger to the defence of our country.

The Minister says that we have taken necessary measures on our side. Would he enlighten us as to what necessary measures we have taken to ensure the safety and security of our country on the one side and the safety and security of our democratic values on the other?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The USSR is fully aware of the implications of the supply of arms to Pakistan if for no other reason because we have not left them in any doubt about the result of any increase in the arms strength of Pakistan.

AN HON. MEMBER: But they do not care.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Therefore I share the concern of the hon. Member when she poses the question as to whether it is not meant against India. Obviously, according to Pakistan's own statements on various occasions, they have no other enemy except India; so, any arms that Pakistan gets from whatever source they succeed in getting, are surely a matter of concern to us and it very much affects us.

The other question that has been posed by the hon. Member is about the risk of these arms being supplied by Pakistan to the Communist Party in India.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry): It is nonsense. Why should you reply to it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: All right, if hon. Members do not want a reply, I will not reply to it.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha): They have no right to say, do not answer. The question was from our side.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Chinese arms are being smuggled into India through Pakistan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This question relates to the supply of tanks and I do not think that tanks can easily be smuggled or that the Communist Party can use tanks even if they get those tanks.

The next question that has been asked is about the risk to our defence. I have already answered that question.

About the necessary measures on our side, obviously, any increase in the armed strength of Pakistan has to be taken note of by us. If they get more tanks, we have to get more tanks by purchase and also by manufacture...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Not only taken note of; we should be fully prepared.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Even the preparations cannot be made unless we take due note of it. In the matter of preparations, the action that we have to take is to step up our manufacture of tanks and also to purchase tanks from abroad. We have done both these things.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, I want a clarification from him.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of clarification now.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Sir, it is well known that every country determines its policies on the basis of its own assessment of its own national

interest. This decision of the Soviet Union to arm Pakistan clearly indicates a shift in the Russian policy. That shift did not begin in a day. In fact, that shift started in 1964 and has continued. That shift is to be seen in so many other matters also, including Kashmir, and the clearest move of the shift is the change in attitude of the C. P. I. in India regarding so many issues concerning Pakistan. Therefore, whenever any proof is needed about the Russian policy, we can get it from the attitude of the C. P. I. here. My assessment is that the Soviet Union is going to get nearer to Pakistan because that has its own policy ...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): He will be inviting trouble if he continues to speak nonsense (Interruptions).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Anything which goes home is nonsense to him. But the whole House knows I am talking sense because it goes home. (Interruptions) My first question is whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has decided to arm Pakistan to use it as a counter-balance to India which, if such things do not happen, can become a power in its own right. The same policy was followed by U. S. A. to use Pakistan as a counter-balance. If this is the policy of the Soviet Union also, what is the difference between U.S.S.R., and U. S. A.? How is it that you are following the tail of U. S. S. R. all the time ?

My second question is whether it is a fact that the increase in the armed strength of India is not keeping pace with the increase in the armed strength of Pakistan. Since the Tashkent Agreement, Pakistan has increased its armed divisions from 6 to 13, its armoured division from 1 to 2½ and in the matter of tanks Pakistan has more tanks than what we have. Does it mean that it has completely upset the military balance between India and Pakistan which behoves till for the days to come about our security. May I know whether the Government will take steps to step up its own production of tanks and armaments in the country and whether they will take steps to introduce a second shift in the tank factory so that we can produce more tanks than what we are producing at the moment ?

Then, I would like to know whether the Government will take steps to see that the ammunition for the armaments that we get from Russia is also produced in India

because it is a well-known fact that some of the ammunition for the armament that we are getting is still being imported from Russia and that can spell disaster for us in difficulties.

Lastly, I would like to know whether the government will take steps to be more self-reliant in the matter and stop depending too much on U. S. S. R. in all matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He is a misguided missile ! (Interruption).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, with regard to the first half of the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, I think, he took out his brief in regard to the foreign affairs debate. That debate is continuing and he can better intervene in the foreign affairs debate ... (Interruption).

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad): Sir, you are requesting us to stick to the point. You should request him also to stick to the points raised. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: I see nothing wrong when you are there.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would not try to make my own assessment of the foreign policy implications or intentions which have been introduced by the hon. Member. I will be content to answer the specific points that have been raised.

With regard to the first question, my reply is in the negative when he said that arms are being supplied to Pakistan to counterbalance the power of India and to ensure that India does not grow strong. I don't accept it. It is not correct.

His accusation that we are depending too much upon USSR is also not correct. It is true that USSR has helped us in supplying equipment of a very vital character and we are thankful to the USSR. We will be thankful to any country which supplies our requirements to us to make us strong.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Israel also ? Take help from Mr. Moshe Dayan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will be happy if Mr. Sondhi for instance, helps me. I will be grateful to him.

To the second question the hon. Member asked also my reply is in the negative when he said that tank per tank Pakistan is superior to us. I strongly repudiate that. It is entirely incorrect. (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय (पुनी) : कम्पेरिटिव प्रीगसं
आप दे दीजिये ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The military balance has been upset since 1965.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : About the military balance I have tried to explain on a number of occasions that we should never be caught in this argument of military balance. Military balance has some relevance if we had only Pakistan as our adversary. Now there is no question of military balance. That concept is completely changed. We have to be strong not only against Pakistan but we have also to meet any possible combined threat. Therefore, we should alter our concept of this balance.

The third question is about the Avadi tank factory. They are doing well. We would like to step up the production. We are doing everything to step up the production and I am glad to report that this year's performance of the factory has been reasonably good.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Reasonably good !

AN HON. MEMBER : What else do you want ?

MR. SPEAKER : On all questions of Army and military you have become almost an authority, but when somebody is replying, kindly don't interrupt.

SHRI RAJEET SINGH : I hope he will also become an authority on it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not so essential.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : About the fifth question, we are taking steps to start manufacture of ammunition in the country and we have already succeeded to a very large measure and I fully agree that self-reliance is of the utmost importance and that is the direction towards which we are moving.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Sometime ago the papers reported that the hon. Minister's visit to USSR was successful. Was the supply of these tanks a result of that visit ?

Then, we have a full-fledged embassy in USSR. If our Embassy have not given timely information about the supply to Pakistan of these tanks and other lethal weapons, what is the reason for not giving that information ?

What steps are Government going to take to prevent such supplies ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : May I request, Sir, that I cannot follow the first part of the hon. Member's question ?

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : The papers reported that his visit to USSR was very successful. Was the supply of these tanks a result of that trip ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Not trick.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : What reply does the hon. Member expect me to give ? I have gone there to arrange supplies of tanks to Pakistan ? It is most unfair for the hon. Member to put the question in that form. It is true that notwithstanding our effort, USSR are supplying arms, armaments and other equipment to Pakistan. But it is most unfair coming as it does from an old colleague that he should say this . . .
(Interruption)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyall) : He did not say anything against the Minister. He only asked whether the Minister's visit was successful.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Why there are so many counsellors ? The hon. Member is here.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : It is stated that the trip to USSR is very successful. That is why I put that question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Bairampur) : Very relevant question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You can call it successful trip but certainly it has nothing to do with this.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : The possibility of supply of tanks by USSR to Pakistan has got to be examined in the context of the overall situation prevailing today vis-a-vis Indo-Pakistani relations. There is deployment of Pakistani forces on eastern borders. The other day it has been admitted that United States are considering the proposal of supply of 100 tanks to Turkey. Now, we understand that there is a proposal of supply of 200 tanks by USSR to Pakistan. All this appears to be a peculiar way of explaining the success of our foreign policy. On the one hand Pakistan is successful in obtaining supply of tanks and arms and ammunition from all possible quarters including

Soviet Russia, USA, China, NATO, France, and what not; and on the other hand we have made ourselves so weak that USSR has taken us for granted and they don't take care about any number of protests and representations that we make. May I, therefore, know from the Minister whether it is a fact that USSR have so far ignored all the protests and all the representations made by us with regard to supply of ammunitions to Pakistan and if so, what retaliatory action the Government of India is thinking of taking? Will the Government of India now consider the Tashkent Agreement as a dead agreement and will it consider that agreement to be no more binding so far as India is concerned?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is nothing that he has asked except that he has given his own assessment of a complex situation. It is true that Pakistan has succeeded in getting arms from many quarters and I would also like to add that we have also succeeded in getting arms from many countries.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Except China.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes, I stand corrected. And, let us be quite frank and let us clearly understand this, that no country today can apply a veto for the acquisition of arms by any other country. For any country who is prepared to pay arms are available. It will be a wrong idea for us to have this feeling that we have got the capacity to stop any country from selling arms to Pakistan just as it will be idle for Pakistan to imagine that they can stop any country from selling arms to us. This is a fair assessment. I think there are several countries in the world who are prepared to sell arms to whoever is prepared to pay. We have paid for every weapon that we have acquired and our information is that Pakistan has also paid. We have to understand this basic fact which is a hard reality—may not be a very pleasant reality—because even the combined effort of under-developed countries to dissuade the main arms manufacturers from parting with their arms has not met with success: let us admit that frankly.

Therefore, it is a question of resources—resources for manufacture and to acquire armaments—which will decide the strength of a country like India.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about Tashkent Declaration?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: You could put this question to the Foreign Minister. There is no question of giving up this Declaration. This is a good agreement. Merely because certain difficulties have arisen we should not take that attitude (Interruption).

MR. SEPAKER: Order, order. May I request the hon. lady Member to sit down? Let Shri Patodia not get annoyed. Now, Shri Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an indictment of Governments' foreign policy that both the U. S. S. R. and the United States of America are supplying arms to Pakistan with the full knowledge that these would be used against India. The Soviet Union has subordinated the considerations of friendship, political decency, and Tashkent Agreement to the dictates of expediency and narrow self-interest. Even if you allow for that, the relevant point is that there is a clear contradiction in Russian policy: on the one hand, it claims that it gives aid to India for her economic development and on the other hand it supplies military equipment and fighter planes to Pakistan, which would be used against India.

The Indian Government's non-alignment policy is now leaning towards Russia like the leaning tower of Pisa.

MR. SEPAKER: Put your concerned question.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Our policies are Sub-servient to the dictates of Russia. Despite the semi-satellitism of India, Indian protests against supply of arms to Pakistan are just filed. Kremlin's files are full of Indian protests. Perhaps this is the legitimate fate of satellites and there is nothing to be surprised at that.

MRI SPEAKER: What is the fate of your question?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I am coming to that. At the time of Chinese invasion in 1963, we all remember that Russia advised India that they would not be able to help India at all and that it would be regarded as a hostile act if India took arms aid from the U. S. A. I am reminded of Samuel Johnson's letter to Lord Chasterville and I quote :

"Is not a friend who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and when he has reached ground encumbers him with help."

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

This has been the attitude of Russia. Therefore, my question is:

Will the Indian Government effect a basic change in its policy towards Russia, cast off the role of a semi-satellite and warn Russia, that if it persists in its anti Indian role, India would cease to regard it as a friendly country?

My second question is: What is the effect of representations by India to Russia against the supply of armaments to Pakistan?

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am thinking of disallowing any other question than the self-contained question. But, if anybody wants to add on, he may say 'may I add?' And then you may go on asking questions. If you go on asking second, third or fourth question I am not going to allow it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Sir, with your kind permission, may I ask as to what will be the effect of the past representations by India to Russia against the supply of arms to Pakistan?

Finally, with regard to India's matching measures, I want to know from the Defence Minister whether it is a fact that many new manufactured tanks cannot be put to service because the production of guns for the tanks is not keeping pace.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would dispose of the last question first. We are producing sufficient number of guns and we have also got some guns already with us which can be fitted on to the tanks.

About the remaining part of the question, I would very briefly say that I completely disagree with his long assessment which contains so many strong words and adjectives but did not contain any substance. I strongly repudiate that. Therefore, his entire premise is incorrect and my simple reply to (1) and (2) is no.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Is he going to change the policy?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : On a point of order. The question was asked about the size of the tanks. It is not the quantity that matters but the fire-power. What is the fire-power of these 150 tanks?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Material information about the calibre of the tanks has been withheld. It makes all the difference. What is the use of telling how many tanks are there? What kind of tanks are they, minor, medium and so on?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Our information is that these tanks are the TU-54 and TU-55.

12.56 Hrs.

RE : PERSONS INJURED IN POLICE LATHI CHARGE AT PATEL CHOWK

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Would you kindly ask the Home Minister to make a statement on the progress of health of the MPs injured on the 6th incidents?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उन लोगों का स्वास्थ्य कैसा है ? 125 लोग लापता हैं उन के बारे में और तीन एम०पी० के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को बयान देना चाहिये ।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CAHAVAN) : I have some information which I would certainly like to give to the hon. House.

The post-mortem report on the body of Shri Behari who died on the 7th March at 2.15 a.m. under unfortunate circumstances has been received. The cause of death is stated to be due to shock and haemorrhage as a result of head injury by blunt force. The magisterial inquest ordered by the District Magistrate, Delhi, is in progress.

Anxious inquiries were made also about the present condition of the MPs admitted as indoor patients. Shri Geroje Fernandes, Shri Bhadoria and Shri Raj Narain are reported to be progressing and they have developed no complications.

The Delhi Police have received a list of 130 persons who are reported to be missing. Efforts are being made to trace them by setting up a special squad.

श्री रवि राय : कितने बच्चे और कितनी औरतें हैं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : इस वक्त डिटेल्स मेरे पास नहीं है । लेकिन मैं बाद में दे दूंगा ।

If hon. members give me further additional information, I can certainly take it up.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : How many of them are women?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : It has been publicised that only cane was used. Was the head injury due to a cane charge? Or was any other weapon used?

Also was cane used against Shri George Fernandes whose head was broken, and Shri Raj Narain whose legs have been fractured?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I would not like to make any positive statement in this matter. The whole thing is under inquiry.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: But they are propagating such wrong things.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the post-mortem report is concerned, it has stated that the wound was as a result of use of some blunt force. I would leave it at that. I do not want to take any position.
13 HRS.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: But they should be directed not to give wrong publicity. The Deputy Commissioner made a public statement that only cane was used.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If he has made a statement it will go before the judicial enquiry and it will be looked into.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : गृह-मंत्री ने बताया है कि मृत्यु कैसे हुई और पोस्ट मार्टम कितने बजे शुरू हुआ और कितने बजे खत्म हुआ और लाश कितने बजे दी गई। यह समय जानकारी हासिल करने का है। इस सदन में न्यायिक जांच की बात कही गई है और उसकी घोषणा भी की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कब शुरू होगी। हम नहीं जानते की इस बीच में क्या क्या हो रहा है? आज अरोड़ा साहब का बयान अखबारों में आया है कि दूकान लूटी गई और उसको प्रदर्शन-कारियों ने लूटा। लाउड स्पीकर जिस कम्पनी के थे, जोगन्द्र सिंह ठकुराल, उसके ऊपर दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि इस तरह से बयान दिया जाए। इसी तरह से दूसरी तीसरी चीजें यहां हो रही हैं। लोगों को तंग किया जा रहा है और प्रासीक्यूशन की बात हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी होगी है तो यह जो मैजिस्ट्रीयल इनक्वायरी की बात आज अखबारों में आई है, इसका क्या अर्थ है? इसको क्यों अलग से कराया जा रहा है? ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी में यह भी चीज आ सकती थी।

अर्जुन अरोड़ा के जो रिश्तेदार हैं मैजिस्ट्रेट और जो प्रधान मंत्री को खुश करने के लिए इतनी ज्यादाती कर रहे हैं और जिन्होंने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस करके ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी की घोषणा के बाद भी . . .

श्री शम्भू नाथ (संदपुर) : राजदेव सिंह, डी० आई० जी० डा० राम सुभग सिंह के भतीजे हैं। उनको भी इस में शामिल किया जाये। उसकी भी इनक्वायरी हो।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसकी भी इनक्वायरी की जाए।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानता भी नहीं हूँ। ये रिश्तेदारी ज्यादा जानते होंगे क्योंकि ये थोड़े पहले दिन साथ रहे हैं।

जो अर्जुन अरोड़ा साहब के अजीज हैं और जो चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री के इशारे पर एस० एस० पी० के लोगों को मारना, पीटना, घायल वह भी एक षड्यंत्र है और उनको पकड़ कर फंसाया जा रहा है। हो सकता है कि गृह मंत्री को बदनाम करने के लिए, उनको निकालने के लिए भी ऐसा हो रहा हो। प्रधान मंत्री अपनी सत्ता को जमाने के लिए और अपने दल को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए यह सब कर रही हैं। अरोड़ा जैसे मैजिस्ट्रेट के रहते जो आज प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस करते हैं और नित नई चीजें कह रहे हैं, उनके रहते हुए क्या आप समझते हैं कि न्यायिक जांच ठीक तरह से हो सकेगी? उनको हटाए बिना, उनको मुअनिल किए बिना क्या ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी का कोई मतलब रह जाएगा? क्या वह बेमतलब चीज नहीं हो जाएगी?

पत्रकारों को भी कहा जा रहा है बुला बुला कर डी० आई० जी० के द्वारा कि आप इन खबरों को बड़ा चड़ा कर क्यों छापते हैं, आप इनको पब्लिसिटी क्यों देते हैं, आप छापें ही नहीं। इसी सिलसिले में लिमये जी ने आपको पत्र भी लिखा है। इस तरह से जब तक सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को आप हटाते नहीं हैं, उनको मुअनिल करते नहीं हैं, तब तक इस न्यायिक जांच का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

संपूर्ण नीति को सरकार स्पष्ट करे और जो जानकारी मैंने चाही है वह भी सदन में वह दें ।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : The House and the country was stunned to know what had transpired the day before yesterday. We had thought that there would be improvement in the police attitude towards the demonstrators and public after what was conveyed to them by this House but they seem to be persisting. Far from trying to make amends for what they did, they want to persist in stopping a proper enquiry. I wrote to the Home Minister also. Thakural Company which supplied the loud-speaker unit and the proprietor Mr. Yogender Singh are being harassed. The womenfolk of his family are being questioned and the police are visiting his house again and again. The hon. Home Minister should see to it that this intimidation and deliberate effort to frighten people comes to an end. There are about 107 prosecutions. Several sections of the Penal Code are being employed, when it is considered by the Home Minister that the demonstration was peaceful. The demonstrators are today being prosecuted and a large number of cases are being instituted. This is something extraordinary. What we expect him to do is that the Government takes initiative in (a) withdrawing the cases and (b) instituting a charge for culpable homicide on those who tried to see that Mr. George Fernandes was done to death. We do not know what is being done. Anybody who sees Mr. George Fernandes reaches the conclusion that the effort was to do Mr. Fernandes to death.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI NATH PAI : I want to know; it should not be difficult because the men on duty can be identified. Instead of bringing a charge under section 302 of the Penal Code against those who were trying to commit murder like this—deliberate premeditated and calculated—what is being done by the police today is to intimidate the participants in the demonstration. May we know what the Home Minister is doing in this regard? The enquiry is a different thing.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : गृह मंत्री जी ने केवल संसद सदस्यों के संबंध में जानकारी दी है । विद्यार्थक लोग अस्पताल में पड़े हुए

हैं जिन की हालत नाजुक है, उनके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी है । जो कार्यकर्ता और नेता हमारी पार्टी के अस्पताल में पड़े हुए हैं जो सीरियसली घायल हुए हैं, उनके संबंध में भी कोई जानकारी नहीं दी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोग अस्पताल में हैं, उन में से कितने विद्यार्थक हैं, कितने आदिवासी हैं, कितने बच्चे हैं और कितनी औरतें हैं ? पूरा व्यौरा दिया जाए ।

MR. SPEAKER : During the last two days, every Member has expressed his views. Mr. Nath Pai was not there; he had certain information and he gave it. I am not going to allow another debate. Now, the Home Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, the magistrate has made a statement in which he has said something about the incident which he should not have said, knowing fully well that the matter is referred to the Committee of Privileges and also a judicial enquiry is being instituted into it. Kindly read the statement.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Enough time was given yesterday.

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : इन्होंने मान लिया है कि सिर फूटा था और सिर फूटने के कारण वह आदमी मर गया । सिर फूटने के बाद उसको सीधे अस्पताल ला कर क्यों दाखिल नहीं किया गया... (इंटरप्शन)

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : सब सवालोंने का जवाब एक साथ न दिया जाए क्योंकि तब कई सवालों का जवाब नहीं आया । एक एक सवाल का बारी बारी से जवाब दिया जाए ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो घायल हुए उनको पुलिस स्टेशन क्यों ले जाया गया, उनको सीधे अस्पताल क्यों नहीं पहुंचाया गया, इसके पीछे क्या राज है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The first question that was asked was, by what time the post-mortem was completed. It went on for some time and by about 2 O'clock the post-mortem was completed. Naturally it takes some time for handing over the body. I think that was possibly the intention of asking that question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I made enquiries about the delay that took place in handing over the body. There were two factors that came in the way. One was, even though the postmortem was completed... (Interruption).

श्री रवि राय : इस सवाल को यहां तीन बार उठाना पड़ा ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am merely giving facts. Immediately after the post-mortem was completed, they wanted for the magistrate who is in charge of holding the inquest, because it is considered to be his duty he goes and see the body and note down the condition of the body, because he has ultimately to make certain observations. That took time.

श्री रवि राय : आइडेंटिफिकेशन के लिए क्या पांच घंटे लग सकते हैं ? कितना समय लगता है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Possibly they have to take certain steps even for handing over the body. There was delay. I do not want to claim there was no delay. But these are the facts. The magistrate had to go there and observe things.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हमें बताया गया था कि बाराबंकी के रिश्तेदारों से बातचीत कर रहे हैं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्या आइडेंटिफिकेशन के लिए पांच घंटे लगते हैं ? हमें कल इस सवाल को तीन बार उठाना पड़ा ।

SRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat): I do not think there is any law which requires it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is the practice.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is a wrong practice.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has to make certain observations and see the condition of the body.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : (South Delhi): The dead body was given only after the matter was raised here in the House twice.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is the reason for the delay. Whether he did it by way of abundant caution or as a statutory obligation, I cannot say. (Interruptions). About the loudspeaker man, as I entered the House, Mr. Nath Pai gave me a letter about it. I will certainly find out the facts. As far as the investigations are concerned, naturally the police and other authorities who are investigating will continue to investigate the matter. How can anybody stop the investigation ? (Interruptions). I would like to make it clear; I heard such a statement was made yesterday also. I have made enquiries, and the Deputy Commissioner Arora, is in no way related to Mr. Arjun Arora. I do not think if anybody is relative of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, that is going to become relevant in this matter. It will be our duty to see that the officers also are not demoralised for this reason. (Interruptions).

Mr. Gunanand Thakur wanted to know the number of MLAs, scheduled castes scheduled tribes, etc. Unfortunately I have not got detailed information about it.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय कार्यकर्ताओं और विवायकों के बारे में सूचना दें ।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : उन में श्री रामानन्द तिवारी हैं, और मेम्बर है, जिन को मैं मिला हूँ । लेकिन इस बारे में पूरी इन्फिना इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं कल या बाद में दे दूंगा ।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): In view of the fact that a judicial enquiry is going to be ordered, it is but natural that the officers concerned will like to shield those people. That is why the officers like the D. M. S. P. and others who were there should be transferred. At least that must be done. Otherwise, they would try to protect the concerned officers and police men.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yesterday when this question was referred to, I said, I will have to go into those matters. I will certainly go into it. The question of officials directly concerned with the lathi charge can be considered. But you cannot change the entire set up of the Delhi Administration for that purpose.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Why is there delay in naming the Judge who is to conduct the enquiry ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The House wanted that some serving Judge should be appointed. For that, we will have to consult the Chief Justice. That will take some time. I would like to finalise it as early as possible. (Interruptions).

Then, Dr. Nayar raised the question about the facts—how the man got injured, why was he not brought to the hospital in time, etc. I must say these matters are being looked into. I cannot give a reply now. This is exactly the matter which will have to be gone into.

डा० सुशीला नायर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रोज ऐसा हो रहा है। एक्सिडेंट में आदमी का खून बह रहा है, मर रहा है, लेकिन उस को हास्पिटल न ले जा कर पुलिस स्टेशन ले जाया जाता है। वह बड़ी सीरियस बात है।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : मैं इस को देख लूंगा।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पोस्ट-मार्टम के बारे में गृह-मंत्री सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। वह बहुत सी बातों को छिपाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब मैं वहां लाश लेने के लिए 4½ बजे पहुंचा, तो मैजिस्ट्रेट, श्री अशोक कपूर, रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहे थे। मैंने उन से पूछा कि आप रिपोर्ट तैयार करने कब आये। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं पीने चार बजे इस कमरे में दाखिल हुआ था। मैंने फिर पूछा कि पुलिस के सर्जन, डा० ए० के० शाह ने पोस्ट-मार्टम कितने बजे किया था। मुझे बताया गया कि उन्होंने 12 बजे पोस्ट-मार्टम कम्पलीट किया था। 12 बजे से पीने चार बजे तक पीने चार घंटे होते हैं। इस समय में उस लाश को बर्फ ढका नहीं गया। चार घंटे में वह लाश सड़े बिना कैसे रह सकती है! मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है। वह बहुत सी बातें छिपा रहे हैं। जब पोस्ट-मार्टम होता है... (व्यवधान) कभी इन का भी पोस्ट-मार्टम होगा और बर्फ नहीं रखी जायेगी। ये बहुत तक्लीफ की बातें हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये सब बातें जूडिशल एन्क्वायरी में सामने आयेंगी।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पोस्ट-मार्टम होता है और उस के बाद मैजिस्ट्रेट रिपोर्ट देता है। तो क्या मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पोस्ट-मार्टम नहीं हुआ करता है? क्या मैजिस्ट्रेट एक्सेन्ट रहता है और तब पुलिस का सर्जन पोस्ट-मार्टम करता है? श्री राम सेवक यादव ने चिट्ठी भेजी थी कि वह लाश जल्दी दी जाये; उस को बर्फ से नहीं ढका गया है, इस लिए वह सड़ सकती है, लेकिन फिर भी लाश नहीं दी गई। हमारे यह कहने के बावजूद कि हम संसद-सदस्य हैं, 4½ बजे के बाद एक घंटे तक पुलिस के लोगों ने हम को परेशान किया।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said possibly he might have completed the examination by 12 O'Clock but actually the report was received by 2 O'Clock, may be a few minutes earlier or later. But the only point I was making was that Shri Kapur, who was the inquiring magistrate, he had to go to see the body. Whether it was legally necessary or not, I am non certain possibly, that may be the practice in Delhi. But here the hon. Member made mention that during the *post mortem* the magistrate is supposed to be present. That is not so. It is not necessary.

श्री रवि राय : अखबार वालों को टेलिफोन किय जा रहे हैं कि इस मामले को प्ले-अप न किया जाय। यह प्रैस की फ्रीडम का सवाल है। जिन लोगों ने श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज को मारा उन को ट्रांसफर या मुअनिल नहीं किया जा रहा है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : न्यायिक जांच की घोषणा के बाद भी श्री अरोड़ा जो बयान दे रहे हैं, उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN As far as the press report is concerned, if the officer concerned of the Delhi Administration has put his own point of view before the public, I do not know how one can stop that. I do not know what statement has been made by him.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अगर उन का वर्शन घटना के दिन आता, तो समझ में आ सकता

या, लेकिन घटना के तीन दिन के बाद उन का वर्णन आ रहा है। यह तो कुकिंग अप हो रहा है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अगर उस को मुअनिल या ट्रामफर कर दिया जाय, तो वह प्रेस में अपनी बात कह सकता है। लेकिन अपने पद पर बने रह कर उस को इस तरह के वक्तव्य देने का क्या अधिकार है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I would like to make one point very clear. You have raised the question of the officers who were directly concerned with the lathi charge etc. I think the District Magistrate is not directly concerned with lathi charge. He is not. So, on the question of the transfer of the officers who are directly concerned with the lathi charge, who gave orders of lathi charge etc. I have told you that I will look into this matter. I am looking into this matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : How long will you take? In the mean while, the officers may commit mischief.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I can understand the worry and anxiety of the hon. Members in this matter. But as long as the judge who will be asked to look into this matter will be an objective serving High Court Judge and I do not think we should have any reason to suspect anything.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the motion of privilege and the letter the about somebody lobbying for the Prime Minister are concerned, they came to me only this morning.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What about our privilege motion ?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give any ruling on it. They came to me while I was sitting here. Every paper comes to me while I am sitting here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What about my privilege motion which I gave yesterday ?

MR. SPEAKER: There could not be two motions at one and the same time.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is why I am asking about it today. I gave notice yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not accept it.

13.21 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATION REG. MANAGEMENT OF THE
BENGAL NAGPUR COTTON MILLS AND
ANNUAL REPORT OF TEA BOARD

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ—

(1) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18-क की उप-धारा (2) के अन्तर्गत बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड, राजनन्दगांव, के प्रबन्ध के बारे में अधिसूचना संख्या एस० ओ० 1098 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक 17 मार्च, 1970 के भारत के राज-पत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी। [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3129/70]

(2) वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए चाय बोर्ड के वार्षिक प्रशासनिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति। [Placed in Library See. No. LT-3130/70]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
NINTH-FIFTY REPORT

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सोमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क से सम्बद्ध लोक लेखा समिति के 72 वें प्रतिवेदन में दर्ज सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में समिति का 95 वां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

13.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch: thirty minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty four minutes past Fourteen of Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1970-71—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.
MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri S. M. Joshi.

The Minister will reply roundabout 4 O'Clock.

*Moved with the recommendation of this president.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सदन के सामने विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों के लिए जो प्रस्ताव है उसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी जो विदेश नीति है उसको ले करके अभी तक सब वक्ताओं ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। परन्तु मैं एक बात ज्यादा कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो वास्तविकता है उसको हम लोग नजरान्दाज न करें। जहाँतक हमारी गैर-जानिबदारी, तटस्थता की नीति का सम्बन्ध है, उसको भी बहुत सारे लोगों ने उलूलन मान लिया है। मैं बहुत ही गौर से सुन रहा था, लोग तो यह कहते थे कि आपकी तटस्थता की नीति से हमें कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन यह तटस्थता की नीति सही मायनों में तटस्थता की नीति नहीं है। मुझे यह कहना है और मुझे खुशी है कि लोगों ने इस चीज को मान लिया है कि उस नीति में सिद्धान्ततः कोई दोष नहीं है लेकिन उनका कहना है कि आप इस तरफ लीनिंग कर रहे हो। मैं कहूँगा कि यह नीति कोई आज की नहीं बनी है। जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते थे तभी से यह नीति चल रही है। मुझे याद है कि हमारे तेना डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, ए० आई० सी० सी० की जो फारेन अफेयर्स कमेटी हुआ करती थी, उसमें वे काम करते थे, उन दिनों से यह नीति चल रही है। उन दिनों हम लोग खुद अपने को आजाद करने की कोशिश करते थे, साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ हमारी लड़ाई थी, साम्राज्यवाद की तरफ से और मुल्कों पर अपना क्लेम बनाते हुए जो हमले होते थे और उन मुल्कों की तरफ से जो आजादी की लड़ाई चलती थी उसमें हम न सिर्फ सहानुभूति ही देते थे बल्कि जहाँतक हो सकता था, हम उनकी मदद भी करने की कोशिश करते थे। उसके बाद जब हम आजाद हो गए तो यही नीति चली : वैसे तो हम लोगों को समझ लेना चाहिए कि मानवता का एक तकाजा है—वह तकाजा कभी कभी जोर पकड़ता है और कभी कमजोर पड़ जाता है—जब एक महायुद्ध हो जाता है तो दुनिया के लोग सोचने लगते हैं कि युद्ध अच्छा नहीं है और फिर युद्ध को रोकने

के लिये कुछ न कुछ तरीके ढूँढ़े जाते हैं। पहला महायुद्ध खत्म हुआ तब यही प्रेसीडेन्ट विलसन ने कहा :

we have to make the world safe for democracy.

फिर लीग आफ नेशन्स बनी जोकि कुछ दिनों के लिए चली। उसके बाद फिर आपस की लड़ाई और तनाव शुरू हो गया और आगे चलकर फिर दूसरा महायुद्ध हुआ। दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद रुजवेल्ट जैसे बड़े लोगों ने यह कहा कि दुनिया में फिर से लड़ाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। हिटलर ने कहा था कि मेरी जीत हो जाये तो एक हजार साल के लिए दुनिया को शांत कर दूँगा लेकिन उसके बाद वह जीत नहीं पाया, डिमोक्रेसी को ही जीत मिली। फिर लोगों ने सोचा कि अब-युद्ध नहीं होने चाहिए, और हम भी समझते थे कि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के द्वारा कोई ठोस कदम उठाया जायेगा, परन्तु आहिस्ता आहिस्ता दुनिया का बटवारा फिर पावर गुटों में हो गया—एक तरफ एक पावर का गुट रहा और दूसरी तरफ दूसरी पावर का गुट रहा। ऐसी हालत में जब हम आजाद हो गए तो यह सबाल पड़ा हुआ कि हमारी क्या नीति होनी चाहिये—हम इस गुट में जायें या उस गुट में जायें और क्या उससे दुनिया में शांति हो सकती है तो हम लोगों ने कह दिया कि हम गुटनिपेक्षता की नीति को अपनायेंगे यानी हम किसी भी गुट में नहीं जायेंगे। हम लोगों का खयाल था कि गुट-निपेक्षता के माने यह नहीं है कि हम कोई वाइलेट्रल एग्रीमन्ट नहीं करेंगे लेकिन जो ब्लाक बनते हैं उनमें से किसी भी ब्लाक में हम नहीं जायेंगे। इसके अलावा जो छोटे छोटे राष्ट्र हैं उनके लिए और दूसरी नीति भी क्या हो सकती है ? जैसे यूगोस्लाविया, सीलोन और बर्मा हैं, वे बड़े बड़े राक्षसों का सामना कैसे कर सकते हैं ? उनकी अपनी जाँ आइडेंटिटी और प्रतिभा है उसके अनुसार वे अपना विकास कैसे कर सकते हैं ? यह तभी सम्भव है जबकि दुनिया में अमन कायम रहे और उसी को कायम रखने के लिए हमने गुटनिपेक्षता की नीति को अपनाया। लेकिन सबाल यह है कि हमारी यह गुट

निर्पक्षता की नीति कहाँ तक चली ? जब तिब्बत का मामला आया तो हमारी गुटनिर्पक्षता की नीति में जरा अन्तर पड़ गया । वैसे तो हमारे नेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने उसी वक्त कहा था कि तिब्बत के ऊपर चाइना की सूझरेन्टी को हमने कबूल कर लिया, यह एक बड़ा खतरा हो गया और आखिर में वह चीज नहीं बनी । आहिस्ता आहिस्ता आप जानते हैं कि सन् 1962 में हमारे ऊपर चीन के द्वारा हमला हुआ । और हम के दौरान हम लोग समझते थे, शायद पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू भी समझते थे, जब जनरल अयूब खान ने यह कहा कि हम डिफेंस पैक करें । तब पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने पूछा था डिफेंस किम के खिलाफ ? कौन अटैक करेगा ? और उस वक्त ऐसा खयाल था कि चीन वाले, हम वाले हमारे साथी हैं, हम एक ही गुट के हैं, समाजवादी हैं । लेकिन चीन के हमले के बाद पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा कि I was living in an unreal world. उन्होंने ने अपनी पोलिसी को तबदील किया । तब से कुछ नया दौर शुरू हो गया । जब हम लोग यहां बात करते हैं, और कभी कभी मुझे हंसी आती है कि हम लोग कितनी लम्बी चौड़ी बातें करते हैं, हमारी शक्ति आज क्या है ? 1962 में चीन के हमले से पूर्व हमारी दुनिया में जो इज्जत थी क्या वही इज्जत आज है ? नहीं है । कारण क्या है ? कारण यह है कि हम लोगों ने, इनने दिनों में जो तरक्की करनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं कर पाये, इसलिये वास्तविकता को हमें मान लेना चाहिये । इसलिये जब यह वास्तविकता है तो डींग मारने से क्या फायदा । मैंने कई लोगों को आज ही सुना जब यह बताया गया कि सोवियट रूस ने पाकिस्तान को टैंक दिये । सोवियट यूनिन, जो हमारा मित्र है उस ने आखिर क्यों हाथियार पाकिस्तान को दिये ? हम को सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या वजह है जो उस ने पाकिस्तान को मिलिटरी सहायता दी । हम को देखना चाहिये कि सोवियट वालों को भी अपनी नेशनल और इंटरनेशनल पोलिसी है । हम किसी गुट में नहीं हैं, तो भी रूस वाले अपनी नीति चलाते हैं । जैसी यहां चर्चा

चल रही है, प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि वहां वैकुअम नहीं होगा । मगर न कहने से होता क्या है ? जब अमरीका वाले बिड़ड़ा करेंगे तो वैकुअम तो होगा ही । हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वैकुअम नहीं होगा । हम को उस वैकुअम को भरना चाहिये । और अगर नहीं भरेंगे तो दूसरा अवश्य भरेगा और भर रहा है । इसलिये छोटे छोटे राष्ट्रों की हिफाजत करने के लिये हम में अगर ताकत होती तो यह चीज हम सोचने की वैकुअम को भरा जाय । मगर वास्तविकता यह है कि आज हम में वह ताकत नहीं है । और रूस वाले सोचते हैं कि जब अमरीका वाले निकल जायेंगे तो यहां कौन रहेगा ? क्यों कि चीन का झगड़ा उन के साथ बढ़ रहा है । इसलिये वाइलेटरली वह आप के साथ और पाकिस्तान के साथ भी बातचीत करेंगे । आज बड़े शिखर वालों की नीति चल रही है कि नीचे झगड़ा न हो । आज अमरीका और रूस वाले नज़दीक आ रहे हैं । इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि हम को वास्तविकता को नहीं भूलना चाहिये ।

हुकूमत को बार बार कहा जाता है, माननीय स्वर्ण सिंह से हम से लड़ाई चलती है मजदूरों के क्षेत्र में, मगर जब बार बार पूछा जाता है कि उतना सामान उन के पास है और आप की स्थिति क्या है, तो मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि हम तैयार हैं लड़ने के लिये । न भी हो तो भी उन को कहना पड़ेगा । कैसे कहेंगे कि हम तैयार नहीं हैं । तो मुझे एक मुझाब देना है कि यह जो हमारा फ्रीन अक्रैयर्स का मामला है उस में आप की कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी की चीज नहीं चलनी चाहिये । हम समझते हैं कि आप को नेताओं की एक कमेटी बनानी चाहिये जिस में जो ऐसी बातें हैं, जिन की चर्चा मदन में नहीं होनी चाहिये, उन के बारे में आप उन से विचार विमर्श करें । जैसे कि ताशकन्द ऐग्रीमेंट है, यहां कहा जाता है ताशकन्द स्पिरिट का पालन कराया जाय । मगर ताशकन्द स्पिरिट हम क्यों दोहराते हैं ? मैं भी ताशकन्द ऐग्रीमेंट का समर्थक था, और आज भी समझता हूँ कि नीति की दृष्टि से उस का समर्थन करना चाहिये । कारण क्या है ? कारण यह है कि आप जानते

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

हैं कि घरेलू मामलों में हमारी स्थिति क्या है ? जैसे कि हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने बताया कि हमारी डोमेस्टिक स्थिति का रिफ्लेक्शन क्रोरेन में रहेगा। आज हमारी स्थिति आहिस्ता आहिस्ता सुधर जाय तो अच्छा है। लेकिन अगर सुधरेगी नहीं तब हमारी क्या स्थिति होगी, इसकी कल्पना आप स्वयं कर सकते हैं। जब घरेलू मामलों को ठीक करते हैं तो विदेशी मामलों पर भी उस का असर पड़ना स्वाभाविक है, क्योंकि उस का ताल्लुक विदेशी मामलों से भी रहता है। जैसे कश्मीर का मामला है। कश्मीर वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है। और इसलिये वह कहते हैं कि हम लोगों को चाहिये कि पूरे भारत में शांति रहे और जब शान्ति होगी तभी लोगों को ऐह-साम होगा कि पाकिस्तान वाले हम पर हमला नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन अगर उन को डर है, देश की आन्तरिक स्थिति को देखते हुए, तो आप को शिकायत करने का कोई मौका नहीं है। इसलिये हम को कहना होगा कि तुम को हम शान्ति देने की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन शान्ति कैसे देंगे जब पाकिस्तान हम से लड़ने के लिये तैयार है ? ऐसे हालत में शान्ति कैसे रहेगी ? पाकिस्तान के साथ जब हम बातचीत की पहल करते हैं तो कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यह हमारा डरपोकन है। मैं इस को नहीं मानता। हम को लोगों को बताना होगा कि हम तो बात-चात में पहल करना चाहते हैं, और करते भी हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान नहीं करना चाहता। तो हम को वास्तविकता के खयाल से अपनी तैयारी रखनी चाहिये। अगर हम पर कोई हमला करता है तो अपनी तैयारी पूरी करनी चाहिये। लड़ने की नौबत आती है तो जरूर लड़ेंगे। मगर शान्ति के लिये भी हमारी दूतगाम, कोशिश और नीति होनी चाहिये। लेकिन नज़दीक के लिये हम को व्यवहार भी देखना पड़ेगा, और व्यवहार की दृष्टि से, वास्तविकता का खयाल रखते हुए, हम अगर कोशिश करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस से हम को लाभ होने वाला। मैं विदेश मंत्री से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि,

वहाँ चाहे श्री अयूब की सरकार हो या जनरल याहया खाँ की हो, हमारा वास्ता वहाँ की जनता से है। पीपुल टु पीपुल हम लोगों के ताल्लुकात अच्छे होने चाहिये और इस के लिये पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिये। जैसे खान अब्दुल गफ़्फ़ार खाँ आये, कई लोग कहते हैं कि उन से क्या फायदा हुआ ? लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि फायदा हुआ, और वह यह कि कम से कम पाकिस्तान में जा कर वह बतलायेंगे कि हमारी दृष्टि रखने वाले भी भारत में कार्रवाई हैं। इसलिये हमारी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान के लोगों के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकात अच्छे बनें।

इस देश में पूरा काम करने के लिये, जैसा मैं ने मुझाव रखा, अगर आप कोई पैनल बनायेंगे तो उस से भी फायदा हो सकता है।

आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया इस के लिये आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, this report is a departure from the ones in the previous years. This report indicates the attitude and approach of the Government to certain basic problems. What is the analysis made with regard to basic problems ? The analysis is made in a veiled manner and the confusions that confront this ministry are niden. For example, from this report you will find that a number of visits were made by foreign dignitaries. There were about 43 such visits. On page 34 of this report it is stated:

"Our extremely friendly relations with Bhutan were highlighted by the visit of the Royal Mothers of Bhutan..."

These visits by foreign dignitaries to our country were about 42 in the last year. This report may not indicate how and from where does this friendship come from. This is a fact. Whatever that may be, there is a basic confusion in the Ministry. And Shri Dinesh Singh who presides over this vast empire of this ministry does not take any interest in the working of it for he knows that he is going to be eased out of this office after the budget session of Parliament. He knows that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPADEY (Balrampur) : How do you know this ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : I know it. I also know how this delegation to the Conference at Rabat was constituted. And everybody knows it. Behind his back that was constituted and it is everybody's knowledge. Everybody knows who telephoned whom in the ministry and who went from pillar to post in the embassies of the countries in Delhi wanting invitations for India to attend that Conference. That is everybody's knowledge and I do not want to dilate on that.

Then, Sir, we have our Ambassador in Moscow. Moscow is one of the most expensive Embassies. But what about the ambassador there? He spends most of his time in Srinagar taking interest in the political developments in his State rather than in his post in Moscow. Who foots the bill for his journeys to Srinagar and back to Moscow? The point is that at this critical time of history, we want our ambassadors at their posts. If they are absent from their posts, there are difficulties no doubt.

I have already said that Shri Dinesh Singh is not taking any interest in the working of his Ministry. Ambassadors are appointed over his head. Except for three rooms in the Vigyan Bhavan Annexe, Jawaharlal Nehru University does not exist. It is still in embryo. But you have a Vice-Chancellor there all right. He is a retired official of the Ministry of External Affairs who goes on advising the Prime Minister unofficially over the head of Shri Dinesh Singh. He is able to do it because he has no work as Vice-Chancellor of a University in its embryonic stage.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Better utilisation of capacity.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Yes.

In the report, there is a reference to Vietnam. It is a major issue that confronts not only this country but the world as such. In this report, there is no elaborate analysis of the attitude of Government towards the Vietnam problem. When the Paris talks took place, prospects of a solution for the Vietnam situation seemed to brighten up. But with the collapse of the talks, the war has escalated into Vietnam again. Should India be a silent spectator of this ugly scene? Why cannot India ask for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and armies from there, whether American or Chinese?

We are going to raise the level of our diplomatic representation in Hanoi to that of ambassador. But there is opposition from South Vietnam, because there are 4,000 Indians living in South Vietnam whereas Indians living in North Vietnam can be counted on one's fingers. This is what is happening.

About the Plain of Jars, the Russians have said that the Americans should stop bombing it. At the same time, they should also have said that there should be withdrawal of all foreign troops from there. But that they have not said. Why cannot India say it? We must be able to.

The conquest of the Moon has brought certain hopes in the mind of man. But I would say that it has only narrowed the gap between the earth and the moon; it has not affected the political thinking of the world.

About Cambodia, whether it is right or left, whoever is in power there, whether it is a people's regime or not, we have to analyse it. If it is a people's regime there, we have to support it. Prince Sihanouk has lost his seat even in his homeland and is cooling his heels in Peking. Let him. He is a Prince and can afford to go about the world and cool his limbs anywhere he likes.—Shri Dinesh Singh can also do that, because he too is a prince.

The report says that there is no doctrinaire approach in our foreign policy. That is a good thing. At the same time, our foreign policy must not also suffer from any emotional or psychological bias towards this or that bloc. If American intervention in Vietnam is reprehensible, which it is, the rape of Czechoslovakia by Russia and the other Warsaw Pact countries is equally condemnable. But what happens? We condemn the one and condone the other. This bespeaks of an emotional bias in our foreign policy. Our foreign policy should really be non-aligned and neutral. This is what I feel. There is an atmosphere of racial violence in Rhodesia. Whoever is opposed to Mr. Ian Smith's illegal regime in Rhodesia is hanged. It is no use saying in the abstract that we are opposed to racial discrimination; we must do something so that the world is rid of this racial discrimination. What about Prime Minister Harold Wilson? Cannot he tell Rhodesia: if you do not liquidate yourself, we are going to apply physical force? Cannot our Prime Minister say to Mr. Wilson: If you do not apply physical force to bring down the

[Shri Hem Barua]

illegal regime in Rhodesia, we are going to walk out of the Commonwealth. What is there in the Commonwealth and how is India gaining by association with the Commonwealth? There is nothing common in it; even the wealth is not common. What have we gained by our association with the Commonwealth? The report expresses a noble sentiment here when it says that the victor must not be allowed to enjoy the fruits of aggression. This is in relation to Arab-Israeli conflict. At the same time, what about the fruits of aggression enjoyed by China and Pakistan? China has occupied 14,500 sq. miles of our precious territory and we have allowed China to enjoy the fruits of aggression whereas we want fruits of aggression to be liquidated in other places? This is double thinking in foreign policy and this is not going to pay. When our interests are involved I do not want India to look on as an umpire in a cricket match. India should take interest when her own interests are involved. The foreign policy must be part and parcel of our national interests. That is what Shri Surendra Pal Singh also said yesterday. It is a very good idea.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI HEM BARUA: About the Chinese, we know how intransigent they are. They are feeding the Naga hostiles with arms and ammunitions. The captured general Mau and his cohorts returned from China with arms and ammunitions from China.

It only goes to confirm what I have said. It is a confirmation of this fact. I do not want to dilate on this for a long time; because there is no time. China has built a military road connecting Sinking with Gilgit in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. China has also built another military road across Aksai China area connecting Ladakh. Now it has become very easy for Pakistan to attack India in a pincer movement because of these two roads.

Pakistan is also intransigent. I do not want to dilate on that. There are many things to be said. We have been very kind to Pakistan. Over and above the fact that we have given our dues to Pakistan according to the Indus Water Treaty, we are ready to give 2 million acre feet of water to Pakistan. What do we get in return—blows, ingratitude. There are persons in this country who think that once the

Kashmir problem is solved, there will be a rainbow of peace reaching from the Pakistani sky to the Indian sky. Even if Kashmir is offered to Pakistan wrapped up like an Easter egg, Pakistani hunger would not come to an end; it will continue.

There are persons who say that the Tashkent Declaration has opened a new chapter of peaceful relations between these two countries. We have been implementing the provisions of the Tashkent agreements with all faith and caution and in minute details. Pakistan has been violating it. Whenever we bring this to the notice of Mr. Kosygin who presided over that conference, there is no reply from him. Can there be unilateral implementation of a bilateral agreement which the Tashkent agreement is. We are unilaterally implementing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I sit down; I had a few more things to say.

15 hrs.

श्री चन्द्रजित यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी विदेश नीति के ऊपर जब कभी भी इस सदन में चर्चा होती है तो मुख्य रूप से दो तीन विषयों के इर्दगिर्द सारी चर्चा घूमती रहती है। पहली बात तो यह कि हमारी तटस्थता की नीति कहां तक सही मानों में तटस्थता की नीति है, दूसरी बात यह कि हम अपनी विदेश नीति में अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ या, ऐसे देशों के साथ, जिन के साथ हमारे मंत्री और सहयोग के सम्बन्ध रहे हैं, कहां तक पहल ले कर उस को और आगे मजबूत बनाते हैं, तीसरी बात यह कि हमारा सम्बन्ध विशेष रूप से पाकिस्तान और चीन के प्रति किस प्रकार का है और उस में हमारी सरकार की नीति कहां तक सफल या असफल है।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इस वर्ष विदेश नीति की चर्चा में मुख्य रूप से चारों तरफ से सदन में इस बात को महसूस किया गया है कि भारत सरकार को निरन्तर इस बात का प्रयास करना चाहिये कि हमारे जो पड़ोसी देश हैं उन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हों, ज्यादा मजबूत

वर्षों और भविष्य में उन के और हमारे बीच में ज्यादा सहयोग बढ़े। मुझे इस बात की भी खुशी है कि पिछले एक या डेढ़ साल में विशेष रूप से भारत सरकार ने इस बात का प्रयास किया कि जो हमारे एशिया के पड़ोसी मित्र हैं उन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध निरन्तर अच्छे बनते जायें आज भले ही इस बात की आलोचना की जाय कि नेपाल एक छोटा सा देश है, और हम ने उस को क्यों इतना महत्व दिया। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सही है कि चाहे देश छोटा हो या बड़ा हो, हम ने सिद्धान्त रूप से इस बात को स्वीकार किया है दुनिया में कि दुनिया का कोई देश अपनी जन-संख्या और अपने क्षेत्र के आधार पर छोटा या बड़ा नहीं समझा जाना चाहिये। दुनिया के हर देश का जो प्रभु सत्ता सम्पन्न है, बराबरी का महत्व है और उस देश के साथ हम दोस्ती और मैत्री का सम्बन्ध रखना चाहते हैं। हम ने अपनी यही नीति छोटे नेपाल के साथ अपनाई है, उस के साथ हम अपने संबंध अच्छे बनाना चाहते हैं, लंका के साथ हम अपने संबंध अच्छे बनाना चाहते हैं, भूटान के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध को और अधिक सुदृढ़ बनाना चाहते हैं, बर्मा और हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हम अपने सम्बन्ध को बेहतर बनाना चाहते हैं। निरन्तर यह बात हमारे ध्यान में रहती है कि देश चाहे जितना भी छोटा हो, हमारा पड़ोसी देश है और उस का अपना महत्व है, उस के साथ हम बराबरी का और मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध निरन्तर कायम रखना चाहते हैं। इस बात की ओर जो हमारा प्रयास विशेष रूप से दो डेढ़ साल में रहा है वह सराहनीय है।

दूसरी बात जो विशेष रूप से चर्चा का विषय बनी है वह है पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध जो हमारे लिये चिन्ता का कारण बने हुए हैं। हमारी सरकार ने निरन्तर इस बात को कहा है कि हमें इस बात का दुःख है कि चीन के साथ हम ने मैत्री का सम्बन्ध स्थापित किया, हम ने इस महत्व को समझा की चीन के साथ हमारे ऐतिहासिक सम्बन्ध हैं, चीन हमारा पड़ोसी

मित्र है, चीन की विश्व में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण राजनीतिक भूमिका हो सकती है और इस लिये हम ने उस के साथ शुरू से मैत्री सम्बन्ध बनाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन चीन का जो मौजूदा नेतृत्व है उस ने एक गलत पृष्ठभूमि में अपनी राजनीति को शुरू किया। उस ने भारत के साथ अमैत्री की नीति अख्यार की, उस ने हमारे देश के ऊपर आक्रमण किया और आज भी हमारे देश की भूमि का एक अंग चीन के अधिकार में है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी हम ने यह नहीं कहा कि हम चीन के साथ कोई मैत्री सम्बन्ध नहीं रखना चाहते हैं या चीन के साथ हम बात चीत नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इस बारे में भी हमारा एक सैद्धान्तिक स्टैण्ड शुरू से रहा है कि अगर दो देशों के बीच में कोई सरहद्द का झगड़ा हो या किसी प्रकार का और कोई झगड़ा हो तो उस को हम बात चीत के जरिये शांतिपूर्ण तरीके में हल करना चाहते हैं। आज भी चीन के सम्बन्ध में हमारी यही नीति है। प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री ने निरन्तर इस बात को कहा है कि हमारे दरवाजे खुले हुए हैं, अगर चीन का नेतृत्व हम से बात करना चाहता है, तो हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन हमें दुःख है कि चीन ने इस तरह का कोई प्रयोजन अब तक नहीं दिया है, चीन का रख इस सम्बन्ध में अच्छा नहीं रहा है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि श्री अशोक मेहता ने इस बात को विशेष रूप से महत्व दिया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि चीन और हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े देश, जिन की आबादी इतनी बड़ी है, एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों में बहुत बड़ी भूमिका अदा कर सकते हैं। हम सदैव दुश्मन बन कर नहीं रह सकते हैं। लगातार इस बात पर इस सदन में जोर दिया गया है यह स्वागत की बात है और मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इस सदन की इस राय को जानने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में और अधिक प्रभावशाली कदम उठायेगी। अगर चीन हमारे इस कदम को उठाने के बाद भी इस तरह की बात करता है तो चीन की निन्दा दुनिया के अन्दर होगी।

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

चीन की अलगाव नीति से अशांति फैलेगी लेकिन हमें कोई दोषी नहीं ठहरायेगा ।

हम ने निरन्तर इस बात की कोशिश की है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हों । अभी श्री जोशी ने सही बात कही कि जब तक जो हमारा पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान है उस के साथ शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से मसले हल नहीं हो जाते हमारे देश की काश्मीर समस्या संसार का ध्यान खींचती रहेगी । हमें इस बात की आशा है कि इस बारे में भी सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं उन से पाकिस्तान का नेतृत्व भी वास्तविकता को पहचानेगा । पाकिस्तान का नेतृत्व भी इस बात को समझेगा कि भारत जैसे विशाल पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सदैव शत्रुतापूर्ण व्यवहार रख कर पाकिस्तान अपने राष्ट्र और अपनी जनता का भविष्य अच्छा नहीं बना सकता । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरफ और बड़े तथा सुदृढ़ कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

इस के बाद जिस बात की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि पूर्व एशिया और दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के कुछ देशों में इस समय जो घटनायें हो रही हैं वह बड़ी चिन्ताजनक हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि संसार में तीन ऐसे स्थान हैं जो विश्वयुद्ध का कारण बन सकते हैं । इस समय कम्बोडिया में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वियटनाम में जो कुछ हो रहा है या लाओस में जो कुछ हो रहा है उस को देखते हुए कहा जा सकता है कि यह ऐसा क्षेत्र है जो एक्सप्लोसिव बन गया है सारे संसार की राजनीति में । मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को इस ओर मजबूती से कदम उठाना चाहिये ।

भारत सरकार ने रूस द्वारा प्रस्तावित एशिया की क्लेक्टिव सिक्योरिटी और एकानमिक कोआपरेशन की बात का स्वागत किया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में और ज्यादा दिलचस्पी लेने की ज़रूरत है । अगर योरोपियन सिक्योरिटी के लिये फ्रिनलैंड जैसा छोटा देश योरोप के तमाम देशों का सम्मेलन निमन्त्रित

कर सकता है और उस पर विचार कर सकता है तथा उस के महत्व को सारे योरोप के देशों को बतला सकता है तो क्या केवल भारत जैसे विशाल देश के, जिस का दुनिया में स्थान है, उस का स्वागत करने से काम नहीं चलेगा ? मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है कि भारत को सारे एशिया के देशों का एक सम्मेलन दिल्ली के अन्दर बुलाना चाहिये जो इस समय दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में जो स्थिति पैदा हो रही है उस पर विचार करे और निश्चित रूप से घोषणा कर के कहे कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अपनी 25वीं सालगिरह के अवसर पर, जिस के लिये प्रधान मंत्री ने वहाँ जा कर कहा था कि सारे संसार में यह शांति का साल मनाया जाना चाहिये, सारी दुनिया के देश संयुक्त राष्ट्र के माध्यम से घोषणा करें कि दुनिया के किसी भी देश की फौज दूसरे देश में नहीं रहेगी, दूसरे देशों की फौजें फौरन वापस बुलाई जायेंगी । जब तक एक देश दूसरे देश के अन्दर अपनी फौजें भेजेगा, दूसरे देश के आन्तरिक मसलों में हस्तक्षेप करेगा, दुनिया में किसी तरह से शांति कायम नहीं रह सकती ।

इस के बाद वियटनाम का सवाल आता है । मैं इस बात का स्वागत करते हुए बधाई देता हूँ विदेश मंत्री को कि उन्होंने स्थिति को दिमाग में रख कर दक्षिण वियटनाम के अन्दर जो वहाँ की अस्थायी सरकार के विदेश मंत्री हैं उन को निमन्त्रित किया । वहाँ एक जन-आन्दोलन चल रहा है, वहाँ की जनता अपनी आजादी के लिये लड़ रही है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वास्तविकता को पहचाना गया है । इस को ध्यान में रख कर हमें अपने सम्बन्ध को अच्छा बनाना चाहिये, और वियटनाम में हम लोगों को अपना राजदूत भेज कर पूर्ण रूप से दौत्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहिये ।

इस सदन में लगातार पूर्वी जर्मनी को रिक-मनाइज करने, उस को मान्यता देने की बात उठाई गई है, सदन के सारे दलों ने एक राय से पिछले डेढ़ साल से बार बार इस बात के ऊपर जोर दिया है कि पूर्वी जर्मनी को मान्यता प्रदान

की जाय, हम वहां अपना व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधि भेजें, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि आज तक हम ने अपने दौलत सम्बन्ध उस के साथ स्थापित नहीं किये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी विदेश मंत्री इस बारे में सही तौर पर घोषणा करें ।

अन्त में एक चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह कि संदन ने रूस से मैत्री के ऊपर हमारी बड़ी आलोचना की जाती है । यह आलोचना करने वाले वही व्यक्ति हैं जो देश के हर प्रगतिशील कदम का विरोध करते हैं । वही हिन्दुस्तान और रूस के मैत्री सम्बन्ध का भी विरोध करते हैं । यह हमारे देश की आन्तरिक राजनीति के अन्दर एक राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण का परिचायक है । जो ताकतें नहीं चाहती कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर समाजवादी शक्तियाँ बढ़ें, देश के अन्दर प्रगति की शक्तियाँ बढ़ें, हिन्दुस्तान आत्म-निर्भरता की तरफ बढ़े, वही शक्तियाँ हैं जो भारत और रूस के सम्बन्धों को बिगाड़ना चाहती हैं । भारत और रूस के सम्बन्ध पिछले बीस साल से मैत्री के सम्बन्ध रहे हैं । भारत और रूस के बीच मैत्री के सम्बन्ध बने रहना, इन दोनों देशों के हित में ही नहीं है बल्कि दुनिया के हित में भी है । हमारी पर-राष्ट्र नीति जो भी बनी है वह केवल राष्ट्रीय हितों का ध्यान में रख कर नहीं बनी है बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हितों को भी ध्यान में रख कर बनी है । इसके पीछे एक परम्परा है । यह नीति आजादी के बाद ही नहीं बनी है । राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के जमाने से हमारी यह परम्परा चली आ रही है कि दुनिया के अन्दर जहाँ कहीं भी साम्राज्यवाद ने सिर उठाया है जहाँ कहीं अर्ध साम्राज्यवाद ने सिर उठाया है, जहाँ भी दूसरों को पराजित करने की कोशिश की गई है, हमने उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाई है, महात्मा गांधी के माध्यम से उठाई है, पंडित नेहरू के माध्यम से उठाई है और अपने देश के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के माध्यम से उठाई है । आज भी दुनिया के कुछ भागों में साम्राज्यवादी और अर्ध साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियाँ सिर उठा रही हैं, छोटे छोटे

देशों की आजादी को, उनके आर्थिक विकास को खतरे में डालने की कोशिश कर रही हैं और हम को सजग रहना होगा । जो दूसरों को पराजित करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ हम को आवाज उठानी होगी । यह हमारे स्वाभिमान, हमारे गौरव और हमारी राष्ट्रीय परम्पराओं के अनुकूल होगा अगर हमने ऐसा किया । भारत एक विशाल देश है, उसका महत्व कम नहीं है, आने वाले संसार में, आने वाले जमाने में उसको और भी महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा करना है और उसका महत्व बढ़ेगा । हम को राष्ट्रीय नीति को मजबूती से आगे बढ़ाना होगा । ऐसी शक्तियाँ जो हमारी मैत्री के सम्बन्ध को, दोस्ती के सम्बन्ध को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश करना चाहती हैं, उनका हम को मुकाबला करना होगा । मुझे आशा है कि इस साल इस विचार-विमर्श के बाद हमारी विदेशी नीति और भी ज्यादा प्रभावशाली बनेगी और 25वीं वर्षगांठ जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की मनाई जा रही है उसके अन्दर भारत विश्व शान्ति के लिए, दूसरे देशों से मैत्री के सम्बन्ध बनाये रखने के लिए, निःशस्त्रीकरण लाने के लिए और भी ज्यादा प्रभावशाली ढंग से योगदान करेगा और बड़ी ताकतों का हस्तक्षेप दूसरे छोटे देशों के आन्तरिक मामलों में न हो और वह बन्द हो, इसके ऊपर और भी ज्यादा प्रभावशाली ढंग से अपना रोल अदा करेगा ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : जब मुल्क के दो हिस्से हुए और हम आजाद हुए उसके बाद पंडित जी ने देहरादून में आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के इजलास में कामनवैलथ में शिरकत का प्रस्ताव पेश किया । मैं जानता था कि यह जहर का प्याला है लेकिन चूँकि इसको हमारे अपने लीडर ने पेश किया था इस वास्ते मैंने समझा कि इसको अमृत समझ कर पी लो । मैंने सोचा राम जाते जाते जायेगा और रहीम आते आते आणगा, इस वास्ते उसको मान लिया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन उसके बाद ज्यों ही तिब्बत को उन्होंने माओ त्से तुंग को दिया तब मेरे दिमाग में एक और खतरा पैदा हुआ ।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

मैं सोचने लग गया कि पंडित जी किस तरफ जा रहे हैं। हम नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी पर चलते आ रहे हैं और इसकी मैं बड़ी तारीफ भी करता हूँ। लेकिन एक तरफ जब कामन-वैल्य में जाने का फैसला किया और दूसरी तरफ तिब्बत जैसे गरीब मुल्क को माओ त्से तुंग को बरफ दिया तो मुझे खतरा पैदा हुआ। उसके बाद पंडित जी बदस्तूर इस पालिसी पर चलते रहे कि हम को प्रोग्रेसिव ताकतों के साथ जाना चाहिये। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ मुझे माफ किया जाए अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि उनके दिमाग में यह नक्शा भी था कि गुट निरपेक्ष देश जो हैं, उनका एक संगठन बनाया जाए और उसका नेता बनने का शर्फ पंडित जी को हासिल हो।

एक जमाना था जब अंग्रेजों का यहाँ राज था तब श्रीमती सरोजिनी नायडू की सदारत में 80 मुल्कों के नेता यहाँ आए थे और उन में बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में मुस्लिम मुल्क थे और उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को अपना नेता माना था। उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान एक था। पाकिस्तान तब बना नहीं था। लेकिन आज आपकी गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति कैसी है? इस नीति को आपने बार बार दोहराया है। वियतनाम में जब अमरीकी फौजों ने वहशियाना हमला किया, तो हमने अमरीका को कंडम किया, हमने उसकी निन्दा की। लेकिन हंगरी में रूस ने जब वहशियाना हमला किया तो पंडित जी की जबान पर ताला लगा रहा, हिन्दुस्तान की जबान पर ताला लगा रहा क्योंकि तब हिन्दुस्तान नेहरू थे और नेहरू हिन्दुस्तानी थे। इसी तरह से चेकोस्लोवाकिया जो एक आजाद मुल्क है उस पर रूस ने हमला किया तो हमने उसकी चिन्ता नहीं की। हमारी जबान पर ताला लगा रहा। उस वक्त पंडित जी नहीं मेरी बहन यहाँ थीं प्राइम मिनिस्टर।

श्री हिरेन मुखर्जी तकरीर कर रहे थे। मुझे खुशी हुई उनकी बात को सुनकर। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि आप कुछ अपना मन बनाओ।

पाकिस्तान किसने बनाया इस झगड़े में मैं नहीं पड़ना चाहता। इसके बारे में अब इनकी पालिसी क्या करेगी? लेकिन एक बात साफ है। चाहे ईस्ट पाकिस्तान हो या वेस्ट पाकिस्तान हो, वहाँ नब्बे परसेंट लोग हमारे बुजुर्गों की औलाद हैं, वे हमारे बच्चे हैं, नालायक हों तो और अगर आप से ज्यादा अकलमन्द हों तो। इससे मुझे कोई बहस नहीं लेकिन एक बात मैं निडरता से कहता हूँ, आप से भी, देशवासियों से भी और अपने नेताओं से भी। मैंने एक चिट्ठी कायदे आजम को लिखी थी, नवाब ममदोन को भी लिखी थी और उस में मैंने कहा था कि रावलपिन्डी में जो सिख बहन बेटियों पर जुल्म डूँ हैं अगर इसी तरह से वे होते रहे तो ईस्ट पंजाब में, बस्ती हिन्दुस्तान में तथा दूसरे हिस्सों में मुसलमानों की इज्जत को कोई बचा नहीं सकेगा। मैंने मौलाना आजाद को भी कहा कि लाखों का कत्ल हो जाएगा। लेकिन मेरा मजाक उड़ाया गया था। लेकिन आज एक बात मैं आपसे कहता हूँ। चीन पाकिस्तान के इशारे पर या पाकिस्तान चीन के इशारे पर चल रहा हो लेकिन ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में क्या हो रहा है इसका आपको कुछ पता नहीं है। वहाँ वही हो रहा है जो ज्योति बसु माहब वेस्ट बंगाल में कर रहे हैं। मजीबुल रहमान और भाषानी वही भाषा बोल रहे हैं जो यहाँ ज्योति बसु बोलते हैं या हिरेन मुखर्जी बोलते हैं। अगर आपकी यही पालिसी रही तो पता नहीं क्या होने वाला है। भगवान राम चौदह माल के बाद जब बनवास में लौटे तो उन्होंने देखा कि कुछ लोग बैठे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने तो कहा था कि सब चले जायें, तुम यहाँ क्यों बैठे हो। जवाब मिला कि आपने तो कहा था कि स्त्री और पुरुष चले जायें लेकिन जो न तो स्त्री हैं और न पुरुष वे कहाँ चले जायें। अगर नान एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी का यही मतलब है कि दोनों बंगाल मिल कर एक आजाद हकूमत बने, चीन पाकिस्तान का पूरा फायदा उठा कर दोनों काश्मीरों को एक आजाद इस्लामिक स्टेट बना दे, अगर नान एलाइनमेंट का यही मतलब है कि पाकि-

स्तान का चीन इस्तेमाल करके एक सिख स्टेट बना दे, तो यह पालिसी आपको मुबारिक मुझे नहीं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब चीन ने एप्रेशन किया तो नान एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी मानने वाले किस देश ने कहा कि उसने एप्रेशन किया है ? जब पाकिस्तान ने एप्रेशन किया तो किस देश ने कहा कि उसने एप्रेशन किया है ?

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरी आंखें नहीं। मैं अंधा हूँ। लेकिन मेरे दिल और दिमाग की आंखें खुली हुई हैं। जो होने वाला है उसको मैं देख सकता हूँ। आप देखेंगे तो कहेंगे कि एक गरीब चपड़ासी के बेटे ने, एक कमजोर आदमी ने पाकिस्तान के बारे में नहीं हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में कहा था कि भारत जैसे विशाल देश, भगवान राम और कृष्ण के देश की अक्ल पर ताला लग गया है और वह अंधा हो गया है और यह भी देखना नहीं चाहता कि देश में क्या होने जा रहा है। खाली यह हो कि चीन पाकिस्तान का इस्तेमाल करे, यह मैं समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन चीन हमारे वैस्ट बंगाल का इस्तेमाल करे, यह समझ से बाहर की बात है।

मुझे खुशी है कि रूस ने मेरी बहन को प्रधान मंत्री बनाने में मदद की। मुझे खुशी है कि वी० वी० गिरि साहब को कामयाब बनाने में रूस ने मदद की। लेकिन आप इतना तो करो कि रूस से ही पक्की दोस्ती कर लो ताकि कम्युनिस्ट भाई तो तुम्हारे हो जायें, कोई तो तुम्हारा हो जाए। अमरीका से आपकी दोस्ती होती नहीं, चीन से दोस्ती होती नहीं चाहे आप कहते रहें कि हमारी उनके साथ दोस्ती है।

आज मैं क्या देखता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेज को देख कर जबर के जज्बात पैदा नहीं होते जितने मुसलमान को देख कर पैदा होते हैं। क्यों ? क्योंकि मुसलमान इन लोगों की औलाद थे और वे अलग हो गये। मैं जो बात आज कह रहा हूँ, वही बात होने वाली है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के अपने ही दोस्तों, श्री मधु लिमये, श्री राज नारायण और जार्ज फ्रनेन्डीज पर, जो इन्तहापसन्द हैं, मोशलिस्ट हैं, समाजवाद के हामी हैं, लाठी-

चार्ज क्यों हुआ, उन को यह सजा क्यों मिली। इस लिए कि कम्युनिस्टों और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने रूस के कहने पर इस बारे में फ़ैसला कर लिया था। श्री चव्हाण को इस बारे में कुछ भी पता नहीं था (व्यवधान) जब इसरायल और अरबों के मामले पर यहां बहस होती थी, तो मैं ने श्री मोरारजी देसाई को कहा था कि वह अन्दरूनी बात को नहीं जानते हैं, क्योंकि वह मुफ़्रीम कमांड में नहीं हैं, वह राजगद्दी के नजदीक नहीं हैं। श्री मोरारजी देसाई इस बात से नाराज हो गये थे। मैं ने उस वक्त यह भी कहा था : “मुंडे-कुड़ियां दा झुड यारो कट्टा हो गया, हुकूमत दा चलाना ही ठट्ठा हो गया।” (व्यवधान)

जिस तरह उस वक्त श्री मोरारजी देसाई मुझ से नाराज हो गये थे, उसी तरह शायद श्री चव्हाण भी मेरे इस बात से नाराज होंगे। क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है कि कम्युनिस्टों और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने मिल कर श्री जार्ज फ्रनेन्डीज, श्री मधु लिमये और श्री राज नारायण और उन के दूसरे साथियों को... (व्यवधान)... जैसे उस वक्त श्री मोरारजी देसाई को कुछ मालूम नहीं था, वैसे ही आज श्री चव्हाण को भी इस मामले के बारे में कुछ भी मालूम नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... यह सरकार की गलत फ़ारेन पालिसी का ही नतीजा है कि रक्षा ने हमारे इन्टर्नल मामलात में दखल देना शुरू कर दिया है।... (व्यवधान)... यह हमारी कमजोर पालिसी का ही नतीजा है कि जिस मुल्क को हम अपना दोस्त बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं, वह हर रोज हम को गाली देता है। (व्यवधान)... आज श्री चव्हाण को कुछ भी पता नहीं है कि यहां क्या हो रहा है, क्या नहीं हो रहा है।... (व्यवधान)... श्री दिनेश सिंह को भी कुछ पता नहीं है कि फ़ारेन एफ़ेयर्स किस को कहते हैं।... (व्यवधान) वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की गुड बुक्स में नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान)... रक्षा में बैठे हुए श्री डी० पी० धर रक्षा की हुकूमत और वहां के स्टेट्समैन का जो भी पैगाम भेजते हैं, वह सीधा

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के पास जाता है, श्री दिनेश सिंह के पास नहीं जाता है।

श्री योगन्द्र शर्मा : क्या माननीय सदस्य उस पैगाम का टेप-रिकार्डिंग करते हैं ?

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं ने कहा है कि इस गवर्नमेंट की गलत पालिसियों का ही नतीजा है कि रूस और दूसरे मुल्क हमारे मुल्क के अन्दरूनी मामलात में दखल देते हैं, चाइना पाकिस्तान के जरिये ईस्ट बंगाल और वेंस्ट बंगाल को मिला कर एक कम्युनिस्ट स्टेट बनाने जा रहा है, एक सिख स्टेट बनने जा रही है और आजाद काश्मीर और हमारे काश्मीर को मिला कर एक इस्लामी स्टेट बनने जा रही है।

यह सरकार हिम्मत कर के किसी के साथ हो जाये—बेशक वह रणा के साथ हो जाये, मुझे उस से कोई रंज या तकलीफ नहीं है, लेकिन वह किसी के साथ हो तो सही, वरना “तुम्हारी दास्तां भी न होगी दास्तांनों में।”

[श्री عبدالغली डार - जब मुल्क के

दो حصے ہوئے اور ہم آزاد ہوئے اس کے بعد پنڈت جی نے دھرادون میں آل انڈیا کانگریس کمیٹی نے اجلاس میں کامن ویلث میں شرکت کا پرستار پیش کیا - میں جانتا تھا کہ یہ زہر کا پیالہ ہے لیکن چونکہ اس کو ہمارے اپنے لیڈر نے پیش کیا تھا اس واسطے میں نے سمجھا کہ اس کو امرت سمجھ کر پی لو - میں نے سوچا رام جاتے جاتے جائے گا اور رحیم آتے آتے آئے گا - اس واسطے اس کو مان لیا جانا چاہیئے - لیکن اس کے بعد جوں ہی انہوں نے نئے تبت کو مارا تھے تنگ کو دیا تب میرے دماغ میں ایک اور خطرہ پیدا ہوا - میں سوچنے لگ گیا کہ پنڈت جی کس طرف جا رہے ہیں - ہم نان الاٹمنٹ کی پالیسی پر چلتے آ رہے ہیں اور اس

کی میں بڑی تعریف بھی کرتا ہوں - لیکن ایک طرف جب کامن ویلث میں جانے کا فیصلہ کیا اور دوسری طرف تبت جیسے غریب ملک کو مارا تھے تنگ کو بخش دیا تو مجھے خطرہ پیدا ہوا - اس کے بعد پنڈت جی بدستور اس پالیسی پر چلتے رہے کہ ہم کو پراگریسو طاقتوں کے ساتھ جانا چاہئے - لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ مجھے معاف کیا جائے اگر میں یہ کہوں کہ ان کے دماغ میں یہ نقشہ بھی تھا کہ گت نرپیکش دیش جو ہیں ان کا ایک سنگٹھن بنایا جائے اور اس کا نیتا بننے کا شرف پنڈت جی کو حاصل ہو -

ایک زمانہ تھا جب انگریزوں کا یہاں راج تھا - شری مٹی سروجلی نائڈو کی صدارت میں تب ۸۰ ملکوں کے نیتا یہاں آئے تھے اور ان میں بہت زیادہ تعداد میں مسلم ملک تھے اور انہوں نے ہندوستان کو اپنا نیتا مانا تھا - لیکن آج آپ کی گت - نرپیکشتا کی نیتی کیسی ہے - اس نیتی کو آپ نے بار بار دہرایا ہے ویت نام میں جب امریکی فوجوں نے وحشیانہ حملہ کیا تو، ہم نے اس کی نندا کی - لیکن ہنگری میں روس نے جب وحشیانہ حملہ کیا تو پنڈت جی کی زبان پر تالا لگا رہا - ہندوستان کی زبان پر تالا لگا رہا کیونکہ تب ہندوستان نہرو تھے اور نہرو ہندوستانی تھے - اس طرح سے چمکو - سلوواکیا جو ایک آزاد ملک ہے اس پر روس نے حملہ کیا تو ہم نے اس کی چلتا نہیں کی - ہماری زبان پر تالا لگا رہا - اس وقت پنڈت جی نہیں میری - بہن یہاں تھی پرائم منسٹر -

شری ہرین مکرچی تقریباً کر رہے تھے - مجھے خوشی ہوئی ان کی بات سن کر - میں بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کچھ ایسا من بناؤ - پاکستان کس نے بنایا - اس جنگڑے میں میں نہیں پڑنا چاہتا - اس کے بارے میں اب انکی پالیسی کیا کریگی - لیکن ایک بات صاف ہے - چاہے ایسٹ پاکستان ہو یا ویسٹ پاکستان ہو - وہاں نوے پرنسٹن لوگ ہمارے بزرگوں کی اولاد ہیں - وہ ہمارے بچے ہیں - نالائق ہوں تو اور لائق ہوں تو - اس سے مجھے کوئی بحث نہیں - لیکن ایک بات میں نڈرتا ہے کہتا ہوں - آپ سے - دیس واسیوں سے بھی اور اپنے نیتاؤں سے بھی - میں نے ایک چمٹھی قائداعظم کو لکھی تھی - نواب مسدوت کو لکھی تھی اور اس میں میں نے کہا تھا کہ راولپنڈی میں سکھ بہن بیٹیوں پر ظلم ہوئے ہیں اور اس طرح سے یہ ہوتے رہے تو ایسٹ پنجاب میں - وسطی ہندوستان میں تنہا دوسرے حصوں میں مسلمانوں کی عزت کو کوئی بچتا نہیں سکے گا - میں نے مولانا آزاد کو بھی کہا کہ لاکھوں کا قتل ہو جائے گا - لیکن میرا مزاق اڑایا گیا تھا - لیکن آج ایک بات میں آپ سے کہتا ہوں - چین پاکستان کے اشارے پر یا پاکستان چین کے اشارے پر چل رہا ہو لیکن ایسٹ پاکستان میں کہا ہو رہا ہے اسکا آپ کو کچھ پتہ نہیں ہے - وہاں وہی ہو رہا ہے جو جیوتی پسو صاحب ویسٹ بنگال میں کر رہے ہیں - متجیب الرحمان اور بھاشانی وہی بھاشا بول رہے ہیں جو وہاں جیوتی پسو بولتے ہیں یا ہرین مکرچی

بولتے ہیں - اگر آپکی یہی پالیسی رہی تو پتہ نہیں کیا ہونے والا ہے - بھگوان رام چودہ سال کے بعد جب یلواس سے لوٹے تو انہوں نے دیکھا کہ کچھ لوگ بیٹھے ہیں - انہوں نے کہا کہ میں نے تو کہا تھا کہ سب چلے جائیں - تم یہاں کیوں بیٹھے ہو - جراب مل آپ نے تو کہا تھا کہ استری اور پری چلے جائیں لیکن جو نہ تو استری ہیں اور نہ پری وہ کہاں چلے جائیں - اگر نان الاٹمنٹ کی پالیسی کا یہی مطلب ہے کہ دونوں بنگال مل کر ایک آزاد حکومت بنے - چین پاکستان کا پورا فائدہ اٹھا کر دونوں کشمیروں کو ایک آزاد اسلامک اسٹیٹ بنا دے - اگر نان الاٹمنٹ کا یہی مطلب ہے کہ پاکستان کا چین استعمال کر کے ایک سکھ سٹیٹ بنا دے - تو یہ پالیسی آپکو مبارک - مجھے نہیں - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب چین نے اگریشن کیا تو نان الاٹمنٹ کی پالیسی ماننے والے کس دیس نے کہا کہ اس نے اگریشن کیا ہے - جب پاکستان نے اگریشن کیا تو کس دیس نے کہا کہ اس نے اگریشن کیا ہے - دہلی سہیکر صاحب میری آنکھیں نہیں - میں اندھا ہوں - لیکن مرے دل اور دماغ کی آنکھیں کھلی ہوئی ہیں - جو ہونے والا ہے اسکر میں دیکھ سکتا ہوں - آپ دیکھو گے تو کہو گے کہ ایک غریب چھڑاسی کے بیٹے نے - ایک کمزور آدمی نے پاکستان کے بارے میں نہیں ہندوستان کے بارے میں کہا تھا کہ بھارت جیسے وشال دیس - بھگوان رام اور کرشن کے دیس کی عقل پر تالا لگ گیا ہے اور وہ اندھا ہو گیا ہے اور یہ بھی دیکھنا نہیں چاہتا کہ دیس میں کیا

[شری عبدالغنی قار]

ہونے جا رہا ہے - خالی یہ ہو کہ چین پاکستان کا استعمال کرے - یہ میں سمجھ سکتا ہوں - لیکن چین ہمارے ویسٹ بنگال کا استعمال کرے یہ سمجھنے سے باہر کی بات ہے -

مجھے خوشی ہے کہ روس نے میری بہن کو پردھان منتری بنانے میں مدد کی - مجھے خوشی ہے کہ وی وی گری صاحب کو کامیاب بنانے میں روس نے مدد کی - لیکن آپ اتنا تو کرو کہ روس سے ہی پکی دوستی کر لو تاکہ کمیونسٹ بھائی تو تمہارے ہو جائیں - کوئی تو تمہارا ہو جائے - امریکہ سے آپکی دوستی ہوتی نہیں - چین سے دوستی ہوتی نہیں چاہے آپ کہتے رہیں کہ ہماری انکے ساتھ دوستی ہے -

آج میں کیا دیکھتا ہوں - ہندوستان میں انگریز کو دیکھ کر جبر کے جذبات پیدا نہیں ہوتے جتنے مسلمان کو دیکھ کر ہوتے ہیں - کیوں - کیونکہ مسلمان ان لوگوں کی اولاد تھے اور وہ الگ ہو گئے - جو کی بات میں آج کہہ رہا ہوں - وہی بات ہونے والی ہے - میں سرکار سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سرکار کے اپنے ہی دوستوں - شری مدھو لمیے - شری راج نارائن - اور شری چارج فرنٹڈیز پر - جو انتہا پسند ہیں - سوشلسٹ ہیں - سماج واد کے حامی ہیں - لاکھی چارج کیوں ہوا - ان کو یہ سزا کیوں ملی - اس لئے کہ کمیونسٹوں اور شریمنٹی اندرا گاندھی نے روس کے کہنے پر اس بارے میں فیصلہ کر لیا تھا - شری چوہان کو اس بارے میں کچھ بھی پتہ نہیں تھا - (ویو دھان) جب اسرائیل

اور عربوں کے معاملے پر یہاں بحث ہوتی تھی - تو میں نے شری مرارچی دیسائی کو کہا تھا کہ وہ اندرونی بات کو نہیں جانتے ہیں - کیونکہ وہ سہرہم کمانڈ میں نہیں ہیں - وہ راج گدی کے نزدیک نہیں ہیں - شری مرارچی دیسائی اس بات سے ناراض ہو گئے تھے - میں نے اس وقت یہ بھی کہا تھا - ,, منڈے کو یہاں دا چینڈ پارو کٹھا ہو گیا - حکومت دا چلانا ٹھٹھا ہو گیا - ,, (ویو دھان)

جس طرح اس وقت شری مرارچی دیسائی مجھ سے ناراض ہو گئے تھے - اس طرح شاید شری چوہان بھی میری اس بات سے ناراض ہونگے - کیا یہ سچائی نہیں ہے کہ کمیونسٹوں اور شریمنٹی اندرا گاندھی نے مل کر شری چارج فرنٹڈیز - شری مدھو لمیے اور شری راج نارائن اور ان کے دوسرے ساتھیوں کو - - - (ویو دھان) جیسے اس وقت شری مرارچی دیسائی کو کچھ معلوم نہیں تھا - ویسے ہی آج شری چوہان کو بھی اس معاملے کے بارے میں کچھ بھی معلوم نہیں ہے - (ویو دھان) بہ سرکار کی غلط فارین پالیسی کا ہی نتیجہ ہے کہ رشا نے ہمارے انٹرنل معاملات میں دخل دینا شروع کر دیا ہے - (ویو دھان) یہ ہماری کمزور پالیسی کا ہی نتیجہ ہے کہ جس ملک کو ہم اپنا دوست بنانے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں - وہ ہر روز ہم کو گالی دیتا ہے - (ویو دھان) آج شری چوہان کو کچھ بھی پتہ نہیں ہے کہ یہاں کیا ہو رہا ہے - کیا نہیں ہو رہا ہے - (ویو دھان) شری دینیہس سنگھ کو بھی کچھ پتہ نہیں ہے کہ فارین ایفہرز کس کو کہتے ہیں - (ویو دھان) وہ شریمنٹی اندرا

گندھی کی گڈ بکس میں نہیں ہیں۔
(وہودھان) رشا میں بیٹھے ہوئے
شری تری-بی-دھر رشا کی حکومت
اور وہاں کے اسٹیٹ منسٹر کا جو بھی پیغام
دیتے بھیجتے ہیں۔ وہ سیدھا شری متو
اندیرا گاندھی کے پاس جاتا ہے۔ شری
دینیش سنگھ کے پاس نہیں جاتا ہے۔

श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा : क्या माननीय सदस्य उस
पेंगाम का टेप-रिकार्डिंग करतें हैं ?

شری عبدالغنی قار : میں نے کہا
ہے کہ اس گورنمنٹ کی غلط پالیسیوں کا
ہی نتیجہ ہے کہ روس اور دوسرے ملک
ہمارے ملک کے اندرونی - معاملات میں
داخل دیتے ہیں، چاینا پاکستان کے
ذریعہ ایسٹ بنگال اور ویسٹ بنگال
کو ملا کر ایک کھونست استیثیت
بنانے جا رہا ہے، ایک سکھ استیثیت بننے
جا رہی ہے اور آزاد کشمیر اور ہمارے
کشمیر کو ملا کر ایک اسلامی استیثیت
بننے جا رہی ہے۔

یہ سرکار ہمت کر کے کسی کے ساتھ ہو
جائے۔ بھشک وہ رشا کے ساتھ ہو
جائے، مجھے اس سے کوئی رنج یا
تکلیف نہیں ہے، لیکن وہ کسی کے
ساتھ ہو تو سہی، ورنہ "نمباری داستان
بھی نہ ہوگی داستانوں میں۔"

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Midnapore):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is neither
appropriate nor sensible, or purposeful,
for a back bencher in a Parliament, during
a general debate on Foreign Affairs,
to attempt to traverse the whole field and
philosophy of foreign policy, or to deal with
every possible problem, or all that is
raised in the Government's Report or
in the debate.

I want, however, to say, at this stage,
that we cannot, irrespective of the content
of the Report made or not made, ignore
facts and problems of actual or possible

conflict in the world, nor the movements
and ideas that affect our own future.

The most important of the incidents
that have occurred in the recent days is
the *coup d'état* in Cambodia, engineered
by the United States, and master-minded
by the C.I.A. We have so lacked appreciation
of the problem and even given an
impression to others, I say, a quite un-
warranted one, perhaps, that we are
likely to 'play' with the new regime. If
we do so, then we shall do great damage
to ourselves, because we shall be siding
with imperialism against every body
else. It would be a great error. I do not
for a moment say that the Foreign Minister
contemplates this. I have not heard so
from him or any one else. There is also
no reason for me to think that. If in
respect of the new situation in Cambodia
we try to play political gymnastics and
strike a pseudo-legalistic posture and
say that it is a "legal" change, we shall
be grievously wrong. Most or all *coup
d'états* are legal! When Cromwell ordered
Colonel Pride to purge Parliament of
all but 65 of its members, and the life
of Parliament became extended in con-
sequence to 20 years, that was also legal.
We may seek to argue that we are sup-
posed to follow the British example when
there is none else! All *coup d'états* are
then legal. Thus argued, are we, therefore,
to support the displacement of Prince
Sihanouk and play with the new Govern-
ment there? If we do so, that will be a
very dangerous mistake. There is an
impression abroad that we are likely
to play ducks and drakes with this business
and find ourselves on the wrong side, as
we have done to an extent both in Laos
and Vietnam.

I also want to say that the responsibility
that we carry in Indo-China is not the
responsibility to be neutral against inter-
ventionism. Neutrality does not mean
being mute witnesses of horror. The
late Prime Minister Panditji used to say
and said in this House so many times,
that neutrality does not mean that we shall
sit quiet when there is genocide and when
there is suppression of human rights.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will not allow
myself to stray too far into past history.
But this country, some 40 years ago,
on the banks of Ravi, in her declaration
of independence proclaimed, that "Free-
dom is the birthright of the Indian people

[Shri Krishna Menon]

as of any other people". That was a declaration of policy and ideology. It was a commitment. We may not have always followed or kept it but it was the faith of this Nation that we solemnly proclaimed. It was a commitment for Human rights and for the liberty of those who stand for or fight for freedom. That is why we speak about Cambodia and speak about the United Arab Republic and so on, not because we are more interested in other peoples' affairs than our own. It is our obligation, to stand by the side of those who are suppressed or threatened by imperialism. Running through almost the whole course of this debate, it seems that as though it is believed and taken for a fact that there is a kind of rapprochement between the Soviet Union and the United States and, therefore the whole policy of non-alignment has gone by the board. I may be very ignorant about this matter. Perhaps I am. I have not seen in the last 15 years any basic changes in this respect to warrant this belief. It has been said that there have been conferences recently between the two superpowers. There have been conference in the past too e.g. at Dumbarton Oaks, and at Camp David. There was a conference at Vienna. There have always been conferences between great powers and there have been deadlocks and little others result. No conflicts have been really resolved. It is useful for us to understand things in their reality and that we get over the superstition that this is all an "ideological" conflict. It is not an ideological conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. The real difference is that the United States empire is always on the side of those who stand against revolutions and social changes. They are also seeking sources for cheap or key raw material as well as markets and are highly dominated by what President Eisenhower called "Industrial Military Complex". The 500 armament makers in their World decide the policy, not the politicians, the Ministers who spend time at International Conferences, it is this domination of profit-makers that is responsible for international tension. Only this morning, the Defence Minister said here, that any country will sell arms to any other. It is true, that not only we ourselves get arms from every country—now from Soviet Union and others also. This is the part of the real crux of World politics. Stated briefly, U.S. foreign policy is dominated by what has been

called the Truman doctrine. This doctrine may be interpreted as an ideological conflict too, which the United States postures as its mission to force on others. He spoke of "our way of life". In early presidential days he sent for Mr. Molotov and talked down to him. Mr. Molotov said 'I have never been spoken to in this way'. Trumans reply was, 'You behave yourself' Here there is no question of rapport, negotiation or anything of that kind. The theory propounded by this doctrine is that the business of the United States is to rule the world as the British ruled in those days when they said 'God created the Englishmen to police the world'. That situation has disappeared but imperialist strategy and attitudes play the same roles. Like the British Imperialist in his day to day, the United States is willing to forgive those whom they have wronged'. This is the meaning of the newly discovered basis of reciprocity about which the U.S. speaks at Paris, willing to forgive those whom you have wronged. They tell the Vietnamese 'You do this if we are to do something. You withdraw your men from Vietnam, then we withdraw our people from your country'. How can a country that is agressed withdraw from its own soil and be reciprocal in this way?

Therefore, briefly I think our policy whether we are able to implement it or not, should be one that calls on the United States and her allies to stop all aggression against the Indo-China territory by land, sea or air and by propaganda also, and that we should adhere to the principles of integrity, sovereignty of other states and non-interference in other's affairs. The United States must respect the liberty of Indo-China States and their neutrality.

Secondly, it is necessary that the International Commission in Indo-China instead of trying to find some way to get into the Cambodian tangle by some body's permission or otherwise or even by calling a meeting in Delhi, should proclaim to the world, in true accordance with what is their real purpose as a commission. That is, to tell the world who is committing aggression and who is continuing the conflict. If they so find that North Vietnamese personnel had agressed in the South, let them say that. Let them say also that more people have been killed in the Vietnamese territory by air-bombing

by the United States than the whole numbers of Germans killed in the second World War. Nearly half a million children have been killed in Vietnam alone by bombing from the air. The United States has invaded Vietnam. Instead of telling the world this we strike posture of uncommitted and they are mute witnesses to invasion, war crimes and atrocities.

There is no sufficient sense of commitment in or by our country. It would be untrue if I say, that we have changed our policy in this matter or our international outlook. We still call ourselves non-aligned and other also call us that too. We are still supporting the neutrality of Indo-China States but there is far less sense of commitment, to peace and freedom and less emphasis on them. There is a recession in the dynamism of our policy. This kind of thing has occurred in the history of almost every country; and it is not carping criticism or one of an irresponsible kind, what I seek to do is to draw attention of the House and the Government to the pathetic, but nevertheless true and continuing factors which should concern us all.

The other area which concerns us the Middle East, as it is called. This area was first so named by an American navigator, some 300 years ago. It is of course not the Middle East for us. Here the position is simple enough. It is not a question whether we like the Arabs or we don't like them. We should at least have a care about our own skins! It is our security that is in jeopardy, as well as the independence of Arab States. The Middle East, since the fall of Constantinople in the 15th century has been the pathway of the Empire to the East. In two World Wars the Indian Army stood guard in the Middle East to guard the Empire. Such liberty and Statehood as came to this area was used by the British Empire for buttressing its own strength, to create that block house of Empire called Israel which is in Arab territory. It is Arab territory. The Arabs never gave it away and Israel even as 'created' by the United Nations by the partition of Palestine never existed even for a day, because the day after it was proclaimed the Jewish section took Tel Aviv and other places occupied and annexed them and called the new area a State and Isreal. The United Nations never created Israel. There can be no peace unless this and later and continuing

agressions are ended. The aggressor will vacate only when Imperialism no longer gives support to it and Isreal is not part of the Imperialists' strategy.

In the days when Ben Gurion was ruling Isreal, 20 million dollars of deficit in the States' Annual Budget was made up by the United States and the rest the support for her came from private subscriptions. That is to say, the State was not only motivated but worked from outside, in order to fulfill the purposes of Zionist Imperialism. In the Middle East, as in the other places we are opposing Imperialism, we are fighting against Empire, for our own survival, this is our position. That is how we came into existence as a nation by shaking a mighty Empire to its foundations and establishing our liberty in our land. So long as Empire exists, we have no hope of survival in independent and self respecting Nationhood. We should deal with this problem and its world aspect. But it is more than what can be compressed in the intervention in this Debate.

The third aspect is this. Some one else referred yesterday, to the question of European Security. The matter was sought to be ridiculed. It was implied that we were playing about with a new found toy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, two great world wars have originated in this Century in Europe. European security has become more important to-day because, contrary to what we may hope and imagine, a world war is not, either so improbable or as remote or not as far away from our generation or from our lives as we may like to think.

Therefore, the question calls for seeking out ways of the avoidance of the causes that can make small wars into larger wars. Aggression some where tends to become aggression everywhere. World Peace depends not a little, and not in remote way upon stability in Europe. This stability cannot be brought about either by the Soviet Union or by the Western powers, along but only by their joint endeavours and initiatives. This is the main factor at present and of immediate importance is the inclusion of what is known by the name of the German Democratic Republic in the comity of the World Nations. Here again, it is not merely a sentimental or even a logical analysis

[Shri Krishna Menon]

The German Democratic Republic has done one thing if nothing else. It has broken the power of the Junkers who made the wars in the past.

Their power was broken by the economic and social transformations that have taken place in East Germany. Junkerism is no longer possible in that part of the world.

The other and contrary aspect is what is not perhaps so well known *viz.*, that half the NATO armies of occupation in Europe are to-day officered and maintained by West Germany. The Germany which was defeated in the last war, to-day is calling the tune. The British are to-day not in a position or able to finance the luxury of occupation. Somebody else has to pay. Germany is affluent. She is militarising herself and is encouraged to do by the United States.

The other aspect of West Germany being rich is that She is again seeking to be a Military and Naval power. She is becoming armed. The placing of Nuclear Weapons in the hands of Germany is no longer a remote issue. They are struggling very hard to obtain at once both potency and significant share in nuclear Arms location and control in Europe. Once Germany has Nuclear Weapons, European security is no longer practical. The balance of power approach which dominates world politics today can neither bring disarmament nor peace. It is the way to War.

I want to speak about the African people now. This is not a colour question as often spoken of. It is a colour question too in the sense that in modern times, that is for about 400 to 500 years or perhaps for more years, all the big wars of aggression have taken place against the non-European races. To-day, in the south of the copper belt, in South and South-West Africa—I have forgotten the new name of the place formerly called South West Africa, Rhodesia, all colonial and former territories in Africa where the Black people the Negro population—who are the indigenous population are not only dispossessed, but are proscribed from having any civic rights, let alone the fuller paraphernalia of citizenship. South Africa and South West Africa have diamonds. The diamond and the

copper controlled by vested interests in imperialist Countries, be it the Oppenheims of Africa or the Beits the Millionaires who control the Arms Industry or the United Fruit Corporation. In Mozambique, thousands of the African population are being slaughtered, tortured enslaved, segregated, starved and suppressed. There was resistance to the policy of the United States both in the United Nations, in the Congo, in the later years of the United Nations Interventions. The policy there proved to be mixture, on the one hand of playing with Imperialism and on the other of supporting the independence of the African peoples. Anyway in Africa—in the whole of Africa—the situation was such that the continent is in ferment and conflict. On the one hand, there is tribalism which is coming into a new stage making a new nation unstable. This is not something about which we or any outside country can do anything.

On the phenomenon of the return of the empires, I have said in this House before, that empires do not really change. They may not come to-day by the front door, but they try to and indeed do come by the back door. They try to get into the entrails of a people and their cultures. This is what is happening everywhere. This is what the Africans call Neo-colonialism, although there is little that new about it. It is Colonialism and realism knit large. I will say, if I may, so without prejudice, refer to this subject, this country can, never, become really a non-aligned country, so long it begs for food, for clothes, for reputation and it goes round the world begging for everything.

A few years ago, when I was in Amsterdam, there were three thousand young children walking up and down the streets collecting pennies for "feeding the poor Indians". No propaganda, no glossy paper pamphlets and no speeches by the Foreign Minister and no successful visit by him or anybody else will make amend for this country when it displays or exhibits lack of self respect and dignity. We have no self respect we cannot expect respect from others. If we cannot respect ourselves, how can the other people respect us? Has at any time PL 480 aid or whatever it may be helped this country to be free from food shortages or helped to prevent their accentuation or helped and remove their causes. We have scar-

city of every kind despite massive aid. This however is another problem. I am not going to deal with these here to-day. Our self respect and our non-dependence are what are basic to non-alignment.

While I am on this subject I may say that there has been a lot of criticism about, and denigration of non-alignment. Most of it is by way of ridicule. I am sorry to say that some times our Foreign Minister—his won party or his own leaders say that it is an 'out-of-date doctrine'. Foreign policy the world over has to be flexible, if it is to be dynamic no one questions that. But flexibility is the essence of non-alignment. Non-alignment is not something which you can take or we have taken out from a book. Even the nomenclature itself came only long after our policies began to take shape. When we started practising it, we were chided by the Americans, that we were being neutral, that we were sitting on the fence and trying to get money from both sides. But we said that we were not sitting on no fence. We were on the move, dynamic and seeking progress. We did not want however to be precommitted to war blocs. We did not want our policies to be defended on the banks of Potomac or on the banks of the Volga, but on the banks of the Jumna. Non-Alignment in international affairs is but a projection on our national outlook, and policy. True Nationalism is of a constructive and dynamic character. This country took this decision on its (Non-alignment) own. Following Lord Salisbury, we could well have said that we had no permanent friends and we had no permanent enemies but we have had only permanent interests. It those "permanent interest" are pursued in the way that modern Nations should, then they should not lead to greet tensions or war. Therefore, while attacking non-alignment in these debates or elsewhere, no one should forget that whether one Government or another is in office, for a debate on foreign affairs in this House, there is a far vaster audience than that covered by the attendance in this chamber. The whole world listens. if I may say so, to what is being said here. Therefore, when we throw bricks or flowers against each other or at any foreign personality or country or anybody in the world outside, it should be understood what its impacts are upon an audience much farther and vaster than ourselves. It is not for me however, to lecture about this. I do not presume

to do so. It is for all of us to realize that in dealing with our relations with another country, or other countries there is not only ourselves but the other country and of ten world opinion involved. The consequences are far greater and often far reaching.

To take an example from outside Mr. Brezhnev made a speech about collective security in Asia. He himself has said that his observations were not exactly as were reported in the press. It was also an observation at the end of long address on world matters. But it became one of the major issues of speculation, suspension or hope and defeat. Everybody talks about it. So if our Foreign Minister makes a speech and use a phrase of any kind the rest of world picks it up for its own use, either for fear or out of apprehension or hope or for whatever purpose required. It would to so often, irrespective of the context and emphasis in the original.

I would, therefore, say that on matters as Indo-China we have to declare our position with full commitment and not get involved in or on Indo-China in a way that we find ourselves on the side of Empire. I have no doubt. Speaking for myself, that Prince Sihanouk is not merely regarded as person who is eccentric or otherwise he is the head of the nation and the State. After renouncing his royal office he, was elected to presidency by the referendum or the people. Where then lies the right for any Parliament or anybody to throw him out? It is legal let alone propriety or decency, for the C.I.A. to interfere in the matter.

It is the same with Israel so far interference and master minding is concerned. The United Nations voted on the partition of Palestine one morning or the previous afternoon, Trueman recognised it as the State of Israel in a few hours. Here in Cambodia there was a *coup d'etat* in the morning; in the afternoon, the U. S. Department of State recognises the new regime. Yet, we are asked to believe that there is no causal connection between the two. The whole thing was obviously arranged beforehand, engineered and masterminded by the United States.

The Foreign Minister requires no reference or compliments from me. I have the good fortune to see people in other countries and capitals. In the last few years and recently more increasingly, there has been greater attention paid than in the less recent past what is done here and

[Shri Krishna Menon]

what is spoken, and the impression that our representatives make when they go abroad. The Foreign Minister I am glad to say, has himself made mentionable contribution to this.

Our foreign service or any service for that matter could be better than it is. We could ourselves be better than we are. But it would be a great mistake in Parliament, pick on individuals who are our Ambassadors abroad. I would, however, say that Government should pay greater attention to the countries where some of our people are regarded as having acted as "brown imperialists". In British days, that is to say where we or some of our inations have played second fiddle to the British Empire in certain African areas, and are not well liked or quite welcome for that reason. It is necessary that some of the best of our representations go to such places to bring down the prejudices of which we are the inheritors, even though we have been and are victims also. We speak of the colour bar as though somebody practices it against us and there it begins and ends. But can we conscientiously and honestly say that we are ourselves not guilty of discrimination against others.

The position in Africa calls for the best attention and understanding that we can bestow. Some of our best people would have to go to the African countries and understand the changing conditions. There is nothing incongruous in the African wanting to run his own country. May be that we or some of our people suffer by it. I suppose the British would say that they lost business by going out of here. But that is a concomittant of Empire at its demise.

We should also not take for granted "doctrines" so, called. facile inferences from other peoples prejudices on the bases of their pleas and arguments. The particular pieces of philosophy of the doctrine, of avertments of ideological virtue in justification of ideological issues is often doled out to us. I will take you to the instance of Doctrines. We were always treated to these doctrines. When certain countries want to do something it should not do, either it revoked a religious test or maxim as in the old days. Now it propounds a "doctrine". It may be the Monroe Doctrine, the Eisenhower Doctrine, or the Truman Doctrine or the Great Society of the New Frontier. All

there means is this actualities : suppress revolutions, suppress liberation movements, support reaction and vested interests and spread the frontiers of entire Economic or Political Diem who was the creature of the United States in Vietnam, an American puppet, was refused 30 million dollars while asked for it, to introduce land reforms. The U.S. Government at that time, though Diem was their puppet said, 'No money for land reforms'. I am not saying that the reforms could or should have been carried on with American or foreign money. But only that that the money was not available, for such purpose. Imperialist are not interested in land reforms.

This is a conflict rooted in economic factors and not merely of a legal or political character. It is for the sustenance, continuance and advancement of private property, of vested interests, of what have often been called monopolies, for concentration of power and for the facility for a few people to dominate a country or a majority in a country or two countries or five countries along with others to dominate the bulk of people. This is made possible by the inherent character of the acquisitive society, that initiates promotes, and sustains expansionism and exploitation. This is the crux of the problem. Therefore, our internal policies of social advance naturally have obstacles and pressures. If foreign interests are allowed to penetrate or dominate our lives and our countries, we are less able, my less willing offer, to resist them.

With regard to the German Democratic Republic, perhaps the Foreign Minister would tell us what precedent or justifications, he has in international law for not recognizing that State. The United States is the one country in the world which has helped to lay down definitely the principle of recognition of State and set historic example. The theory of recognition is simple. The State to be recognised must have territory; it must have a Government; that Government must command habitual obedience from its inhabitants and must be able to carry out obligations under International Law. Here, East Germany has a Government and Territory. We trade with the German Democratic Republic. Our mutual trade extends to Rs. 50 crores a year and it has increased by more than 17 percent this year than the previous year. We have very considerable credit in regard to the supply of ships; I do not know how much; the

Minister of Transport can tell us how much; we have also considerable credit also in regard to the supply of agricultural machinery. Apart from all sentimental, ethical considerations or even legal considerations is it in the interest of our company to be tied up to significant extents in economic relationships without having diplomatic exchanges? It will lead to difficulties if you get involved in credit, other money deals and collaboration and so on with other countries and at the same time cannot use the machinery of diplomatic conciliation, diplomatic pressures and so on. We will be at a disadvantage. The whole world knows that the reason why we do not recognize the G.D.R. is that we subscribe or even if we do not do so, we submit to the Holstein Doctrine. The Holstein Doctrine is just this; we are rich and we have paid you so much; you will do what we say. That is what it means; other countries may not have regard for the Holstein Doctrine but we have, whether the Minister admits or not submitted to the Holstein Doctrine. For us, it should be matter of profound humiliation, that a country like ours should have to trim its soils, because we have borrowed too much money or we have received too much aid. Even in regard to the United States we had not submitted in this way. Certainly not even after long years of aid relationship. The German are to a certain extent perhaps more rigid the Holstein Doctrine is invoked; or it bangs over us like the sword of Damocles: It is neither wise nor dignified, nor it is a sign of firmness of policy to send State Trading Corporation officials and let them function willy-nilly as Trade Commissioners and then send Trade Commissioners and let them function consider officers. Instead we should establish Diplomatic Relations with the G.D.R. and take it the good and bad as we do with equal and sovereign States. Here is a country which has been responsive to the need of peace. In her consultation the G. D. R. declares that it will not take to clear weapons; it will not take to war; it will do nothing to endanger the security of Europe. European security is a vital matter for us. The G. D. R. is among our best allies in the promotion of world peace, by contributing, to security in Europe.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : I want to conclude by saying that it would be wrong for us as responsible parties and

individuals in Parliament to be unduly critical of our Government in regard to foreign affairs. Whether they say so or do not, foreign policy is regarded in many countries as bi-partisan. Others held this country in high esteem because the people outside know that irrespective of our party affiliations, behind the policy which Pandit Nehru with his unique personality was able to adumbrate, were the mass of our people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude your remarks.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : The world knew that we then stood against the kind of terror, the reign of terror let loose in Vietnam. Are we to be least concerned when the imperialists interventions in Vietnam take to slitting open the middles of women to taking out the bodies of unborn infants and exposing them in public places in order to strike terror, in the hearts of the people? Terror is the symbol, is the weapon of a defeatist and defeated nation. Americans have been beaten to a standstill in Vietnam. It would be to our good if we stood with the Vietnamese people. I say without any reservation that their heroism; their ingenuity, their stubbornness is unparalleled in human annals. They are fighting the war of human liberation and Asian self-respect. For a thousand years, from 113 B. C. to 960 A. D. they fought the Chinese Empire of that day, when the latter invaded Vietnam in that early millennium. If the Americans may fight for thousand years the Vietnamese will continue their resistance and fight for liberation. We should take an honest and courageous position and call upon the International Commission to proclaim to the world what the facts are and not be mute witnesses to crime and horror. Neither the Co-Chairman, nor anybody else has got the role to do this. We have a duty to tell the world and not be silent in the presence of violence and crime, to expose the fact that not only is this war criminal, but it is waged by methods which are war crimes. The six articles of Nuremberg are defied every day. From Okinawa and other places every morning a 52 bombers go and bom Vietnam area. Children are killed everyday in this way. There is violation even of the articles of warfare. It is a war crime to practice genocide to destroy sources of livelihood and practice atrocities. Those articles of Nuremberg have been made part of the Municipal law of America. I think we can

[Shri Krishna Menon]

Play a useful part, if we as a State ask for the examination of the charges of genocide against American soldiers involved by the World Court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Sir, no Member from the UIPG has so far spoken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know; but the time is up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Please give us at least five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right; five minutes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not like to comment on the foreign policy of this Government within a short span of time. As said in the report, the Government never pursued a doctrinaire policy. It cannot but be so as suggested now by our senior colleague, Mr. Krishna Menon. As a matter of fact, the foreign policy is a projection of the national policy and unless we are self-sufficient and self-reliant, there would be no effective foreign policy. As my time is short, I would like to leave out many other points and only refer to certain very important things.

In regard to Pakistan and in the policy of our government towards Pakistan the Ministry's report has shown a certain complacency: that the relations are better and better. Even yesterday, the hon. Deputy Minister has stated that despite Pakistan's membership of the SEATO CENTO and NATO, Pakistan is coming closer to the non-aligned countries and so it is a step forward for successful persuasion of a non-aligned policy.

Leaving aside, and leaving apart, all other aspects, I would like to draw the attention of the External Affairs Minister to certain basic facts. What is the basic policy of the Government of India? It is here that I would like to submit that this is really to be treated as an act of criminality on the part of the Government of India for not gone into seriously about the exact boundary of the country. In this connection, we should go back to 1947, the year of partition. At the of time partition of the country certain areas were demarcated by the Radcliffe and Bagge Award. I would like to point out to the hon.

Minister, as he himself has stated, we have certain boundary disputes regarding Tripura and East Pakistan, Assam and East Pakistan, and on the West Bengal border. But I would ask Sir, whether the Government considered this Boundary Commission Award—the Commission known as the Radcliffe Commission, regarding the demarcation of the boundaries between Assam on the one side and the Sylhet district, now included in Pakistan, on the other? It has been clearly laid down here that out of the 35 thanas or police stations in the entire Sylhet district, eight thanas are mostly inhabited by Hindus; known as Hindu majority area. Out of these eight police stations, six, according to the Boundary Commission, award, have been given to Assam, not Pakistan.

Let me, in this connection, quote from the judgement, the award given by Sir Cyril Radcliffe. He said:

"In those circumstances, I think that some exchange of territories must be effected if a workable division is to result. Some of the non Muslim thanas must go to East Bengal and some Muslim territory and Hailakandi must be retained by Assam. Accordingly I decide and award as follows:

A line shall be drawn from the point where the boundary between the thanas of Patharkandi and Kulaura meets the frontier of Tripura State and shall run north along the boundary between those thanas, then along the boundary between the thanas of Patharkandi and Berlekha, then along the boundary between the thanas of Karimganj and Barlekha, and then along the boundary between the thanas of Karimganj and Beani Bazar to the point where the boundary meets the river Kusiya ..."

Sir, I would not like to take the time of the House, and I would certainly like the hon. Minister to go through this award given by Radcliffe. In the end, it has been stated:

"For purposes of illustration, a map marked A is attached on which the line is delineated. In the event of any divergence between the line as delineated on the map and as described in paragraph 13, the written description is to prevail."

I would like to request the Minister to devote his undivided attention to this very important fact.

The map has been given, and also the description of the Award. The eight thanas in the Sylhet district are: Sulla, Ajmirganj, Srimangal, Kamalganj, Kalaura, Barlekha, Patharkandi and Ratabari. Out of these, six thanas should be included in the Indian territory. In view of the fact that our border with East Pakistan-West Bengal and East Pakistan-Assam, has not yet been properly demarcated, there is scope to review the whole position in the light of the Radcliffe Award.

I am certain Sir, on a proper examination of the Award of about one thousand signatories of the awards would come to India. It may be argued by some that it is already a dead issue. But I would remind the Minister to look at the Pakistan's foreign policy. They seem to be very clever. Even after 18 years of partition, they were in a position to take the case of the Rann of Kutch to the International Court for arbitration and proper award. So, what is wrong on behalf of our Government to raise this matter before the International Court to have a correct interpretation of this award?

About the policy towards minorities in East Pakistan, several times this question was raised and the minister simply stated, "We have the agreement with the Government of Pakistan of 1950, the Tashkent Declaration" and so on and so forth. I would like to quote from Lok Sabha Debates Vol. XXIX, 3rd to 8th April 1964. On 20th March and 3rd April, a resolution was discussed in this House which was unanimously adopted. The resolution was moved by our hon. colleague, Mr. Tridib Kumar Chaudhary, while Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri was there as a member of the Cabinet. He accepted the resolution with amendment which was adopted on 3rd April 1964 reads thus:

"This House is of the opinion that in view of the insecurity of the life, property and honour of the minority communities living in the Eastern Wing of Pakistan and general denial of all human rights to them in that part of Pakistan, the Government of India should in addition to relaxing restrictions in migration of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to Indian Union also consider steps for enlisting world opinion."

In view of this specific resolution which was adopted in 1964, what has the Government of India done for the last 6 or 7 years to enlist world opinion about the pitiable

condition of minority communities in East Pakistan? If the Government were to say that they have taken certain measures, I would request the minister to tell the House what specific measures he has taken or his predecessors, whether he has submitted a memorandum to the Human Rights Commission under the UN Charter and taken other measures? Whenever the question of minority communities from East Pakistan is raised here the Government have always said simply, "We have our High Commission and they are issuing migration certificates." But these migration certificates have been issued under certain conditions. They are issued only when they swear by affidavit that on reaching the Indian soil, they will not ask for any help from the Government of India. These restrictions are imposed.

About the properties taken over by Pakistan in the 1965 conflict, these were regarded as enemy property. When the Tashkent Declaration was signed in January 1966, article 8 of that declaration stated that there will be restoration of those properties. But since then in 1968, in 1969 and still the other day, the minister has been saying, "we are pursuing the matter". From time to time, the Government was putting forward the plea that we have these agreements and we cannot go beyond these agreements and do anything else, as if the agreements have the status of sanctity or of being sacrosanct. In fact, there are not so.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had stated in the course of the debate regarding the Nehru Liaquat Ali pact, 1950 that:

"...the Agreement is not a law which cannot be touched".

He had explained that the terms of the agreement cannot be treated as law. It is not a law. Even if it is accepted as law, I would request the hon. Minister to explain this point in the light of international law. Is it not an accepted maxim in international law that all treaties and agreements are dissipated by the first attack of hostility? So, is this to be regarded as law, as sacrosanct when the hostilities came in 1965? So I would recommend to this government to take all possible measures to secure the position of the minorities in East Pakistan.

16 Hrs.

I would also like to know whether this Government will be prepared to pay adequate compensation, as the hon. Minister

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

has assured us on various occasions, for the properties taken over by Pakistan as enemy property and also for the properties left behind by displaced persons in East Pakistan. He has stated to me by a letter of 3rd July :

"However, we are keeping the issue".

(...he was referring to the payment of compensation for the displaced persons from East Pakistan for the properties left there and also for the properties taken up by Pakistan under the garb of enemy property...)

"under review and shall do our best to see that the legitimate claims of the people who have come from East Pakistan are not lost."

Then, the hon. Minister wrote to me in his letter dated 31st December:

"I should like to assure you that the matters regarding compensation are kept under constant review of the Government."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any plan or policy regarding the East Pakistan minorities for their proper rehabilitation and compensation of properties left behind.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who participated in the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs for the frank and forthright manner in which they have put forward their views and the analysis they have presented of the international situation. As I listened to the debate, it did appear to me that while a number of controversial issues were mentioned, a broad measure of consensus has emerged regarding the approach to foreign relations. Some doubts continued to linger in the minds; some of them it is possible to clarify by discussions here in the House and other committees of the House; some, of course, remain as basic points of approach, of internal thinking, of policies at home, which continue to be reflected in international relations because, after all, foreign affairs is only an extension of the hopes and aspirations abroad of the various people in the country. But there is, I am glad to say, a growing acceptance of India's policy of peaceful coexistence, non-alignment and international co-operation which is the only answer to the conflicts that we have seen from time to time.

Since I had the privilege to put forward the budget of the Ministry last year, there has been a further movement forward in the discussions between the Super Powers. They have continued their discussions in areas which have concerned them primarily, whether it is the SALT, the agreement on outer space or the discussions regarding keeping the sea bed free of nuclear weapons. But we have not seen an equal measure of cooperation in resolving either the political or the economic problems that face the world as a whole. There has been, what one may call, a certain measure of vertical discussion and understanding but what we need is not a vertical understanding between the super powers or a group of powers but horizontal understanding between the sovereign nations of the world. It is this that we have to continue to attempt.

In a world in which we have seen conflicts come up from time to time—some conflicts engulf all countries while other minor conflicts affect an area or certain countries—the only answer lies in building up a system of cooperation based on the equality of all nations, the recognition of their sovereignty, the recognition of their territorial integrity and the giving up of the use of force to settle all differences.

In the year of the centenary of the Father of our Nation, we made every effort to highlight this issue before the world forum, in the United Nations and outside, and all over the world people had an opportunity to listen to the teachings of the Father of the Nation and to see in photographs his work not only for his own country but for humanity as a whole. Although one cannot say that we have made a landmark in the solution of problems of the world, I would say that there is a growing acceptance of the need to forge closer cooperation as the only possible alternative to war in this world.

My hon. friend, Shri Pillo Mody, presented to the House our relations with the countries of the world with all the theatricals at his command but I may submit to the House that they are based on these principles that I attempted to enumerate. I am sorry, Shri Mody is not here. One can understand that he is not here; he always tries to read out his statements and then disappear. This is the third time, I think, when we are in this position.

It is a measure of the reflection of the success of our efforts that we have been able to maintain good friendly relations, relations of close cooperation, with large number of countries which enabled him to spend quite a lot of his time during his speech here; otherwise, he would have been totally at a loss to know what to say.

The main effort that we have made during the year is in Asia. We have attached very great importance to the strengthening of our relations with Asian countries. India, situated as it is in a strategic centre, the southern part of Asia, it is only natural that we would wish to have friends both on the western side as well as on the eastern and northern sides of Asia.

Shri Piloo Mody was rather distressed; he said that we had accepted the Soviet Union as an Asian power. He may be able to stand and block part of a map but I cannot change the geography of the world. When more than two-thirds of the Soviet Union is situated in Asia, can we say in all sincerity that the Soviet Union is not in Asia? If the capital is in Europe, that does not mean that large parts of the territory and the citizens of the Soviet Union are not Asians or that they have nothing to do with Asia. But Mr. Piloo Mody sees red as soon as anything concerning Soviet Union is presented and that is something which I cannot help. He has himself to re-orient his thinking to bring it in line with what is happening in the world today.

In this respect, a number of references were made by some hon. Members about the need for us to pay attention to our neighbours, that we have neglected them and that we have not paid sufficient attention to them. Sir, I would like, with your permission to read out a brief quotation from what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in the Constituent Assembly as early as 8th March, 1949. He said, I quote :

"Asia today is primarily concerned with what may be called the immediate human problems. In each country of Asia, these main problem is the problem of food, of clothing, of education and of help. We are concerned with these problems. We are not directly concerned with the problems of power politics. The countries of Asia may have quarrels with each other here and there. But there is no basic legacy of conflict such as the countries of Europe possess."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru felt that India can play a big part and an effective part in helping to avoid war in Asia. It was his hope that Asia would succeed in safeguarding itself from the sources that seek to inject war into our part of the world. I cannot say that we have wholly succeeded in keeping war of the Asian land. In fact, we have not succeeded in ending war in Asia . . .

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Are these words of Mr. Nehru or of Mr. Dinesh Singh? Is this a part of the quotation or the quotation ends there?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If it leaves any measure of doubt whether these are words from Panditji or from me, personally, it will be a very great honour for me.

Sir, we have not been able to prevent war. But we are trying to build peace which will keep wars out. We are trying to build in this area the bonds that united us, the links that were destroyed by hundreds of years of colonialism, which had carved out Asia to be linked with their own economy to feed their own people. We have now to make efforts again to re-establish these bonds between the Asian countries.

It has been our feeling that this can best be done by establishing close economic cooperation between the Asian countries. Our concept of cooperation between the Asian countries is not limited to expansion of trade although, for a long time, the developed countries kept on harping that the economies of the developing countries in Asia being parallel, there was no possibility of greater expansion of trade.

What we have been attempting under the Asian Council of Ministers is a much deeper economic co-operation between the Asian countries. I should like to say that the efforts that were made about a year ago to forge closer economic cooperation between the Asian countries are beginning to bear fruit. The tasks that were assigned by the Asian Council of Ministers to the Working Group that had been set up are nearing completion. I think, by the end of summer or early autumn, and then we shall have an opportunity to meet in the Asian Council of Ministers towards the end of the year to take stock of the various studies that have been going on and how we can ourselves establish closer bonds between the countries of Asia.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

In trying to establish close multi-lateral collaborations between the Asian countries, we have not neglected our bilateral contacts. The economic co-operation that we have established with Ceylon and with Iran are examples of close bilateral collaborations which are not only for the promotion of trade but also for encouraging economic activity in the two countries and other prospects of multi-lateralism. My hon. friend, Shri S. K. Tapuriah finds it a little difficult to understand because it does not give money quickly but very soon he will appreciate...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : He is no longer the Commerce Minister; he is speaking only about economics and all that. If he wants to go, that is a different thing.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The difficulty is that such economics takes away the attempted monopoly that he makes and therefore, he fears that even if I am not the Commerce Minister I continue to trouble him. I can assure him that it is not my intention.

It is my intention to forge closer economic cooperation in Asia.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : Are you reading his thoughts? Is there mental telepathy going on?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Although he sits close to you... (*Interruptions*)

I am putting forward the economic aspects. We have not neglected the political aspects. I was trying to say that in Asia it is necessary to reforge the links that were snapped away and the economic links are of vital interest to all countries in Asia because problems of Asia are the problems of developments and unless we can find quick answers to give to the peoples in all countries of Asia, a better life and unless we can give them the prospect of close identity for development in their own countries and in Asia as a whole, the position of instability will continue. There will always be risks of domination. Whether it comes in terms of foreign aid or whether it comes in some other forms of military pacts or other system, it is domination because the Asian countries have not been enabled to stand on their own feet. That is why one hears of all kinds of pacts, influences, and unless we go to the root of it,

it is difficult to find an answer. As mentioned it has not been limited to the efforts that we have made in the economic field.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi put forward a positive proposal in 1967 to forge close Asian identity. The Prime Minister suggested the idea of having a convention among the nations of Asia ensuring respect for independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the region and neutrality of all countries which wish to remain neutral. Such a convention should be signed not only by all countries of the region but also by the great powers. It should incorporate into it the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the concept of economic, cultural, scientific and technical co-operation. I hope the concerned countries will give consideration to this suggestion made three years ago and that it will form the basis of promoting peace, security, stability and progress in Asia.

The hon. Member had said that we had talked of the European security system, and that we have welcomed what they are doing in Europe. I am now trying to give them an idea of what we are doing in Asia and perhaps it hurts them because they know that we are making a positive contribution forges closer Asian co-operation and they are only trying to build up an image of our not having been able to do so. So, I can understand the small irritations but the facts cannot be rubbed out by small jibes here and there.

When I talk of the Asian co-operation there has been a certain measure of, if I may say so, a deliberate attempt to confuse what is called the Brezhnev proposal with Asian co-operation. I read out the proposal that the Prime Minister of India had made in March, 1967. It was three years ago. The proposal that has been put forward by Mr. Brezhnev is very much more recent. Yet, there is an attempt to try to say that whatever comes from Moscow, we attach more importance to it. This is born out of an inferiority complex on the part of some of our friends on that side who always look to Washington, London and other places. So it is absolutely necessary for us to look to what is happening in New Delhi, not Washington or Moscow or London. (*Interruptions*). If they do so, they will find for themselves a place of dignity and honour.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : This is the first policy pronouncement in his speech. He says, look at New Delhi and not towards Moscow. I am really happy today at this change. I hope he keeps looking towards Delhi.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If the hon. Member likes to go to Washington he can go there now.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should like to say that the ideas put forward as the Brezhnev proposal are in many ways what the Prime Minister has said 3 years ago; we cannot condemn them because they have come from Moscow. If they coincide with our ideas we must welcome them.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : How is Mr. Brezhnev's health today ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have no doubt that if the proceedings of the House are known outside, Mr. Brezhnev will be deeply touched by the concern the hon. Member has expressed.

Now, some Members made an insinuation that we were recognising the Soviet Union as an Asian power only to enable the Soviet Union to bring its navy to the Indian Ocean as if we could keep out navies of other countries, as if the American navy is not present, as if the British navy is not here even when they are not Asian powers in any way. But that does not hold, I am amazed that they felt it was a sort of security and the going away of the British navy has now created a vacuum. And I have said in this House repeatedly that we welcome the withdrawal of the British navy. It was a symbol of domination in Asia and never a symbol of progress in Asia, and I am surprised and in many ways humiliated when my countrymen say, what will happen if the British go away. Asians will have to fight for their independence, not the British. And, it is time that we realised that we are not going to depend on others either for our defence or for our progress or for development, that we have the resources here, we have the technical know-how and we have got to prepare ourselves to meet the challenges that come and it can be done only with a measure of self-respect, dignity and self-reliance and not looking to Washington or Moscow.

Some hon. Members referred to our relations with China. That is not a new situation. The House is aware of the efforts that we have made over the last two decades to forge close friendship with

China. It has not been always appreciated; we have received many setbacks. And, we have got to look at the situation as it has emerged today. In China itself many changes are afoot. They have had three revolutions and they are still trying to settle down and build for their people a new life. This is what we are doing also in India as in other countries of Asia. We have got to take therefore the situation, not of the past, not of what happened, but what is happening today and what may happen tomorrow. And we have made it known to the House. It had been said by us, by the Prime Minister, and sometimes I have also said, that we are willing to discuss our differences with China taking into account our national honour and our national interest.

And that situation remains. We shall continue to watch the prospects that there may be to find a peaceful solution to our differences with China.

Some hon. Members suggested that we should exchange Ambassadors with China. The very idea of exchange of Ambassadors implies action on the part of the two countries—China and India. China must be willing to send an Ambassador to India and we must be willing to send an Ambassador to China. May I say that it is not a matter to which we have closed our minds? We are willing and at an appropriate time we will see how we can establish closer dialogue with China. This would be one of the things and I would like to assure the House that while we may not have an Ambassador in China we have a Senior Diplomat of the status of an Ambassador-charge-d'affaires—and the diplomatic contacts between the two countries are not suffering on account of the lack of the presence of an Ambassador.

Some hon. Members had also raised the issue of Tibet. I would not like to go into it because our position is well known and has been stated again and again in this House, that we have recognised that Tibet is part of China. And it remains as part of China.

Then some hon. Members have raised the question of Indo-China. I must say that we have been deeply distressed and pained to see extension of hostilities in Indo-China. About a year ago, when I had the opportunity to discuss this matter when we presented the budget last year there were some signs building up which could give an indication that we would be able to find ultimately a peaceful solution. The Paris talks began.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

There were hopes that they may be able to produce some workable arrangement. In the year that has gone by, the situation has deteriorated. Although the U.S. has expressed its desire to withdraw the American forces from South Viet-Nam, and we have welcomed this, there has been, on the other hand, a certain measure of escalation in Laos and in Cambodia. It is rather a complex situation. It is easier for Members to express their opinions on what is happening there. In their position I would also be able to express an opinion. One makes an assessment by the events from newspapers. But we have a very complex situation in Indo-China.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I said about Cambodia last year. But the Prime Minister blamed that Jan Sangh discovered Cambodia, and you shared that attitude. You are not different from her. For about one year what did you do ? Did you pay a visit to Cambodia? Did you give up your sleep?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am glad that the hon. Member in his enthusiasm and the manner in which he addresses us from time to time has indicated giving up of sleep as a means for finding a solution. If that finds a solution I am sure that this will be a new political instrument. So far, we have seen fasts, dharna and gheraos. Now, giving up our sleep will also be used as an instrument. I wish that the leader of his party takes note of it.

So far as I am concerned, I would rather give the matter serious thought than lose my sleep at night. So far as Indo-China is concerned, the House has been kept informed of the developments as they have taken place in Laos. We have now certain proposals made by the Pathet-Lao which are under the consideration of the Laotian Government. We hope that after a dead-lock they will ultimately find a peaceful solution out of the difficulty in which Laos finds itself.

To-day certain developments are taking place which we have again brought before this House. We have to watch this situation very carefully. It is very easy for the hon. member to say that Government does not have a policy and why does not Government say so. But that is not the way in which diplomacy is conducted. I did point out even then to the hon. member that at that time apart from one particular country, no

other had expressed any views one way or the other. Now I can understand the hon. member may say that this Government is mum, it does not say anything; but when 99 per cent of the world governments had not said anything, then I think that keeping quiet was the correct thing to do.

As for the reconvening of the ICSC, we must quite clearly see what is the role of the ICSC, what it can do and how it can be reconvened. So far as Cambodia is concerned, the Commission for Cambodia continues. But it had to withdraw from Cambodia because of lack of funds and facilities. Today if we wish to take the Commission back to Cambodia, we would naturally have to consult with the supervisory powers.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Why ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Because they constitute the Commission. Just Shri Sondhi or I going there will not constitute the Commission. Much as we would like to think that we represent everybody, we do not.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : If Shri Sondhi were there, he would do a better job of it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We did try and ascertain from the other supervisory powers whether they thought this would be the appropriate time for us to try to go back to Cambodia and the response has been negative. We are now trying to engage ourselves in a dialogue not on behalf of the Commission, but with the three countries constituting the Commission. We are trying to see whether we cannot meet again, not as a Commission but as representatives of the three countries to see what needs to be done in Cambodia.

But I would say that the situation as it is developing in Vietnam is again a reflection of the constant interference by foreign powers in the domestic affairs of others and the only way we can find a peaceful solution—and there can be no other solution because other solutions have been tried out—is to assert and be able to get implemented the withdrawal of all foreign forces from all the three countries of what was called Indo-China. Once foreign forces are withdrawn, the peoples in these countries would be able to find a way of their own to sort out their differences. It is this effort we have been making.

Some hon. members asked me what we had done about strengthening our relations with DRVN. I should like to tell them that it would be not only in our interest, not only in the interest of DRVN but in the interest of peace in Asia to have with DRVN closer relations. If DRVN is isolated, she will certainly face greater difficulties and the prospects of greater influence from others. It is the DRVN's functioning in the Asian community which will enable her, South Vietnam and the other countries of Indo-China to gradually work a way out of the difficulties into which others have landed them, for we must not forget that it is not the Indo-Chinese or the Vietnamese or the Cambodians or Laotians who created them. They inherited this situation. It can be worked out only by close co-operation between and with them. It is our hope that we shall be able to strengthen contacts and relations with DRVN and that DRVN will play a positive role in finding a peaceful solution.

Some hon. members referred to our relations with Pakistan. Prof. Mukerjee asked me why we are shy of a Ministers' meeting on Farraka. I can assure him that the minister of Irrigation and Power is always willing to meet with his colleague not only from Pakistan but from all other countries to exchange views on these matters. But the point here is entirely different.

Talks were started between India and Pakistan to assess the requirements of Pakistan, the surpluses if any of the waters and how we can make sure that Farraka barrage that we were building would not in any way come against the interests of the people in East Pakistan. We have satisfied in every possible way that building of Farraka will not in any way affect adversely the position of the people in East Pakistan. But the Pakistan Government has been trying to present a picture in which its demands for water have been rising constantly and therefore we continued with officials meeting to get some agreed data, some basis on which the ministers can meet and settle the matter. If we do not have the basic data, what will the Ministers decide? Because, from the political point of view we have assured ourselves that Farraka will not adversely affect East Pakistan. There is a problem of drainage and ours is shortage of water and therefore building Farraka will not harm them. We are willing to discuss with Pakistan and draw up arrangements to see how we can be of assistance to them.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Do I take it from the Minister that in view of the larger interest involved and in the interest of friendship between the two countries and also technical possibility of a much bigger scheme where the Ganga-Brahmaputra region could be tackled at least a beginning could be made in the process of improving Indo-Pak relations? Do we take it that in the context of these things Government are ready to have ministerial level talks and not insist on purely secretary-level discussions to continue from time to time?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I tried to explain to the hon. Member that unless they had the basis statistics the Ministers cannot by themselves meet and agree on anything. The hon. Member knows it well and he has been to many international meetings, that in any international meeting it is customary to arrange for discussions at technical levels in which groundwork is prepared over which the ministers could be in a position to take political decisions. In the absence of technical data, it would not be possible to take political decisions.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Does it not amount to a denial of discussions at a level where basic decisions in the matter could be taken and not merely limited discussions on technological factors?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No, Sir, not at all. On the other hand it shows lack of desire on the part of Pakistan to enter into meaningful discussions. They do not want discussions to be meaningful. Even if you hold meetings at the level of ministers or the Prime Minister they cannot decide things unless there are certain basic statistics and data to go by.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : You can still make an imaginative approach and appeal to the people of Pakistan over the head of their Government making this gesture?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have tried to make this known to the people in Pakistan. Even in the Government of Pakistan, I should like to inform the Professor, there is better appreciation now that if they keep away this data from us it will be difficult to have meaningful discussions and at meetings more and more data are provided and we hope that if at all Pakistan is sincere on this matter it will not be difficult to reach a satisfactory agreement.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

I should also like to assure Prof. Mukerjee that it is our desire to forge close links with Pakistan on the basis of the Tashkent declaration and to have Pakistan as a partner in Asian co-operation which is being attempted. So far the response from Pakistan has been negative. Pakistan is going through a process of political and constitutional change and may be at the end of it. It will be possible to review the position between the two countries. We shall certainly be ready to do so at any time when Pakistan is willing.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : ताशकंद डिक्लेरेशन की घर्षज्या उड़ गई है। कहां है ताशकंद डिक्लेरेशन ? हम समझते के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान तैयार नहीं है। बाइज्जत बातचीत होनी चाहिए।

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Is it not a fact that Pakistan wants to keep Farraka issue alive as a political level, counterpart to Kashmir because Kashmir does not appeal to the emotions of East Pakistan and therefore Farraka has been brought in to appeal to their emotions and keep up the tensions?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Well, the hon. Member has made his points already.

Now, there was another small point raised by Prof. Mukerjee about Pakistan's membership of the non-aligned conference. I would like to assure him also that it is not our desire to keep Pakistan out of the non-aligned conference. I have said that we shall be not only the first to welcome it but we shall be glad to sponsor Pakistan into the non-aligned conference provided Pakistan becomes non-aligned. You cannot have a country which is both aligned and non-aligned at the same time. Let Pakistan become non-aligned. Let it give up the pacts. Don't, Mr. Mukerjee, support Pakistan holding on to these pacts and coming into the non-aligned conference.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : If it can come into the bandwagon it is better.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We are not considering the non-aligned conference as a bandwagon. It is a conference of serious-minded sovereign countries working in the interests of the world community.

Certain references were made to our relations with Nepal. I would like the House to bear in mind that our relations with Nepal go back deep into the history and tradition, that there has been a developing situation, and that it has been our constant desire to maintain these very close political, economic and cultural relations with Nepal. In fact, Nepal is the only country with which we have an open border. In many ways, many other relations exist between Nepal and India. But we should not get too concerned by what some newspapers or some individuals, even if they are in authority, say about our relations. We have got to go on persevering in offering our co-operation to Nepal and not getting into a position in which our Co-operation is misunderstood for any kind of domination or anything being taken for granted. It is this that we are pursuing with Nepal. We are willing to assist and to co-operate and are willing to have the closest possible relations with Nepal. That must be on the basis of recognition that it is necessary for both the countries and that it would not be in the interest of the country to play one country against the other. India's friendship with Nepal, its open border and its thousand years of historical contact cannot be compared to Nepal's relations with any other country. Therefore, we shall continue to recognise Nepal as a sovereign country, fully sovereign, and it would not be our desire to interfere in their internal affairs. We wish to co-operate with them and, to the extent that they would wish, also in international affairs.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का जो कहना है, वह ठीक है मैं उस को मानता हूँ, लेकिन राजा महेन्द्र की तरफ से इन को क्या रespoins मिलता है ? इन की जो सद्-इच्छायें हैं, उन के प्रति राजा महेन्द्र की तरफ से क्या जवाब मिलता है—क्या इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : All these matters have been discussed in a number of questions and answers. If the House wishes to spend more time, I am willing to go into them again, but you are regulating the time and I leave it to you to decide whether we should go into them or we should move on.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेपाल के साथ हमारा एक सहोदर का

रिश्ता रहा है, लेकिन हमारे मंत्री महोदय के वैदेशिक मंत्री के काल में एक संसद खड़ा हो गया है—मुस्ता के एक गांव का। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये इन्होंने क्या प्रयास किया है? क्या वह हमारे गृह मंत्रालय के सचिव को इस मामले को तय करने के लिये भेज रहे हैं? क्या पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का मामला इसी की वजह से नहीं लटका हुआ है?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मुस्ता का मामला मेरे कार्यकाल में शुरू हुआ है, यह तो सैंकड़ों साल का मामला है, इस का क्रेडिट मैं कैसे ले सकता हूँ कि यह मेरे वक्त में शुरू हुआ है।...

श्री रवि राय : यह डिस्क्रेडिट है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : जहाँ तक मुस्ता का मामला है, उस के बारे में कई मर्तबा यहाँ पर हम बात कर चुके हैं।...

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं ने पूछा है, उस के लिये आप क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is aware of the complex situation that is continuing to exist in West Asia. Time and again we have discussed this matter in the House and expressed our deep concern not only at what has happened in West Asia but the continuing deteriorating situation there. We hear more and more chances of further escalation of conflict in that area.

I should like to say in West Asia also, we have a situation in which many factors from outside have tended to complicate the situation and we hope that all countries will make a firm resolve to implement the UN Resolution of 22nd November, 1967. That alone offers the possibility of reduction of tension in that area, which can make a beginning to the peaceful efforts there.

The House is aware of our very deep relations with the Arab countries and we have continued to maintain them. I think Mr. Asoka Mehta had very rightly raised the issue of Pan Islamism. It is one of the most dangerous thoughts that has been prevailing in that part of the world, in many ways encouraged by certain vested interests from

outside from time to time. It is the mixing up of religion with politics and the creation of a Pan Islamic Bloc. It constitutes a danger not only for us in India but for other countries in Asia, Africa and the world as a whole if you now think in the 1970s in the form of building religious blocs. The whole problem that West Asia was facing was the problem that Israel was tending to mix politics with religion. Now a bigger effort is being made to do the same. How can it be justified? It is one of the most amazing situations where a certain completely antiluvian out of date idea is given encouragement by some countries for their own national needs to create in that area a situation which will not only affect the area adversely but can create certain difficulties for the Arab cause. We are glad to see that a number of countries which take a more progressive outlook in international relations have condemned the idea of institutionalising this arrangement and setting up a secretariat. It is a matter of regret that not all Arab countries have been able to see the dangers that are inherent in this situation. But as days go by, it will become more and more apparent and countries which are going out of the way to forge this kind of religious combinations based on religious hatred, which we have seen being practised on our sub-continent, will realise that it can present a similarly dangerous situation in other parts of West Asia and North Africa. I should like the House to know that it is a matter in which we have been deeply concerned.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) : With the Chinese still in occupation of our territory, our Government is ready to hold a dialogue with them. Would they advise their intimate, personal and private friend, Mr. Nasser, also to hold a dialogue bilaterally with the Israelis?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. member is free to send his suggestion. Certain questions were raised about our relationship with Africa. A feeling is sought to be created that our relations with Africa are weakening. I should like to dispel this feeling that is tended to be created. We had very close cooperation with the liberation movements in Africa when they were fighting for their independence. That stage is over. These countries are independent. The cooperation that we can give them now is not in terms of fighting for independence which has been realised but for consolidating that independence, for having closer economic

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

cooperation with them, and closer political identity, whether it is in non-aligned conferences or somewhere else. This continues to go on. The House has been presented with facts and figures by my colleague, the Minister for Foreign Trade, to prove the close joint collaboration schemes that have emerged between African countries and India. We are also providing facilities for training for a number of students who are coming here. In this connection, I would like to say that our assistance to the liberation movement in Africa continues. Though it is not a matter for us to adverties, in what manner and how closely we are in contact with them, we have continued to render assistance to them. The hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, is the President of an organisation that has played a fairly active role in building close relations with African countries. So, he should know how closely we are continuing to work with African countries.

But the chronic problem of Africa still remains. Racial discrimination, as it is practised in South Africa, South West Africa and now in Rhodesia, is not only a crime against the people against whom it is practised but it is against the conscience of humanity as a whole. And again and again the international community as a whole has tried to find an answer. The answer is there, but there is not as yet enough will to implement it. The countries whose cooperation in enforcing the economic sanctions against these countries could be the deciding factor have not made up their mind to give this assistance to the international community. They continue to trade with Africa they continue to accept them in many ways. Unless we can bring about a situation where these countries will conform to the will of the international community, it will be difficult to seek a peaceful solution, and I hope that this House, by expression of its wishes, will contribute in gradually persuading these countries to implement the wishes of the United Nations.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : What about the nuclear policy?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member, whose speech I listened to with great attention, and the hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, raised the question of the nuclear policy. They are fully aware that it is not within the purview of the Ministry of External Affairs. Only this

morning they had an opportunity to discuss this matter and a categorical statement has been made about Government of India's nuclear weapon policy.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, it is a categorical evasion; it is a categorical misstatement, if anything. All that we have said is lost. It is an insult to the intelligence of us, of the House and of the country. On the question of the nuclear policy Shrimati Satpathy's statement was like one of the novels or short stories; her recitation was absolutely of that quality; it has some lyrical quality about it, some literary quality about it but no nuclear quality about it. How can we have a foreign affairs debate without a statement on nuclear policy? It is a contradiction in terms. I do not mind his sticking to his policy, ignoring the wishes of 90 per cent of the Indian people, if he wants, but let him not insult us, let him not provoke us. Sir, I crave your indulgence; I am not going to accept this. I feel it is an important matter. We may ignore other issues, but the nuclear policy is an important issue.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I did not want to provoke the hon. Member. . . .

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Let him reply to it. If he does not agree with us, let him say so, but let him not take shelter behind Satpathy.

श्री रवि राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स की कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में न्यूक्लियर पालिसी पर बहस होती है फिर उसको मंत्री महोदय यहां पर कैसे मना कर सकते हैं ?

श्री दिनश सिंह : रवी राय जी पता नहीं कौन सी कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी अटेंड करते हैं जहां पर कि न्यूक्लियर पालिसी पर डिस्कशन होता है। एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स की कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में इस पर डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ है, यह मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं।

So far as the nuclear policy is concerned . . . (Interruptions) The hon. Member must learn to listen quietly. We have listened to him. He should behave himself instead of shouting . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You know, Sir, a bomb had been dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This Government will be held responsible if it places India under the danger of a nuclear bomb. Tomorrow when a bomb is dropped

on India, what will happen? Let him give an answer. I made a very serious suggestion and other Members made suggestions. You gauge the sense of the House. I will yield to you. I would like to know your views.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Sir, there should be some discipline in the House... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : When a nuclear bomb drops on his worthy head, then he should ask about discipline. What is going on in his political party? I am making a serious point. The whole world is concerned about the nuclear policy... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I share Shri Sondhi's views that the nuclear policy is a very important subject but it is not properly the subject of the External Affairs Ministry. Please do not insist on it now.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Already the non-proliferation treaty has been signed. India took a definite attitude at the time of signing the non-proliferation treaty and did not sign it. After the treaty has been signed, India has to take some attitude *vis-a-vis* the non-proliferation treaty. We would like to be enlightened as to what exactly is the attitude of India *vis-a-vis* the treaty because many countries have signed the non-proliferation treaty. They have put certain conditions. In those conditions what exactly is likely to happen in case such a situation comes on our border that the nuclear menace increases? Will he please clarify?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is concerned, nothing new has taken place since then. We have already stated our views in the House that we are against signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty because it places unequal obligations as between members which possess the nuclear bomb and which do not possess it. We are not willing to accept such unequal arrangements.

Regarding the nuclear policy as a whole it has been amply clarified that we propose to use the atom for peaceful purposes. The only thing is that we do not wish to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Hon. Members had referred to the situation in Europe. I had said that we had welcomed the efforts that were being

made by the European countries to establish a dialogue between themselves, to get together to try to solve their problems peacefully. We had welcomed this because this is exactly what we were attempting to do ourselves in Asia. In fact, this is the only answer that we see for all countries of the world, namely, to try to solve their disputes peacefully and to try to enter into meaningful cooperation with one another.

The questions of our relations with GDR was raised by the hon. Member, Shri Krishna Menon, Professor Mukerjee and others. I should like to say that we have said on several occasions in this House that our relations with GDR are continuing to grow and we shall take up the institution of formal arrangements in keeping with the developing relations. As the need increases for us to have different arrangements with the G.D.R., we shall not fight shy of them. We are not dictated by the HALLSTEIN doctrine or by any other doctrine. It is purely in our own national interest and it will be our endeavour to continue to strengthen our economic and political arrangements with the G.D.R.

17 hrs.

Just a word about the foreign service. The members of the Foreign Service, scattered as they are all over the world, have a difficult task to perform because of limitation that we have on our finances, the shortage of time, the two decades in which the Service has come up and has to take responsibility on terms of equality with nations which have had traditions of this Service going back to several countries. May I say it has been a matter not only of pleasure but of pride for me to see members of the Foreign Service work in different parts of the world and to command the respect and cooperation that they do? It should be a matter of very great satisfaction to this House that India's Foreign Service is rated as one of the best Foreign Service in the world. We are trying to strengthen any institutional weaknesses that there may be. We are trying to develop better expertise, to have better system of their transfers and postings and the working conditions in which they will have a greater sense of security in participation.

In the field of External Publicity, we are trying now, gradually, to give greater emphasis to public relations rather than to dissemination of news under External Publicity and with the changes that we are thinking, I hope, we will be able to

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

project a more accurate picture of what is happening in India and what our achievements are in this country.

May I, in conclusion, say that in reviewing the international situation and outlining the major elements of our foreign policy, I have, inevitably, had to mention our efforts at enlarging the area of cooperation and collaboration both in the political and economic sense. I have been encouraged to believe, and there is a broad consensus in the House and in the country at large, that the ends of our security cannot be maintained against the background of isolation in scientific technological, industrial, economic or political fields. For a country of our size and of our resources, there is no other way. In pursuing this policy, we are merely re-affirming Gandhiji's belief which he expressed in these words, I quote:

"My nationalism is fierce but not exclusive and not devised to hurt any nation or individual. India's freedom, as conceived by me, can never be a menace to the world. The whole of my country may die so that the human race may live."

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, there are a number of cut motions. May I put them together?

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN : I want to have a clarification from the hon. Minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, please we have already taken such a long time. You should have asked him while he was replying.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Only those who shout get an opportunity... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I had allowed many Members to put questions.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I want to get only a clarification...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No please, if I allow you, I will have to allow others also.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Do you want us to shout? Those who shout get a chance...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the whole House agrees to open the debate all over again, I am in the hands of the House.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secundrabad) : You asked us not to disturb him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly listen to me. If I allow one Member to put a question, I must allow others also. Therefore, I request you not to press for that. We have already exceeded our time allotted for this Ministry. I would humbly request the hon. Member, Shri Viswanathan, to kindly cooperate.

Now I will put all the cut motions to vote.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 12 and 13 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed].

DEMAND NO. 12—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,10,97,000 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 'External Affairs.'"

DEMAND NO. 13—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,01,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sums 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 Ministry of External Affairs.'"

17.06 hrs.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on demand Nos. 64 to 66, 125 and 126 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which four 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 indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Mr. Naidu,

DEMAND NO. 64 MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 37,39,000 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 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND NO. 65—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,56,000 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 March, 1971, in respect of Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND NO. 66—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :

"That a sum of not exceeding Rs. 8,49,88,000 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 Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,71,43,000 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 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND NO. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,27,25,000 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 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

The Demands are before the House. Hon. Member may now move the cut motions submit to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to tap the other water resources and bring more land under irrigation in the Kosi and other belts of Purnea District in Bihar e.g. Mahananda and Kankai and other net work of rivers (3)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply power at cheap rates to the "Kisans" (4)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a uniform formula for determining the electricity tariff payable by the Railways for purchase of electricity from different electricity State Boards (5)].

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH (Bhind) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide funds to Narmada river projects in Madhya Pradesh (20)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply Chambal project water to Madhya Pradesh in adequate quantity (21)].

[Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah]

"That the Demand under the Head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to approve the plan of Madhya Pradesh (22)].

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE (Muvattupuzha): I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent steps required to prevent flood and sea erosion in Kerala coast and particularly in Ernakulam, Quilon and Cannanore district (23)].

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Samalpur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Repayment under Indus water treaty (24)].

"That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in resolving inter-State water disputes (25)].

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of funds for power projects like Kuttiyadi, Idamalayar and Idkki in Kerala (26)].

"That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Serious inadequacy of funds for rural electrification in Kerala (27)].

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay and waste in the execution of the Farakka Barrage Project (28)].

"That the Demand under the Head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Regional imbalance in rural electrification (29)].

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to expedite the excavation of the Western Kosi Canal (30)].

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to keep old course of the high-level canal emanating from Chandan Dam as envisaged in the original plan (31)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for desilting of canals emanating from Kosi which destroy fertility of the land due to dumping of sand in the District of Purnea in Bihar (32)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct small dams costing not more than five lakhs of rupees in the hilly areas of Hazaribagh, Chota Nagpur, Santhal Parganas and South Bhagalpur in Bihar (33)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Change of the course of high level canal emanating from Chandan Dam in the District of Bhagalpur in Bihar near the villages of Pair and Lahoria (34)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the Rajasthan canal in time depriving the country of the much needed cotton and grain

which could be grown in the area in the command of the canal in abundant quantities (35)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the Kosi and Candak Projects in Bihar (36)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High-handedness in realising canal rates from cultivators whose lands were never irrigated or could not be irrigated due to lack of distributories and village channels (37)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High-handedness of the authorities in raising canal rates for acreage far beyond in the occupation of the cultivators (38)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct distributories, various channels and fallouts in the area commanded by Barua Dam causing untold hardship to the cultivators of the area in the shape of inundation of their fields when water was released in the canals and could not be controlled (39)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High-handedness in realising canal rates even where canal water on account of lack of distributories and village channels inundated the fields and spoiled the crops (40)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to socialise the two canals emanating from Barua Dam on the same level in spite of the Minister's assurances (41)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to release sufficient water in river channel of Barua Dam to ensure proper supply of water to those cultivators who were getting the same from the river usually. (42)].

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Appointment of junior officers on permanent posts setting aside the claim of senior officers recruited in the grade of Assistant Directors in CW & PC during the year 1963 to 1964 (43)].

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the service conditions of Class III and Class IV employees of Farakka Barrage and other projects (44)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring requisite real and efficiency in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (45)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to effect economy in tour expenses of the officers of the Ministry (46)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in reaching an agreement with Pakistan and Nepal in connection with Farakka Barrage and Western Kosi Project despite the efforts of various delegations of the Ministry (47)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to effect economy in entertainment and hospitality expenditure. (52)].

[Shri K. M. Madhukar]

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run the Gandak project in Bihar as a Central project. (53)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in the works of the Gandak project due to non-availability of Central assistance in time. (54)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Closure of work on the Gandak Canal project in Saran district due to non-provision of Central assistance. (55)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a hydel power station at Bhainsa Lotan Barrage on the Gandak canal. (56)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate a separate scheme for preventing the accumulation of water on either side of the Gandak canal and to provide Central assistance therefor. (57)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a reservoir for channelizing the water of the branches of Gandak canal to farms so as to enable them to carry one cusec of water. (58)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Leaving the construction of drains with one cusec water flow from the Gandak canal to farmers which may lead to clashes among the villagers (59)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to metal the roads along the Gandak canal (60)]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to implement the Bagmati project after treating as a Multi-purpose river valley project and providing central assistance therefor (61)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement Bagmati project at early date. (62)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make progress in the work of Western Kosi canal. (63)]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the scheme for installing floating pumping sets in the rivers in Bihar which provide water throughout the year from Bagmati, Boori, Gandak and Kamla. (64)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make requisite progress in the Farakka Barrage. (65)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control the floods of the Boori, Gandak, Bagmati, Kosi, Pon-pon and Sone Ganga. (66)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide permanent solution for continuous floods in Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. (72)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the schemes for utilizing the additional waters of the Ganga during rains. (73)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the schemes for controlling floods of various small rivers in Bihar. (74)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect lakhs of people affected from the erosion by the Gandak, Buri Gandak, Ganga and Bagmati rivers. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in maintaining the Dams constructed with the object of protecting Bihar from floods. (76)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the scheme for the construction of Inter-State waterways and for flood control by connecting the Ganga with the rivers of South India. (77)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct a survey of all rivers for multi-purpose project in India and implement the same by making a phased programme (78)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check erosion near Variar-pur in District Muzaffarpur so as to save the railway track and highway (79)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of funds released by the Centre for implementation of multi-purpose schemes in Bihar (80)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the work regarding study of water in Gangotri Valley soon. (81)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include Upper Sakri, Kopal and Pon Pon, major irrigation schemes in the Fourth Plan. (82)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend grants and loans to State Governments for implementation of medium irrigation schemes along with major schemes. (83)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adequately utilise underground water resources in the country. (84)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove increasing silt deposits in the Kosi river. (85)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete high level Sone Canal during Fourth Plan positively. (86)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check mismanagement of Triveni Canal in Champaran District included in Gandak Project. (87)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a Flood Warning Station in each State. (88)].

[Shri K. M. Madhukar]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to chalk out and implement a phased all-India Scheme to control floods. (89)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the backwardness of Bihar in matters of electricity (90)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement tube-well schemes in the areas where irrigation by canal is not practicable. (91)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper drainage system in the country which could solve the problem of water stagnation, flood control and provide irrigation facilities. (92)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish contract system in respect of central irrigation and power schemes. (93)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring about speedy development of rural electrification works (94)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give grants to meet recurring annual losses to Bihar State Electricity Board (95)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide power for tube-wells and pump-sets in Bihar and other States (96)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set right technical and mechanical defects in Barauni Thermal Power Station. (97)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Charging of concessional rates of power being supplied to Birla and other big industrialists. (98)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to generate cheap electricity from rivers flowing in Bihar. (99)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply electricity at cheap rates in Bihar. (100)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply power for irrigation and development of small-scale and medium industries (101)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up common grid for supplying power to various parts of the country. (102)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check bureaucracy and corruption in giving power connection (103)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make such arrangements as to obviate deposit of Rs. 1,200 as security by farmers for getting power connections for lift irrigation. (104)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check irregularities in power supply. (105)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to electrify villages. (106)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply power to small farmers for agriculture and industry. (107)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply power to North Bihar for its development. (108)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Providing comparatively lesser finances to Bihar State for arranging more power to Bihar. (109)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up another Power Generating Unit at Motipur to meet the power shortage in North Bihar. (110)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a new Thermal Power Plant in Hazaribag district despite availability of all amenities. (111)].

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take up a project to control North Bengal rivers like Teesta, Torsha, Jaldhaka for effective flood protection and irrigation in the area known as North Bengal River Valley Project (112)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to instal a Thermal Power Project in North Bengal. (113)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to strengthen the existing Jaldhaka hydro-electric project in West Bengal in all its three phases. (114)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to instal Thermal Power Stations in Cooch-Behar district, West Bengal to open up scope for better irrigational facilities through energized pumps. (115)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take up flood protection measures at Malerjher, Bheladanga, Rajarhat, in the district Cooch-Behar, West Bengal. (116)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take up the scheme for dredging the North Bengal rivers. (117)].

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop a very efficient system of flood forecasting. (143)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to intensify rural electrification in Gujarat State which is lagging behind other States in the country in this regard. (144)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give priority to supply electricity for irrigating land. (145)].

[Shri R. K. Amin]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide flood control measures for Narbada river. (146)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish flood warning stations in all States. (147)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a survey of underground water resources in Gujarat State. (148)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the Dharoi Project in Gujarat State. (149)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the work of Narbada River Tribunal by fixing the time limit of six months. (150)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the work of completion of Kakrapar and Ukori Irrigation Projects in Gujarat State. (151)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide one power station in the North Gujarat region during the Fourth Plan period. (152)].

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad). I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to fully utilise the waters of Sutlej, Beas and Ravi even ten years after the Indus Water Treaty. (153)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Constant neglect shown towards small dams. (154).]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to exploit huge underground water resources lying in the areas between the Ganga and Jamuna. (155).]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement irrigation schemes in all States on a uniform basis. (156).]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. "

[Failure to prevent loss of crores of rupees every year due to floods. (157).]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent increasing beds of rivers during floods due to constant soil erosion (158).]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglecting the rural sector in country's electrification programmes (159).]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Backwardness of rural areas in respect of industries due to lack of power-availability. (160).]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[According precedence to industry over Agriculture in the matter of power supply. (161)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate and regular power so that tube-wells in rural areas do not remain idle. (162).]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply power at cheap rates to rural areas. (163)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Laxity in construction of Rajasthan Canal (164).]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

श्री रवि राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय शिव चन्द्र झा का पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर सुन लीजिये ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप क्या चाहते हैं कि संसदीय प्रणाली का गला घोट दिया जाय ।

17.07 hrs.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *In the Chair.*

सभापति महोदय : वह बात खत्म हो गयी । अब तो दूसरे अनुदान पर माननीय नायडू का भाषण शुरू हो गया है ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर के सामने कोई भाषण नहीं चल सकता । ऐक्सटर्नल अफ़ेयर्स की बहस पर इतना समय लगाया गया, और मुझे अपने कट मोशन पर कुछ कहने का मौका नहीं दिया गया...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : When the Demands have been passed and you are now on the demands

of the next Ministry, how can any point of order be raised ? After all, Lok Sabha in all seriousness has passed those demands.

सभापति महोदय : जहाँ तक इरीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री पर कट मोशन का प्रश्न है उस के लिये 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है, माननीय सदस्य अपने कट मोशन उस समय के अन्दर टेबिल पर भिजवा दें ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उसी पर प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

कट मोशन की मौकरी की जाती है, उस की हत्या की जाती है । कट मोशन के लिये आप ने कह दिया । वह हम मूव करते हैं । फिर जब उस पर विचार करने की बात आयेगी तो विचार होगा । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चेयर से जनतंत्र की पद्धति को बढ़ाने का काम किया जायगा या उस का गला घोटने का काम किया जायगा ? मैं इरीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री पर कट मोशन मूव करूंगा, फिर जब समय आयेगा तो किसी नियम पर चला जायगा, या उन को ऐसे ही डस्ट बिन में फेंक दिया जायगा ? यदि डस्ट बिन में आप फेंकेंगे तो हम मूव नहीं करेंगे । और यदि आप कहते हैं कि जो कट मोशन मूव करेगा उस को विचार के समय बोलने का मौका दिया जायगा तो हम मूव करेंगे । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि संसदीय पद्धति के साथ खिलवाड़ न किया जाय । क्या तमाशा बनाया जा रहा है ?

इसलिये मैं निश्चित रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कट मोशन मूव करने वाले को बोलने का मौका दिया जायगा या नहीं ?

सभापति महोदय : जहाँ तक कटौती प्रश्न है, प्रस्तावों का जिस समय उस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर विवाद प्रारम्भ होता है तब सारे माननीय सदस्यों को अवसर दिया जाता है । वह अवसर दिया जा रहा है । जब इस पर विवाद समाप्त हो जाता है, उस समय हर एक कट मोशन के लिए अवसर मिलेगा, उस समय आप उसको मूव कर सकते हैं और चाहें तो उस पर मतदान भी करा सकते हैं ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : यह सब मंत्रालयों के लिए है या केवल इस मंत्रालय के लिए है... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : जहाँ तक विदेश मंत्रालय के अनुदानों का प्रश्न है उस पर सभी कट मोशंस इकट्ठा रखे गये थे, उस समय आप आपत्ति कर सकते थे ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैंने आपत्ति की थी, मैं कट मोशंस मूव करने के लिये बिल्कुल तैयार था, लेकिन एक सेकेंड का भी उन्होंने मौका नहीं दिया ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to be vigilant. You will get full opportunity on Demands of Irrigation and power.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : (Wandi-wash) : The way everything was disposed of cannot be approved of. Everything was disposed of in one minute. It cannot go on like this in this House.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : He did raise objection at that time. He was not allowed. He did raise it.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : एक सेकेंड का भी सबको मौका नहीं दिया जाता है । यह कट मोशंस को आप मखौल बना रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) ..

सभापति महोदय : मेरा निवेदन है कि आगे के लिये अच्छा हुआ आपने यह प्वाइंट उठा दिया ताकि अलग-अलग सदस्यों को मौका दिया जाए । अब यह पास हो चुकी है, इस पर आपत्ति मत कीजिए । जब इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर की डिमांड्स पर कट मोशन का प्रश्न आयेगा तो निश्चित रूप से आपको मौका दिया जाएगा ।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : In a tropical country like India successful agriculture depends upon irrigation facilities. Even after 23 years of independence 80% of our land irrigated has to depend on rain only. Even after 23 years if our position is like this I do not know what will happen to this country. When we want to be self-sufficient in agriculture, experts say...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to say one thing. Your party has 26 minutes. I have got 4 names and now it is for you to decide how much time to take and leave how much time for the rest of the members of your party.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : He is the only Kisan leader from the Opposition.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : In our country nearly 50% of the area can be supplied with water if the Government takes interest and allots funds for completing the projects. Sir, in our country now even after end of the 4th Five Year Plan only about 40% of land will be irrigated. At the present rate of development, about 2 million acres per year, it will take another 30 or 40 years to complete all our irrigation projects.

I do not think our people will have the patience to wait for long for these basic amenities of irrigation to be made available. We have to see that in the next decade or so all major sources of irrigation are available.

In this context, the outlays proposed in the Fourth Plan for irrigation are utterly inadequate. Appendix I of the Ministry's Report is very interesting. It shows clearly that the bulk of the benefits of the Fourth Plan and the early years of the Fifth Plan have to come from the projects like Gandak, Rajasthan Canal, Ram Ganga, Maha Nadi Delta, Nagarjuna Sagar and Kanakasabapathi Projects. It is fortunate that these projects are now relatively in advanced stage of construction. We should complement Dr. K. L. Rao for at least requesting the Government to allot more funds for accelerating these projects.

In 1966-67 to 1968-69, due to Dr. Rao's efforts some funds were allotted by Government. We are also very grateful to Shri Morarji Desai who was the then Finance Minister who thought of the importance of agriculture and irrigation and who was very helpful in allotting funds to accelerate these projects. Therefore over the last two years or so they were able to go forward a little.

Now in this year they have not allotted any special funds outside the Plan to accelerate these projects. If these projects are not given special allotment

outside the Plan and if this is not given first priority to complete these projects, I do not know what will happen to the country. And at least at this rate it will take several years for the State Government to complete them. The State Government with little resources that they are having cannot complete these projects. These are national projects. The Central Government should come forward and they must allot special funds outside the Plan to accelerate completion of these projects so that we may be self-sufficient in foodgrains by 1971.

I shall now come to the question of irrigation projects in drought affected areas. Let me mention one area, Rayalseema, from which area I come from. Tungabhadra Project was being talked about for nearly a century. It is unfortunate that Government could not complete the project. Now it is twenty-five years when this project was started. Work is still going at snail's pace. One of the most important components of this project is Tungabhadra High Level Canal State II. In the meanwhile costs have gone up.

The original estimate was Rs. 15 crores. Now, the estimate, due to the delay in execution of this project, will go up to Rs. 40 crores nearly. When it was only Rs. 15 crores, had the Central Government assisted the State Government, they could have completed this project with lesser amount. Due to negligence as also delay on the part of the Central Government, the cost has gone up to Rs. 40 crores. I do not know how the State Government can complete this. They have allotted Rs. 13 crores only in the Fourth Plan. With this small amount to complete this important project in a drought affected area would take several years. I only request the Government to see the importance of this project and to help constructing this earlier so as to relieve the dry area chronically affected by famine. I hope the Government will give assistance to complete this within a year or two so that the people who live in these dry areas may be benefited. We are aiming a lot about evolving methods for the improvement of drought affected areas. But we are only tinkering with these problems unless we clearly recognise that the first priority has to be given to these areas in executing whatever irrigation projects are feasible at a quicker pace by which our engineers can build them. These projects serve not only to irrigate lands, but more important, to

provide drinking water to large areas around them. Such projects are needed for drought affected areas and I would urge Government to accord the highest priority to projects like the Tungabhadra High Level Canal, Rajasthan Canal etc. which are the only hope of millions of our countrymen in these drought affected areas. Necessary funds for their execution should be provided by Government as assistance outside the Plan. It is only such a wise policy decision backed by the resources of the Centre which can ensure a solution of the problem of the chronically drought affected areas within a reasonable time.

Coming to power generation, power development to the country is very unsatisfactory. In spite of so many years of development, we are still having only 15 million kw of power. This is certainly inadequate in building up the prosperity of the nation both in the field of industry and of agriculture. We must have at least twice the power being generated now. It is always better to have an excess of power than a shortage of it because shortage comes in the way of development of the country.

For example, in my State of Andhra Pradesh, we have a very serious shortage of power. No central project is set up in that State, nor any arrangements made with the neighbouring State where there is surplus of power, where they have constructed central projects for power generation. In Madras State, they had started the Naivelli project and now the Kalpakam project at the expense of the centre. They must share this power with Andhra as Tarapur power is shared between Maharashtra and Gujarat. Similarly Damodar Valley power is shared between West Bengal and Bihar. Why not this be done as between Madras and Andhra?

Taking into account the heavy shortage of power in my State, Government should give us power supply from Naiveli and Kalpakam and also take full advantage of the extremely good coal deposits in the Godavari valley. In Tamil Nadu they are starting a big power generating unit run by coal. They have to transport coal from Godavari delta and the cost will be more. In our State in the Ramgundam area, we have a lot of coal. If the Central Government can start a project to generate power there the cost of production will be cheap. Then power can also be supplied to

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

Madras, Mysore or any other State. We have no objection to that like Madras.

Regarding agriculture, we have been focussing attention on the supply of power to industries only. Agricultural development is equally, if not more, important. The green revolution is more due to the availability of power and electrification of pumping sets. I would say it is entirely due to the electrification of rural areas that we could advance on the agricultural front. Especially in Madras State and Andhra State, due to pump sets run with electric power, more foodgrains had been produced and if more power is given in the southern States they will produce more foodgrains. Therefore, I submit that more power should be given to the southern States for agricultural purposes. While supplying power, drought affected areas must be given the highest priority because in those areas they have to dig wells and go deep and it is impossible to draw water by bullock or with oil engines. It is only possible to draw water with deep well pumps, electric pumps. It is only with the help of electric pumps that farmers in such areas could draw water from such deep wells.

I would also like to mention another important point. Very often the voltages drop down steeply and the pump burn off in the villages. Necessary steps may please be taken that this voltage fluctuation does not occur. We have got to build up a very large amount of power in the country and special studies must be made for generation of enough power. I, therefore, suggest that we should think in terms of generating power by the Centre. Thus Central generation is most important as it would be possible then to achieve equitable distribution of power among the different States. Then we can also have one uniform rate for the whole country and also attain integration of the whole country. I would, therefore, strongly urge that there should be Central generation of electricity and its distribution.

I also find that the additional power every year is less than what we are targeting for. We must go into the reasons for this. Not only we should overcome all the difficulties but also we should try to accelerate the programme of power generation.

Finally I would like to mention that power supply is very important in the drought areas. If power is made available we can set up small scale industries and thus improve the purchasing power of the people. With this we can set off the disadvantages caused on account of the deficiency of water supply in these scarcity areas. So please make a special effort and a special provision for development of power in the drought and famine stricken areas of the country.

Lastly, I can only appeal to the Government to start power generation with central funds, not on a political basis. You should not think of politics. So far Andhra had been neglected and only because of politics coming into play no central power generating plant had been started in Andhra where as in Gujarat, Madras and Maharashtra there are such sets. There is plenty of coal available in Andhra. Politics should not come in the way of helping Andhra Pradesh and other backward areas which are producing rice and supplying it to all the southern States.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : The end of the Indus Water Treaty has suddenly focussed considerable attention on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Not that we were not aware of the fact that it was coming to an end but the fact is that it caught the country flat footed. Unfortunately, we failed in proper planning in as much as we were not prepared to utilise the surplus waters which after 1st April, 1970 were to flow into India. I have great respect for the hon. Minister Dr. K.L. Rao. He is a specialist in his subject and I realise his difficulties because often when we meet him in deputations, he has tried to go out of his way to help Members of Parliament and their constituencies in trying to solve these problems. I do appreciate the great difficulties that he faces with regard to funds. I feel that the Government of India will have to give far greater help to this Ministry because in future years irrigation will be the life line of the country. Today, the country has 390 million acres of land for cultivation, out of which only 91 million acres of land are covered by irrigation, and the irrigated area is only 20 per cent of the areas sown. This, anybody can see, is far from satisfactory and we will have to take steps to tap

some of our rivers to see that far greater water, instead of allowing it to flow into the sea, is utilised for irrigation purposes. How we can get finance for this is a matter for the Government to solve.

But one thing is quite certain. With the population explosion that our country is facing, unless we increase our food production, India will always remain with a begging bowl in its hand, and a disgrace to us and our prestige in relation to other countries in the world, who will be trying to help us with some pittance to come to us in the shape of food.

The delay in planning to utilise the surplus waters that are going to Pakistan even now in spite of what the hon. Minister told us, is a pathetic state of affairs. 10 million acre feet more of water is available to India. I will just quote what a very important man in Punjab has said—it was published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 5th April, 1970—concerning the Indus Water Treaty. He said :

“The Punjab authorities have disputed the statement of the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, made in Parliament last Wednesday, that with the expiry of the Indus Water Treaty, no water from the three eastern rivers of Punjab was flowing down to West Pakistan.

A Punjab Government spokesman claimed today that about seven million acre ft. of water would continue to flow down to Pakistan from the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi rivers so long as the Pong and Thien dams were not completed.

The spokesman said of the 10 million acre ft. of water per year that became available to India on April 1, not more than three million acre ft. could be used rightaway. Of the remaining seven million acre ft. five million would be prevented from going to Pakistan when Pong on the Beas river was completed in about three years' time.

But the remaining two million acre ft. of water could be stopped only by the construction of Thien dam on the Ravi, for which the Centre had not yet given its clearance . . . ”

Now, what I cannot understand is, how does the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Planning Commission dovetailed them-

selves into solving these problems long before they hit this country like a hurricane. There is no doubt that the termination of the Indus Water Treaty had created in this country a great feeling of rejoicing, that millions and millions, of cusecs of water would now be flowing to the parched lands of our country which needed it so badly. But due to some slip-up somewhere, we will have to give water to Pakistan : not that we grudge our neighbours anything. But once you conclude a treaty, it is a treaty. A treaty is a treaty. The treaty is bilateral, and if our country has failed in preparing to utilise the water, then the blame for that must sit fairly and squarely on the heads of our Government.

When we had the occasion the other day, on a Calling Attention, to discuss the Indus Water Treaty, I had asked a few questions on which the hon. Minister did try to reply but his answers were not absolutely satisfactory. The first one was the exact quantum of water that we were going to get in the shape of increased water supply in the lift channel. Now that so much more water is available to India, why cannot the lift channel be made longer and taken down to Nagaur—I can understand that this will be in the second or third phase—and Bikaner, and a far greater land in the district utilised for irrigation? The hon. Minister, Dr. Rao, visited our desert and the hon. Deputy Minister also recently visited the desert. They realised the immense difficulties under which people live, particularly in these two recurring famines. In such a situation, on humanitarian grounds alone, high priority must be given to irrigation projects in the desert areas of this country, be they in Andhra Pradesh, be they in Rajasthan or anywhere else. I hope because of that higher priority will be given.

The other question to which the Minister did not give a clear answer was the question of connecting Rajasthan Canal to Kandla Port, which was at one time a prestige project, so that the Canal could be made navigable. I believe due to shortage of water we had to give it up, or perhaps it was due to shortage of funds. With the Indus Water Treaty lapsing, I do not think there is going to be any shortage of water. Whether there is shortage of funds or not, it is for the Finance Ministry to answer.

[Dr. Karni Singh]

I would briefly refer to the condition of famine labour. It does not come under this ministry but under the Ministry of Food. But because of the fact that this year the famine labour is being employed to construct the Rajasthan Canal, I have got here a letter from the area concerned and I hope that the Minister will be kind enough to use his good offices to help some of the poor people living right in the desert, in the scorching heat, trying to build that great canal, facing tremendous odds, in the hope that the Minister, kind as he is, will see that the relevant ministry will go into this question. Some of the points sent are, wheat is given only to the extent of 12 kilos which is not sufficient for a man who does physical labour. 8 kilos of jowar are provided, which is of very poor quality, which is not eatable. For the last 2 months, labourers have not been provided with milk and ghee. It is very hard on them to subsist on dal. Thirdly, pregnant women are given no relief in the matter of payment. It is dangerous for their life to go on working even in advanced pregnancy, which is not a very good thing for a socialistic democratic country. Fourthly, sick labourers do not get any relief. If whilst working on the camp the labourer gets ill and is not in a fit condition to do the work, he does not get any money and his very existence becomes precarious. Fifthly, the greatest complaint is that payment is not made in accordance with the work done. Since we had famine for two years, last year I had raised this point. Now that the labour is all channelised to work on the Rajasthan Canal and the left channel, surely the Minister can use his good offices to see that the labour is regularly paid. In some camps, it is said that the gangs are sitting without work. I have seen it with my own eyes. Rajasthan canal is a very big project. As the work is completed, the labour will be idle until such time you provide enough work. We have had two years of famine. Unless work upstream or downstream is provided well in advance, thousands of people will be left without any jobs and without sustenance till such time as the new works begin. I would draw the Minister's attention to that.

We always talk about shortage of funds. The House perhaps know that 43 years ago, the famous Gang Canal was brought into the parched deserts

of Rajasthan by Maharaja Ganga Singhji who happens to be my grandfather. What the House perhaps does not know is at that time there was no central aid or foreign aid and no income tax. The entire canal system was financed by the sweat of the people of that area. Why is it that today when it comes to the question of taking over the mighty Rajasthan Canal under the centre or of completing it ahead of schedule, it creates a gigantic problem? This country prints its money. In olden times in the States nobody could do it. Keeping in mind the sentiments and feelings expressed by MPs in the informal consultative committee for the ministry that the Rajasthan Canal be taken over by the Centre—this was unanimously passed and the Minister was in the Chair—whatever the reason may be against such a move, Rajasthan as a desert and famine area may be treated as a separate case and the Rajasthan Canal may be taken under the Centre.

I would like to say one thing more about some of the problems of the Gang canal. Some portions of this canal have been damaged in Punjab and the matter had been brought to your attention by the Rajasthan Government. But I believe that this damage has not been repaired and we are losing a great deal of water.

Then you told us the other day that we were going to get about 1600 cusecs as a result of the termination of the Indus Water Treaty. When the canal was brought into being 43 years ago it could take 2,700 cusecs. Surely you can now see that with the termination of the Indus Water Treaty we will get 2,700 cusecs of water which is not only our due but which is also feasible.

Finally, I will just say a word about the corruption that has developed in the canal area. This is in Punjab; it must be found everywhere else. You cannot root out corruption entirely but when it comes to diversifying the waters into the fields, the corruption that goes on is something phenomenal. As you perhaps know, Ganganagar is the granary of Rajasthan. The police inspector's post or any other petty revenue officer's post in that area is virtually auctioned, because a good amount of money can be made there out of corruption. In that one district alone, if a police officer or revenue officer goes there, he must pay the authorities X amount of money because by going there he can make twice X amount

during his tenure. This is the sad state of affairs. I do not know how you can tackle it, but I would very much like you to go into this question.

I shall not take up the time of my other brothers. I thank you for giving me time and I sincerely hope that the river valley projects will be given higher priority than at present.

****SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, because of drought, because of heavy rains and because of non-availability of funds from the Finance Ministry, in our country the Irrigation and Power Ministry could not function as effectively as we expected it to do. In this connection I would also like to submit that the available loan funds from foreign countries were not properly allocated nor spent in such projects which would yield quick results. Even the planning is not properly done either due to vested interests or ignorance. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, last year the cyclone and the floods that followed the cyclone have wrought havoc and the people suffered a lot. This could have been easily avoided at least to some extent, loss of life could have been saved if a radar-like machinery to warn the approaching cyclone of rains had been installed. Even though the Government could instal this machinery at a very nominal expense, as it has not been done, the cyclone which started in the Andamans on 6th May, 1969 could not be forecast until it reached Andhra Pradesh on 10th. The Collector had been warned of the approaching cyclone only on 9th and as such not much could be done to warn the people or to effectively take precautionary measures. It is fortunate that at least now the Government has decided to instal such a warning machinery on the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh.

If the Government takes up projects and schemes without being influenced by political or regional considerations I am sure we would be able to attain great progress in the field of agriculture. It is a matter of pride for us, Sir, that Dr. K. L. Rao, who is an expert in his field is the Minister of Irrigation and Power. Largely because of this the people have a lot of faith in him. In spite of this either due to the wrong implementation by the State of the scheme that have been prepared here by the Ministry or due to

the paucity of funds placed at the disposal of the States much progress had not been made. In this respect mention should be made about the difficulty in strengthening and modifying the anicuts on the rivers Krishna and Godavari which are about 115 years old. As the State Government had no funds they proposed to levy a cess of about hundred rupees per acre for four years on the farmers to enable them to take up the work. This could not be implemented because of the havoc of the cyclone. However, the Andhra Pradesh Government is now going forward with the work which would be inaugurated on the 11th of this month for the construction of a barrage on the river Godavari.

Andhra is the granary of our country. Out of the total production of foodgrains in the State eight to ten lakhs tonnes are being exported from the two districts of Krishna and Godavari only. The farmer in Andhra Pradesh, we are proud to say, is not commercial-minded and that is why we are able to produce the required quantity of paddy in our State and we are also able to help other deficit States. But in regard to the allotment of funds to the State the criteria are the population of the State and the amount of Income-tax collected in the State. Because the Southern States implement the Family Planning Scheme more vigorously, we lose in the matter of allocation; similarly as the State is industrially backward, the criterion regarding Income-tax accrual also adversely affects our State. So either ways Andhra State is losing.

Andhra State is not a foreign country but is very much a part and parcel of our country. The farmer in my State when he produces more than his needs he is only helping the deficit areas in the country. The Government should bear in mind, when they plan projects, that regional or political influences should not come in the way. They should take up such projects wherever they may be in the country which would yield results quickly. Then we would be able to solve the problems of drought and famine whether it is in Rajasthan or Rayalaseema as mentioned by our friend Mr. Naidu.

After the advent of new techniques in agriculture, if enough electric power is supplied to the farmer he would be able to produce more. If at all there is any person who does not resort to strikes unlike the people working in indus-

****The original speech was delivered in Telugu.**

[Sbri K. Suryanarayana]

tries it is the farmer in the villages and the Government should bear this in mind always. It is also the farmer who is a fine example of a man who does not evade taxes that are due to the Government. I would like to submit that the Government should take stringent measures to bring to book all those tax evaders; otherwise this would result in a great loss to the country. In Andhra State a lot of potential for production of electric power is available. I would like to suggest that the power that is produced in a Central project like Neyveli should also be made available to neighbouring States at the same rates as obtain in the State where it is produced. There is the Nagarjunasagar Project in our State, it is a huge project and requires a lot of money. As the resources with the Andhra Government are not enough, we are trying to complete it by floating various State loans. We have to resort to this as the Central Government had not so far conceded to our request that this project should be taken up by the Centre. If the Centre had taken up this project we would have been able to implement and construct various other projects with the funds which at present are being consumed for the Nagarjunasagar Project. My submission is that while the planning is being done for Central Projects, if all these factors are borne in mind and relief given to Andhra State, then we would be in a position to help the country more in times of need. This year my State has already made a provision of 4 lakhs tons of rice to be supplied to other States. If the farmer in Andhra Pradesh produces more it is not his personal gain he has in mind but the needs of the country at large.

In the case of consumption of electricity while the *per capita* energy consumption in the country is 79, it is 31 in case of Andhra Pradesh, unlike the comparatively higher figure in Maharashtra and Delhi. It is very essential to have a sound agricultural base if a country is to progress industrially. If electricity is made available in a large measure for agricultural purposes, our agriculture can make considerable progress.

I should like to mention here the difficulties of my constituency in this respect as there are no Irrigation facilities, especially in dry areas. The farmers are not able to make much headway and they have also suffered the onslaught of a severe cyclone recently. The District Col-

lector also came to their rescue with the relief funds that were available with him to tide over their difficulties during the cyclone and flood. The farmers are trying to get electricity for their farms by paying for it through loans obtained from the Land Mortgage Banks by mortgaging their lands. In this way we had been able to complete five schemes by mortgaging our land to the Land Mortgage Bank and placing the funds at the disposal of the Electricity Board to complete this work. The Hon. Minister Mr. Shinde, recently came to our place and inaugurated one of such schemes. In this connection I would like to mention about the Mitra Committee Report. This report is being talked of for the last 10 years but so far has not seen the light of day. Presumably, it had become a prey to the white ants. As I understand it the salient features of this report centre round the measures to be taken for effective fight against drought and flood. In this respect I would like to make a mention about the Kolleru lake which is a fresh water lake extending over an area of 200 sq. miles. If the project for flood control and drainage improvement in the Kolleru basin is completed early we would be able to produce enough foodgrains for three States on the land that would be available.

I would also like to mention the serious condition that has been created because of the recent hailstorm that hit 21 villages in my Constituency. They were already suffering from the after-effects of the three cyclones which hit my State. Because of the heavy burden of loans which they cannot pay back three farmers in a particular village were on the verge of committing suicide. The State Government came to their rescue in time and helped them.

Nobody appreciates if we try to copy a few alien slogans and fail in their implementation. We should assess our requirements and resources and carefully plan our future based on these resources. Then only would the people appreciate and support the Government wholeheartedly.

Finally, I would like to submit that the Central Government should give more importance to the various schemes and projects that are being proposed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power so that more could be produced in this country. Thank you.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA J. AMIN (Mehsana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, coming from Gujarat State, I am just giving the conditions obtaining in Gujarat. Every alternate year, there is a drought year in most of the districts of Gujarat owing to absence of any irrigation scheme in Gujarat. Formerly, there was the Narmada scheme which has been left under the tribunal for a decision and inter-state dispute arises every year. For the last 10 years, the scheme has been left unutilised. Then, in Maharashtra, the Koyna project which was not on the paper in the Second Plan came into existence and they transferred the money to the Koyna project even though the Narmada project had a priority in the Gujarat State. Now, if there is no irrigation project in Gujarat, the drought years cannot be put an end to. Every alternate year the people of Gujarat are suffering from drought. On that account, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha are always in need of rain and in need of employment. The two ways of irrigation are: either you develop big rivers and canals or you tap underground water by tubewells. There is a scheme in Gujarat but the tubewells are few. They are not sufficiently worked out and they are not put in the Fourth Plan also. I wish that the canals of Narmada and Tapi are completed during the Fourth Plan. I emphatically stress on the Government that they should take up the work of tapping underground water and allot sufficient money and resources for tubewells. North Gujarat is the granary of Gujarat. People there are very diligent and the agriculturists are always industrious and have adopted modern methods of agriculture but they want water. We are always not getting as much crop as we desire. So, if irrigation schemes are put into practice, I think we can be self-sufficient completely which we are trying since the last 22 years and yet we have not achieved the objective which we set before us even before our Independence. So, the only way to achieve self-sufficiency is to irrigate the land which is left uncultivated for want of water.

Second question is power. Nowadays agriculturists are supplied electric power and that too only after 8 p.m. in the night and upto 5 in the morning. It is very difficult after a day of hard labour in the land for the agriculturist to go to the land and use the power for irrigation purposes in the night. So far as thermal stations and atomic energy stations are concerned, Gujarat has got projects but they are not

yet commissioned. They have not yet started. I think the atomic energy project should be the earliest scheme to be started in Gujarat and North Gujarat may be given a thermal power station so that they can utilise that power during the day. The oil engines used are very costly. Nowadays crude oil engines and the materials and equipment command a high price and much expenditure is involved and agriculturists cannot be called upon to pay these high prices. Let the power be given. If they get power, they will get a lot of relief because it simply requires pushing the button and switching it off when not required. Electricity is also cheaper in production. So I would stress on the Irrigation Minister that as far as possible in Gujarat a thermal station be located in North Gujarat at an early date along with the Tarapur atomic plant near Cambay. Then, if the canals are not to be commissioned soon, let us have the use of underground water by way of tubewells. Enough water is available in Gujarat because the tubewells that are available at present do give sufficient water for nearly 10-12 hours. I hope, Sir, that necessary money would be spared for Gujarat in digging tubewells in these drought-affected areas of Sabarkantha and Banaskantha and North Gujarat. I hope, Sir, in this matter the Government will take the necessary steps as early as possible and have the population from the insufficiency of food and thereby Gujarat may become surplus and provide enough food for the population of Gujarat and also supply the surplus to other States.

18 hrs.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year we gather here to pass the Demands of the Irrigation Ministry and every year we voice our sentiments out of genuine criticism that the Government may take heed and improve the situation of this land. But I see that most of the points which are made are just not heeded and we keep on repeating as we have been doing for the last 23 years.

I will now highlight as best as possible under the limited circumstances of time the question of the Rajasthan Canal which is of the utmost importance to this nation and to my State. As you all know, this Canal is the biggest venture of its kind in the world. It is 292 miles long with 134 mile long feeder. It will have 3,874 miles of branches, distributaries and minors and nearly 40,000 miles of field channels. It will cost approximately Rs. 200 crores and it will absorb 52% of our eastern

[Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah]

rivers in the Indus Rivers as its water. Now, Sir, with all this and all the potential that it can generate, what is the progress of this Canal? We have not yet completed even the First Stage. We are still going on in a cavalier manner. The completion of this canal is most essential, for, it will make this area a green garden where the whole green revolution will start, which will help this country and give employment to thousands of people. This sort of a project is a labour oriented project, Sir. You build the canal, it gives jobs to all sorts of people, it gives jobs to the masons, to the contractors, to the fieldmen, to the agriculturists, to the landless, everything is included; agro-industries will start, mechanised farms will come up, etc. And that is why I say that this Canal has been sadly neglected. The project is dwindling and wallowing in doldrums. I don't know why such inefficiency should exist there. That is why we have always been demanding, and we will request Dr. Rao to expedite it who is in my opinion one of the ablest ministers who knows his job; but, Sir, in spite of that, he has not been able to get this Canal made into a national project. It is not a question of who makes the canal; it is a question of who completes it within the time-limit. As you know, Sir, even with the expiry of the Treaty of the Indus River Waters, 25% of the water are still flowing into Pakistan in spite of our official pronouncements. If this canal is completed in time, it would also satisfy the needs of our defence requirements. You may populate this arid zone of Rajasthan with the settlers from Himachal Pradesh and with settlers like ex-service men who will be an asset to the area. Vast tracts of land will bloom, because of irrigation potential and we will be growing not less than 50 lakh tonnes of food per year worth Rs. 150 crores in value. That is why I have put these facts as briefly as possible, because this is a vital need for India, a vital need for this country, I would like the Minister to calculate what has been allocated. If they had allocated due funds much progress would have been made. I think on the average Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 crores every year is given to this Canal. If it is wrong, I would like them to correct me. Let us calculate the drought and famine and the crores of damages that have accrued to this land since independence. As you know, this region does not get more than an average rainfall of 4 to 7 inches and sometimes, as it has happened in the last

consecutive 7 years, we have not had a single inch of rainfall for years in this area. If you calculate what you have put in as relief for drought measures and famine-relief you have spent already over Rs. 40 crores in these interim measures, in the last year alone.

Had you been planning on a systematic scale and tried to make this canal go faster, all these famines and droughts could have been eliminated. Calculate the colossal benefits that would have yielded. But nothing has happened. It still remains a thing which is mostly on paper. The next thing which is so closely connected with this is the question of Pong Dam and its implications as far as Rajasthan goes.

As you know, Pong Dam is supposed to be completed according to our commitments to the World Bank by 1972 or 1973. It will displace over 60,000 people from the regions where it will fill up and this will need over 3 lakhs acres for these people to be settled. Where are these 3 lakhs acres going to be produced if this Rajasthan canal does not have the potential to irrigate those lands? I would like the Ministry to examine this in the quickest manner and let this House know as to when you expect to complete the Pong Dam as you are bound to by your international commitment? What is going to happen to these unfortunate settlers? Are they going to be given the due water benefits or are you going to throw them in the desert of Rajasthan where these people are not even acclimatised, they having come from Himachal Pradesh where apples grow? Are you going to put them in the regions where nothing is grown?

Now a word for Himachal Pradesh. The Beas-Ravi link is in Himachal Pradesh; the power house which you are proposing to build at Deber which is going to be twice the size of Bhakra will also be in Himachal Pradesh. When all these are in Himachal Pradesh yet from what I learn, you are not prepared to give the power at cheap rates to them at all, but that you are asking them to pay for it at a substantial price. I think it is rather a great injustice and it should be rectified and the land where everything exists should get its due share.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The something about Tamil Nadu.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTA: Unfortunately I have no particular knowledge of Tamil Nadu.

I shall now come to my region -Kotah, and the commanded area of Chambal. I was fortunate to get some time last year to tell about certain troubles that have accrued from Chambal irrigation system. And I told the hon. Minister through the debate, that a lot of land is being spoilt because of the after-effects of this badly handled canal system. I would highlight how much of water-logging has taken place in this area. Even in pre-monsoon months, that is, before the monsoon rain, when the land is the driest in the region between the root-zones of the crop, out of nearly three lakh acres which are irrigated in the Rajasthan area, that is mostly in Kotah and Bundi districts nearly 90% of those fields are affected by water-logging.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Is it so?

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Yes, it is. You should go and see that for yourself. The official figures of the Government show that in October of a particular year, 1968, 83,000 acres were water-logged from 0 to 5' and 2,19,000 acres were affected from 0 to 10'—this is a very high figure. I would also say that the problem of alkalinity of soil and salt and erosion have become a growing menace. You know it was a revelation for me. The other day I went with the UNDP. As the hon. Minister knows, there is a U.N.D.P. Team working there in Kotah analysing the baffling problem. They have been doing it for couple of years. Also there are experts from Hungary, Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia and they are all sitting in Kotah trying to analyse so as to know the best method to solve this particular problem in this region. I asked them and they told me that so far they have not arrived at any concrete solution. If they had arrived at any solution, it should be in the possession of government. From the ground apparently a field looks so nice, but when you see the thing from air from a helicopter, the effect is totally different. It is like the head of a nice man; if you see at the eye level, you think that he has a very good growth of hair. But if you look from the top side, you see a big patch of baldness. This is the state of fields in that region.

In the report it is mentioned with regard to Chambal, that the main reasons for inadequacy of water were the inadequacy of the run off into the Gandhinagar dam, breaches in the main canals and change in crop pattern. I am referring

to p. 37, the last paragraph. We are not getting as much water in our canal system as was proposed. I think something should be done to examine why this full utilisation of the water is not being done.

You promised us 6,000 cusecs in the right-wing canal. I think we get not more than 4,000 . 2000 cusecs are lacking. That is during the season when the wheat is growing and most of the people are demanding water. Specially in the regions of the tail, nothing trickles down. This needs to be looked into by the Ministry to see why those canals are choked. They must be knowing that the canals are very badly choked with weed, which has grown and flow is hampered by this growth and water does not reach to the ends.

In our particular region, there are a lot of lift irrigation schemes. I will not go into details for want of time. But I would say that the whole Chambal Valley generates a lot of power. You have the Gandhisagar dam, the Pratapsagar dam; you will be having the Kotah dam and soon you will be having the Rajasthan Atomic power project. With all this power so close to an area which produces a lot of grain, where you have pools of water and where water can be lifted from the canals, you are not giving adequate power lines to the region to energise the pumping sets so that water is available to the kisans. At present the diesel rates are prohibitive, ranging from Rs. 108 per acre to Rs. 152 per acre. It is not within the reach of well-to-do farmers even, what to talk of the average farmer, to irrigate the land at such exorbitant water charges. I would suggest that powerlines should criss-cross this region. Where a region grows this much hydro-power, we are not getting our due share of it.

The other day, a Minister from Rajasthan had the cheek to announce in some place 'Yes, we know that power comes from Kotah. But we know that you did not vote Congress. We will see that you do not get the power'. I say we are the people who are growing hydro-power because of Chambal and we have the first right to use it. So the kisans of this region must get their due share specially when half the time the pumps are not functioning and on the other hand it is so expensive

SHRI C. M. KEADRIA (Mandvi) : No political motive should be brought in

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : It is a fact. This year we have had a funny weather. We have had mistimed hailstorms and thunderstorms during the time of the ripening of the crop. In my region, we have had a large hailstorm as a result of which wide tracts of land were completely smashed to rubble. There is nothing in the field when you go and see. You cannot even pick out a single grain in its original shape as they were all chopped to bits. The region through which the hailstorm passed was in Shahabad and Kishenganj tehsils of Kotah district. There are irrigations schemes which had already been sanctioned and if they are implemented would give a lot of work to the poor villagers during these troubled times. It will also create potential for the irrigation department to water the land and grow more food. There are certain projects which are, hanging fire since the integration of States. The Bhimsagar project in Khanpur tehsil in Jhalawar Distt. has been in the blue, print stage for the last 23 years. 16 lakhs have already been spent on it. Yet not a single bigha is irrigated by a single drop of water. Close to it is the Harigarh project in another tehsil called Ramganjmandi in Kotah district. This project has also been sanctioned by the Central Water and Power Commission and according to their figures it will cost about rupees 60 lakhs to implement it and it will irrigate more than 10,000 bighas of land. Government should examine this project or ask the Government of the State to commission it soon so that we can get the benefits accruing from it. These projects which had been lying for so many years on paper and without cultivating a single bigha of land must be looked into. You must also see that small dams are made which do not cost much money. If electric pump sets are put there so that 1,000 or 2,000 or 4,000 bighas may be irrigated it will help the peasantry and improve their economic standard. I once again thank the Chairman for allowing me this time and I hope that whatever I have said will be noted for action and not just filed as usual, as it happens so commonly with this Government. I hope that some serious note will be taken with regard to the Rajasthan canal and other projects.

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उदमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूँ जिन्होंने सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय की

मांग पर बोलते हुए अपने अमूल्य सुझाव दिये हैं।

अभी डा० कर्णो सिंह जी ने यह बताया कि कुछ अखबारों में यह छपा था कि सिन्धु जल संधि का समझौता समाप्त होने के बाद पंजाब सरकार के किसी अधिकारी ने यह बताया है कि पानी का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है। पंजाब सरकार के सिंचाई सचिव ने कहा है कि अखबारों में जो खबर छपी है वह गलत है और पंजाब सरकार के किसी अधिकारी ने उस सम्बन्ध में ऐसी खबर नहीं दी है। मैं इस बात का जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो भ्रम पैदा किया गया है वह भ्रम समाप्त हो जाय। पंजाब सरकार के सिंचाई सचिव ने यह बताया है :

"No official statement has been released by the Punjab Government on the subject (reported continuance of the supply of Indus Waters to Pakistan even after the expiry of the Indus Waters Treaty on 1. 4. 1970) during these days. The Secretary, Irrigation and Power, Punjab further stated that there is no factual inaccuracy in the statement made Dr. K. L. Rao in the Loke Sabha on 1. 4. 70."

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो थोड़ी गलत-फहमी पैदा हो गई है वह दूर हो जानी चाहिये।

अभी मैं पांच और छः तारीख को राजस्थान में गंग नहर, राजस्थान नहर और जैसलमेर के इलाकों को जो सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र है, देखने के लिए गया था और मैंने यह पाया कि पिछले दिनों में पानी का जितना उपयोग हो रहा था उससे काफी कुछ ज्यादा उपयोग होने की योजना वहां पर है और जैसे जैसे पानी आता जाएगा वैसे वैसे वहां उन क्षेत्रों में पानी का उपयोग होगा।

डा० कर्णो सिंह ने यह भी बताया है कि सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों से जो व्यक्ति वहां काम करने के लिये आये हैं, उन का ठीक उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैंने चार पांच रिलीफ कैंम्पों में

जा कर देखा, वहाँ काम करने वाले मजदूरों की स्थिति भी देखी और उन से बातचीत भी की, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं की। उन की एक ही शिकायत है—यदि उस को शिकायत मानें—कि उन को गेहूँ के बदले मोटा अनाज, अर्थात् ज्वार या बाजरा, मिलना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक उन को घी और दूध मिलने का सबाल है, शायद माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि यह काम वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत हो रहा है। कुछ कारणों से कुछ महीनों से वहाँ से ये चीजें नहीं आ सकी हैं। इस लिये रिलाफ़ कैम्पों में जो करीब 40,000 मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, उन को ये वस्तुएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी हैं।

अब मैं कुछ ऐसी बातों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ, जिन की ओर आम तौर से सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है और वह है बिजली की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में। हम सब जानते हैं कि पिछले वर्षों में हमारे देश में बिजली की खपत में काफी प्रगति हुई है। मैं कुछ आंकड़े सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 1950-51 में हमारे देश में बिजली की प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत 18 किलोवाट आवर थी, जो कि बढ़ कर 1960-61 में 38 किलोवाट आवर, 1965-66 में 61 किलोवाट आवर, 1968-69 में 79 किलोवाट आवर और 1969-70 में 83 किलोवाट आवर हो गई। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि हमने चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना को जो अन्तिम रूप दिया है, उस के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं को पूरा करने से बिजली की प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत 129 किलोवाट आवर तक पहुँच जायेगी। इन आंकड़ों से यह अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि हम ने इस क्षेत्र में पिछले वर्षों में काफी प्रगति की है।

हमारे देश में तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक कुल 43,670 गांवों को बिजली दी जा सकी थी, लेकिन अब तक हम ने 84,000 गांवों को बिजली दे दी है। हम ने यह योजना बनाई

है कि हम गांधी जन्म-शताब्दी वर्ष के अन्त तक एक लाख गांवों को बिजली दे सकें इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले साल सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में सभी राज्यों के सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रियों ने इस से सह-मति प्रकट की थी और सभी राज्य सरकारें इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए काफी मुस्तैदी और तेजी के साथ काम कर रही हैं। साधनों को ले कर थोड़ी सी दिक्कत जरूर है और हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ इस बात पर विचार-विमर्श कर रहे हैं कि हम इन साधनों की कमी को कैसे पूरा कर सकते हैं।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजना को तेजी से कार्यान्वित करने के मार्ग में साधनों की कमी के अतिरिक्त सामग्री की कमी भी एक बाधा बन जाती है। कभी ट्रांसफार्मरों की कमी हो जाती है, तो कभी ट्रांसफार्मर कायलों की कमी हो जाती है। इसी प्रकार वायर और सर्कट-ब्रेकर की भी कमी हो जाती है। इन छोटी छोटी चीजों की कमी की वजह से हमारे कार्यक्रम तेजी से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। इस लिये कुछ रोज पहले हम ने इन सामग्रियों से सम्बन्ध रखनेवाले विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारियों की एक बैठक बुलाई थी और उन से परामर्श किया था। आशा है कि हम सामग्रियों की कठिनाई को काफी हद तक दूर कर सकेंगे। यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के बिजली बोर्डों की ओर से सामग्रियों के सम्बन्ध में जो मार्गें आयेंगी, उन के बारे में पहले करने के लिए समय, समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की बैठक बुलाई जायेगी, ताकि सामग्रियों से सम्बन्धित कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा सकें और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो समन्वय भी किया जा सके।

पिछले वर्षों में संसद् में बार-बार यह कहा गया है कि खेती के लिये बिजली उपलब्ध करने की ओर आवश्यक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सदन में जो भावना व्यक्त की जाती रही है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों और बिजली बोर्डों का ध्यान इस विषय

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

की ओर आकृष्ट किया था और इस सम्बन्ध में योजनाएँ बनाई गई थीं। इन प्रयत्नों का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जहाँ 1966-67 में खेती के लिये कुल बिजली का 18 प्रतिशत खर्च किया जा रहा था, वहाँ 1969-70 में यह स्थिति हो गई है कि हम कुल बिजली का 26 प्रतिशत खर्च के कार्यों में लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं। हो सकता है माननीय सदस्यों को इस से सन्तोष न हो। इस में और तेजी से काम करने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसी दृष्टि से, इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर हम ने रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का रेशन की स्थापना की है। अभी चौथी योजना को जो अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है, उस में करीब करीब जो राज्य के साधन हैं, उन का 29 प्रतिशत केवल बिजली की शक्ति के विकास के लिये काम में लाया जायगा। यह कोई साधारण घनराशि नहीं है। राज्य की घनराशि का अगर 29 प्रतिशत बिजली के विकास के लिये खर्च किया जाता है तो इस से काफी तेजी से काम हो सकता है। लेकिन हम ने रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कापेरेशन की इस लिये स्थापना की है कि हमारी योजना के बाहर भी ग्राम विद्युत्करण योजना के लिये घनराशि उपलब्ध हो सके। इस कापेरेशन का काम शुरू हो गया है तथा इस ने कई योजनाओं को स्वीकृति भी दे दी है। इस के अतिरिक्त रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कापेरेशन योजनाओं को स्वीकृति देते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखेगा कि जो राज्य ग्राम विद्युत्करण के कार्यक्रम में—भारत का जो औसत विकास हुआ है, उस में पिछड़ रहे गये हैं, उन की योजनाओं पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय। इस लिये कापेरेशन के निर्माण से ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि इस दिशा में और तेजी से हमारा काम हो सकेगा।

इन के अतिरिक्त दो और महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं, जिन की ओर सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने

बारबार ध्यान आकृष्ट करने की कोशिश की है और वे हैं—हम राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड के निर्माण की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस बात का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा जायगा कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड के निर्माण के काम में हम काफी तेजी से आगे बढ़ें, क्योंकि जब तक राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड का निर्माण नहीं हो पाता है, तब तक सारे देश में बिजली की एक ढर लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस दिशा में हम ने अब तक क्षत्रीय ग्रिडों की स्थापना की है और क्षत्रीय ग्रिडों की राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड के रूप में परिवर्तित करने के लिये जिस घनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी, इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी योजनाएँ बनाई जायगी, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस व्यय को उठाने का जिम्मा अपने उपर लिया है। इस लिये हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में भी हम काफी तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

मैं इस बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी चौथी योजना में हम ने बिजली के लिये जो घनराशि नियत की है, वह तीसरी योजना में बिजली के लिये जो घनराशि तय की गई थी, उससे ढाई गुना ज्यादा है। इस से अन्दाज मिलता है कि हम ने विकास में अपने सामने जो उद्देश्य रखा है, वह लोगों की बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग, देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रख कर रखा है, इसी तथ्य को दृष्टि में रख कर हम ने अपना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है और इसी लिये हम ऐसी आशा रखते हैं कि विकास में अब तक जो कमजोरियाँ थी, जो कमियाँ थीं, जैसा कि श्री नायडू और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने भाषण में उल्लेख किया है—लो-वोल्टेज की शिकायत, बिजली गुल हो जाने की शिकायत या अन्य छोटी छोटी शिकायतें हैं, इन में ट्रांसमिशन की व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने के लिये अभी जो कदम उठाये हैं तथा इस के साथ ही साथ इस से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं के अध्ययन के लिये हम ने विशेषज्ञों की जो कमेटी बनाई है, उन की जो सिफारिशें आई हैं, उन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जो

कदम उठाये गये हैं, उन के बाद इस व्यवस्था में तेजी से सुधार हो सकेगा और इसी लिये विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में लो-वोल्टेज की जो शिकायतें थीं तथा इसी प्रकार की जो अन्य मिलीजुली शिकायतें थीं, उन में काफ़ी कमी हो गई है। यह सही है कि इस में पूरी तरह से सन्तोषजनक स्थिति तब तक उत्पन्न नहीं हो सकती, जब तक कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बिजली की जितनी मांग है, उस की पूर्ति के लिये जितनी बिजली की आवश्यकता है, उतनी बिजली हम पैदा नहीं कर लेते हैं, तब तक हमारी जो लो-वोल्टेज की और अन्य जो कमज़ोरियाँ हैं, वे दूर नहीं हो सकती हैं।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने अपनी ग्राम विद्युत्करण योजना के लिये 1965 में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् को जो बँटक हुई थी, उस में नीति निर्धारण के आधार पर जो निर्णय किये गये थे—सिचाई के साधनों के लिये हम बिजली को प्राथमिकता दें, उसी दृष्टि से सिचाई के कार्यक्रमों के लिये, पम्पिंग सैटों के लिये बिजली उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। यह ठीक है कि हम ग्राम विद्युत्करण के कार्यक्रम को महत्व देते हैं, लेकिन उस से भी ज्यादा महत्व हम सिचाई के साधनों के लिये, पम्पिंग सैटों के लिये बिजली देने को देने हैं, क्योंकि उस के द्वारा हम अपने देश को खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर बना सकेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सदन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ—अभी तक हमारे देश में करीब 13 लाख पम्पिंग सैट्स हैं, जिनको बिजली दी जा चुकी है, जब कि तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक ऐसे पम्पिंग सैटों की संख्या, जिन को बिजली दी जा चुकी थी—केवल 5 लाख थी। इस से अन्दाज़ लगाया जा सकता है कि विकास के क्षेत्र में हमारी कितनी प्रगति हुई है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम करीब 15 लाख

पम्पिंग सैटों को बिजली दे सकेंगे तथा इस दिशा में जो प्रगति होगी, वह काफ़ी-कुछ हमारे देश को खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिये सहायक होगी। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we will take up the half-an-hour Discussion.

18.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

HIPPIES IN DELHI

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many of my friend are surprised that I am raising this subject. In the last session I thought that some of my friends will raise this subject. But I was disappointed. During this session also I found that my colleagues are not taking any interest in raising this subject. So, although it is not my subject, I thought I should raise it in view of the seriousness which the situation may lead us to in case the hippies are allowed to continue in our country as at present.

Now there is an invasion on our country, not by Pakistan or China for grabbing our territory, but by the hippies for attacking the morality of our youngsters which is a very serious and dangerous thing. I think the Government should take serious notice of these hippies who are coming to our country in such large numbers.

Who are the hippies? Why are they coming to our country? What is their number? What is their object? These are important things which we should go into. I have no kind of prejudice against them. But they do not have any moral responsibility and they do not want to work. They are rejected by their family and their country and they are coming to our country. What is their effect on our society, especially on our youngsters?

Previously, they were seen only in Delhi. Now they are spread all over the country. We can see them even in small towns of Goa. They move about in their dirty clothes with their shabby features. They also indulge in anti-social activities. Many a time they have been caught smuggling goods. Most of them are addicted to narcotics. The presence of hippies is certainly having its adverse influence on our youngsters. So, government should take very serious notice of it.

[Shri S. R. Damani]

Pakistan has stopped their entry. Why is it that we alone are silent and we are doing nothing? It is a serious matter. Our youngsters have to work hard and develop our country. They have their social responsibilities. But if our youngsters are allowed to associate themselves with these hippies, they will also try to follow the hippy way of life, which is a very serious thing.

Government should take a very serious view about this and inform the House as to what steps Government proposes to take to prevent the hippies who are coming to our country. What is their intention; what is their number; why is Government allowing them; what are their activities; in how many cases have they been found indulging in unsocial activities—these are things which require attention of Government and about which Government should inform the House.

We want tourists to come to our country. Good people should come and see our historical places, visit our cities, see our industry, social customs and other developments. We would welcome them. But we do not want such people to come to our country and create disaffection among our younger generation. They are affecting our young generation. It is better that some action is taken as soon as possible to stop these unsocial people from visiting our country and affecting more our youngsters. This is a matter which is very serious and requires consideration.

These are the things to which I wanted to draw the attention of Government. I would like that the hon. Minister should enlighten the House about the policy of Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as this question of the hippies is concerned, we have for some years past noted an increasing number of such persons coming to India. We were ourselves apprehensive of the effect that they might cause in our society, particularly among the younger generation. We considered this matter from time to time and tried to assess the extent of impact that they might make on our security or social problem or on the university youth or the young persons of impressionable age.

As far as security is concerned, these persons who are normally described as hippies have no relevance. The question of their social and personal morals also is not such a serious one which really should engage the attention of this Parliament. The main thing that we were worried about was their trafficking in illegal drugs and such other things which cause not only physical harm but also mental defects and mental harm to people who consume those drugs and become addicted to them.

We have found that they have been coming to India for various reasons. One reason is that the people of this country are quite tolerant to various modes of life and various kinds of dresses. The amount of social tolerance that we showed towards visitors is something which might have encouraged these people to come to our country. Our country's past traditions and culture have been to welcome and absorb people of all kinds of ideas and also to see that they are not bothered or taken as criminals or hounded as unwanted people. It is wrong to say that most of these Hippies are rejected persons. We have not made any systematic study of this problem. But from my general knowledge, I can say that only persons of a particular mentality or a particular background take to this way of life which we call "Hippy way of life". The persons who come here as Hippies, a good many of them, belong to rich families and they adopt this method, sometimes, temporarily in their life and then they revert back to their normal life after sometime. Therefore, it is not a correct assumption that these are the rejected stuff from their society and they come and try to harm social and personal morals of our boys and girls here.

Another reason why they might be coming here is the comparative cheapness of living. They can stay in a *sarai* or a *dharamshala* and they can, probably, live in a very cheap manner here. As I said, coupled with social tolerance and cheapness of living, this might have encouraged Hippies to come here. As you might have noted, a few years back, I think, in 1968, the Delhi Administration had launched a special drive to check up and see whether these Hippies were carrying on illegal traffic in drugs. Some of them were found carrying on this kind of traffic and they were nabbed and punished according to law. But this menace or this problem has not been of such a magnitude that we can consider the question of banning their entry in the country.

Sir, after this matter was raised in newspapers and also in the form of questions in this honourable House and the other House, we decided to make a more systematic study about the incidence of these people, as to when they come here, what they do, what impact they make on our boys and girls and whether they carry on any illegal trade in narcotics or drugs. This study we hope to complete by the year end. But in the meantime, whatever information we have in our possession does not make us think that any ban should be put on the entry of Hippies.

The hon. Member mentioned the instance of Pakistan. He knows the different attitude we adopt to such social questions and our attitude to such matters is rather different than what they adopt in Pakistan.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Are you going to screen them so that only such people who have got some good background and who come from good families are allowed?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As far as we are concerned, we are taking the precautions only regarding these three things, namely, firstly, regarding security; secondly, regarding their illegal trade in narcotics and drugs and, thirdly, whether if at all, they make any impact on the morals of our young boys and girls who are of an impressionable age. These are the three things we are worried of. If we can be assured that these things are not affected, then, I do not think anybody will mind any number of Hippies coming and going out of India. We are not one of those countries who will take a very stiff attitude in such matters and try to shut our doors to people who want to come. Sometimes, most of them, as a matter of fact, want to mix up with our people who have spiritual accomplishments. For instance, they go to Banaras; they go to Mysore and many other pilgrimage centres. We do not know and we have not made a study whether they are really making a serious study of or it is just a pastime they are indulging in. But they do go and try to find out what is happening in our religious centres and they go to various centres of pilgrimage.

We have not yet come across any instances where these people pose any danger to the security of the country or they indulge in espionage activities or activities which are against our security.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar : How do you define a hippy?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Definition of hippy is not properly done at all and I would say I have given that in answer to various questions here. The foreign nationals who come here, the vagrants who do not conform to commonly accepted modes of dress and manners are normally called hippies.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : They have their own philosophy.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The number of political hippies is much more in Delhi. We have no norms or principles.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : They do not conform to the normal social standards of dress and manners. Their manners and standards are completely their own. They do not conform to the normal manners.

The main thing I want to say here is that the information that we have at present about these people is not sufficient for the Government to come to a definite conclusion about their impact on the young generation of our country. But we want to make a specific study about this matter and after this study is completed, only then we shall be able to come to a conclusion whether any action on the part of the Government is called for or not.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, this is a very important problem. I would at the very outset like to dispel the impression that anybody who grows long hair or moves about without any slipper or shoes or wears certain dress peculiar to us is considered a hippie or anybody who smokes *charas* and other things is considered a hippie. It would be wrong to generalise this sort of younger generation as a class of hippies. This I want to make it very clear.

This is a problem we have to deal with very dispassionately and we have to go in to the depth of it. Why these young people from Europe, America and these affluent countries are coming away more and more to Asian and other countries? What is the reason? The reason is: in short these young people are becoming more and more rebellious against the establishment which has been created by a vested interest in their countries for years and years together. This vested interest is not only of money but have vulgarised the culture and this so called culture, this philosophy, this affluence has brought some sort of frustration in these young men and they are looking out for new things, for fresh things and for better things of life.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please ask a question.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Is the Home Ministry taking all steps? Mr. Damani who was till now discriminating perhaps believes that there are Brahmins and if the shadow of a Harijan falls on a Brahmin, the Brahmin wants to go and take a dip in the river. It is not like that. It is completely a different matter. Protest are coming in greater floods. Unless we diagnose the whole thing, we may not be able to find a solution. The problem has to be studied in greater depth. I know some of them are coming here lured by our philosophy. Some of them come here lured by our music. Some of them come here lured to see Kajuraho. What is wrong in Kamasutra? There is nothing wrong in it. Kamasutra is a scripture produced many years ago.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you assisting the Minister or are you asking some question?

SHRI S. KUNDU: I am asking him to be more thought-provoking next time when he comes to deal with such a subject. Therefore, in short, I would say this. From as assessment which I had from the hon. Minister's speech, I found, he has categorised them into a class of smugglers, into a class of fifth-columnists or such other things. It is completely wrong. I would urge upon the Minister to make a dispassionate study of the sociological problem. Take a sample of say, 500 Hippies, put some questions: why they come? what they see in India? Have they been able to see the soul of India? What they think of us? What they think of our system? And what they have to tell us? . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : That he has promised to do.

SHRI S. KUNDU : No, Sir. He is thinking on Mr. Damani's lines, how to discriminate.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: You did not catch whatever I said (*Inter-ruption*)

SHRI S. KUNDU: So, Sir, let us not have some sort of frontal attack look with annoyance at these people. Let us try to look at them with sympathy, with care. And I would like the investigation or some sort of research to be undertaken to understand their way of life and that would be of profit to our people and to our society also. I will just give one example.

In Amsterdam I saw this when I went about 1½ years back. There were a group of young people who were not Hippies, but those who were against the present established order; they went to a fountain and put some soap there; and I asked what is this funny thing. Finding the soap water coming out they all clapped and said, "we are going to purify this present corrupt society like this, working in the soap water." This is a peculiar idea of doing certain things. They are getting more and more dejected when they see the firing in Vietnam, or oppression in Africa, suffering in Asia etc. and they start rebelling. And some of these people, when they meet us, ask us: when thousands of people are dying in streets, an average Indian and that too MPs and Ministers and all those people who are supposed to represent the people are well to do; and I find the affluent just sprouts, comes out everywhere, right, front, back and everywhere.

Sir, it shows a mind, an indication, how they are thinking about the things which are going on in this country. Therefore, I would request him that there must be a proper study about it and it must be based on certain sociological pattern, not on conventional or traditional way or meddling with law and order. Thank you.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : यह विषय रोचक है और साथ साथ गम्भीर भी है। मैं दामानी साहब के साथ कतई तौर पर सहमत नहीं हूँ कि हिप्पी बन कर जो लोग हमारे देश में आते हैं वे गुंडे होते हैं या यहाँ आ कर वे हमारे लिए सिक्योरिटी की समस्या पैदा कर देते हैं। मैं शुक्ल जी से सहमत हूँ कि उनके साथ हम को सहानुभूति रखनी होगी और सहानुभूति का रवैया अपना कर इस समस्या का अध्ययन करना होगा।

उन्होंने बचन दिया है कि हम इस समस्या का अध्ययन करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन साल से कितने हिप्पी हमारे देश में आए हैं? उनकी तादाद कितनी है?

जो हिप्पी आ रहे हैं क्या वे इसलिये आ रहे हैं कि पाश्चात्य सभ्यता के खिलाफ उनके मन में विद्रोह है और उस विद्रोह की भावना को वे यहाँ व्यक्त करना चाहते हैं या वहाँ की विलासिता, वैभव और ठाठबाट की जिन्दगी के वे

विरुद्ध हैं ? जब वे यहां आ जाते हैं तो उनके दिमाग में बनारस में गंगा के किनारे आबाद गंगाई लोग जो खाने पीते हैं, उनके दिमाग में उनकी तस्वीर रहती है या हिन्दुस्तान के सच्चे दर्शन और यहां की जो इंटेलिजेंट फिलोसोफी है, वह रहती है ? गोआ में आप जानते ही हैं कि वहां के आदिवासी लोगों ने उन पर बहुत ऐतराज किया है, इस पर ऐतराज किया है कि वे नान-कनफार्मिस्ट जिन्दगी बिताते हैं । मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस दृष्टिकोण को मद्दे-नज़र रख कर सारी समस्या का अध्ययन किया जाए ।

हमारे देश के नवयुवक और नवयुवतियां विद्रोही बनें, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि वे हिप्पी बनें । हम यह नहीं चाहते कि हमारे नवयुवक और नवयुवतियां हिप्पीज की बुरी बातों की नक़ल या अनुकरण करें । हम देखते हैं कि प्रायः ये लोग रेस्टोरां और काफ़ी हाउस में बैठे रहते हैं । एक बार मैं वहां काफी पीने के लिये गया । ऐसे कुछ लोग भी वहां आ गये, लेकिन किसी बियरर ने उन को नहीं पूछा कि वे काफी पीयेंगे । पूछने पर हमें बताया गया कि ये लोग पैसे नहीं देते हैं और काफ़ी पी कर भाग जाते हैं उन लोगों में अच्छाईयां भी हैं और बुराईयां भी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करेगी कि हमारे देश के नवयुवक और नवयुवतियां इन लोगों के प्रभाव में न आयें ।

अन्त में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो अध्ययन करने का वादा किया है वह उस का ब्योरा सदन के सामने कब रखेंगे ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: My intention of raising a discussion on this subject is to know how it is affecting our younger generations. And I think my hon. friend, Shri Rabi Ray also has said the same thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will reply.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister said that he was going to examine it. But I say that it has already started

affecting the people. We should not wait for one year for completing the investigation and for the report. The Minister said that the report would be made available at the end of this year. That means still we have to wait for eight months to get the report.

I want that immediate action should be taken in this connection.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not putting any questions. But I am entitled to seek a clarification from the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can seek a clarification.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In some countries like Singapore and other places, if the Hippies come they have got a plan for them. If they find that they are a nuisance or what is called a menace to the society, they will be packed off at the expense of the Government to their respective countries, whether such a device could be followed here is my question.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Shri Kundu was not properly listening to what I was saying. As a matter of fact our approach to this problem is that of liberalism. We do not want to deal with this matter in a close-jacket manner. They are dealing with this in a very conservative and close-minded fashion. We do not want to deal with this problem in that manner. Our only worry or concern about this matter is regarding the unhealthy effect that might be caused to our younger generations. We do not want any unhealthy effect to be transferred to our younger generations.

The second thing is this that I mentioned was that we do not want illegal trafficking in drug to be carried on through these people. We want to be clear about that matter. As long as these two things are clear we do not mind in their getting involved with the Sadhus. Whether they learn yogas properly or not or whether they move about in the streets with dirty clothes barefooted or not that is not our concern. They can do whatever they wish to do as long as they do not become a source of nuisance.

As for the number we have not yet classified them different from the tourists because, as the House knows, it is very difficult to define who exactly is a Hippie.

[Shri. Vidya Charan Shukla]

There is a difference in degree and there are differences in various features that go to form for a person to be called a Hippie. We have issued letters to various departments and requested them, by giving more or less some sort of a definition, to find out how many of such people have come here and what they have been doing and other connected information about their activities etc.

After getting the information, we will examine if any action by us is called for. If no such action is called for, as I hope, we shall take no such action. But if it is really creating an unhealthy effect on our younger generation or is giving encouragement or opening the way to illegal traffic in drugs, we will have to think of taking some action. I can assure the House that as far as Government are concerned, we do not want to interfere with the way of life of foreign tourists here as long as they do not interfere with the social life of our people and our law and order situation is not disturbed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Daman's question whether it has come to Govern-

ment's notice that it is having an adverse effect on the morals of young persons is not answered.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I said that we have nothing to believe that it has actually happened. But before we come to a final conclusion on this, we will make a study. Several representations have been made to us. Shri Kundu and Shri Rabi Rai may say that nothing of this kind is happening.

श्री रवि राय : मैंने गोआ के बारे में जिक्र किया था ।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There are several centres where these people have congregated in large numbers, but it is by no means certain that this kind of thing is happening. But before we take a decision in this matter, we must have facts and proper statistics in our hands.

19.03 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 9, 1970/Chaitra 19, 1892 (Saka).