

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

*Monday, May 13, 1970/Vaisakha 23,
1892 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**M. Ps. Memorandum to P. M. regarding
Relations with Taiwan**

+

*1591. **SHRI A. DIPA :**
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Members of Parliament have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister taking exception to the indiscriminate manner in which Government of India have taken a decision to bracket the nationals of Taiwan together with hostiles and unfriendly countries ; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India, in the face of this memorandum, is reconsidering their decision and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Prime Minister has received a memorandum from some Members of Parliament regarding visitor from Taiwan.

(b) There is no question of indiscriminately clubbing the Taiwan Chinese with the nationals of hostile or unfriendly countries. Government do not recognise Taiwan

as a separate state nor Taiwanese passports. However, there is no difficulty for tourists from Taiwan to obtain visas to come to India.

SHRI A. DIPA : May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India gives visa facilities for North Korea and North Vietnam even though these two countries have consistently been hostile towards India ? If so, how do the Government of India justify its demonstrating a hostile attitude towards Formosa, which has done nothing to offend us or taken a hostile attitude towards us, *vis-a-vis* North Vietnam and North Korea ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I think the hon. Member had written out this question before he heard my reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The hon. Minister had also written out his answer before he came here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The Minister should not use such language.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, you confiscate his answer book. Let us see how he answers.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member is still thinking of his school days when books were confiscated. The whole point is that there is no discrimination.

SHRI A. DIPA : May I know whether the North Korean cultural delegation recently visited Pakistan and gave statements in support of the Pakistani stand on Kashmir and several Members of Parliament drew the attention of the Foreign Minister in this regard. Similar statements have been issued by North Vietnam. What is the reaction of the Government of India in this regard and what is the justification for their relaxing the visa rules in the case

of North Korea and North Vietnam as against Formosa ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Here we are dealing with the question of visas for Chinese coming from Taiwan and not the statements of D. R. V. N. or North Korea in Pakistan about which we have earlier answered a question in Parliament. So far as the people coming from Taiwan are concerned, as I have already said, there is no discrimination.

श्री मोठा लाल मोना : चाइना के दो भाग हुए लगभग बीस साल हो गए हैं : एक तो फार्मोसा, ताइवान, है, जो हमारे साथ दोस्ती के सम्बन्ध चाहता है और दूसरा चाइना, जो कि हमारा दुश्मन है। संसार के तीन चौथाई देश ताइवान को मान्यता दे चुके हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हमारी सरकार उस को एक अलग राज्य नहीं मान रही है, यद्यपि उस ने हमारी तरफ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गत साल कितने आदमियों ने सरकार से पासपोर्ट माँगा है और उन में से कितनों को इजाजत दी गई है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि चाइना के दो भाग हो चुके हैं। हमें तो ऐसा नहीं मालूम है। न चाइनीज अपने देश के दो भाग मानते हैं और जो लोग ताइवान में हैं, न बही मानते हैं कि चाइना के दो भाग हो गये हैं। माननीय सदस्य और दूसरे माननीय सदस्य अपने बारे में कोई शब्द इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे। उन्हीं दोनों के दिमाग में भाग होने की बात है। बाकी चीन के कोई दो भाग नहीं हुए हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY : That was not the substance of the question. The substance of the question was how many visas have been requested for and granted.

MR. SPEAKER : He need not butt in between.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member who spoke just now did not hear the original question. The original question put by the hon. Member, in the middle of the division of China was how many passports were asked for to go to Taiwan.

श्री मोठा लाल मोना : कितने लोगों ने वीसा माँगा और कितनों को दिया गया ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ताइवान जाने के लिए वीसा हम थोड़े ही देते हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO : Both India and Taiwan are members of ECAFE and both are members of the Asian Development Bank. There are growing economic ties between these two countries, and lately there has been export of railway wagons to the tune of Rs. 2½ crores, and there has been bilateral agreement between Air India and the Taiwan Airlines. Secondly, the Taichun paddy of Taiwan has brought about a green revolution in our country. In view of this growing economic relationship I do not know why Taiwan has been clubbed with countries like Portugal, Pakistan, Rhodesia, Communist China and South Africa with whom we have absolutely no trade relations and who are hostile to us in their attitude in the international sphere. May I know why they have been clubbed together. In the matter of granting visas to the Taiwan tourists why should they be treated on par with countries like Portugal, Pakistan, Rhodesia or South Africa ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The difficulty arises because the hon. Member used the word "Taiwan" to denote a country which does not exist in the world. The whole point is that the authorities in Taiwan say that are the Government of China. We do not recognise the Government of China in Taiwan. We recognise the Government of China in Peking. Therefore, we cannot accept passports and visas issued on behalf of the Government of China from Taiwan. If the people coming from Taiwan carry an affidavit, landing permits are given to them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : When we visited the Far East Asian countries as members

of a delegation we found that the dynamic policy of our country has not made any effort to build up or consolidate our relationship with those countries. Taiwan is an agricultural country and we are receiving delegations from Taiwan and we are also sending delegations to Taiwan. We have received technical know-how and scientific methods of agriculture from Taiwan which we in turn are passing on to other backward countries. To consolidate our position and to have a dynamic foreign policy in regard to South East Asian countries, is the Government of India going to recognise Taiwan? Being afraid of the Communists they are keeping mum.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The recognition of a country comes into question after a country comes into existence. As I mentioned just now, there is no country as Taiwan.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : India has not recognised East Germany. Though we are not having diplomatic relations with East Germany, Consuls have been appointed and we have got trade dealings with them. Then, we have recognised only South Korea and have not recognised North Korea. We have recognised only South Vietnam and not North Vietnam. Still, we are dealing with North Korea and North Vietnam. We even wanted to have an Ambassador in North Vietnam. Though Taiwan is not a State, Nationalist China is the real China. There is the rebel China, which is hostile to us. Is it your policy to be friendly with those who are hostile to you and to give bad treatment to your friends? Due to the policy of this Government we are having enemies everywhere and have no friends, whereas Pakistanis are having friends everywhere. This Government has failed to build friendship with other countries. Will this Government at least consider having diplomatic relations with Taiwan, Nationalist China?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If I may repeat what I said earlier, the difficulty has arisen because here. Members have started speaking of Taiwan as if it is an independent country. That is not the fact. Taiwan claims to be China. The Government in Taiwan, they claim, is the Government of

China. We recognise the Government of China which is in Peking, not the Government which is on this island. The whole difficulty has arisen from this point of view, Taiwan has not broken off from China. They claim that they represent the whole of China. That is something which, the House is aware, we have discussed for the last two decades. So far as we are concerned, we recognise the Government of China which exists in Peking; we do not recognise the Government in Taiwan.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ताइवान की सरकार सेक्योरिटी कौंसिल की भी मेम्बर है और यू० एन० की भी मेम्बर है। कई देशों ने ताइवान को मंजूर किया हुआ है। हमारे देश ने गलती से जब चीनी हिन्दी भाई भाई का नारा लगा रहे थे तब उस रिबेल सरकार को मान लिया था। अब चूँकि रेड चाइना की जो सरकार है वह हमारे देश की शत्रु है तो क्या सरकार रेकॉर्ड स्टेट करने के लिए और और इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुये कि यू० एन० सेक्योरिटी कौंसिल में ताइवान सरकार है, अपने डेसीशन को कंट्री के इंटरेस्ट में रिवाइज करेगी?

दूसरे, ताइवान सरकार से हमारे बहुत अच्छे रिलेशंस बनें, चाहे डिप्लोमेटिक रिलेशंस तब तक न करें, लेकिन क्या अच्छे संबंध बनाने के लिए सरकार आगे कदम उठाएगी जो कि हमारे देश के हित में है क्योंकि कि ताइवान से हम टेक्निकल नो हाउ जान सकते हैं और ताइवान ने रेड चाइना की बहुत सारी फीज भी कटेन कर रखी है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही कठिनाई मुझे आज सुबह से यहाँ है जिस के बारे में कि मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूँ कि किस तरह से, दुनिया तो आगे बढ़ती जाती है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य पीछे हटते जाते हैं। दुनिया आगे बढ़ रही है, एक एक कर के चीन की सरकार जो पैकिंग में है उस को मानती जाती है और माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हम दुनिया में घूम

कर लड़े हो जायें और इस प्रकार ऐसे काम करने लगे जो कि हमने सही काम पहले किए थे, उन को भी बदल दें, तो इस से हमारी सरकार सहमत नहीं है। हम माननीय सदस्य के विचारों का बहुत ख्याल करते हैं। लेकिन उन के यह विचार 20 साल पुराने हो गए।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उन के साथ संबंध नजदीक आए उस के लिए क्या आप कुछ कर रहे हैं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप की प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। मैंने यह कहा था कि डिप्लोमेटिक रिलेशंस न रखें लेकिन संबंध नजदीक लाने के लिए क्या वह कुछ कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अब एलाऊ नहीं करता हूँ।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : When our country had friendship with China, I mean, red China, we used to say, Hindi-Chini bhai bhai. The situation has changed now. Much water has flowed under the bridge after the hostilities between India and China. Our Government should realise the practical necessities of this country. The hon. Minister was saying that there is no distinction between Taiwan and red China as far as the Government of India's policy is concerned. But the fact remains that Taiwan is a permanent Member of the Security Council. While Taiwan continues to be a permanent Member of the Security Council, the Government is sponsoring over and over again the case of China for admission in the United Nations Organisation. That pre-supposes there are two Chinas according to the policy pursued by the Government of India. In such a case, the existence of Taiwan as a separate country from the mainland of China should be correctly understood by the Government of India. For the benefit of this country, while they recognise Vietnam, North Korea and other countries, why not the Government of India recognise Taiwan also as a separate country and have our diplomatic relations with them ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If the hon. Member would care to look up the record

of the United Nations, he will find there is no Member of the UNO called Taiwan.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : The hon. Minister is treating this House lightly. Can he say that there is no country like Taiwan ? He says that no country like Taiwan exists. This is not the way to treat the House. We will not tolerate it. He can say, "We will not recognise Taiwan." I can understand it. But to say there is no country like Taiwan is not understandable. This is not the way to treat the House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुबह से मंत्री महोदय ईवेड कर रहे हैं। वह जवाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं। यह तो ठीक नहीं है। आप हमारा प्रोटेक्शन करावाइए। हम आप से प्रार्थना करते हैं, उन से जवाब दिलवाइए।

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Let him say, "We do not want to have any relations with Taiwan." I can understand it. Today there are two Koreas, two Germanys, two Vietnams and two Chinas. There are two Chinas. Let him say, "We accept one China and we do not accept other China." Why can't he say that ? Why should he evade the question ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Sir, my difficulty is that the hon. Members want to me say something which does not exist in the world. I would beg of you to give me protection from what the Members want me to say. They are saying that there are two Chinas. There are no two Chinas. Neither Taiwan Government about which they have been talking, and which does not exist, nor anyone in the Government in Peking says that there are two Chinas. Nobody says there are two Chinas except my hon. friend opposite. Has the Government in Taiwan ever said that it is a separate, independent, Government and that it is a different Government ? How can we give recognition to a Government which does not exist in the world ? I am amazed at the questions being put saying that there is a Government of Taiwan. There is no Government of Taiwan. (*Interruptions*) It is not a question of recognizing the Government of Taiwan, but changing the recognition of the Government of China. This, we have already said, we do not propose to do.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्वीकर महोदय, लातों के भूत बातों से नहीं मानते। जब चीन की पालिसी साफ है कि वह काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा नहीं समझता, पाकिस्तान की मदद करता है, जब नक्सलाइट्स के जरिये बंगाल और आसाम में रेवोल्यूशन की बात करता है, तो फिर चीन के साथ हमदर्दी की बात साँप की दूध फिलाने की बात है। मैं आपकी मारफत मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूँगा—जब बात बात में चीन हमें ठोकता है तो जो चीन का हिस्सा नहीं है—ताइवान चीन से भ्रलग हिस्सा है—चीन का दिमाग ठिकाने लगाने के लिए हम भी ताइवान के साथ नरम पालिसी अख्तियार क्यों न करें? अगर हम वहाँ की सरकार को रिकगनाइज करने के लिए हमदर्दी से गौर करें, इस में सरकार का क्या नुकसान है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में सरकार के नुकसान और फायदे की बात नहीं है। मैंने बहुत मर्तबा यह कहने की कोशिश की है कि उसी देश के रिकगनीशन का सवाल पंदा होता है, जो अपने को आजाद देश कहे। ताइवान अपने को आजाद देश नहीं कहता है, वह अपने को चीन कहता है, हम उस को कैसे चीन मान लें.....(व्यवधान).....चीन की सरकार पीकिंग में है। मुमकिन है आज उन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हैं, लेकिन कल सम्बन्ध अच्छे हो सकते हैं। जब पूरे चीन की सरकार पीकिंग में बैठी हुई है, उस के साथ हमारे संबंध अच्छे नहीं हैं इस बजह से उस को चीन की सरकार न मानें, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है, यह कैसे हो सकता है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कुछ प्रश्नों के उत्तर में कहा कि चीन दो नहीं हैं—इस उत्तर को सुन कर मुझे ताज्जुब होता है, कभी यह भी हो सकता है कि वह कहें हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दो नहीं हैं। दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद कुछ ऐसे मुल्क भी आ गये हैं,

जिन को दूसरे देशों ने मान्यता प्रदान की है और उन के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये हैं। उन में से एक है—पूर्वी जर्मनी और पश्चिमी जर्मनी, दूसरा ईजराइल और तीसरा फारमूसा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसी मुल्क को मान्यता देने के सवाल पर क्या उस देश की राजनीतिक विचाराधार को सरकार दिमाग में रखती है या जिन लोगों के साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में उन के सम्बन्ध हैं, उन का दबाव और असर पड़ता है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उन सरकारों को मान्यता नहीं देती? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मान्यता प्रदान करने का और कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने का क्या आधारभूत सिद्धान्त है? बजाय इस के कि कौन किस का मित्र है इस बात को दृष्टि में रखा जाय, अपने देश की रक्षा के हित को दृष्टि में रख रक क्या सरकार उन सभी देशों के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करेगी जो दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद अस्तित्व में आये हैं?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फिर वही बात आई है। उन्होंने ताइवान के बजाय उस का नाम फारमूसा कह दिया है, बात वहीं की वहीं रही। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि बहुत से देशों ने फारमूसा को मान्यता दी है। वह किसी बक्त मुझे लिख कर भेजने की तकलीफ फरमायें कि किन देशों ने मान्यता दी है। किस देश ने मान्यता नहीं दी है।

SHRI VIRBHANDRA SINGH : There are quite a few countries in the world whom we have not recognised. Yet, we have trade and consular relations with them. I want to know whether the Government of India is prepared to have trade and consular relations with Taiwan.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No, Sir.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : यह खुशी की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार केवल पीकिंग

की सरकार को चीन की सरकार मानती है और ताइवान की सरकार को चीन की सरकार नहीं मानती है। ताइवान की सरकार वास्तव में अमरीका की दलाल सरकार है। अध्यक्ष महोदय आप जानते हैं पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू बराबर यह कहते रहे हैं कि ताइवान चीन का भाग है और हमारी सरकार की नीति भी यही है कि वह चीन का हिस्सा है। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ताइवान चीन को मिले, चीन में उस को शामिल कर दिया जाय, इस सिलसिले में सरकार युनाइटेड नेशन्स में कौन सी कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है, ताकि ताइवान चीन के साथ मिला दिया जाय, जहाँ कि उस की अपनी वास्तविक जगह है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है?

दूसरा प्रश्न—हमने सुना है कि ताइवान की सरकार ने जो कि अमरीका की पिटू सर-कार है, हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ लोगों को डाक्टोरेट की पदवी दी है। हमने यह भी सुना है कि इस पदवी को प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई सज्जन, जो संसद के सदस्य भी हैं, जाने वाले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस में वे सज्जन कौन हैं, जिन को ताइवान ने डाक्टोरेट की पदवी दी है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : पहला सवाल जो माननीय सदस्य ने किया था कि ताइवान चीन का हिस्सा है—इसमें कहीं भी कोई नाइसफाकी नहीं है। जो सरकार इस वक्त ताइवान में है और जो सरकार पीकिंग में है—दोनों ताइवान को चीन का हिस्सा मानती हैं, इसमें कोई बहस की बात नहीं है। ताइवान चीन का भाग है—वह किस के कंट्रोल में रहे, यह तो चीन के लोगों को तय करना होगा। जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि ताइवान से कौन साहब डाक्टोरेट लेकर आये हैं...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि ताइवान चीन को मिले, इस दिशा में आप कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं..... (व्यवधान).....

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : चीन से अपने देश का हिस्सा ले नहीं सकते, उसको देने की बात करते हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : ताइवान चीन को मिले, यह प्रश्न तो उठता ही नहीं है, क्योंकि वह तो चीन का है ही।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे दूसरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया, पहले वह दे रहे थे। (Interuptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is it a fact that this Government has sponsored the admission of the People's Republic of China into the UN, and if this Minister maintains that there is one China and that he recognises only one Government of China, did he, at the same time while sponsoring China at the UN, ask that the Government of China at Taiwan be displaced from the UN?

They have not done it. It is not correct to say that the Government continues to recognise only one China. What is more the Government of China in Taiwan has been recognised by a number of countries which have relationships with the mainland China also. There are several countries which recognise both the Governments. What is it that is so great about the logic of this Minister that he could recognise only one?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member, in his usual manner, put a question and answered it to his own convenience. Now he said that we have proposed the entry of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and that we have not asked for the seat which is occupied by the old Government there to be vacated. It is not correct. We have said that the seat held by the so called Nationalist Government should go rightly to the Government of the people's Republic of China.

SHRI PHLOO MODY : I did not say that.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : There is no question of recognising two Governments. One will have to withdraw. And that will have to be given to the rightful Government which is the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Regarding the information that the hon. Member gave to the House that there are countries which recognise both Chinas, I should say that is not correct. So far as that position is concerned, a country either recognise the People's Republic of China or the Nationalist China. Of course, one may deal with the effective government in Formosa. That is a separate matter. But, one has to recognise one Government of China. And we recognise the People's Government of China and we do not propose to make any changes in it.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Are you prepared to deal with them ?

SHRI PHLOO MODY : Are you recognising the Chinese Government in Ladakh ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो चीन वाली नीति किसको कहा जाता है, मंत्री महोदय यह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं क्योंकि पीकिंग रेडियों दिन रात इसको और रूस को गाली देता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और रूस की सरकार दो चीन वाली नीति को चलाना चाहती हैं। दो चीन वाली नीति से मतलब बिल्कुल साफ है हालांकि दोनों सरकारें कहती हैं कि हम चीन की सरकार हैं। एक सरकार का चीन के मुख्य भू-भाग पर कब्जा है और एक सरकार का तैवान के ऊपर कब्जा है। लेकिन जब पीकिंग वाले कहते हैं, दो चीन वाली नीति, तो उनका यही मतलब है कि दोनों को मान्यता देने की नीति, यानी जो तैवान में सरकार है उसको तैवान के लिए मान्यता और चीन के मुख्य भू-भाग पर जो सरकार है उसको चीन के मुख्य भू-भाग पर मान्यता। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि दुनिया में कोई भी सरकार दोनों को मान्यता

देने वाली नहीं है लेकिन क्या हमेशा जरूरी है कि हिन्दुस्तान दूसरों के इशारों पर ही चले। बहुत सी नयी बातें हमने की हैं। तटस्थता की नीति को पहले कौन मानता था ? तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वे स्वयं इस मामले में पहल करेंगे जिससे चीन के मुख्य भू-भाग की सरकार के रूप में पीकिंग सरकार को मान्यता मिले और तैवान सरकार के रूप में जो तैवान स्थित सरकार है उसको मान्यता मिले ? क्या इसके बारे में भारत सरकार पहल करने के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया कि पीकिंग रेडियो यह कहता है कि भारत सरकार दो चीन के विचार को बढ़ा रही है।
..... (अवधान).....

श्री मधु लिमये : हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस नीति को चलायें लेकिन आप नहीं चला रहे हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं कहता हूँ कि शायद पीकिंग सरकार माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं की बात कर रही है।... (अवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी भी वही भावना हो जायेगी तो देश का कल्याण हो जायेगा।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं कल्याण की ही बात कह रहा हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य का एक तो यह कहना है कि हमको कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि पीकिंग कि सरकार चीन की सरकार मानी जाये। दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य यह कहते हैं कि तैवान की सरकार अलग तैवान की सरकार मानी जाये। तो ऐसी हमारी कोई नीति नहीं है क्योंकि हम तैवान को चाइना का हिस्सा मानते हैं।

श्री आगेष्टवर यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि इतने वर्षों की गुलामी के बाद हमारा देश आजाद हुआ लेकिन अब आजादी के बाद में हम देखते हैं कि हमारी संसद सदस्य आपस में लड़ते हैं दूसरे देशों के लिए। और जो दूसरे प्रसारवादी देश हैं जैसे कि अमरीका है या और हैं वे अपनी सत्ता जमाने के लिए हमारे देश के अन्दर फूट डालते हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ क्या वे अपने दिमाग को संतुलित रखेंगे क्यों कि जो दुनिया की दूसरी सरकारें हैं जोकि एम्परर बनना चाहती हैं वह हमारे देश में फूट डालती हैं और इसीलिए बहुत से संसद सदस्य, कुछ तो एक सरकार के पक्ष में लड़ते हैं और कुछ दूसरी सरकार के पक्ष में लड़ते हैं।..... (व्यवधान)..... इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मंत्री महोदय अपने दिमाग को संतुलित रखेंगे ताकि हमारा स्वाभिमान और हमारे देश की आजादी कायम रहे और गवर्नमेंट किसी की भी गुलाम न बने—इसके लिए क्या साहस-पूर्वक कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to make a request to hon. Members. This question has already taken forty minutes. Yesterday, the short notice question also took so much time.

I am seriously thinking of revising the procedure of this House, and I think that the House should also agree? there are many controversial matters which arise during the Question Hour and they lead to debates and discussions, and that is the reasons why so much time is taken.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You may reverse the procedure. Let them give answers first and then we shall ask questions.

MR. SPEAKER : The time has come when we should increase the number of committees. It is becoming very difficult

to keep to business within the time-schedule; we should have more committees or we should convert the consultative committees into parliamentary committees ;...

SHRI RABI RAY : A very good idea.

MR. SPEAKER : The Members should then meet in those committees and discuss these things rather than waste the whole Question Hour here. They can discuss these things at length in the consultative committees ; all these controversial matters like tourism which we had yesterday or like Taiwan which we are discussing today could be discussed there at length, and thereby the time of the House can be saved.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले इस पर अलग से चर्चा कराई जाए।

श्री रवि राय : आपके नेतृत्व में स्टेडिंग कमेटीज हो जायें तो सबसे बढ़िया होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : I would request hon. Members to agree to this ; I am not going to allow more than three or four questions on any matter, whether, it is important or otherwise, and I would request hon. Members to kindly sit down when I ask them to sit down.

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow a debate on this now.

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : जो आपने कहा है उसमें हम अपना सहयोग देना चाहते हैं।

ये दिक्कतें क्यों पैदा हो रही है पहले उसका क्लेरिफिकेशन आप करें। यह समय इस-लिए भी बेकार जाता है कि जो सवाल पूछे जाते हैं उनके समुचित उत्तर मंत्री महोदय की ओर से नहीं आते हैं। यदि समुचित उत्तर

मंत्रियों की ओर से आ जाया करें तो सदस्यों को इतने प्रश्न पूछने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप मंत्रियों से ठीक उत्तर देने के लिए भी आप्रह करें। इस प्रकार से भी काफी समय बचाया जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि हाउस में इस तरह से कंट्रोवर्सी की बातें आयें। ये बातें कमेटीज में डिस्कस होनी चाहिए।

श्री रवि राय : यह अच्छा होगा कि इस प्रकार की कमेटीज बन जायें।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Your suggestion is a very welcome suggestion.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Will you write to Government about your suggestion?

MR. SPEAKER : I am thinking about it ; I have yet to make up my mind.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We shall support you.

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि सरकार इस मामले में संतुलन रखेगी तो मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के विचार इस मामले में बिल्कुल संतुलित हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य भी अपने विचार संतुलित रखें तो मेरे ख्याल से इसमें काम करने में आसानी हो जायेगी।

Death of an Indian Detainee in Colombo

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*1592. **SHRI J. MOHAMED :**
SHRI S. P. RAMA-
MOORTHY :
SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a report in the *Hindu*

of March 28, 1970 regarding the death of an Indian detainee at the Immigration camp in Colombo on March 27, 1970.

(b) whether it has created considerable anxiety and among numerous inmates of the camps of the detained on the charge of illicit entry into Ceylon ; and

(c) whether Government have received any report in regard to these happenings from our High Commissioner and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The detenus at the camp went on hunger strike at the time of this unfortunate incident. However, there were other reasons such as the duration and conditions of their detention.

(c) On 26th March, 1970 our High Commission in Colombo was informed by the Ceylon Immigration Department that a detenu, SHRI S. M. Ismail, was suffering from acute chest pain and admitted to the general hospital that day. An official of the High Commission visited the camp immediately. Shri Ismail expired at about 10.50 AM in the hospital and this was promptly intimated to the visiting official and to the High Commission. At the post mortem conducted the next day in the hospital the medical opinion on the death was "myocardial infarction due to coronary occlusion". The City Coroner's verdict was that the death was due to natural causes.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Shri Ismail was arrested 8 months prior to his death. It is alleged that he and other detenus were very much manhandled and assaulted, that Shri Ismail was beaten mercilessly and he developed chest pain ; he was not given proper medical aid when a doctor approached him to take him to a good hospital, the authorities there refused and took him in their own van. Very shortly afterwards he died.

When Indians are detained in Ceylon by the Ceylon Government, can they be kept indefinitely without trial for 8 months? What are rules and conventions between the two Governments on this point? Also when they detain a person of Indian origin, do the Ceylon Government intimate the Government of India of the fact that a certain Indian has been arrested? They are after all, Indian citizens. What is the kind of treatment that should be expected because they are not criminals, they might have gone there by mistake? What is the standard of treatment to be accorded to Indian detenus when they are in detention?

This is not the only case of detention. It is said there are a hundred detenus who are similarly placed. What steps will Government take for their emancipation and release and sending them back home?

Also, what is the report sent by our High Commission there? What is the diligence and vigilance they exercise on Indians who are illegally or legally detained there?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Two camps are maintained by the Ceylon Government under the Ceylon Immigration Act of 1949. All those people who enter Ceylon by illicit means are sometimes arrested and detained in these camps. Investigations are carried out as to wherefrom they have come and whether they should be kept in Ceylon or deported. Sometimes delays do take place in trying to work this out. It is true sometimes it takes 8 or 9 months. The process of investigation is such that delays are inherent in it.

Anyway, as far as the Indian High Commission is concerned, it maintains proper liaison and contact with the Ceylon authorities. High Commission officials go to the spot on inspection and find out the facts. These cases are decided expeditiously.

As to whether Shri Ismail was beaten up injured etc., information is that he was not manhandle or beaten up in the camp. When our High Commission officials went

there and interrogated and tried to find out from the detenus what transpired, nobody came forward to say that he had been beaten up or mishandled as a result of which he received any injuries. We are informed that because he was suffering from a heart disease, he developed chest pain all of a sudden and had to be admitted in hospital where he succumbed to the disease very soon thereafter.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : What about the hundred other detenus awaiting trial? Nobody seems to think of them.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : There are, in all, about 217 detenus in these two camps. As I said earlier on, our High Commission is in touch with the Ceylon authorities, they go there and try to find out what is happening about them, and every effort is made to see that the case of Indian citizens are decided as early as possible.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Unfortunately, the relations between the Indian community and the Ceylonese in Ceylon are deteriorating day by day, and we see all sorts of reports in the press. I am sure that shortly the Government of India has got to take up the question of repatriation again with the Ceylon Government, because the period for application has already expired on 30th April or so. There is a tendency in Ceylon, whenever people stray from our shore, sometimes even fishermen happen to stray because of weather conditions, to treat them very badly. In this context, I would like to know whether our High Commission, our Government, would take up this issue a little more seriously with the Ceylon Government to see that innocent people, who unwittingly stray into the shores of Ceylon, are not harassed.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : I entirely agree with the hon. Member that innocent people who stray into Ceylon should not be ill-treated, and our High Commissioner does take up these cases when they get to him. We have repeatedly mentioned this to the Ceylon Government, but when there is illicit immigration, the other country has a right to regulate

people coming into it, I think that hon. Members who represent the people and senior Members of the parties should try to persuade our nationals that their home is India, that they should not want to go to any other country to settle down, as it would create a bad name for us that Indians want to go and settle everywhere. I would appeal to all hon. Members to use their influence to see that our people realise that their home is India, that they must try to get whatever they want in India rather than wanting to go and settle in other countries.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Is he suggesting that we are trying to send our people abroad?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am sorry that the hon. Member does not appreciate the sentiment expressed by me, that I am trying to seek his co-operation. Probably he is not used to giving co-operation.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Certainly not. I appreciate the sentiments.

SHRI RANGA : If we are to take the Minister seriously, we will have to ask the Ministers also not to go abroad at all for any purpose. Would it be possible for hon. Minister to assure us that the High Commission does manage to see that the period for which these unfortunate people are kept in detention is reduced? Have they ascertained whether it has been progressively reduced from two years or one year—God alone knows what it was—to this miserably long period of eight months? Why should it take such a long period of eight months for that Government to find out whether a particular immigrant has illegally entered or not?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member will appreciate that those who enter illegally or illicitly, do not carry papers by which it can be established immediately. Under the law that was passed in November, 1949, the Ceylon Government took the power to arrest persons who are illicit immigrants. Such a person will have to establish his position. If he can establish his Ceylonese nationality, then he is allowed to stay on there. If he is not able to establish it, then they determine his nationality.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There comes the role of our High Commission. Unless our High Commission in Ceylon co-operates with the person, it is impossible for him to establish his nationality.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : There is exactly what I was coming to. Only when the Ceylonese authorities are not satisfied that he is a Ceylonese national, do they approach the Indian High Commission. If he is an Indian national in their opinion, to issue him travel papers to go back to India. Then, we have got to look into the case whether he is an Indian citizen or not, or whether he has come from some other country. Therefore, there is co-operation between our mission and the Government of Ceylon. We have said that it could be better but it is a matter where we have to be careful because it is actually the functioning of another Government. That is where I appealed to the hon. Members to see that if our people do not go, this problem will be greatly reduced. The hon. Acharya referred to Ministers going. I thought it was a far serious appeal that I made to him and it was not a question of Ministers, M. Ps. or even hon. Acharya himself going abroad to attend to some conference work.

Sale of Goods at Expo '70 in Osaka (Japan)

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*1593. **SHRI CHENAGALAYA NAIDU :**
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Shops at Expo '70 had a recorded sale of Rs. 1 lakh per day;

(b) if so, how much has been earned by the Indian pavilion in Expo '70,

(c) the names of goods that have fetched good market;

(d) if so, whether Government had to send for goods to the Indian pavilion for sale, which fell short; and

(c) whether some foreign markets for the Indian goods have been captured ?

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

(b) to (d). Sales are conducted through stall holders and not by Government. Aggregate sales upto upto May, 7 amounted to Rs. 43.36 lakhs. The main items in demand are handicrafts, handlooms, jewellery and Indian cuisine. Stocks are replenished by them from time to time according to their requirements. Government is recovering a percentage on gross sales only in respect of restaurant and sales shop inside the India pavilion.

(c) Trade enquiries have been received in respect of a number of Indian products which are being negotiated by the parties concerned.

SHRI CHEYGALRAYA NAIDU : In view of the heavy sales of Indian goods in Expo 70 will the Government advise the Handloom Board and the Handicrafts Board to send more goods to Expo 70 so that more sales could be effected ? It is not only selling of goods; it is an advertisement for our goods in foreign countries. Will they give special facilities in this regard ? Are the Government prepared to give private businessmen some facilities to send their goods and to display them there and sell them in Japan ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As I have said in my main reply, they are meeting their requirements by the despatch of fresh goods. All facilities are available and will also be given so that they are able to effect more sales. It is true that they thought that the stocks would last more but they were sold out much earlier.

SHRI RANGA : Any special facilities to promote sales ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Five shops were allotted for India and the allotment of these shops for handloom and handicrafts is itself a special facility. As for encourag-

ing private businessmen to effect more sales, they are already negotiating sales and all facilities are given to them. But I should point out that Expo 70 is not a commercial fair the emphasis is on culture, future of mankind and the use of technology and science for the betterment of life and peace harmony in the world. A few shops are there only because a large number of persons from all parts of the world and also hundreds of thousands of Japanese come there every day and naturally they like to buy something. So this facility had been provided.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it a fact that when our Government celebrated the Indian national day, there were fashion shows held there? When the fashion show was held there, I want to know whether there was any demand for Indian sarees and other Indian dress when our Indian dress was shown there. I was told that many Japanese people were putting coins in the box there to fulfil their wish. What is their wish ? How much money was put there and how much money are they collecting there every day ? The Minister has come fresh from Japan and so he will be knowing all things. May I know the details ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Sir, the fashion show was also organised. Indian textiles and silk were the main fabrics shown. The HHEC got into collaboration with the top designer of Japan, Madam HANAE MORI I was present there. (*Interruption*) I can say that it was not only a great success, but that seats were booked much in advance and the house was full. I was told that all the goods that were on show had been sold out in advance. It has been said that another similar show should be organised to popularise Indian textiles.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What about the question about the coins that the Japanese are putting, and what is their wish ? Please explain.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I strongly urge upon the hon. Member to visit it and throw a coin and express a wish, and his wish, will be fulfilled.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What is it that they wish ? (*Interruption*) I was told that they want to have friendship with Indian girls, and that is way they are putting money into the box. I was told that the Japanese are putting more money in it with the wish that they should have girl friends in India. Why can't you say it ? Why is he afraid ? (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What is wrong in it ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has a very loud voice and that is the difficulty. It disturbs the whole House. Shri Dhandapani—Shri Mayavan—Shri Laskar—not present. Shri Mahida.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, Shri Mayavan is there.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. Shri Mayavan.

SHRI MAYAVAN : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether books on Indian culture and literature are on sale there, and whether copies of the English translation of *Thirukkural* are available there. Secondly, I want to know whether programmes of Bharata Natyam and Kathakali are arranged in our pavilion.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I could not hear the first part of the question. About Bharata Natyam, all the classical dances are being organised there.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : His first question was, whether there are any sales of books on Indian classics.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mahida.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : This is the first time that such an Expo is being held in Asia, and our stalls in that exhibition are most popular there. In view of the fact that India holds the second position in Asia in industrial development, may I know whether within the next 10 years we shall also have such an exposition in India ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I will bear the suggestion of the hon. Member in mind

But we have to go into it before we decide upon it. It is true that the Indian pavilion is popular ; 20 per cent of the visitors who go there every day make it a point to see the Indian pavilion.

श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है। यहाँ पर इतने महत्वपूर्ण अल्प सूचना प्रश्न दिये जाते हैं लेकिन उनको स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि अल्प सूचना प्रश्नों का अगर हाउस में उत्तर न दिया जा सके तो आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि उनके लिखित उत्तर दिये जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अनस्टाई हो जायेगा।

श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : यहाँ अल्प सूचना प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता तो उनके लिखित उत्तर दिये जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो अपने आप हो जाता है।

श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : ऐसा नहीं होता है। जो अल्प सूचना प्रश्न स्वीकार न किये जायें उन के लिखित उत्तर दे दिये जायें।

श्री रविराय : लिखित जवाब तो देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब ऐक्सेप्ट ही नहीं होंगे तब उनके उत्तर कैसे दिये जायेंगे।

श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : यहाँ न दिया जाये तो लिखित उत्तर दे दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उत्तर देने को तैयार हैं, तो यहाँ देने में क्या हर्ज है ?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

कडाना बाँध की ऊँचाई

SNQ. 33. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रस्तावित कडाना बाँध की ऊँचाई के बारे में राजस्थान के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में असन्तोष फैलने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कडाना बाँध की ऊँचाई कम रखने के बारे में गुजरात सरकार से बातचीत की है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या परिणाम रहा ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार कडाना बाँध की ऊँचाई कम रखने के लिये कोई कार्य-वाही करने का है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ङ). भूतपूर्व बम्बई सरकार ने कडाना जलाशय के पूर्व जलाशय स्तर की परिकल्पना शुरू शुरू में आर०एल० 476 पर की थी। राजस्थान और गुजरात के इंजीनियरों द्वारा जलमग्नता की समस्याओं की विस्तृत जाँच कर लिये जाने के पश्चात दोनों राज्य सरकारों ने अन्तिमतः इस परियोजना को 1966 में पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर 419 के लिए स्वीकार किया। कई प्रार्थनाएं आई हैं जिसमें कहा गया है कि 419 के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर को और कम कर दिया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में गुजरात और राजस्थान की सरकारों के साथ विचार विपरीत किया जा रहा है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : कडाना बाँध माही नदी पर बांधा जा रहा है। माही नदी राजस्थान के डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों से गुजरती है जो कि आदिवासी इलाका है और जिस को सन 1950 में ट्राइबल एरिया घोषित किया गया था। यह नदी मध्य प्रदेश से निकलती है और राजस्थान के डूंगरपुर तथा बांसवाड़ा जिलों से होती हुई गुजरात की खम्भत की खाड़ी में मिलती है। यह मामला इस लिए मनसनीखेज बन जाता है कि सन 1958-59 में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस के ऊपर बजाज सागर डेम बनाने की योजना बनी थी। इस का शिलान्यास तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री ने किया था 6 मई, 1960 को। उस वक्त योजना आयोग ने इस की स्वीकृति नहीं दी, लेकिन उस के बाद कडाना बाँध के लिए जो गुजरात में है 17 करोड़ रु० की स्वीकृति दी गई और अन्तर्देशीय मुद्रा कोष से भी 35 लाख डॉलर लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस बाँध की प्रस्तावित ऊँचाई 250 फीट थी लेकिन अब उस को 419 फीट किया जा रहा है। उस की ऊँचाई 419 फीट कर देने से 30 हजार एकड़ सिंचित भूमि और 150 गांव और गलियाकोट जैसा महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ भी उस के अन्तर्गत आ जाते हैं। इस के साथ साथ यह भी सुना गया है कि वहाँ पर बिजली की परियोजना के लिए भी 470 फीट ऊँचा बाँध बनाया जा रहा है। मैं आप के द्वारा यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि 1966 में राजस्थान और गुजरात के मंत्रियों ने अपनी स्वीकृति इस को दी थी? अगर हाँ तो वह स्वीकृति भ्रंश में और लालफीताशाही के आधार पर ली गई थी। उस की स्वीकृति के समय यह बात थी कि नर्मदा नदी का जो विभाग था उस के साथ वह जुड़ा हुआ था। नर्मदा नदी का जो बाँध बन जाने से राजस्थान के दक्षिणी जिलों डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा को जल मिल जाता इस की गुंजाइश थी, लेकिन वह भगड़े का विषय बना

हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय गुजरात सरकार पर दबाव डालेंगे कि जो इस बांध की प्रस्तावित ऊंचाई 250 फीट थी वही रखी जाय ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो माही नदी की बजाज सागर योजना है, जिस का शिलान्यास तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री ने किया था, वह खटाई मैं क्यों पड़ी और उस को छोड़ कर दूसरी योजना हाथ में क्यों ली गई ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The present Kandana project is not a new scheme. It was sanctioned as early as 1966 and full agreement was reached and the project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission. The only point under consideration now is wherever there are submersions people are naturally going to be ousted. In this particular case the Rajasthan Government has stated that Durgah, Galiakot and Mataji-ka-temple will be affected and, therefore, they wanted that the level of the dam should be lowered. We are going to find out what would be the effect of 419' reservoir level and we are examining how far it could be reduced. The hon. Member says it should be reduced to 250' which is the level of the river bed. It is not a question of 250' or 419'. The question under consideration is whether the height of the sanctioned project has to be lowered in order to reduce the effect on the people living in the area coming in the reservoir. No doubt, there are these problems of oustees due to submersion but these projects always confer a large amount of benefits.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, इस की सर्वे दूसरी बार कराने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। जिस समय कडाना बांध की सर्वे हो रही थी, गुजरात के भ्रातृसत्तों छः छः महीने इंगूरपुर और बाँसावाड़ा जिलों में रहे, उन्हें कोई तकलीफ नहीं हुई, लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए अत्यन्त दुःख होता है कि अब राजस्थान की सर्वे पाटी गई गुजरात तो उन को वहाँ से अपमानित हो कूट जाना पड़ा और सर्वे नहीं करने दिया गया। इस लिए जो नई सर्वे

की बात है वह एकबल बेबुनियाद है, नई सर्वे अभी तक हो नहीं रही है। गुजरात सरकार से पूरा सहयोग मिल नहीं रहा है। इस समय यह नदी विवाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विवाद बन गया है। गुजरात और राजस्थान सरकारों के सम्बन्ध हमेशा अच्छे रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इन राज्यों के संबंध अच्छे रहें, वह पड़ोसियों की तरह पर जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं। लेकिन सरकार केवल गुजरात को सारे पानी की सुविधा देना चाहे तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मैंने सुना है कि एक बांध धीराई बनाया जा रहा है। गुजरात की नदी वणकवोरी पन एक बांध बन चुका है, दूसरा पांग बांध उस ने हाथ में ले रक्खा है। लेकिन जिस बांध का शिलान्यास हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री मीरारजी देसाई ने किया था वह ज्यों का त्यों पड़ा है। जिन आदिमियों को घ्राप वहाँ से हटावेंगे उन के लिए कोई भी गारंटी गुजरात सरकार ने नहीं है जैसी की राजस्थान सरकार ने पांग बांध के लिए दी है। इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है कि राजस्थान पांग बांध के लिए जमीन सुरक्षित कर रहा है लेकिन क्या गुजरात सरकार सिंचाई की जमीन के बदले में आदिवासियों को बसाने के लिए जमीन देगी ? क्या गुजरात सरकार ने यह बात मान ली है कि जो एरिया इस बांध के अन्तर्गत आयेगी उस के डिस्क्लेड पर्सन्स को वहाँ अच्छी तरह बसाने के लिए मुद्रावजा देगी ? मैं इस का स्पेसिफिक उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member is not correct. The Wanikbori barrage was constructed and completed long ago. It is in order to see that that project gives the benefit properly that we are constructing Kadana dam. As submitted already now in the future when we construct these reservoirs there is bound to be submersion. In fact the problems on account of Kadana dam are much less than the problems on other dam sites. As regards Pong Dam many thousands of families have to be

evacuated involving a heavy sacrifice on their part. Therefore, I would submit that in these reservoirs we should not import any emotion and should not interfere with the project. The question of the height of the dam must be settled correctly and that is going to be done. We are going to see that the hardships to these people are minimised. We are also trying to find areas for settling these oustees. Both the Rajasthan and Gujarat Governments are very helpful. There is no question of any dispute. But the governments are cooperating in this project.

श्री मीठा लाल मोना : सरकार कहती है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए वह बहुत कुछ कर रही है, लेकिन राजस्थान में और बाहर भी उन के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। जो कहना बांध बन रहा है उस में जनजातियों के लाखों लोग बेघरबार हो जायेंगे, हजारों लोगों की जमीन जलमग्न हो जायेगी और जो एक महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ-स्थान माताजी का मंदिर है वह भी 419 फीट का ऊँचा जलाशय बनने पर डूब जायेगा। हजारों एकड़ जमीन भी बरबाद हो जायेगी। पहला बांध जब बना तब भी उन को जमीन नहीं दी गई। राजस्थान में बांध बनने पर आदिवासियों की जमीनें डूब गई, लेकिन उन को जमीनें नहीं दी गई। इस लिये मैं सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या जलाशय का जो 419 फीट का स्तर रक्खा गया है उस को सरकार 412 फीट रक्खा जायेगा। यह भी नहीं कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस की 250 फीट रक्खा जाय। क्या सरकार उस को 412 फीट रखने की घोषणा करेगी ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am glad that the hon. Member is more constructive. That is exactly what we are trying to do now and I hope that we will settle down at some such level as mentioned by the hon. Member.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : This scheme of Kadana concerns my constituency of Kalra District. The canals were

dug up during the regime of Bombay State, when Gujarat and Maharashtra were one State. For the last 17 or 18 years we have been waiting. The canals are dug but there is no water when it is required. I am surprised at the statement of the hon. Member here that the members of the survey team which visited Gujarat were ill-treated. It is never the habit of Gujarat to ill-treat any visitor. They are most welcome to come and survey again if they feel like it. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether such disputes between Rajasthan and Gujarat, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and various States are politically motivated and whether, instead of spending more time and disenchanting the people—the Tribals are not only there in Rajasthan; they are more in Gujarat and in this very region—he would convene a meeting between the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Rajasthan and try to solve the problem as early as possible because we have approached the World Bank for assistance and the World Bank has offered its good offices to give us money.

DR. K. L. RAO : That is exactly what I am doing. We had a meeting of the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and the Minister from Gujarat—the Chief Minister could not come that day. We have discussed and arrived at some solution. We are trying to sort it out. There is absolutely no controversy. Both the parties are co-operating to the maximum extent and in complete harmony. In fact, Kadana is a very peculiar project which, we hope, will latter on be able to irrigate about a million acres in Rajasthan itself. So, it is not that it is only for this State or for that State; it has got a lot of potentiality. Kadana is a very important project in the development of our country and I do not think there need be any kind of emotions about this. We do recall the special problems that have been raised by Galakot and Mataji-ka-temple. We knew about these before also and we wanted to save there by putting a bund. Now there is a representation that the bund will give seepage and so on. We are trying to see how best to tackle this problem. The Rajasthan Government is willing to cooperate. We are constructing another dam higher up in Benarswara and try to get the storage there increased so that the water that we may lose by lowering this may be compensated by that.

There are many approaches that we are trying to have and there is nothing to worry about this project. Everything is being done to do the best.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Gujarat always suffers whenever river disputes arise, whether it is Narmada, Mahi or Kadana. What can we do if rivers flow through Gujarat? Others do not consider that every year when floods come they destroy so many villages. We know and remember the destruction by Narmada last year and the year before. Nobody thinks of paying any compensation to Gujarat. For the least hundred years it is suffering from this. If these rivers can be made to flow in the opposite direction to other States, we do not mind; we would welcome it but if in the normal course they flow through the States, the maximum benefit of these flood control schemes should be given to all the concerned States. We do not say give it to Gujarat only. The maximum benefit should be given to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat—all States concerned. They are, after all, national rivers. Now, may I know from the hon. Minister whether instead of going into these problems as suggested by my sensible hon. friend, Shri Oskari Lal Bohra, who raised it in a fighting mood, only on technical grounds a solution of this will be sought for and not on political or any other considerations?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is no question of any politics in it. As I submitted already, we are looking at it with a view to ensuring the least amount of trouble for the oustees and, at the same time, ensuring that the benefits of this project are not affected.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : जहाँ भी ऊँचे बांध बनाने का सवाल आता है उस में दूसरे राज्यों की जमीन भी ली जाती है। इस में गुजरात की भी जमीन हूबेगी। क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे ताकि जहाँ बांध बने उसी राज्य की जमीन हूबे, दूसरे राज्य की बची रहे?

DR. K. L. RAO : The construction of a dam will depend upon the suitability of place. For example, in regard to Kadana, we are constructing a dam at that place, on river Mahi, because that is a most suitable site. This is the last suitable site on the river. Below that, we cannot construct any more dams. There is no other place.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जहाँ डैम बनता है वहाँ जमीन या मकान नष्ट हो जाते हैं। क्या आप ऐसी पालिसी अख्तियार करेंगे कि डैम के कारण जिन के मकान, जमीन और जायदाद आदि नष्ट होती है, उसके बदले उनकी वहाँ जतीन दी जाए जहाँ उस पानी का फायदा पहुँचता है। महाराष्ट्र ने ऐसा ही किया है। क्या आप भी यह पालिसी अख्तियार करेंगी या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी का तो रोना चल रहा है।

DR. K. L. RAO : Generally, we do that. The house-sites are given free. That is what we are trying to do. We always do that. But about agricultural land, it is not always possible to get an equal amount of land because it is very difficult to do that. We cannot promise that. Wherever it is possible, wherever forests exist, wherever there are vacant lands, we try to give lands also to the oustees. But as a general rule, we cannot say that an equal amount of land that is submerged will be given. Full compensation is given. In the case of Rajasthan, it happens that huge sandy areas are available and we have taken the decision to accommodate the oustees in that area. As regards other places, while every effort is made to secure as much land as possible for the rehabilitation of oustees, we cannot say very definitely, in every case, that we will be able to give new lands for the submerged areas.

MR. SPEAKER : In future, I am not going to give more than 15 minutes to a Short Notice Question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Deal with U. K. for the Supply of
Vicker Tanks**

***1594. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any deal with U. K. Government for the supply of Vicker Tanks has been finalised; and

(b) If so, the broad outlines thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND
STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Programme for Regional Co-operation
at the Economic Commission for
Asia and Far East**

***1595. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State :

(a) whether India passed for a time bound programme for regional co-operation at the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East which began its annual conference in Bangkok recently; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the reaction thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) At the 26th Session of ECAFE held at Bangkok in April, 1970, India urged the completion of work relating to regional trade development and liberalisation and payments arrangements according to the time-table endorsed at the 13th Session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade. The Commission noted with appreciation the progress made in these fields and expressed the hope that the ECAFE Secretariat would try its best to complete the remaining work in accordance with the time table endorsed by the Committee on Trade.

(b) According to the time-table for formulating schemes of regional trade development and liberalisation linked with clearing and payments arrangements endorsed by the Commission and Committee, following the high-level consultations with

non-regional experts in March 1970 at Brussels, a group of experts from various member countries of the region is to be set up to assist the Secretariat in evolving alternative schemes. These schemes would be sent to countries in the region to serve as a basis for high-level consultations later during the year between an ECAFE expert mission and policy making officials in the different countries. On the basis of these consultations the Secretariat would finalise the drafts proposals and transmit them to the Governments in advance of the meeting of Government and Central Bank officials to be held before the end of the year. Meanwhile, the third meeting of National Units is likely to be held sometime in June to consider the preparations for these consultations and meetings.

**Establishment of Thermal Power
Station in Gujarat**

***1596. SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how many proposals to establish thermal power stations have been received by the Government of India from Gujarat State during the 4th Five Year Plan;

(b) If so, whether these proposals include a thermal power station in North Gujarat;

(c) If not, whether the Government of India is aware of the agitation for inclusion of such power station; and

(d) If so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :** (a) A proposal for the establishment of a Thermal Power Station at Ukal in South Gujarat during the Fourth Plan has been received.

(b) to (d). The State authorities have reported that they are carrying out necessary survey and investigations for formulating a scheme for setting up a thermal station in North Gujarat. The proposal will be considered as soon as the scheme report is received from the Government of Gujarat.

निर्यात में कमी

*1597. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यश बल शर्मा :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

क्या वित्तिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत का निर्यात द्रुत निर्यात कार्यक्रम आरम्भ होने के पहले मास में 145 करोड़ रुपये था जो उक्त कार्यक्रम के दूसरे मास अर्थात् फरवरी, 1970 में घटकर केवल 96.76 करोड़ रुपये रह गया ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्तिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० भगत) : (क) फरवरी, 1970 में 96.78 करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात हुए जब कि जनवरी, 1970 में 145.04 करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात हुए थे ।

(ख) फरवरी में सामान्यतः कम निर्यात होते हैं, इसके अलावा इस वर्ष हुई तीव्र गिरावट का कारण यह है कि पटसन के माल के निर्यातों में भारी गिरावट हुई और काजू गिरी, समुद्री उत्पादों तथा निर्यात की कतिपय अन्य परम्परागत वस्तुओं के निर्यात में भी गिरावट हुई ।

(ग) निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई अथवा प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही का व्यौरा लोक सभा में 6 मई, 1970 को पूछे गये अवरोधित प्रश्न संख्या 8707 के भाग (ब) के उत्तर में दिया गया है ।

Invitation to the Prime Minister to participate in Lenin Centenary in Moscow

*1598. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister was invited by the Soviet Government to participate in the Lenin Centenary Celebration in Moscow ;

(b) If so, the response of the Prime Minister to the invitation ;

(c) whether anybody formally represented the Indian Government on the occasion of Lenin Centenary Celebration day in Moscow ; and

(d) If so, the name and designation of the person, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Draft Agreement on Asian Trade Development and Liberalisation

*1599. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a draft agreement on Asian trade development and liberalisation is understood to have been finalised at the Brussels Conference ;

(b) If so, the details of the programme drawn up ; and

(c) how India's trade is going to be affected thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The

draft agreement on Asian Trade Development and Liberalisation was discussed at the Brussels Consultations.

(b) and (c). The report of Brussels Consultations is awaited from ECAFE Secretariat.

Representation made to Government by the Sports Goods Manufacturers against Pre-shipment Inspection of Sports Goods

*1600. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sports goods manufacturers at Jullundur have represented to Government to drop the scheme requiring pre-shipment inspection of sports goods before they were exported as this would hit the export of sports goods ;

(b) whether the Sports Goods Exporters Association has also submitted a Memorandum to Government in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government have since examined the demands of the industry and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. In May, 1967, the Federation of Sports Goods Industries, Jullundur represented to the Government that no useful purpose will be served by the introduction of compulsory pre-shipment inspection of sports goods for export, particularly because the industry had

been dispersed in small units manufacturing goods according to the needs of the buyers abroad. It further transpired that most of the overseas buyers for these goods (except for organised championship games) demanded goods for school children where cheapness was the primary consideration. The scheme was therefore dropped.

Import of Pulp

*1601. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of the import of pulp for manufacturing paper ;

(b) whether India is importing pulp on rupee-payment basis ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the possibility of increasing the import on rupee-basis pending self-sufficiency in pulp ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) A statement showing the total import of mechanical sulphate and sulphite wood pulp during 1967-68 to 1969-70 (Upto December, 1969) is placed on the Table of the House. Separate statistics of imports of wood pulp required for the manufacture of paper are not available.

(b) and (c). The import from USSR as indicated in the statement is on rupee payment basis. In the Trade Plan with USSR for 1970, an increased provision has been made for the import of wood pulp.

Statement

Import of mechanical sulphate and sulphite wood pulp from rupee payment countries and others during 1967-68 to 1969-70 (upto Dec. 1969)

S. No.	Description	Qty. in Tonnes Value in Rs. '000'					
		1967-68		(upto Dec. 69) 1968-69		1969-70	
		Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
<i>Mechanical Sulphate and sulphite wood pulp</i>							
(a)	Rupee payment Countries : U.S.S.R.	3252	3662	6671	6818	3995	4282

	1	2	3	4
Other Countries				
(b) Canada	1152	1896	2251	3581
U.S.A.	48146	79127	38532	60299
Netherlands	—	—	—	—
Sweden.	23	28	1592	2390
German Fed. Republic	95	149	1	3
Others	51	81	1	1
Total : (b)	49467	81281	42377	66274
G. Total (a+b)	52719	84943	49048	73092
				42601
				64070

Soviet-American Talks on Arms Limitation in Vienna

*1602. SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-GUN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the specific proposals discussed at the second round of the Soviet American arms limitation talks held at Vienna ;

(b) the points on which the two powers have finally disagreed ;

(c) the points on which the differences, if any, have been resolved between the two powers ; and

(d) the reaction of the Government of India to the points agreed upon between the two powers ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. are secret. Government are not, therefore, in a position to give any information about the proposals made, or the points of agreement or disagreement between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in these talks.

Threats to Indians from 'Skinheads' in U. K.

*1603. SHRI JAI SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the danger posed to the Asians from the marauding youth gangs called "Skinheads" in London ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of such roving gangs of 'Skinheads' has considerably increased during the recent weeks ;

(c) if so, whether Government of India have taken up the matter with the Government of United Kingdom for ensuring the safety and security of the Indians there ; and

(d) if so, the progress made in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government is aware that youth gangs who call themselves 'skinheads' and operate in some parts of London are a danger to the safety of Asians there and that their activities have attracted much notice recently ;

(c) and (d). The Indian High Commission in London is in touch with the United Kingdom authorities whose responsibility it is to ensure the safety and security of Indians there.

Labour Unrest in Ordnance Factories

*1604. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Ordnance Factories where there has been labour unrest or trouble over the past three years ;

(b) whether the Ordnance Factory at Coimbatore suffered from labour unrest in 1968 ;

(c) the total man-hours lost due to labour unrest in the above factory and in all the other factories; and

(d) the total value of shortfall in production in the above factories for 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Meeting of Irrigation and Power Minister with Chief Minister of Kerala and Tamil Nadu on Cauvery Waters

*1605. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he met the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore about the distribution of Cauvery waters; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes Sir, on the 17th April, 1970.

(b) Cordial discussions were held amongst the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore on the various points of differences on the Cauvery waters. The discussions will be continued at a meeting scheduled to be held on the 16th May, 1970.

दानापुर छावरी के चांदमारी क्षेत्र का विस्तार

*1606. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार दानापुर सैनिक छावरी के चांदमारी क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने की दृष्टि से आसपास रहने वाले किसानों की भूमि अर्जित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार से इन किसानों को मुआवजा देने के लिए कोई कसौटी निर्धारित ली है ; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ङ.) . पता किया गया है कि दानापुर चांदमारी क्षेत्र के लिए आवश्यक अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र का निर्धारण करने के लिए स्थानीय सेना प्राधिकरणों ने एक बोर्ड बनाया था। बोर्ड ने निर्धारित किया था कि चांदमारी के संकट क्षेत्र में आने वाला 359 एकड़ अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र का अधिग्रहण आवश्यक होगा। तदपि, अभी तक सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। अभी प्राप्त हुआ इसका निरीक्षण किया जाएगा।

2. यदि भूमि अधिग्रहण स्वीकृत किया गया, उसके मुआवजे की अदायगी अधिग्रहण तिथि को भूमि की मार्केट कीमत के आधार पर की जाएगी।

Economic Relations with Israel

*1607. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Israel put forward recently a series of proposals for close economic relations with India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Demand for Radio Components in Japan

*1608. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a great demand in Japan for Radio components ;

- (b) If so, the steps taken by Government to capture the Japanese market in this field ; and

- (c) In view of this demand, whether Government would give financial and other incentives to exporters in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BAGAT) : (a) Japan is one of the largest consumers of electronic components in the world. Japanese market for Indian goods is presently rather difficult due to the technological advancement of electronic industry of Japan.

- (b) Engineering Export Promotion Council delegation which recently visited Japan to explore export possibilities, among other things, of components and accessories for electronic equipment have made certain recommendations. The recommendations are being examined.

- (c) To promote export of electronic items, registered exporters are allowed imported raw material needed for export fabrication and cash compensatory support to make the product competitive.

"Voice of Islam" Broadcast from Washington

*1609. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Embassy in Washington is financing the Islamic Society of Washington which in its turn is responsible for financing a new radio programme called "Voice of Islam" broadcast from Washington ;

- (b) if so, whether Government are aware of the constant anti-Indian propaganda emanating from 'Voice of Islam' ;

- (c) whether and protests have been made in this regard ; and

- (d) If so, when and the nature of protests made and with what effect, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Settling up of Tribunals for deciding cases of granting or refusing Export/Import licences

*1610. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a demand has been made to Government for the establishment of a Tribunal on the pattern of Income Tax and Sales Tax Tribunals providing a machinery for the redressal of grievances of those who wish to approach the higher authorities against the decisions of officers granting or refusing import/export licences ;

- (b) whether it is also a fact that at present, there is no satisfactory or independent forum in existence for the redressal of such grievances ; and

- (d) If so, the reaction of Government to the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). No such demand has been made to Government. The Administrative Reforms Commission, however, recommended that a Board of Referees should be set up for advising Government before applications for review relating to permits, and licences, including punitive orders, are disposed of. Government have not accepted this recommendation. The existing administrative machinery and procedure for the disposal of appeals, and review applications are adequate.

Promotions in Joint Cipher Bureau

*1611. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of four class II posts filled in the current year, none has gone to a SC/ST Technical Assistant, and that two more class II posts are going to be filled very shortly thus out of 6 Class II Gazetted posts filled in 1970, no Technical Assistant from SC/ST communities will be promoted ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that inspite of there being less representation of SC/ST Technical Assistants, the existing panel for class II Gazetted posts in J. C. B. is not being reviewed just for excluding Technical Assistants belonging to SC/ST from getting their due promotion ; and

(c) If so, whether Government propose to review the panel in question for which there is no bar ; If not, the reasons therefor and the measures through which it is proposed to make up the deficiency of these people in class II Gazetted Grade ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) It is a fact that in the current year, 4 Class II Gazetted posts in the Joint Cipher Bureau have been filled by promotion of Technical Assistants, that none of these promotees belongs to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and that there are 2 vacancies of Class II Gazetted posts. The question of filling these two posts on *ad hoc* basis is under consideration.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. As mentioned in reply to the Question No. 7114 on 22-4-70, Government orders do not provide for reservation of a quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Class II Gazetted posts filled by promotion. Therefore, the question of review of the panel or adoption of special measures to make up deficiency of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees in Class II Gazetted posts does not arise.

Export of preserved Food

*1612. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW DHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the possibilities for the export of preserved food to foreign countries ; and

(b) If so, the detailed programme chalked out in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Preserved/Processed foods are already being exported. During 1969-70, exports were of the value of Rs. 9.0 crores approximately.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A target of Rs. 20.0 crores has been tentatively fixed for export of Processed/Preserved foods to be achieved by 1973-74 of which detailed export targets in respect of some of the important items are as follows :—

Commodity	Targets to be achieved by 1973-74
(i) Canned and bottled fruits and vegetables and juices	Rs. 300 lakhs
(ii) Pickles and Chutneys	Rs. 150 lakhs
(iii) Biscuits	Rs. 80 lakhs
(iv) Confectionery	Rs. 12 lakhs
(v) Beverage base and concentrates	Rs. 75 lakhs
(vi) Misc. Food Products	Rs. 300 lakhs

Participation of State Governments in the International Trade

*1613. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that this Ministry have decided not to accommodate the claims of State Governments' participation in the Import-export trade;

(b) If so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(c) the names of the State Governments which have put their claims in the proposed nationalised sector of the Import-export trade?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) A proposal to this effect received from the Kerala Government is under examination.

Short Supply of Water in Yamuna in Delhi

*1614. **SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great shortage of drinking water in Delhi because of short supply of water in the Yamuna;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result of the end of Indus Water Treaty more water is available for use in India;

(c) if so, whether the Government have taken any action to divert some of the water thus released to meet the needs of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The natural flow in Yamuna in the dry months is inadequate to meet the requirements of the growing population of Delhi. In January, 1955, it had been decided that out of its share of 7.2 MAF of the surplus waters of the Ravi—Beas, erstwhile Punjab would earmark 0.119 MAF of the Ravi—Beas, water for Delhi water supply. Against this commitment, Delhi is already receiving 325 cusecs of water from the Bhakra reservoir during the lean periods of the year, which is being released at Munak escape. This amounts to withdrawal of 0.06 a ft. from the Indus System.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The possibility of getting more waters from the Indus system to meet the long term needs of Delhi will be kept in view.

Prime Minister's Meeting with the Representatives of Indian Film Industry at Bombay

*1615. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether she had met a delegation of representatives of the Indian Film Industry at the Raj Bhawan, Bombay on December 26, 1969 and received from them a memorandum ;

(b) if so, the nature of demands made by the film industry at this meeting and in the memorandum ;

(c) the action taken on these demands ;

(d) whether the Chairman of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd. had urged her to give urgent consideration to these demands of the film industry ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Prime Minister to this appeal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC

ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) to (e). A delegation of the Indian Film Industry met the Prime Minister on December 26, 1969 and presented a memorandum. The Chairman, Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., has also written to her in this connection. The Memorandum contained demands like treating the film industry as a priority industry, making bank credit available, arranging adequate imports of essential raw materials, releasing freely colour raw film imported from the general currency area, manufacturing colour raw film in India, taking positive steps to help growth of theatres, liberalisation of various taxes, re-orientation of export policy, etc. These demands concern various Ministries/Departments of the Government who are all seized of the matters raised by the film industry.

**Nepal's Move to Raise the Problem of
Transit of Goods through India
at United Nations**

*1616. **SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported intention of Nepal's raising its problem of transit of goods through India at United Nations ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a). The Government is aware of Press reports to this effect. There has been no indication of the official stand of the Government of Nepal to this effect.

(b) Transit facilities to and from Nepal are being given in accordance with the Treaty of Trade and Transit of 1960, which will come up for renewal in October this year. It will give an opportunity to both the Govts. to review the matter.

Crash of an I.A.F. Plane on April 18, 1970

*1617. **SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances leading to the crash of an I.A.F. plane reported missing since April 18, 1970;

(b) the follow up action taken;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the relatives of the dead; and

(d) If so, the amount of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The report of the Court of Inquiry is awaited. Necessary remedial measures will be taken, as called for, in the light of the report of the Court of Inquiry.

(c) and (d) Two officers and 9 airmen were killed in the accident. An amount of Rs. 1,000/- to the widow of one officer and Rs. 800/- each to the widows of 3 airmen has been paid from the IAF Benevolent Fund. The Question of paying compensation to the relatives of others is under consideration. A statement showing entitlement for compensation in case of their families next-of-kin is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3484/70]

Formation of Mig Complex of HAL comprising Koraput and Nasik into a Separate Corporation

*1618. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal before the Government to form the MIG complex of the H. A. L. comprising Koraput and Nasik into a separate corporation for better co-ordination and performance; and

(b) whether this was recommended by the Estimates Committee in one of its Reports ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Interference in the Internal Affairs of India by Israeli Representative

*1619. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the normal functions of a Consulate as defined by International law.

(b) whether the Israeli Consul is conforming with these regulations in discharging his duties; and

(c) whether it is a fact that he is interfering in the internal political affairs, of our country and trying to damage our good relations with some foreign countries through his publications, lectures and press conferences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The normal functions of a Consul according to the Vienna Convention on Consular relations are as detailed in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3485/70]

(b) and (c). The Consul of Israel at Bombay has, on occasion, issued press releases and made speeches which have been critical of our policies and have criticised governments with which India maintains friendly relations. He has been asked to exercise greater care in such matters and not exceed the internationally accepted function of a Consul.

Directive to Envoys to Explore Areas of Economic and Cultural Collaboration in Asian and African Countries

*1620. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-

ment have given directive to the Indian envoys in Asian and African countries to explore new areas of economic and cultural collaboration there ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and with what specific objective such a directive has been given; and

(c) whether some special officials in the Indian Embassies in those countries will be deputed to pursue the directive ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Directives on promotion of India's relations with other countries in the economic and cultural fields, have been sent to the Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Consulates etc., from time to time.

(b) Economic and Cultural relations have always formed a part of overall relations with foreign countries and Development in Asian and African countries is presenting greater opportunities for closer economic cooperation. This is being emphasised.

(c) All officials in the Indian Embassies have been charged with the task of promoting this objective, in particular the Head of each post and mission and his specialist officer on these subjects.

Rate of Economic Growth Of States

9439. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of economic growth in the country in each State and Union Territory at present ;

(b) the steps being taken to increase the rate of economic growth under the Fourth Plan in the country as a whole ; and

(c) the approximate rate of growth in the country which is proposed to be achieved ?

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

(a) Estimates of domestic product for the States and Union Territories are not available on a comparable basis for working out growth rates. For the country as a whole, the growth in national income—in real terms—was 8.9 per cent in 1967-68 and 1.8 per cent in 1968-69.

(b) The steps to be taken are indicated in the Fourth Five Year Plan document which will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is finalised.

(c) An average annual rate of about 5.5 per cent is aimed at in the Fourth Plan.

Rajasthan Canal

9440. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Rajasthan Legislative Assembly on the 24th March, 1970, it has been stated that the World Bank has pressurised the Central Government to put impediments in the construction of the Rajasthan Canal ;

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

(c) the efforts which have been made by Government to withstand that pressure ?

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

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

सिंगापुर में रहने वाले भारतीयों को वहां की नागरिकता दिलाना

9441. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सिंगापुर में रहने

वाले भारतीय मूल के लोगों को सिंगापुर की नागरिकता दिलाने के कार्य में उनकी सहायता करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिंगापुर से प्राप्त उत्तरों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

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

(घ) भारतीय मूल के ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है, जो बिना किसी देश की नागरिकता प्राप्त किये सिंगापुर में रह रहे हैं ?

वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . नागरिकता प्रदान करने का मामला एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर सम्बद्ध देश को विचार करना है ।

(घ) सिंगापुर में भारतीय मूल के लगभग 5,000 राज्यहीन प्रवासी हैं ।

Export of Tinned Mongoes

9442. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to export tinned mango fruits to West Asian and European Markets within the current year ;

(b) whether Government have made a survey of the foreign markets for this purpose ; and

(c) the other Indian processed food which would be marketed abroad during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Mango

slices in syrup and other mango fruit products are already being exported to West Asian and European markets.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Canned and bottled fruits and vegetables, Pickles, and Chutneys, and Frozen Meat and Poultry Products, confectionery, Biscuits, Milk Products, Cocoa based products and Miscellaneous Processed Foods, such as Papads Instant tea and coffee etc. are being regularly exported and would be exported during the current year also.

Memorandum from the Employees of Farakka Barrage Project

9443. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Farakka Barrage Project have submitted a memorandum ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have demanded protection from retrenchment after the completion of the Project ; and

(c) If so, whether Government have taken any steps in this regard with details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The employees of the Farakka Barrage Project have been demanding that the surplus staff of the Farakka Barrage Project should be provided with alternative employment on completion of the Project.

(c) Efforts continue to be made to explore possible avenues of employment for the departmental employees of the Farakka Barrage Project who will be rendered surplus on the completion of the Project.

An Officer on Special Duty has been appointed with headquarters at Calcutta. He is in charge of the Special Cell under the Directorate General of Employment & Training to deal with the absorption of staff which will be rendered surplus.

Production and Sale of Nylone Yarn

9444. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the indigenous production of nylon yarn is sold through dealers; and

(b) If so, the steps which Government are taking to ensure that the goods are equitably distributed on lioimage basis through recognised Associations ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Some indigenous production of nylon yarn is sold through dealers while the rest is sold directly to consumers. According to the manufacturers, however, even through the dealers, the sale is to the actual users.

(b) Government is holding consultations with the producers and the actual users of nylone yarn to ascertain whether the existing system of distribution requires any modification.

Expo '70—Japan

9445. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of women selected to work in the Indian Pavilion with their qualifications, terms of employment and the total emoluments each will get per month; .

(b) the names and designations, of Government officials and Ministers who were sent to Japan in connection with Expo '70 and the approximate expenditure on each; and

(c) the total cost to Government on account of these trips and the precise benefit to the country as a result of these trips ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) 26 ladies

were selected from India to work as guides in the India Pavillion. The required information given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3486/70*]

(b) and (c). Statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3486/70*] Minister of Foreign Trade represented India on India's National Day on May 4, in the Expo on invitation by the Japanese Government. The deputation of Government officials was essential for the proper organisation and conduct of our participation which is expected to bring considerable publicity for India and India's exportable products. The total expenditure incurred on this account will be known only after the termination of the Expo & completion of the deputation terms of the officers concerned.

Memorandum of Grievances presented by Employees of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay

9446. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Employees Union of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, presented a memorandum of grievances during December, 1969 ;

(b) if so, salient details of the memorandum ;

(c) whether it is a fact that 2000 workers of the BARC have been labelled as casual labourers though they have served the establishment for three years and that they are 'threatened' abused and insulted every day by their officers ;

(d) the present pay scale of the lower class employees ; and

(e) when their grievances will be redressed, if not, the reasons therefor ;

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC

ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The salient details of the memorandum are given in Statement (I) placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-3487/70*]

(c) No, Sir. The total number of casual employees as on April 30, 1970 is only 278, of whom 106 are with more than three years of service.

(d) The requisite information is given in Statement (II) placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-3487/70*]

(e) The Centre has been alive to the legitimate grievances of staff, which are continuously examined and redressed to the extent possible.

Absorption of Released Emergency Commissioned Officers keeping in view their Skills and Experience

9447. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reasons why the Directors General of Resettlement does not prepare a statement showing the skills and experience of the former E.C. Os, so that they can be absorbed in the right jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : The Directorate General Resettlement are maintaining particulars of the released Emergency Commissioned Officers requiring rehabilitation assistance, which *inter-alia* include their educational & technical qualifications, arm and service to which they belonged, experience, etc. The names of suitable ECOs are sponsored by the Directorate to prospective employers taking into account their qualifications and experience.

Crisis in Handloom Industry

9448. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of

the extremely pitiful conditions of millions of handloom weavers facing large scale unemployment and ever deepening crisis of the handloom industry due to abnormal increase in the prices of yarn, dyes and chemicals and lack of market for handloom goods;

(b) whether any proposals on its own or from the States have been made to study the serious situation in the industry and rescue this age old cottage industry from collapse; and

(c) If so, the salient features of such proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Representations have been received about the abnormal rise in the prices of yarn and dyes and chemicals and accumulation of stocks with the handloom weavers.

(b) and (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for a loan of Rs. 1 crore to enable the State Government to utilise the agencies of Apex Societies and the Fabrics Society, Bombay, to purchase stocks from cooperative societies and master weavers. This proposal is under consideration. The Central Government is also keeping a close watch on the situation and taking remedial measures from time to time. Imports of cotton and staple fibre have been arranged and restrictions have been imposed on credits and stocks of cotton to bring down prices of yarn. Import of substantial quantities of hydrosulphite of soda has been arranged through the State Trading Corporation and import of It has also been allowed against the replenishment licences. Following these measures, the position has improved.

Handloom Finance Corporation

9449. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States that requested the Central Government for constituting

a Handloom Finance Corporation and when did they make the request;

(b) whether any action has been taken thereon; and

(c) If not, the reasons for not taking action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Apart from Tamil Nadu and Kerala Governments which have already started Handloom Finance Corporations, the U.P. Government had proposed a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs in their Fourth Five Year Plan for setting up such a Corporation. As the existing pattern of assistance does not provide for such a scheme, the U.P. Government's proposal was not accepted by the Planning Commission and that Government was asked to provide the required finance from their own resources.

Pullivendala (Andhra Pradesh) Project Report

9450. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report of Pullivendala Channel, Andhra has been received by Central Government; and

(b) If so, its salient features and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). The Pullivendala Canal Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 2.98 crores and to benefit 60,000 acres has been received. The scheme has been recommended by the Advisory Committee. The Planning Commission have now to take a view on the possibility of its inclusion in the Plan of Andhra Pradesh, taking into account the resources likely to be available for its implementation.

Abolition of Visa Restriction with Foreign Countries

9451. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that visa requirements for visiting some foreign countries have been abolished ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries for visiting of which visas are not required now ; and

(c) reasons for abolishing the visa requirements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No visas are required by nationals of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia for short visits to India, for a period extending to 90 days, on a reciprocal basis.

(c) To encourage tourism and friendly contacts.

Fulfilment of the Commitment made at U.N.C.T.A.D. Conference

9452. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether commitments made by the advanced countries during the UNCTAD Conference in New Delhi to make available the minimum aid to the developing countries have been fulfilled by them ;

(b) If so, the extent to which India has been benefited so far as a result of that ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (c). The decision taken by UNCTAD at its second Session held in New Delhi, recommending that 'each economically advanced Country should endeavour to provide annually to developing countries financial resources transfers

of a minimum net amount of 1 per cent of its GNP at market prices in terms of actual disbursement', did not stipulated any target date for achieving the recommended aid volume. It only mentioned 'in the view of developing countries and some donor countries this target should be achieved by 1972 ; some other donor countries stated that they were prepared to meet this target either by this date or at the latest by 1975 ; all the other donor countries do not feel able to accept a precise date'.

In 1968 only five countries, namely Switzerland, France, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands are understood to have exceeded the target of one per cent of GNP.

(b) As the decision of the Second Session of UNCTAD envisaged only that the transfer of resources of a net minimum amount of one per cent of GNP should be from each developed country to all developing countries, the question of assessing benefits to any individual developing country as a result of this decision would not arise.

Allocation for Karanjin Irrigation Project, Maharashtra

9453. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made for the Karanjin Irrigation project in the Nasik District of Maharashtra ;

(b) the state of implementation of the project ;

(c) the number of people who will be displaced due to this project ;

(d) the plans of Government for their resettlement ;

(e) the acreage expected to be irrigated by the said project ; and

(f) out of this how much will be in Dindori Taluka where the dam will be situated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The estimated cost of the Karanjwan product is Rs. 1520.16 lakhs.

(b) This project comprises of four storages at Karanjwan, Waghed, Palkhed and Ozer. The work at Karanjwan and Palkhed along with Left Bank Canal Palkhed has been started and is in progress.

(c) 5000 people.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that action to resettle the displaced persons will be taken in due course. The villages will be offered alternative village sites and amenities like wells, roads, schools etc. will be provided in addition to land compensation.

(e) 1,09,4000 acres.

(f) 5848 acres.

Central Industrial Projects in Gujarat

9454. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of those Central Industrial projects in Gujarat in respect of which the Planning Commission has granted permission for expansion;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred so far on these projects; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue after the completion of these projects?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) During the Fourth Plan the following industrial programmes have been envisaged in the Central sector in Gujarat State :

1. Gujarat aromatic project.

2. Gujarat Naphtha cracker complex.

3. Expansion of the oil refinery at Koyall.

4. Gujarat alumina plant.*

(b) The details of expenditure incurred so far on these projects are not readily available.

(c) The setting up of the Koyall Refinery has opened up prospects for the development of a number of chemical and allied industries based on the by-products of the refinery. With the implementation of the aromatic plant and the naphtha cracker project, the basic intermediates required for synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber will become available. These developments are expected to make a significant impact on import substitution.

Irrigation Projects of Gujarat and Cost thereof

9455. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Irrigation projects sanctioned for Gujarat during the last three years and the cost of each project;

(b) the acreage of land to be irrigated in Gujarat after the completion of those project; and

(c) the actual acreage of land being irrigated at present by big and medium projects in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No new major and medium irrigation projects were sanctioned in Gujarat in the last three years. Work is continuing on a number of projects already sanctioned. On completion of all the projects already in hand, the irrigation from major and medium irrigation projects in Gujarat would be about 34.7 lakh acres of

* This is envisaged as a joint sector project with Central and State Participation.

which potential of 13.4 lakh acres had been created by end of 1969-70.

Grant to Gujarat for Irrigation Schemes

9456. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given by the Central Government to Gujarat during 1969-70 for each of the irrigation schemes ;

(b) the amount spent on each schemes and the amount left unutilised ; and

(c) the additional area likely to be irrigated thereby and the total irrigated area in Gujarat including the said area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Central assistance to the State Plans is in the form of block loans and grants and is not relatable to any particular schemes or head of development. The Annual Plan for 1969-70 fixed by the Planning Commission for Gujarat was Rs. 75 crores, out of which Central assistance was Rs. 28.2 crores.

(b) The anticipated outlay in the State Government on major and medium irrigation projects is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3483/70.*]

(c) 1.78 lakh acres of additional potential is anticipated to have been added, bringing the total potential from major and medium irrigation projects in Gujarat to 13.4 lakh acres.

Irrigation Projects of Gujarat

9457. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : 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 Gujarat ;

(b) the provision of funds for the first 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) No new major & medium irrigation projects were sanctioned during the last three years in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Rs. 18.65 crores is anticipated to have been spent during 1969-70, the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Scheme-wise details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3489/70.*]

(d) The outlay of Rs. 18.65 crores in Gujarat is about 11% of the total outlay on irrigation in the country in 1969-70.

Taking over of the Textile Mills in Gujarat

9458. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textiles mills closed in Gujarat during the last three years ;

(b) the number of those textile mills which were recommissioned during the period from the 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1969 ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to recommission them ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) 18,

(b) Between the period April, 1967, and March, 1969, eight of these mills were recommissioned. However five more mills were reopened between April, 1969, and March, 1970.

(c) The cases of four mills, out of the remaining five, have already been investigated under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and the reports submitted by the Investigation Committees are being examined. The case of the remaining one mill is pending for liquidation, etc., in the Gujarat High Court,

Export of Deer Musk

9459. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imposed restrictions on the export of deer musk;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the details in respect thereof ?

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be lost by Government after the decision because in that case the foreign trade of deer musk will be diverted to a neighbouring country like Nepal;

(d) the quantity of musk which is exported is blended with artificial Sugandhi;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Export Trade of Musk is established in India since more than 100 years and the sudden prohibition on export is causing severe hardship to the exporters; and

(f) whether Government propose to reconsider the decision and allow the export of deer musk to continue as before ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). In the interest of preservation of the species of Deer which are on the verge of extinction, complete ban on the export of musk has been imposed on the recommendation of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The annual average foreign exchange earning from the export of Musk during the last three years has been of the order of Rs. 38 lakhs which is likely to be lost as a result of imposition of the ban,

(d) No precise information is available.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) At present, there is no proposal to reconsider the decision.

Taking over of Textile Mills in Maharashtra

9460. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick textile mills which have been taken over and what is the total loss arising from their working during the last year;

(b) whether it is a fact that one textile mill in Maharashtra has incurred a loss of 2 crores as per the report in Times of India of 29th April, 1970;

(c) what are the prospects of recovering this loss from this mill and after how many years; and

(d) why should the common taxpayer be burdened with these losses and the reasons for creating more capacity in textile when the existing capacity is uneconomic ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The management of 21 rotten textile mills has been taken over by Government under Section 18 A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to-date. The final accounts of these mills for the year 1969 are not yet available.

(b) Presumably the report refers to the India United Mills. The final accounts of the Mills for 1969 have not yet been received, but from the monthly progress reports it appears that the Mills would sustain a loss, during that year, of about Rs. 2 crores.

(c) The future of the India United Mills is under consideration. Whether or not the losses can be made up depends upon whether the Mills are liquidated or re-

constructed, under the provisions of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967.

(d) The mills have been taken over and are being run under the Authorised Controllers in the public interest. No expansion in the Cotton textile mill industry is being permitted at present, except to marginal extent.

Non Utilization of Bank Loans by the State Electricity Boards

9461. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the Times of India dated the 29th April, 1970 that State Electricity Boards have not utilised Bank loans for lack of generators and other power equipment, and whether the scarcity is due to lack of capacity for production of these items ;

(b) If scarcity co-exists with idle capacity, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the items are not produced in the country, if so, the reasons due to which the import was made ; and

(d) whether the Central Water and Power Commission concern itself with the requirements of machinery, and if so, what did it do in the present situation of scarcity of machinery co-existing with idle capacity in manufacturing units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). In the report published in the Times of India dated 19th April, 1970, in connection with the Conference of Chairman of State Electricity Boards held on 27th and 28th April, 1970, It was indicated that the power utilisation by State Electricity Boards of loan finance from the banks was due to non-availability of generators, transformers and other power equipment. There is a countrywide shortage of raw materials like E. C. Grade aluminium, zinc, copper and special steel

required for the manufacture of transformers, conductors, line supports etc., for which indigenous manufacturing capacity exists. Measures have already been taken up by the concerned Departments of the Governments of India to improve the supply of raw materials. The short falls have been assessed on the basis of requirements of State Electricity Boards and steps have been taken to meet the requirements by allocations of indigenous supplies and and by imports.

Export of Monkeys

9462. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of monkeys being exported at present and at what average price ;

(b) whether Government have considered the effect of the export on the population of monkeys ; and

(c) till this is done, the reasons for not suspending the export of monkeys ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) 43,985 Monkeys have been exported during 1969-70 (upto January, 1970) at the average price of Rs. 67 per monkey.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. According to the Exports (Control) order, 1968, all types of Monkeys/language except common langurs and Langurs Rhesus monkeys are banned for export. The export quota of common and the Rhesus monkeys is limited and allowed for export on merits to on bonafide research laboratories, educational institutions and on barter exchange with the foreign Zoos.

पिलानी में टेलीविजन सेंटों का निर्माण

9463. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुसबाहू : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पिलानी में टेलीविजन सेंटों के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). पिलानी में टी० बी० सैटों के निर्माण के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाईसेंस जारी करने के लिये सरकार को कोई प्राथनापत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। तदपि, केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रानिकी इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्था (सी० ई० ई० आ० आई०) पिलानी, जो वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के अन्तर्गत एक राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशाला है, पाईलाट संयंत्र योजना के अन्तर्गत 1000 टी० बी० सैटों का निर्माण कर रही है।

Amount spent on Flood Control Drainage and Water Logging in States

9464. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on flood control,

drainage and water-logging, State-wise and item-wise, so far;

(b) whether the States where flood control expenditure was made are now immune from floods; and

(c) if not, whether they have suffered any damage on account of floods after the amount was spent on flood control ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) A statement showing the expenditure incurred from the beginning of the First Plan upto March 1969 is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Flood Control measures to guarantee immunity from flood at all places and at all time are not feasible technically or economically. They aim at reducing the damage caused by floods. Subject to this limitation, protection has so far been given to an area of about 59 lakhs out of about 160 lakhs which can be economically protected. These measures have benefitted the areas for which they have been provided.

Statement

Statement showing expenditure incurred on Flood Control, Drained Anti-water-logging, schemes upto March, 1969.

S. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure incurred upto March, 1969 (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451.30	
2.	Assam	2722.10	
3.	Bihar	4398.90	
4.	Gujarat	117.10	
5.	Haryana	1268.30	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1154.50	
7.	Kerala	168.10	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	19.70	
9.	Maharashtra	14.80	
10.	Mysore	9.00	
11.	Orissa	607.90	
12.	Punjab	3057.00	
13.	Rajasthan	639.10	
14.	Tamil Nadu	—	

1	2	3	4
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2006.20	
16.	West Bengal	1102.10	
	Total	17756.10	
	<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	Delhi	694.80*	*This includes expenditure during First & Second Plan in Union Territories.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	9.40	
3.	Manipur	24.80	
4.	Pondicherry	11.50	
5.	Tripura	49.10	
	Total	789.60	
	Grand Total	18545.70	

Item-wise details not available.

Dissociation of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai from Electronics Committee

9465. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Vikram Sarabhai who belongs to one of the 20 large Industrial Houses, is the Chairman of the Electronics Committee ;

(b) whether this House has made an outright purchase of Telerad who are manufacturing Radios and Television Sets ;

(c) whether this House has already under its control two other electronic firms ; and

(d) whether in view of the above, Government is considering to dissociate Dr. Vikram Sarabhai from the Electronics Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai is the Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy and Chairman of the Electronics Committee. Dr. Sarabhai has no interest other than as one of many shareholders of the Sarabhai

group of companies which are listed amongst 20 large industrial houses by Dutt Committee. On taking Chairmanship of Atomic Energy Commission in 1966, he resigned from all Directorships and offices of profit of this group of companies.

(b) Sarabhai Group has recently acquired financial interest and control of M/s. Telerad, Bombay.

(c) Sarabhai Group have two other electronics factories under their control, namely, M/s. Systrolx and M/s. Karamchand Premchand Pvt. Ltd.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Default in Shipments of Tea bought by Foreigners

9466. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of shippers have defaulted in shipments of tea bought by foreign buyers, particularly Britain ;

(b) whether Government are aware that this has annoyed overseas buyers who are reported to have threatened to claim damages from the shippers ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to bring normalcy in the state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). A continuing strike in the public warehouses in Calcutta has affected shipments of tea which are stored in these warehouses. It is understood that there are about eight principal shippers who have not been able to effect shipments of tea bought by foreign buyers. The Government of India are in close touch with the Tea Board to find an expeditious solution to the problem of dislocation in exports of tea passing through these warehouses.

Complaints against M/s. Lynx Machinery Ltd., Calcutta for misuse of machinery import against licences

9467. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Lynx Machinery Ltd., Calcutta were given licences for the import of Tractors and Agricultural Implements ;

(b) If so, the value of the licences ;

(c) whether complaints regarding the misuse of machinery import against licences issued to this firm have been received by Government ; and

(d) If so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

गोरखपुर तथा वाराणसी कमिशनरियों

को एक निगम के रूप में परिवर्तित करना

9468. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष देश के विभिन्न समाचार-पत्रों में इस आशय का समा-

चार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर तथा वाराणसी कमिशनरियों को एक निगम के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जायेगा ;

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

(ग) उपर्युक्त निगम स्थापित करने का उद्देश्य क्या है ?

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

(क) जी हां । राज्य सरकार ने सिद्धान्ततः स्वीकार कर लिया है कि तीन क्षेत्रीय विकास निगम स्थापित किये जायें, एक पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए, एक बुन्देलखण्ड के लिए और एक पहाड़ी जिलों के लिए । राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की एक समिति कुछ अन्य राज्यों में इस प्रकार के निगमों के कार्य संचालन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस विषय की जांच कर रही है । समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के बाद राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस विषय में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को परामर्श दिया गया है कि निगमों को स्थापित करने के पहले संस्थागत वित्त की संभावित उपलब्धि का अध्ययन कर ले ।

(ग) निगम का लक्ष्य इन क्षेत्रों में प्रारम्भ की जाने वाली जीवनक्षम स्कीमों के लिए संस्थागत वित्त जुटाना होगा ।

Separate Ministry for the Department of Social Welfare

9469. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Law and Social Welfare suggested that the Social Welfare Department should be made a full fledged independent Ministry ; and

(b) If so, the reasons thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No such formal proposal is under consideration although such suggestion was put forward. Attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given by the Prime Minister to a supplementary question by Shri Man Singh Verma arising from the Starred Question No. 206 tabled by Shri M. P. Bhargava in Rajya Sabha on May 8, 1969.

Centre-State Financial Relation in Planning Programme

9470. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Convention on Centre-State relations which was recently held has urged Government for more powers for States in Planning ;

(b) If so, the other decisions arrived at ;

(c) whether Government has received the recommendations ; and

(d) how far they have been examined ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Proceedings of the Convention reported in the Newspapers to have been held on 3-5 April last have not yet become available to the Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

Wool-based Industries in Rajasthan

9471. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great potential for the establishment of Hosiery (Woolen) and Functional Industrial Estate for wool-based industries in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether the Rajasthan Government have been passing the Centre for the allotment of woollen and Marino wool ;

(c) If so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government would allot the required wool or Marino wool at an early date ; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Rajasthan Government have approached the Central Government for allotment of imported wool for the two State-owned worsted shipping plants. Since these were set up as a special case in relaxation of the existing ban on expansion of the worsted sector and subject to the clear understanding that two plants would operate on indigenous wool, the Government of India is unable to accede to the request of the Rajasthan Government.

Tracing of a Missing I.A.F. File

9472. SHRI NARAYAN SWAROOP SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that file No. I.A.F. EMG Service 963 had been missing ;

(b) If so, whether it is also a fact that the said file has now been traced and if so, from who it has been recovered ; and

(c) if it has not so far been traced, the measures adopted to trace the same and the important case dealt with in that file ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There has been no file bearing No. IAF EMG Service 963.

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

वायुसेना दिवस (1-4-70) के अवसर पर प्रकाशित विवरणिका

9473. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्याधी: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रथम अप्रैल, 1970 को वायु सेना दिवस के अवसर पर अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में एक विवरणिका प्रकाशित की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 'विवरणिका' के मुख पृष्ठ पर एयर फोर्स के लिए 'वायुसेना' शब्द लिखे गये थे जबकि उसके अन्दर राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के संदेशों में भारतीय वायुसेना के लिए इण्डियन एयर फोर्स शब्द लिखे गये थे;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या भविष्य में भारतीय वायु सेना के सभी हिन्दी प्रकाशनों में 'इण्डियन एयर फोर्स' के समान हिन्दी शब्दों 'भारतीय वायु सेना' का प्रयोग किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा इञ्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख). जी हाँ।

(ग) 1960 से वाचर को हिन्दी रूपान्तर में वायु सेना दिवस परिभाषा का प्रयोग व्यवहार में रहा है। तदपि राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री, रक्षा मंत्री और अन्य महान विभूतियों के संदेशों

का अनुवाद करते समय भूतकाल में देवनागरी रूपान्तरों का प्रयोग किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ). हिन्दी प्रकाशनों, राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं इत्यादि में वायु सेना दिवस के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव रक्षा मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है।

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees Working in the Office of the Chief Administrative officer, Ministry of Defence

9474. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of employees and officers belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes working in the office of the Chief Administrative officer is negligible;

(b) whether it is also a fact that whenever any fresh appointment is made or some one is transferred, the authorities post the person concerned in the offices of the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters of posting him in the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer and the employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not posted in any of the Sections of the said office;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to take strict action against the persons practising such irregularities; and

(d) the category-wise details of the employees and officers working in the Chief Administrative officers working in the Chief Administrative officer's offices with details of the employees belonging to scheduled tribes working in each section of the said office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The employees of the Office of the Chief Administrative officer are on a common AFHQ cadre of civilians working in other offices of Armed Forces

Headquarters and Inter-Services Organisations. The standing instructions of Government regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are applicable to the AFHQ cadre also. Such reservation is for the entire cadre and there is no prescribed number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the different Units of the AFHQ Offices.

(b) No, Sir. Postings of personnel on fresh appointment or transfer to the offices of the Army, Naval Air Headquarters and the Chief Administrative Officer are made against vacancies available from time to time and no consideration is given to the factor of an individual being a Member of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe or any other community.

(c) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT—3490/70*]

Modification of Fourth Plan in view of Aggravating Unemployment Problem

9475. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to modify the Fourth Five Year Plan in view of aggravating problem of unemployment; and

(b) If so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC

ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). One of the Central objectives of the Fourth Plan, as now finalised, is to create more employment opportunities both in rural and urban areas. Along with the significant increase in the level of the Plan outlay, there is also a specific orientation in many of the new schemes to be implemented for creating greater employment potential. The document 'Towards Growth With Social Justice' (laid on the Table of the House alongwith the papers relating to Budget for the year 1970-71) outlines the employment potential in the major new schemes proposed to be implemented in the Fourth Plan period.

Export of Oilseeds, Groundnut and Edible Oil to U.K. U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

9476. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oilseeds, Groundnuts and edible oils are exported to UK, USA and USSR;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the total quantity of oilseeds, groundnut and edible oils exported to UK, USA and USSR during the last three years, year-wise and the foreign exchange earned therefrom year-wise ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Export of Oil seeds, Oil nuts and oil kernels and edible oils to U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., during 1966-67 to 1969-70 (upto Jan.' 70).

*Value in Rs. 000' (Post Dev. Rate)
Qty. in Tonne*

S.No.	Description	1966-67 Qty. Val.	1967-68 Qty. Val.	1968-69 Qty. Val.	1969-70 (upto Jan. 70) Qty, Val.
<i>Oil seeds, oil nuts & oil kernels excl. floor and meal</i>					
(i)	Ground nut				
	U.K.	... ..	1760 3180	6135 11170	2050 431
	U.S.A.	... ..	... ..	61 145	... ..
	U.S.S.R.	... ..	... ..	11319 20432	11841 25206
(ii)	Others				
	U.K.	42 71	33 56	142 212	91 176
	U.S.A.	299 537	169 356	328 576	165 526
	U.S.S.R.	80 360	... ..	... ..	... ..
	<i>Edible oils</i>				
	U.K.	1 3	5 25	26 109	11 47
	U.S.A.	... ..	... ..	neg. neg.	... ..
	U.S.S.R.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..

**Goodwill Mission of Mfs to Africa in
May, 1970**

9478. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to send a Goodwill Mission of Members of Parliament to Southern region of Africa in May, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, what is the specific purpose of sending this mission ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Statement made by Gen. Cariappa for
Redressal of Grievances of Ex-
Servicemen**

9479. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI J. K. CHAUDHARY :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the statement made by Gen. Cariappa at a Press Conference on the 15th April, 1970 voicing the grievances of ex-servicemen ;

(b) whether his statement is not likely to cause indiscipline and discontent in the services ; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

अन्वमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह
में एमजेंसी कमीशन वाले सेवा मुक्त
अधिकारियों को रिहायश के
लिए अलाट की गई भूमि

9480. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्वमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह
में कितने एमजेंसी कमीशन वाले सेवा मुक्त
अधिकारियों को रिहायश के लिये भूमि अलाट
की गई है ;

(ख) इन अधिकारियों को वहां पर कुल
कितने एकड़ खेती योग्य भूमि अलाट की गई
है ; और

(ग) वहाँ पर मकान बनाने के लिए भूत-
पूर्व एमजेंसी कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों को
कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि अलाट की गई है ।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल०
ना० मिश्र) : (क) अप्रैल 1969 में भूतपूर्व
सैनिकों के कुटुम्बों के पहले दल में अन्वमान
तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में दो विमुक्त ई. सी.
ओजका को भेजा गया था ।

(ख) वहाँ पहुँचने पर प्रत्येक ई. सी. ओ.
को 3.97 एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि अलाट की गई
है । अभी अधिक साफ की गई भूमि प्राप्त हुई
उन्हें कुछ और भूमि अलाट की जायेगी ।

(ग) बाध्य उद्देश्यों के लिये उन्हें अस्थायी
वास्य भवन प्राप्त किए गये हैं; परन्तु घर बनाने

के लिये प्रत्येक को आधी एकड़ भूमि अलाट
किया जाना प्रत्याशित है ।

दाजिलिंग के कालिंगपोंग सब-डिवीजन
में एक सीमा सड़क बनाने में विस्फोट
के कारण लोगों की मृत्यु

9481. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रति-
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी 1970
में दाजिलिंग के कालिंगपोंग सब-डिवीजन में
एक सीमा-सड़क बनाते समय एक विस्फोट के
कारण हुई दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 30
व्यक्ति मारे गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस दुर्घटना के
कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार
अथवा राज्य सरकार ने उच्च स्तरीय जांच
कराई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;
और

(घ) प्रत्येक मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार के
सदस्यों को सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता
दी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनिय-
रिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।
अचानक भूस्खलन के कारण (न कि विस्फोट के
कारण) एक अफसर समेत 30 सेविवर्ग पीदांक-
ऋषिकेश मार्ग पर काम करते हुए ऋषिपुल के
पास निधन प्राप्त हुये ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं । तदपि, डारेक्टर
जनरल सीमा सड़क के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत एक
कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी अदिष्ट की गई थी ।
कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी के निष्कर्ष हैं कि भूस्खलन
अचानक और अप्रत्याशित हो गया था, जिसेके
लिये किसी को दोषी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता ।

(घ) रेजिमेंटल निधि से प्रत्येक निधन प्राप्त के निकट कुटुम्बी को 650 रुपये की राशि प्रदान की गई है। अफसर के कुटुम्ब को डी. जी. बी. आर. की कल्याण निधि से 1000 रुपये की राशि दी गई है। मृतकों के कुटुम्ब वर्कमेन्स कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत मुआवजे या असाधारण पेंशन नियमों के अन्तर्गत जैसे कि मामला हो सेवा अनुदान के अतिरिक्त पेंशन के अधिकारी हैं।

Meeting of Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in Bombay

9482. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in which Shri M. Vollrath, Special Advisor to the Indo-German Engineering Export Promotion Project Participated, was recently held in Bombay ; and

(b) If so, the outcome of deliberations and Government's reaction to it ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Mr. H. Vollrath, Adviser, to M/s. Planungs gruppe Ritter who are implementing the Indo-German Engineering Export Promotion Project with the Engineering Export Promotion Council, gave a talk to members of Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in Bombay in the third week of March, 1970. Neither Govt. nor the Engineering Export Promotion Council, the agency implementing the Project from Indianside, were officially concerned with this discussion nor was the discussion officially intimated to the Government. However, as seen from the Bulletin of the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce dated 28.4.70, Mr. Vollrath spoke about increasing possibilities of exporting Indian engineering goods to Germany and the importance of studying the market and adherence to delivery schedules. All these aspects and many others, are in fact being attended to within the Project.

Dry Port in Delhi

9483. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken some decision regarding the setting up of a dry port in Delhi ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the report on the Delhi Dry Port prepared by the Inter-Ministrial Working Group has been submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Trade on 1.5.1970. The Report is under consideration of the Government and decision will be taken in due course.

Abolition of Tariffs on the Imports by the Industrialised Nations from Developing Nations

9484. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. S. A. has been urging industrialised nations to eliminate tariff on manufactured goods exported to them by the Developing Nations as such preferential treatment gives a new stimulus to the exports of nations such as India ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Resolution adopted in the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in New Delhi in February-March, 1968, industrialised nations have submitted their provisional

offers in respect of the Generalised System of Preferences. Consultations on these provisional offers among industrialised countries are going on in the O. E. C. D., of which India is not a member. It is, however, understood that U. S. A. has been urging industrialised nations in O. E. C. D. to eliminate tariffs on manufactured goods exported to them by developing nations.

भारत की सलाहकार तथा तकनीकी सेवाओं से विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति

9485. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत की सलाहकार तथा तकनीकी सेवाओं से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई और भविष्य में और अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिए इस दिशा में क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री व० रा० भगत) : सलाहकार तथा तकनीकी सेवाओं से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा की अलग राशि उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि इनका निर्यात प्रायः भारतीय फर्मों द्वारा विदेशों में आरम्भ की गई भारी राशि की ओद्योपति परियोजनाओं के अंग के रूप में होता है। गत तीन वर्षों में ओद्योपति परियोजनाओं से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा 9 करोड़ 80 थी और 27 करोड़ 80 की संविदाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं।

विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय ने पड़ोसी देशों में सलाहकार तथा निर्माण सेवाओं का एक निर्यात संभाव्यता सर्वेक्षण प्रायोजित किया है।

सलाहकार सेवाओं के निर्यात के लिए भारतीय निर्यात संगठनों के संघ को समन्वयकर्ता अभिकरण के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया।

घातुओं का निर्यात और आयात

9486. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या बंदे-शिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने वर्ष 1969-70 में कुछ घातुओं का निर्यात किया था और यदि हां, तो किन किन घातुओं का और उससे कितनी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ; और

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष विदेशों से भी कुछ घातुओं का आयात किया गया था और यदि हां, तो कौन से घातुओं का और कितनी मात्रा में और उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री व० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हां। वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 (जनवरी, 70 तक) के दौरान निर्यात की गई विभिन्न घातुओं के मूल्य दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण (अंग्रेजी में) संलग्न है।

(ख) जी हां। वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 (दिसम्बर, 69 तक) के दौरान आयात की गई विभिन्न घातुओं की मात्रा तथा मूल्य दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण (अंग्रेजी में) संलग्न है।

Modernisation of Textile Industry

9487. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to instal the latest machinery in the textile industry on a larger scale to provide cloth to the poor people at cheap rates ; and

(b) if so, the complete scheme thereof ?

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

and (b). No specific scheme has been drawn up for the installation of latest machinery in textile industry on a larger scale, but the programme for the cotton textile industry during the Fourth Plan would be primarily related to its modernisation. The steps taken in this direction are detailed in the attached statement. Besides, the applications of cotton textile mills for loans for modernisation are being considered by the term lending institutions on a priority basis.

Statement

The Industrial Development Bank of India has liberalised its credit policy and is allowing deferred payment facility on indigenous textile machinery upto 10 years in suitable cases. Relaxation in rediscounting facility has been allowed.

2. On the basis of the report of the Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India, under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner, the Reserve Bank has issued instructions to banks, under which favourable consideration is to be given to mills who are having financial difficulties on account of the investment of their funds in modernisation. The margins on hypothecation advances have also been lowered.

3. The cotton textile industry has been declared as a 'priority' industry, for purposes of grant of development rebate on income-tax. This would enable the industry to receive development rebate at an enhanced rate of 35%, instead of the general rate of 20%, upto 31.3.70 and 25%, instead of 15%, after 1.4.1970.

Modernisation of worsted yarn Woollen Mills

9488. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to instal the latest machinery in worsted yarn woollen mills in public sector to provide cheap woollen yarns for sweater, mufflers and sheets to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : A large part of machinery required is available indigenously. The question of allowing import of machinery not available locally will be duly considered on merits as and when requests are received.

Taking over of Textile Mills

9489. **SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that sixty-four thousand workers have been re-employed as a result of the taking over of 21 sick mills by the National Textile Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to take over the Rajkot Spinning and Weaving Mills in Gujarat and Murugan Mills in Tamil Nadu ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take over the Mills which are still idle ; and

(d) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The management of 21 cotton textile mills has been taken over by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Information regarding the number of workers re-employed in these mills is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Investigation Committees were appointed to investigate into the affairs of Rajkot Spinning and Weaving Mills in Gujarat and Coimbatore. Murugan Mills in Tamil Nadu. The Investigation Committees have submitted their reports which are being examined.

(c) and (d). The case of each mill is considered on merits.

Distribution of Nylon Yarn

9490. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Nylon yarn distributed among the following sectors, year-wise ;

(i) Powerloom weaving units

(ii) Handloom weaving units

(iii) Hosiery knitting units

(iv) Doubling and twisting units

(v) Corimping Units

(vi) others (with details thereof) ;
and

(b) the names of the sectors to which nylon yarn was not given even though they had approached the State Trading Corporation or the Government for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to distribution of nylon yarn imported by S. T. C. The distribution of nylon yarn by the S. T. C. is given below :

(Quantity in Kgs.)

Sector	1968	Distribution Made by the STC	
		1969	1970 (Jan — Apr.)
Powerlooms including Warp Knitting/Raschel/Lace Knitting.	8,22,250	8,19,822	2,68,100
Hosiery	67,750	1,18,678	15,000

(b) Doubling and twisting, crimping and Zari thread

Import of Nylon yarn through STC

9491. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :

(a) the date on which the import of nylon yarn was canalised through the State Trading Corporation ;

(b) the total value of the licences issued, year-wise to the State Trading Corporation during the last three years ;
and

(c) the value of the licences utilised, year-wise ?

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) 5th November, 1966.

(a) and (c).

Year	Value of license issued	Value of licences Utilised**
1967-68	Rs. 329.75 lakhs	Rs. 450.51 lakhs*
1968-69	Nil	Nil
1969-70	Rs. 50.00 lakhs@	Rs. 90.00 lakhs*

(@) The licence was issued in part-substitution of the licences issued in 1966-67.

* These include utilisation of licences issued during 1966-67.

** The extent of utilisation of these licences year-wise has been shown on the basis of orders placed within each year.

Visit of Russian silk Experts to Srinagar

9492. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Russian Silk Experts delegation, which visited Srinagar recently, recommended that the price of cocoon be raised to help increase silk production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) No specific recommendation to that effect was made by the Russian Delegation.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Railway Wagons to Italy

9493. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a pact between the Government of Italy and India for the supply of Railway wagons;

(b) if so, whether the price has been fixed; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to ensure that the deal will not be subsidised as far as the prices are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Demand for Allocation of a unit of Bharat Electronics to Haryana

9494. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Haryana Government has represented to the Centre for the allocation of a Central project like a new unit of Bharat Electronics; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

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

(b) After due consideration of the representation of Haryana Government and all other relevant factors it has been decided to locate the 2nd unit of the Bharat Electronics Limited at Ghaziabad (UP).

Report of Tariff Commission on pricing of viscose filament yarn

9495. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tariff Commission has submitted its final report on the question of reasonable prices of viscose filament yarn;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

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

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

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

Art Silk power looms in Amritsar Working at low Capacity

9496. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 60 per cent of the installed capacity of the art silk power looms (small scale sector) in Amritsar (Punjab) has been forced to close down due to high prices of Viscose filament yarn and other uneconomic working conditions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the basis of Interim Report of the Tariff Commission, a temporary mutual arrangement in respect of the reasonable prices of Viscose filament yarn had been arrived at between the weavers and spinners;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said arrangement is scheduled to expire in May, 1970;

(d) If so, the steps which Government propose to take to give relief to the art silk cottage industries at Amritsar after May, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Though representations have been received about there being some idle capacity in art silk weaving industry in Amritsar, the exact extent of it would need verification.

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

(d) The question of fair prices for viscose filament yarn had been referred to the Tariff Commission and the final Report of the Commission has been received. Its recommendations are under consideration.

पुरानी बर्दियां वापस लौटान के बाद
जवानों को नई बर्दियों की सप्लाई

9497. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जवानों को अपनी फटी पुरानी बर्दियों को वापस लौटाकर नई बर्दी प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का ऐसा नियम बनाने का विचार है जिसके अन्तर्गत जवानों को बर्दियों की औसत आयु के आधार पर बर्दियां दी जायेंगी तथा जवानों का यह उत्तरदायित्व होगा कि वे बर्दियों को उनकी निर्धारित अवधि तक पहने ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्वात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बस्त्रों और आवश्यकताओं की मदें दो वर्गों में विभाजित है। व्यक्तिगत वस्त्र और राजकीय वस्त्र।

शान्ति तथा अग्रिम क्षेत्रीय स्थानों, दोनों में राजकीय वस्त्र, और अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में व्यक्तिगत

वस्त्र सरकारी खर्च पर बदल दिए जाते हैं और रद्द की गई वस्तुएं सरकार द्वारा रख ली जाती हैं और निपटाई जाती हैं।

तदपि शांति स्थानों में व्यक्तिगत वस्त्रों की मदों के लिए प्रतिबदल इजराह विशेष बसूली मदों पर किया जाता है, और शांति स्थानों पर जवानों को दिए गए वस्त्र भत्ते से पूरा किया जाता है। ऐसे हालातों में रद्द की गई वस्तुएँ जवानों द्वारा रख ली जाती हैं।

यद्यपि प्रत्येक मद का अनुमानित युक्ति-युक्त जीवन निर्धारित रहता है, वह केवल मार्गप्रदर्शन का काम देता है और मदें तब रद्द कर दी जाती हैं कि जब और जैसे वह अधिक प्रयोग के योग्य न रहें।

उपरोक्त स्थिति में संशोधन करने संबंधी सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

अल्वाई बिरल मृद (रेयर अर्थ)
फ़ैक्टरी में ट्री-सोडियम फास्फेट
का उत्पादन

9498. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अल्वाई बिरल मृद (रेयर अर्थ) फ़ैक्टरी में इस समय ट्री-सोडियम फास्फेट का कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ट्री-सोडियम फास्फेट का प्रयोग अनेक औद्योगिक उत्पादों में होता है परन्तु देश में इसकी खपत उतनी नहीं है जितनी होनी चाहिए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त सामग्री का प्रचार करने तथा इसकी खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :
(क) 345 मीट्रिक टन प्रति मास ।

(ख) ट्राईसोडियम फास्फेट के विविध औद्योगिक उपयोग हैं। इसकी वास्तविक खपत कई बातों पर निर्भर करती है, जैसे इसके स्थान पर काम में लाये जा सकने वाले अन्य पदार्थों का उपलब्ध होना, उपयोग में लाई जाने वाली प्रविधियों के व्यवसायिक पहलू इत्यादि। आज कल जितना ट्राईसोडियम फास्फेट देश में तैयार किया जाता है वह सारा देश में ही खप जाता है।

(ग) इस दिशा में किये जाने वाले प्रयासों में शामिल काम हैं:—

(1) ट्राईसोडियम फास्फेट के सम्भावित विविध उपयोगों की जानकारी लोगों को बड़े पैमाने पर देने के उद्देश्य से प्रचार करना तथा सम्भावी उपभोक्ताओं को निःशुल्क प्रचार साहित्य भेजना, (2) विविध प्राक्रियाओं में इस यौगिक का उपयोग करने के काम में संभावी उपभोक्ताओं को सहायता तथा प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों को भेजना।

एल्युमिना का निर्यात

9499. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एल्युमिना के निर्यात में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) निर्यात के लिए पवित्र भारत में प्रस्तावित एल्युमिना कारखाना स्थापित करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ब. रा. जगत) :
(क) आजकल एल्युमिना का निर्यात नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) पश्चिमी भारत में एल्युमिना संयंत्र की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा संभाव्यता अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया है। संभाव्यता प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करने के लिए और कच्छ स्थित बाक्सहाइट भंडारों की पर्याप्तता प्रस्तावित संयंत्र के लाभप्रद आकार, संयंत्र लगाने के स्थान और उसके कार्यचालन सम्बन्धी अर्थसंज्ञ के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें करने के लिए एक अन्तः मंत्रालय अध्ययन दल गठित किया गया है।

विदेशों में भारतीय सहयोग

9500. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किसी अन्य देश में किसी दूसरे देश के सहयोग से कारखाना स्थापित करने तथा किसी देश को किसी अन्य देश के सहयोग से सामान सप्लाई करने सम्बन्धी योजना के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ब. रा. भगत) : संभवतः यह संदर्भ तीसरे देशों में संयुक्त उद्यमों के बारे में है। अभी तक ऐसे दो उद्यम हैं। एक उद्यम में श्रीलंका में गाड़ियों का संयोजन तथा निर्माण करने वाले एक कारखाने की स्थापना में एक भारतीय फर्म ने ब्रिटेन की फर्म के साथ सहयोग किया है। दूसरे मामले में एक भारतीय फर्म ने श्रीलंका को उर्वरक उपकरणों की पूर्ति लिये विदेशी परामर्शदाताओं के साथ सहयोग किया।

Soviet Reaction to Indo-China Conflict

9502. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU ;
SHRI DHANDAPANI ;
SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the comments made in the Press Conference by the Soviet delegate to the U. N. O., regarding Indo-China conflict;

(b) If so, whether Government have received the full report of the statement made by him during the Press Conference;

(c) If so, the details of the report; and

(d) whether Government have sought clarification from the Soviet Government in regard to the shift of policy in Indo-China conflict?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen full report about the alleged comments of the Soviet delegate to the U. N., Mister Jacob Malik, made in the Press Conference devoted to the Lenin Anniversary.

(c) In the course of the Press Conference he is reported to have said that only a new Geneva Conference could bring about fresh solution and relaxation of tensions in Indo-China peninsula.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Soviet Government have confirmed that the Soviet position remains the same as before that the convening of a Geneva Conference is unrealistic at the present time. They also stated that the different impression conveyed during Mr. Malik's press conference was the result of deliberate misinterpretation and exaggeration by the Western Press. Further, the next day they had issued a contradiction stating their position.

Chinese paying Particular Attention for Gorkha Ex-Soldier of Indian Army

9503. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU ;
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese have started paying particular attention to Gorkha Ex-Soldiers of the Indian Army who have returned to their villages as pensioners ;

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that a large number of Gorkha pensioners of the Indian Army are now back in their homes and no thought has been given by the Government to keep in touch with them ;

(c) If so, whether these Gorkhas have been provided jobs by the Chinese Government who are building roads in Nepal ; and

(d) If so, the steps taken by Government to meet this situation created by the strategy of the Chinese ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :

(a) to (d). In this connection attention is invited to replies given by me in the House on 21.4.1970 to questions raised in connection with the Calling Attention Notice on the reported statement regarding resettlement of exservicemen. It may be added that the activities of Chinese technicians in Nepal is a matter within the jurisdiction of the Government of Nepal.

Central Coordination Committee for Evaluation of Progress of Programmes for Rural Areas

9504. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Coordination Committee with the Member incharge of the Planning Commission as Chairman, has been set up for evaluation of progress of the programmes for weaker sections in the rural areas ;

(b) whether this Committee will go into the all aspects of developments in the rural areas like rural electrification etc ; and

(c) how many rural areas in Kerala will be benefited by these programmes ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) and (b). A Central Committee for Coordination on Rural Development and Employment has been constituted with the terms of reference given in the resolution laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3491/70].

(c) Two projects for the benefit of the potentially viable small farmers each costing Rs. 1.5 crores and two projects for the marginal farmers and agricultural labour each costing Rs. 1 crore are proposed to be allotted to Kerala State for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Government of Kerala is selecting the areas for implementing these programmes.

Setting up of Planning Boards in States

9505. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount that has been earmarked for giving to States for setting up Planning Boards in the Fourth Plan, as against an amount of Rs. 18 lakhs in 1965-69 Plan ;

(b) the amount allotted State-wise in the Fourth Plan ; and

(c) whether all the money allotted in 1965-69 has been utilised by the States ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) The amount of Rs. 18 lakhs was provided for strengthening of Evaluation Machinery in the States and not for setting up Planning Boards.

Central assistance for States' Fourth Five Year Plan is to be given in the form of block loan and grant. No amounts are being earmarked by way of Central assistance for any specific programme included in the State Plans.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

Export of Castor Oil

9506. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the price at which castor oil is being exported ;

(b) whether China and Brazil are offering a tough competition ; and

(c) If so, the price at which these two countries are exporting this oil *vis-a-vis* Indian Castor oil prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The average F.O.B. price of castor oil exported from India during the period April, 1969 to January, 1970 works out to Rs. 2.75 per Kg.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Average export price from Brazil for large consignments to U.S.A. ranges from U. S. Cents 24 27 (Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 2.02) per kg. Information regarding the price at which China is exporting this oil is not available.

Fall in the Export of Jute as compared to that of Pakistan

9507. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that export of

Indian jute to various countries has gone down during 1968-69 and 1969-70 whereas the export of Pakistani jute has gone up;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to withstand the competition by Pakistan in the field and to promote the export of Indian jute ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). While the exports of these goods from Pakistan have shown some increase, the Indian exports during 1968-69 and 1969-70 have shown a downward trend. The reasons for this trend are : (i) the exceptionally poor jute crop in 1968-69 and consequent high prices of goods, (ii) the shortage of supplies of standard goods in 1969-70 ; resulting in high prices for jute goods, (iii) competition from Pakistan where exporters get the benefit of Bonus Vouchers, (iv) competition from Synthetics and (v) the temporary set-back in export of carpet backing in recent months as a result of recessionary conditions in the U.S.A.

(c) While output of jute and mesta has been stepped up the mills are currently taking steps to increase the production of standard goods. A target of 81 lakh bales has been set for production of jute and mesta in 1970-71. Loan assistance is being given to jute mills through the Industrial Finance Corporation of modernisation and diversification. Higher development rebate has been provided to the industry by including it in the Vth Schedule to the Income tax Act. The demand for carpet backing is expected to revive after July/August, 1970. Export duties on certain categories of jute goods have been reduced while on certain others the duty abolished altogether.

Flood Protection Programme

9508. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made towards chalking out a flood protection programme in the country-wide basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) If not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The initiation, formulation and execution of flood control schemes is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. However after the disastrous flood of 1954 a National Programme of flood control was launched. Certain immediate, short term and long term measures were envisaged with suitable machinery for their implementation. At the State level. Technical Advisory Committees and State Flood Control Boards were set up. As part of a long range programme Flood Control plans are in various stages of preparation by State Governments for giving protection to the areas not already covered. These are to be integrated as master plans of river basins as a whole and co-ordinated by the River Commissions and ultimately approved by the Central Flood Control Board.

The Central Government renders to the State Governments necessary technical assistance. Regarding funds, beginning from the Fourth Plan Central assistance to the State Governments for Plan Schemes is in the shape of block loans and grants and the State Governments are free to provide the necessary funds for the flood control sector.

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावासों में काम कर रही विदेशी महिला राष्ट्रिक

9509. श्री हुसम खंड कछबाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, चीन, जापान कनाडा और आस्ट्रेलिया स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावासों में कितनी विदेशी महिला राष्ट्रिक काम कर रही हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी महिलायें राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित पदों पर, अलग अलग काम कर रही हैं ;

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में उनके वेतनों पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई ; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उनको कुल कितनी अवधि की छुट्टियाँ (दिनों में) दी गई ?

विदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

French Cooperation in Atomic Plant

9510. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is getting French atomic know-how cooperation in her atomic plants ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Under an Agreement with the Commissariat a l' Energie Atomique, France, the Commissariat is sharing its experience in the field of fast breeder technology with the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. The Commissariat is assisting a team of Indian scientists and engineers in the preparation of a detailed project report for the Fast Breeder Test Reactor which will be built at Kalpakam by the Indian Atomic Energy Commission.

The Indian Atomic Energy Commission has also concluded an Agreement with a Consortium of French firms, under which the Consortium will provide the process know-

how, design, equipment, supervision of erection and commissioning of a Heavy Water Plant at Baroda.

(c) Does not arise.

Submission of representation by Delegation of Mysore to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for Central Technical Clearance of Cauvery Project

9511. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION and POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand for Central technical clearance and financial aid for the Cauvery project was made in the representation submitted to the Ministry by the fourth delegation of Mysore legislators in New Delhi on its border dispute with Maharashtra; and

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

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

(b) The Minister heard the representatives carefully and took note of the same. The various points made out in the representation were taken note of in the discussions held between the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore on 17th April, 1970. The discussions will be continued at a meeting scheduled to be held on 16th May, 1970.

Baisakhi Pilgrims shadowed by Pakistan Police

9512. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Police shadowed the pilgrims who want to Gurdwara Panja Sahib in West Pakistan in connection with the Baisakhi festival; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government are aware that strict surveillance by the Pakistan Police was kept over the pilgrims during their journey and stay in Pakistan.

Export of Cashew nuts to U.S.S.R.

9513. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR has become the principal importer of cashew nuts as reported in the *Economic Times* of the 23rd April, 1970;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made through our diplomatic sources whether this import is for consumption in U. S. S. R. or for re-export;

(c) if re-export is taking place, the reasons for continuing the Rupee Exchange particularly when the total of imports to USSR exceed its exports to India, implying thereby a credit to that country and a loss of foreign exchange which India can earn from other countries; and

(d) the estimate balance of trade with USSR in 1970-71?

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

(b) Goods exchanged between India and U. S. S. R. are meant for domestic consumption of the importing country. No case of re-export by U. S. S. R. has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) During 1970-71, exports from India and imports from U. S. S. R. together with repayments/other payments due to Soviet Union are expected to balance each other.

Indo-Yugoslavia Visa Agreement

9514. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :**
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

**SHRI JANESHWAR
MISRA :**
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether India and Yugoslavia have agreed to do away with short-term visas for entry of nationals of either country into the other for a period of 90 days; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) With effect from the 16th May, 1970, citizens of Yugoslavia and India holding valid national passport shall be free to enter the other country at any border crossing place authorised for international passenger traffic, for transit or temporary stay, for a period upto 90 days, without being required to obtain visas. This facility will not exempt citizens of either country from complying with the laws and regulations in force in the host country concerning entry, movement and residence. Persons availing of this facility will also not be allowed to take up paid or unpaid employment.

Popularisation of Kandla Free Trade Zone

9515. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the meeting of the Board of Trade held in New Delhi on the 23rd January, 1969 the Minister of Commerce suggested that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry might consider appointing a Small Committee to investigate the reasons for which Kandla Free Trade Zone is not becoming popular ;

(b) If so, whether such a Committee was appointed and, whether it presented a report ; and

(c) If so, details of the report and the steps proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Report ?

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

(c) The Committee on Kandla Free Trade Zone set up by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry recommended several incentives and facilities for the units operating in the Zone. These recommendations are being examined in consultation with the various Ministries/Departments concerned and those accepted will be implemented consistent with the resources available to the Government.

Show Rooms set up in Foreign Countries

9516. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :**
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE** be pleased to state :

(a) total number of show rooms set up by Government abroad for popularising Indian goods etc. ;

(b) total number of personnel employed for manning these show rooms and the recurring expenditure on these show rooms ; and

(c) total business which these show rooms have secured during the last two years and the foreign exchange earnings therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) 16 Showrooms/Trade Centres were opened but at present one Trade Centre at Cairo and two Showrooms at Kabul and Bahrain are being run by the Government. 8 Showrooms/Trade Centres have been closed down. Showrooms at Nairobi, Lagos, Bangkok, Tehran and Beirut have been handed over to the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) 15 persons are employed in the three showrooms maintained by the Government. Annual recurring expenditure for running the three showrooms is about Rs. 4,77,125.

(c) The principal object of setting up the showrooms in foreign countries was primarily to create an image of new India and subsequently develop interest in Indian products abroad through visual commercial publicity and trade information. The project is essentially promotional and introductory.

Showrooms/Trade centres run by the Government are manned by Government officials who are not expected to negotiate business or book orders on behalf of the private parties. Trade enquiries received as a result of displays in the showrooms/trade centres are immediately passed on to the Indian exporters who get in touch directly with foreign importers.

The State Trading Corporation is considering the question of taking over the remaining three showrooms with a view to run them on commercial lines and the final report of the Committee set up for the purpose is awaited.

हंगरी के व्यापार शिष्टमंडल द्वारा भारत का दौरा

9517. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री बेबिन्दर सिंह गार्षा :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि हंगरी के एक व्यापार शिष्टमंडल ने अप्रैल, 1970 के तीसरे सप्ताह में भारत का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त शिष्टमंडल के साथ हुई बातचीत का शीर्षक क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त बातचीत के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री. ब० रा० मगत) : (क) से (ग). 17 से 30 अप्रैल, 1970 तक हंगरी के जनवादी गणराज्य की सरकार के आंतरिक व्यापार उप मंत्री के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल भारत आया था। प्रतिनिधिमंडल के दौरे का मुख्य उद्देश्य, दीर्घावधि आधार पर भारत से हंगरी को आयात किये जा सकने वाले उपभोक्ता माल तथा हल्के इन्जीनियरी उद्योग के उत्पादों का पता लगाना था। प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने दिल्ली, मद्रास, बम्बई तथा अहमदाबाद का दौरा किया। उन्होंने कुछ वस्त्र मिल परिधान कारखानों तथा कुछ अन्य कारखानों का निरीक्षण भी किया। उन्होंने राज्य व्यापार निगम और हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम द्वारा आयोजित विभिन्न प्रकार के उत्पादों के प्रदर्शनों को भी देखा।

प्रतिनिधि मण्डल उन अनेक उत्तम किस्म की वस्तुओं तथा हल्के इन्जीनियरी उद्योगों के उत्पादों से काफी प्रभावित हुआ, जिनका भारत निर्यात कर सकता है। उन्होंने कई उत्पादों को अभिज्ञात किया जिनके विषय में उज्ज्वल व्यापारिक संभावनाएँ हैं।

Aerial Survey of Forward areas of Rajasthan by the Defence Minister

9518. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he made an aerial survey of some forward areas of Rajasthan on the 19th April, 1970 ;

(b) If so, the purpose of the visit ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). During the Defence Minister's visit to Jaipur for presiding

over a meeting of the Indian Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board, he took the opportunity to survey the Field Firing Range situated at Jaisalmer.

Export of Books

9519. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Indian books sold in foreign countries per years ;

(b) the names of countries which are the main customers of Indian books;

(c) how much foreign exchange India has earned during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the specific policy which Government are planning to pursue during the Fourth Plan period for boosting up the export of Indian books ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) Exporters of books are allowed import replenishment licences for 35% of export value to meet their requirements of paper and other imported materials. Drawback of duty is also allowed on export. Besides these, the Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council organize participation in foreign exhibitions, and visits of sales and study teams to foreign countries to promote exports of books.

Statement

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

S. No.	Countries	1967-68	1968-69	April-Dec. 1969
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	2.12	1.30	1.87
2.	Australia	0.47	0.98	1.22
3.	Bahrein Island	0.41	0.68	0.44
4.	Belgium	0.43	0.33	0.07
5.	Brazil	...	0.48	0.73
6.	Burma	2.14	2.34	1.13
7.	Canada	0.40	0.03	0.40
8.	Ceylon	6.50	5.89	3.57
9.	German Federal Rep.	0.08	0.45	0.25
10.	Hongkong	0.48	0.70	1.38
11.	Japan	0.40	0.11	0.66
12.	Kenya	2.05	3.14	5.35
13.	Korea Republic	...	0.41	0.21
14.	Kuwait	0.63	0.47	0.71
15.	Malaysia	6.06	5.11	2.80
16.	Mauritius	0.62	0.70	0.43
17.	Nepal	12.23	12.36	5.90
18.	Netherlands	0.20	0.31	0.29
19.	Philippines	0.08	0.26	1.50
20.	Qatar	0.39	1.05	1.21

1	2	3	4	5
21.	South Yemen Peoples Republic (Formerly Aden)	1.18	1.55	1.08
22.	Soudi Arabia	3.03	1.68	1.56
23.	Singapore	3.19	3.41	5.22
24.	South Africa	1.21	1.24	1.64
25.	Tanzania Republic	0.85	2.20	0.73
26.	Thailand	0.24	0.73	1.04
27.	U. A. R.	...	0.37	18.20
28.	U. K.	8.07	7.83	6.03
29.	U. S. A.	11.66	12.35	8.72
30.	Uganda	0.06	0.59	0.29
<i>Total Exports including other countries</i>		68.34	72.77	79.18

Proposal for Export of 'Lichi' from Bihar

9520. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to export 'Lichi' from north Bihar to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the quantities proposed to be exported;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned there from per year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) S.T.C. proposes to export a total quantity of 19 tonnes of 'Lichi' from Muzafferpur District in Bihar State, during the coming season. Out of these 19 tonnes, 12 tonnes will go to U.K., 2 tonnes to France, 2 tonnes to Germany and the balance 3 tonnes to Switzerland, as an experimental venture,

(c) 1.20 lakh approximately.

(d) Question does not arise.

New Pension Rates for Ex Soldiers

9521. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the old and new pension rates for ex-soldiers and the justification for their difference;

(b) the action taken against the Mysore Government's refusal to assign land to ex-soldiers who had emoluments exceeding Rs. 1,200, while in service, as this practically excludes most of the ex-soldiers; and

(c) why the body of 40,000 soldiers retiring each year should not be re-engaged for a year, while they re-claim land in Himalayan and other areas, where individuals cannot start farming by themselves; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the minimum and maximum rates of pension for an ex-soldier under the Old and the New Pension Codes, is laid on the Table of the House for a broad comparison. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3492/70] As regards the current rates

of service pension, further details are contained in the booklet "Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians in Defence Establishment-Book on Service Conditions-1970" which has been circulated to Members of Parliament along with the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence, 1969-70. In the matter of pensionary benefits, personnel are governed by the rules and orders in force at the time of retirement. This is the practice both on Defence and Civil sides. As such any improvement in the pensionary terms from a particular date, is not normally given retrospective effect to cover the personnel who had retired before that date. However, in order to give some relief to the personnel who are on retired list, in view of the gradual rise in the cost of living, temporary and *ad hoc* increases have been sanctioned from time to time to the pensioners granted pension under the Old Pension Code. Recently the minimum rate of service pension for ex-soldiers has been raised to Rs. 40/- p.m. (including temporary and *ad hoc* increases).

(b) The relevant provision in the Mysore Land Grant Rules, 1969, has since been amended so as to raise the gross income limit for grant of land in the State from Rs. 1,200/- to Rs. 2,000/- per annum. More ex-servicemen will now be eligible for the grant of land.

(c) Ex-Servicemen are being settled in the Himalayan and other areas as a part of general resettlement schemes. It is not feasible to extend the period of engagement of soldiers for employment on land reclamation schemes.

**Stock-piling of Military Equipment
Acquired by Pakistan from China
in Gilgit**

9522. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsreport appearing the *Patrol* dated the 19th April, 1970 that Pakistan is stock-piling huge quantities of military hardware acquired from China in Gilgit in occupied Kashmir ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that heavy movements of military personnel have been noticed in the Gilgit-Sinking Road, which was constructed as a trade route ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Chinese army personnel have been noticed to have organised these movements ; and

(d) if so, whether the aforesaid development causes any concern for the security of the country ; if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d). Attention is invited to the answer given in the House to Unstarred Question No. 8793 on 6th May 1970.

**Industrial Houses Memorandum re :
Exchange of their Assets in
Pakistan**

9523. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SBRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a memorandum, a group of Industrial Houses whose factories in Pakistan have been seized by the Pakistan Government, has urged that their assets be exchanged with those of the Pakistani properties seized by Government ;

(b) whether the Industrial Houses have further suggested that the dividend on Pakistani property which runs into lakhs of rupees every year, instead of being accumulated can be ploughed back to profitable purposes ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to
(c). Representations from parties whose properties have been seized by Pakistan Government have been received to the effect that they may be given compensation out of the properties of Pakistani nationals vested with the Custodian of Enemy property in India.

It has not been possible to accede to such requests as the Govt. of India continues to persuade the Govt. of Pakistan to agree to the mutual restoration of properties in the spirit of Tashkent Agreement.

Pak. Repression of Chakmas

9524. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government have launched a series of repressive measures against the Chakmas, the non-Muslim tribals inhabiting in Chittagong Hill Tracts ;

(b) whether the Chakmas have started coming to India ;

(c) whether the oppression is aimed at to clear this area of the tribals to set up training camp for rebel Mizos and Nagas ; and

(d) the Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There have been occasional reports of complaints by the Chakmas against ill-treatment.

(b) No appreciable influx of Chakmas into India has come to notice recently.

(c) The Government are aware that training camps for hostile Mizos and Nagas have been set up in the areas normally inhabited by the Chakmas.

(d) Government have protested to Pakistan against their aiding and abetting the unlawful activities of some Indians as it amounts to interference in our internal affairs.

S.T.C. to Secure Sub-Contracts for Indian Firms for supplying Engineering Components to Europe

9525. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation have launched a drive to secure sub-contracts from European countries for Indian firms which are able to supply engineering components ;

(b) If so, that has been the achievements of the State Trading Corporation in this regard so far ; and

(c) the nature of orders that have been received ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). A Delegation of the State Trading Corporation visited Western Europe in the month of January/February, 1970 and held discussions with the leading manufacturers regarding supply of engineering intermediaries and components. The negotiations for finalisation of contracts are in progress.

Resumption of Houses and Compensation paid in Punjab and U.P. Cantonments

9526. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses resumed during 1967, 1968 and 1969 in Cantonments, Punjab U.P., the Comments in Punjab and U.P., the compensation paid for each and the purpose to which each site has been put after resumption ;

(b) the number of houses which belonged to displaced persons and Defence personnel, respectively ;

(c) the number of cases in which Government resorted to resumption of hired

houses as a reprisal when the owners, displaced persons or Defence personnel sought de-hiring as they needed the property for their personal occupation; and

(d) the policy laid down by the Government for the resumption of houses in Cantonments and whether the recent decision of Supreme Court in respect of acquisition of rights to private property have been taken into account?

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

Supply of Electricity to villages in Bihar on voluntary Basis

9527. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Relief Committee has launched a scheme to provide electricity to villages on a voluntary basis ;

(b) whether the Agricultural-Re-financing Corporation and the Rural Electrification Corporation have promised to grant them substantial sums of money ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details of methods of organisation, nature of Government participation, the nature of training scheme etc. of the above scheme ; and

(d) whether Government is trying to use this as a model scheme and popularise and introduce this scheme in other areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). According to a scheme already in operation, agricultural credit is provided by the Agricultural Finance Corporation for energisation of irrigation pumpsets and tubewells. Loans for extension of electric line, service connection charges etc. are advanced directly to the State Electricity Board on execution of necessary agreements by farmers in respect of projects sanctioned by the Corporation. The Bihar Relief Committee has planned

the drilling of 20,000 tubewells on a cluster basis in selected areas in Bihar in 1970-71 and 1971-72. Applications from cultivators are collected by the Bihar Relief Committee and are scrutinised by Selection committee consisting of representatives from the Bihar Relief Committee, Financing Agencies, Minor Irrigation Department, Agriculture Department and the Electricity Board of the State Government. Viable schemes are then prepared on the basis of applications received and scrutinised for particular projects after taking into account the potential of ground-water or surface-water resources. The scheme is being availed of in other States as well. However, in Bihar, the Bihar Relief Committee has provided an additional agency for organising farmers on a voluntary basis to avail of credit facilities from the Agricultural Finance Corporation in co-ordination with the State Electricity Board for accelerating the programme of energisation of tubewells/pumpsets.

Released Emergency Commissioned Officers not provided with Suitable Jobs

9528. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI BABURAO PATEL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the released Emergency Commissioned officers have not been provided with suitable alternate jobs ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to rehabilitate all of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). All possible steps are being taken to resettle released ECOs in suitable civil jobs or in self-employment schemes. In this connection, attention is invited to the statement attached in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1435 answered on 26th November, 1969, the statement attached in reply to parts (b), (c) and

(d) of Unstarred Question No. 3462 answered on 18th March 1970, the reply to parts (d) and (e) of Unstarred Question No. 4739 answered on the 1st April, 1970, and the reply to Unstarred Question No. 8737 answered on 6th May, 1970.

Third International Trade Fair

9529. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA ;
SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUDHARI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to hold the Third International Trade Fair in India sponsored by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East ;

(b) If so, the names of the countries which will be invited to participate ; and

(c) the names of the leading business houses in India, Public Sector Undertakings and the Central and State Government enterprises which are expected to take part in the fair ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) The fair is proposed to be held in early 1972 and it is too early now to indicate the names of the organisation in India that would participate in the fair. ;

Trade Delegation from Hong Kong

9530. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL ;
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA ;
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN ;
SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUDHARY ;

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six member trade delegation from Hong Kong

visited India recently and held discussions with him ;

(b) If so, the details of the discussions ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the delegation evinced keen interest in importing from India, Engineering goods, textiles, leather, leather manufactures, wigs, human hair, cement and tea ; and

(d) what are the other commodities in which they have shown interest and which can be exported ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). A group of six businessmen from Hong Kong led by Sir Sik nin Chau, Chairman of the Trade Development Council, Hong Kong, visited India in the first half of April 1970, at the invitation of the State Trading Corporation. The primary object of the group was to see the industrial advancement in India has made and to explore possibilities of collaboration between India and Hong Kong in diverse fields. The Group visited Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay and Delhi. During their visit to Delhi, the group of businessmen discussed matter relating to expansion of trade between the two countries, investment in the Kandla Free Trade Zone, setting up of joint ventures by Indian businessmen in Hong Kong and scope for collaboration between India and Hong Kong in their countries. During their stay in Delhi, the Group of businessmen also called on the Minister of Foreign Trade.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Group also showed interest in the exports from India of machine tools, steel bars and builders hardware.

Trade with Switzerland

9531. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL ;
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA ;
SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUDHARY ;

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Trade Commission of India and Switzerland has been reactivated ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the name of the commodities which India will export to and import from Switzerland under this arrangement ?

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

(b) It was agreed that the Commission will meet at least annually at a time to be mutually agreed upon and review the progress of the Indo-Swiss trade with a view to identifying trading opportunities and providing support and guidance to the agencies and enterprises engaged in Indo-Swiss trade exchanges.

(c) In both India and Switzerland, subject to the laws and regulations in force, foreign trade is free and as such, the question of drawing up lists of commodities for exports and imports does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नहरों के लिए
पर्याप्त पानी छोड़ना

9532. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिंचाई

तथा बिछुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नहरों में समय से पर्याप्त पानी छोड़कर सिंचाई की सुविधा को और उपयोगी बनाने की कुछ योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं जिससे कि पानी बूंसरे सिरे तक पहुंच सके; यदि हां, तो उक्त योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) रायबरेली, प्रतापगढ़, इलाहाबाद, जौनपुर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में नहरों में पानी लगातार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बनाई गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिछुत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि चौथी योजना में निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को पूर्ण करने पर जोर दिया जा रहा है जिससे वर्तमान नहर प्रणालियों के लिए पूरक सप्लाई की व्यवस्था होगी और इस प्रकार नहरों के अंतिम छोर पर कमी को पूरा करने में राहत मिलेगी—

परियोजना का नाम	नहर प्रणाली जो पूरक सप्लाई प्राप्त करेगी	परियोजनाओं से लाभान्वित होने वाले केन्द्रीय तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के जिले
1	2	3
1. रामगंगा नदी परियोजना	लोअर गंग नहर	कानपुर, फतेहपुर, इलाहाबाद,
2. शारदा सहायक परियोजना	शारदा नहर प्रणाली	लखनऊ, बाराबंकी, रायबरेली, आजमगढ़, गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, प्रतापगढ़, इलाहाबाद
3. बलमऊ पम्प नहर, चरप-1	शारदा नहर प्रणाली	रायबरेली, प्रतापगढ़
4. नेपाली पम्प नहर	धानापुर उपशाखा	बाराबंकी
5. जमानिया पम्प नहर	बंदौली उपशाखा	गाजीपुर

1	2	3
6. किशनपुर पम्प नहर	लोअर गंग नहर	इलाहाबाद
7. केन पम्प नहर	—बही—	फतेहपुर तथा इलाहाबाद
8. टोंस पम्प नहर	बेलन नहर	इलाहाबाद
9. दोहरीघाट पम्प नहर की बढ़ती हुई क्षमता	दोहरीघाट पम्प नहर	आजमगढ़ तथा बलिया
10. घागरा पम्प नहर की बढ़ती हुई क्षमता	घागरा पम्प नहर	फैजाबाद
11. मिटौरा पम्प नहर	लोअर गंग नहर	फतेहपुर, इलाहाबाद
12. नारायणपुर पम्प नहर	जिरगो प्रणाली की मुगलसराय उपशाखा	मिर्जापुर
13. श्रगवेरपुर पम्प नहर	शारदा नहर प्रणाली	इलाहाबाद

'लीची' का निर्यात

9533. श्री जगेश्वर यादव :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में 'लीची' के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ;

(ख) 'लीची' का निर्यात किन देशों को किया जाता है ; और

(ग) 'लीची' का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० अग्रत) : (क) और (ख). पुनरीक्षित भारतीय व्यापार बर्गीकरण में लीची की मद प्रलग से बर्गीकृत नहीं है, अतः इसके निर्यात से उपाजित विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी और जिन देशों को इस का निर्यात किया गया था, उनके नाम उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) आगामी मौसम में पश्चिम यूरोप के देशों को प्रायोगिक रूप में लीची का निर्यात करने का राज्य व्यापार निगम का विचार है।'

कृषि कार्यों के लिए बिजली देने में रियायत

9534. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कृषि कार्यों के लिए, विशेषतः उत्तर प्रदेश के गाँवों में बिजली देने में रियायत देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश को किस प्रकार सहायता दी जायेगी ;

(ग) केन्द्र से सहायता मिलने पर उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में बिजुतीकरण कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा बिजुत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). प्रायः बिजुतीकरण निगम को, जिसे ग्राम

विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों में धन लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किया गया है, निदेश दिया गया है कि वह 5 वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिये भावी कृषि शक्यता वाले पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों की वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के मापदण्डों को हटा लें। इस निदेश के अनुसार, निम्न ने "अन्य क्षेत्रों" की स्कीमों की तुलना में पिछड़े "क्षेत्रों" की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों पर धन लगाने के लिए रियायती शर्तों को राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को भेज दिया है।

(ग) मेरठ जिले में 65 ग्रामों में बिजली लगाने और 500 पम्पसैटों को ऊर्जित करने और लखनऊ जिले में 159 ग्रामों में बिजली लगाने और 300 पम्पसैटों को ऊर्जित करने के सम्बन्ध में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त दो स्कीमों की स्वीकृति दे दी है। इन दो स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में धन लगाने की शर्तें वही हैं जो "अन्य क्षेत्रों" के सम्बन्ध में हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में और अधिक स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त स्कीमों की संख्या पर और निगम द्वारा अपनाए गए मापदण्डों के अनुसार निगम द्वारा दी गई स्वीकृतियों पर निर्भर करेगा।

Completion of Highways by China along Eastern and Western Borders

9535. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China has completed highways along the border between India and China in the Eastern and Western sides ;

(b) whether we have sufficient arrangements of highways which may help the

Military in the movement of tanks and other heavy vehicles ; and

(c) the details of the completed highways on our sides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Roads linking important centres across the border in the Western and Eastern regions of Tibet have been in existence for some time.

(b) and (c). Communication facilities exist on our side to meet defence requirements. These are being improved further where necessary. It would not be desirable to give further details.

Surplus Water of Ravi River

9536. SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the letter published in the Readers' columns in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 3rd April, 1970 regarding surplus water of the Ravi river;

(b) If so, the details of the letter; and

(c) the explanation of the Government over the facts raised by the writer in his letter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The important points stated in the letter and comments thereon are given below:—

(1) Continued flow of Ravi waters to Pakistan

From the morning of 1st April, 1970 no water is flowing down the eastern rivers outside India and this position will conti-

nue except during the monsoon months when the flood waters will go down.

(2) *Progress of utilisation of waters of eastern rivers by India*

Whereas at the time of partition, only one-fourth of the average annual flow of the three eastern rivers of about 33 million acre feet was being utilised in the areas now in India, at present nearly three-fourth of these waters are being put to use. With the completion of the Beas Project and the Rajasthan Canal Project, currently under construction, 32 million acre feet out of a total 33 million acre feet of water will have been put to use by India.

(3) *Construction of Thein Dam*

To utilise the waters that go down outside India without being used, the most important works in order of priority are:—

- (i) Beas Project;
- (ii) Rajasthan Canal Project;
- (iii) Thein Dam.

Sanction of Thein Dam Project (1969) is to be taken up *inter alia* after integrated studies of reservoirs on three eastern rivers, and economics of the alternate schemes on river Ravi suggested by Himachal Pradesh have been gone into.

Settlement of ex-soldiers on Rajasthan-Pakistan Border

9537. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-soldiers settled on the Rajasthan-Pakistan border and the facilities provided to them ;

(b) whether the Rajasthan State Chief Minister has made an effort to settle more of such ex-soldiers in Chambal ravine if financial assistance is provided to the state ; and

(c) If so, the reaction of the Government to the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(b) and (c). In the course of his Welcome Address at the Eighth Meeting of the Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board held at Jaipur on the 18th April, 1970, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan referred to a ravine reclamation project in Kota District under the Chambal Command Irrigation System, which was estimated to cost about Rs. 90.00 lakhs ; and indicated that, if grants for the project could be made available by the Government of India, about 1,000 families of ex-Servicemen could be settled in the reclaimed area. This proposal will be examined with due regard to the priorities to be accorded to various schemes for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, and the availability of resources.

Manufacture of Ammunition for Competition Shooting

9538. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether regular representation has been made by the National Rifle Association of India and other similar Associations within the country that Indian Ordnance cartridges for 12 bore guns and for 22 rifles are not suitable for competition shooting ;

(b) whether it is known to Government that all our shooters have to employ imported ammunitions for competitive shooting ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which Government is unable to manufacture ammunition for competition shooting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) National Rifle Association of India and other similar associations including Marksmen of repute have approached this Ministry for supply of Cartridges for 12 bore Shot Gun and 22 Rifles for competition shooting. Production

of cartridges for 12 bore Shot Guns and .22 Rifles in Ordnance Factories is intended for hunting purposes and it is not claimed that it is suitable for competition shooting.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Limited requirements of this type of ammunition would make the production cost very high.

Supply of Equipment to Border Roads Organisation By M/s. Delhi Small Scale Industries after being Blacklisted

9539. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether the firm M/s. Delhi Small Scale Industries is one of the supplying firm to the Ministry of Defence ;

(b) whether they have been blacklisted ;

(c) whether they have supplied bulldozers and small lifters to Boarder Roads Organisation after being blacklisted ;

(d) whether one Colonel who served the Border Roads Organisation joined the above-mentioned firm immediately after his retirement from the army and is now supplying equipment to the Boarder Roads Organisation ; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that this retired Colonel is still retaining his accommodation in the Sangli Officers Mess, and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Orders for the supply of certain stores, against Defence demands were placed on M/s. Delhi Small Scale Industries, by D. G. S. & D. The business dealings with the firm were, however, suspended by the D. G. S. & D. with effect from 28th July, 1969, as the firm had supplied some sub-standard stores. The firm has not yet been blacklisted.

(c) No bull-dozers or small lifters have been supplied by the Delhi Small Scale Industries to the Border Road Organisation. However, in connection with the purchase of eight snow-blowers from a Canadian firm, some information was obtained through the Delhi Small Scale Industries, who were the local agents of the Canadian firm.

(d) An Army officer of the rank of Colonel who was serving in the Border Roads Organisation before his retirement from the Army in 1968, was given permission in February, 1969 to take up employment with M/s. Delhi Small Scale Industries. The firm is, however, not supplying any equipment to the Border Roads Organisation.

(e) It is a fact that the officer is still occupying accommodation in the Sangli Officers Mess, New Delhi, unauthorisedly after retirement. Eviction proceedings are already in progress against him. Meanwhile, he is being charged market rent.

Enquiry Regarding Corruption Cases in the Department of Defence Production

9540. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in the Department of Defence Production in which Central Government Inquiry is taking place regarding corruption etc. ;

(b) the number of persons punished for corruption in the Department of Defence Production since April 1, 1967 ; and

(c) the rank-wise break-up of such cases ?

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.

Discrimination in Promotions of Officers of Sections in J.C.B.

9541. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that officers and Technical Assistants of Research/Hollerith Section in Joint Cypher Bureau can be promoted in other sections of the Bureau without having the necessary experience of other sections, while officer and Technical Assistants of other sections cannot be promoted in these two sections;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(c) when this discrimination will be removed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Technical Assistants of Research and Hollerith Sections are eligible for promotion in other Sections, if they possess the requisite qualifications stipulated in the Recruitment Rules without serving in those Sections. Technical Assistants of other Sections are, however, required to have experience of Hollerith and Research Sections in order to be eligible for promotion in these Sections. For the Research Section, a further qualification required is that of a post-graduate degree in Mathematics, Mathematical Statistics. To enable them to gain experience in these Sections, Technical Assistants who are otherwise eligible are given a chance to work in these Sections on the basis of seniority for a minimum period prescribed for being considered for promotion.

(c) Does not arise.

Change in Recruitment Rules of J.C.B.

9542. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since the change in recruitment rules for class I and

II (Gazetted) and Class III (non-Gazetted) in the year 1969, the posts of Director and Dy. Director in Joint Cypher Bureau will always be filled by the Officers of Research Section because no Officers of other sections of the Bureau is M.A. in Maths; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to do away with this discrimination between various sections of the Joint Cypher Bureau ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The post of Director can be filled by officers of any Section provided they have a Masters Degree in Mathematics or Mathematical Statistics. Officers with these qualifications are available in Sections other than the Research Section. The Recruitment Rules for the posts of Deputy Director in the Joint Cypher Bureau have not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of footwear by State Trading Corporation

9543. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has diversified the export of Indian footwear;

(b) if so, the value of the total shipments of footwear during the year 1968-93 and 1969-70; and

(c) the names of countries to which they were exported ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The statement showing value of shipments of footwear made by State Trading Corporation during 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the names of countries to which they were exported:

(Value in Lakh Rs.)

Country	Item	1968-69	1969-70
U. S. SR .	Shoes	308.63	324.64
G. D. R .	Chappals	—	10.07
Bulgaria	Shoes	1.09	—
Poland	Chappals	8.35	—
U. S. A.	Leather & Chappals	0.63	0.41
Canada	Chappals	0.35	—
Uganda	Boots	—	0.53
U. K.	Gum Boots	—	0.07
Total Value of shipments :		319.04	335.72

बिहार सरकार द्वारा सिचाई की दरों में वृद्धि के कारण योजना आयोग के प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकार किया जाना

9544. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने सिचाई की दरों में वृद्धि करने सम्बन्धी योजना आयोग के प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकार कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने बिजली की सहायता से अपने खेतों में सिचाई करने वाले श्रमकों को कुछ सुविधायें देने के बारे में निर्णय किया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने सिचाई योजना का विस्तार करने का निर्णय किया है, और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुछ विशिष्ट सहायता के लिए कहा है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। बल्कि, बिहार सरकार सिचाई दरों में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है।

(ख) जैसा कि देश के शेष भागों में किया गया है, बिहार की ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को भी खाद्यान्न की उपज को बढ़ाने के लिए पम्पों के बिद्युतीकरण के अनुकूल बना दिया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ). सिचाई का विषय राज्य सूची में है और सिचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए धन की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा

अपनी योजनाओं के परिष्वयों में से की जाती है। बिहार की चौथी योजना का परिष्वय 531.28 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें 338 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता है। सिंचाई के लिए 111 करोड़ रुपये का परिष्वय प्रस्तावित है।

बिहार सरकार चौथी योजना के दौरान कुछ नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को प्रारम्भ करने का विचार रखती है। बहरहाल नई स्कीमों के व्योरे को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Central Minister's Visit to Saudi Arabia

9545. SHRIMATI SHARDA Mukherjee : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Minister had recently visited Kuwait and Saudi Arabia at their invitation ;

(b) what was the special consideration for this Minister being invited and what was the nature of discussions, if any, he had with the leaders in these countries ; and

(c) why did the Government agree to this visit to Saudi Arabia especially in view of that country's anti-India stance and the known communal activities of the Central Minister ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Deputy Minister of Law was invited by the Saudi Arabian Government for the performance of Haj in conformity with their custom to invite Muslim dignitaries from various parts of the world to be their guests during Haj pilgrimage every year. On his return from the pilgrimage the Deputy Minister broke his journey at Kuwait where also an invitation had been extended to him by the Government of Kuwait.

(c) The Government of India consider that such visits provide useful opportu-

nities for general exchange of views and promote greater understanding between countries. The Government of India do not share the Hon'ble Member's opinion on the policies of the Government of Saudi Arabia towards India. They categorically reject Hon'ble Member's opinion about the activities of the Central Minister.

Completion of Beas Dam

9546. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the scheduled date for the completion of the Beas Dam and the originally estimated cost of the Project ;

(b) whether it will be possible to construct the said dam within the time schedule ; if not, how much time it is likely to be delayed ;

(c) whether the Sutlej, Beas link will be completed within the scheduled time ;

(d) whether there is any labour trouble on the above projects and whether it has delayed the completion ;

(e) the estimated amount of electric power to be produced for the dam and whether arrangements are being made to distribute the same when it is ready ; and

(f) the shares of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and Rajasthan in electric power ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The Beas Dam at Pong is scheduled to be completed by June, 1973. Originally the Beas Project Unit-II was estimated to cost Rs. 75 crores. This was for a dam of smaller height than now under construction and did not include any provision for a power plant.

(b) Subject to availability of funds, the dam will be completed as scheduled.

(c) The diversion of water through Beas-Sutlej Link may be delayed by

6 months to a year beyond the scheduled date of December, 1972.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The total firm power potential of the Beas Project including additional power generation at Bhakra due to Beas Project Unit I is 484 MW @ 100% Load Factor. Arrangements are being made to distribute the power to be generated on the project.

(f) The shares of the participating states in the power produced by the Beas Project are yet to be determined.

Settling up of Defence Colonies in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

9547. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up Defence colonies in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the Central Government will give financial assistance for the setting up and development of those colonies or they will be the entire responsibility of the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Housing colonies are planned for construction in Jullundur and Ludhina in Panjab, Hissar in Haryana, Palampur in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu in J&K, either by the State Governments concerned or the local Military Commanders.

(c) No financial assistance is being provided by the Central Government for establishing these colonies. This will be entirely the responsibility of the State Governments, the local Military Commander concerned and the intending settlers. However, to tide over the preliminary financial requirements, loans can be advanced from the State's share of the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.

Approval of Final Draft Fourth Plan by Parliament

9548. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL ;
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ;
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE ;
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the final draft of Fourth Five Year Plan will come up before the Parliament in the current Session of Lok Sabha ;

(b) whether Government consider the approval of the draft by Parliament necessary ; and

(c) whether the draft Plan has been approved by the National Development Council and the Chief Ministers of various States ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). In conformity with the prevailing practice, the final document of the Fourth Five Year Plan will be presented to Parliament.

(c) The revised outlays for the Fourth Plan have been endorsed by general consensus at the meeting of the National Development Council.

प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय और इसके सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में स्थाई न बनाए गए अस्थायी पद

9549. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय में तथा इससे सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में विभाग-वार ऐसे कितने पद हैं जो गत तीन वर्षों से बने हुए हैं और जिन्हें अभी तक स्थाई नहीं बनाया गया है; और

(ख) इस बारे में पूरा ज्वोरा क्या है और उक्त पदों को स्थाई घोषित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, बिस् मंत्री अछु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय में पिछले 3 वर्षों से या इससे अधिक समय से जो पद अस्थाई बने हुए थे और जिन्हें स्थाई पदों में बदला जा सकता था, उन सबको स्थाई पदों में बदल दिया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय का न तो कोई सम्बद्ध कार्यालय है और न कोई अधीनस्थ।

Capacity of Madhya Pradesh for Generating Electricity

9550. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of power to Madhya Pradesh during 1970-71 ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount of money that the Central Government have proposed to advance as assistance for the said purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to increase the quantum of power in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan by expanding one of the existing thermal power stations. However, no increase is anticipated during 1970-71.

(c) Central assistance which is being given to Madhya Pradesh is not earmarked to any scheme for increasing the capacity of power generation.

Assistance for Irrigation Project of Madhya Pradesh

9551. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the Central assistance given to Madhya Pradesh since 1967 up to date for various major and minor irrigation projects ;

(b) the number of projects which have been started and completed ;

(c) whether Central assistance given is adequate ; and

(d) the proposals sent by the State Government in respect of irrigation projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Rs. 12.38 crores were given for Madhya Pradesh for earmarked major irrigation projects from 1966-67 to 1968-69. This is a part of the total Central assistance of Rs. 141.9 crores to Madhya Pradesh in these years. Money spent on the other irrigation projects is also a part of this Rs. 141.9 crores.

From 1969-70 onwards all Central assistance is released in the form of block loans and grants, not relatable to any individual project or head of development.

(b) Since the commencement of the First Five Year Plan, 4 major and 48 medium projects have been completed.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and the funds for construction of irrigation projects are provided by the States from within their Plan outlays. The total Fourth Plan outlay for Madhya Pradesh is proposed to be Rs. 383 crores, out of which Central assistance would be Rs. 262 crores. The outlay proposed for major and medium irrigation schemes in Madhya Pradesh in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 83 crores.

(d) The State Government have, in their Fourth Plan proposals, in addition to continuing work on schemes already in

hand, prooosed the taking up of work on Halali, Bargi, Satlra and Bansagar major projects and a number of medium projects. The list of new schemes to be taken up in the State in the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised by the planning Commission.

विश्व बैंक द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में टावा परियोजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

9552. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद जिले में टावा परियोजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देना ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और कब ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विश्व बैंक के अध्ययन दल उपर्युक्त परियोजना की जांच कर रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ख). मध्य प्रदेश की तथा परियोजना उन आठ बृहत् सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में से एक है, जिन पर विश्व बैंक/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण द्वारा संभावित वित्तीय सहायता के लिये विचार किया जा रहा है विश्व बैंक/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के एक सिंचाई सर्वेक्षण मिशन ने जनवरी, 1969 में परियोजना स्थल का निरीक्षण किया और परियोजना को बैंक सहायता के लिये शक्यता की दृष्टि से उपर्युक्त पाया। राज्य सरकार बैंक को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए इस परियोजना की रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है। विश्व बैंक को रिपोर्ट भेजने के पश्चात् परियोजना का विश्व बैंक के मूल्य निर्धारण कमिशन द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा।

Under-invoicing and over-invoicing by firm granted import licences

9654. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of firm who had obtained import licences during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 indulged in under-invoicing and thus affected export targets; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the defaulting firms ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The information to the extent available is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Grants of import licences to firms for exporting a part of their production

9555. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of firms that were issued import licences during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 on the specific condition of earmarking a portion of their products for export;

(b) whether all these firms fulfilled their export targets; and

(c) if not, the action taken against the defaulting concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

अल्प संख्यक अधिकार वर्ग (धुव).

संघन द्वारा भारत में अल्प संख्यक

समुदाय को उकसाया जाना

9556. श्री ओम प्रकाश रयागी : क्या बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि संघन (इंग्लैंड) में अल्प संख्यक वर्ग भारत में अल्प संख्यक

समुदाय को उकसा रहा है कि वे अपने अधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए राष्ट्र विरोधी तथा हिंसक उपाय अपनायें ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिद्रोही नागा नेता फिजो उक्त रूप के संरक्षक हैं, जो कि बिद्रोही नागाओं की गुप्त रूप से सहायता कर रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त घुस की भारत विरोधी गतिविधियों के बारे में ब्रिटेन की सरकार को विरोधपत्र भेजा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना हमारी निगाह में नहीं आई है ।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Plan to Step up Aircraft Production

9557. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a plan to step up aircraft production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A programme of indigenous production of aircraft for the Plan period has been drawn up. This is reviewed from time to time in relation to the requirements of the Indian Air Force. It will not be in the public interest to give further details.

Indians described as 'Fence Sitters' in Malaysia

9558. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the '*Hindustan Times*' of April 20, 1970, captioned, "Rich Indians in Malaysia called Fence Sitters" in which a Malaysian Minister is reported to have renewed the charge against rich Malaysian Indians of sending money to India for investment and described them as "fence sitters"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto, with a view to removing the apprehensions of Malaysian Government against the Indians in Malaysia ?

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

(b) Government have been in touch for a long time with the Malaysian Government regarding this matter and have been assured of their impartial attitude.

Construction of Ganga Barrage of Pakistan

9559. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Pakistan are proceeding with construction of a Rs. 500-crore Ganga-Barrage project despite Government's protests;

(b) if so, Government's information regarding progress in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken and are being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Reports have recently

appeared in the Pakistan Press that the designs and investigations of the Ganges Barrage Project have been commenced by the Government of Pakistan.

(c) The Government of India have already in the past protested against such a project and have asked the Government of Pakistan to reframe it.

Short term policies for achieving Export Target

9560. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for concentrating on short-term policies during the remaining years of the Fourth Plan to achieve the export target;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the revision in the export policy is likely to undergo an overhauling of the entire export policy formulated under the Fourth Plan, and if so, in what way ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The broad nature of the policies being pursued by the Government to promote exports has been indicated to the House from time and the most recent statement of our export strategy is to be found in the reply given while winding up the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. From that statement it would be seen that, by and large, we propose to maintain the existing framework of export policies, although, in order to respond to the changing situations some adjustments in those policies would no doubt be necessary from time to time.

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

Survey of E. C. F. E. Regarding India's Public Sector

9561. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East has recently made a survey on India's public sector ;

(b) If so, the details of the survey ;

(c) whether the survey report has been discussed in Bangkok in the month of April 1970 ; and

(d) If so, the result of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). The Economic Survey for 1969 by ECAFE was circulated at the 26th Session of the Annual Session of Commission held at Bangkok from April 14 to April 27, 1970 as a background document for discussion on agenda item 4 : Economic situation in Asia. The Survey consists of two parts. Part I includes two special studies on (i) strategies for agricultural development, and (ii) Intra-regional trade as a growth strategy. Part II of the Survey includes a review of the general economic situation of the region and of countries in the region including India. The review of the Indian economy includes a few references to the role of the public sector in the country.

The Economic Survey was taken up as a whole for discussion at the recently concluded Annual Session. The Commission "commended the Survey for its quality, depth and forward looking character and generally endorsed its finding and recommendations ; but it felt that in the case of some countries in the region the availability of more comprehensive and upto date data would help the Secretariat to achieve better coverage and analyse of economic and social trends".

The Minister of Foreign Trade, in his capacity as leader of the Indian Delegation, in his statement on this item of the agenda referred to the review of the Indian economy as contained in the Survey and emphasised that the economic policy of the country is increasingly acquiring a well defined direction towards combining steady and long-term development with the needs of social justice.

**Expansion of Indigenous Aircraft
Manufacturing Capacity of
India**

9562. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the measures to expand and diversify the indigenous aircraft manufacturing capacity to meet the country's growing defence and civilian requirements, were discussed recently at a high level meeting ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decisions reached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A review of the action taken on the recommendations of the Aeronautics Committee was made at a high level meeting. No decision as such was taken pending consideration of the recommendations by the Defence Committee of the Cabinet.

**Measures adopted to popularise jute
goods in foreign countries**

9563. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
DHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state the steps taken
by India to popularise Indian jute goods in
Japan and in other countries such as Ethio-
pia ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Our
annual exports of traditional jute goods
like hessian, sacking etc., to Japan and
Ethiopia are small owing to indigenous
production in those countries. Only exports
of carpet backing cloth to Japan are slowly
picking up. In the integrated display in
the India Pavilion at Expo-70, decorative
jute fabrics are also on display.

**Private Electricity Generating
Supplying Companies**

95 4. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of privately owned
electricity generating and or supplying
companies in the country;

(b) whether Government would consider
take-over of these companies by State
Electricity Boards; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR
PRASAD) : (a) In 1969, the number of
privately-owned electricity undertakings was
156.

(b) and (c). The scheme of the Electri-
city (Supply) Act, 1941, provides for the
coordination of the private sector of the
electricity supply industry with the public
sector to achieve maximum efficiency at
minimum cost. The Indian Electricity Act
provides for the revocation or amendment
of a licence in the event of default and for
the purchase of an undertaking by the State
Electricity Board on the expiry of the
licence.

Detection of Missing Soviet Employee

9565. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will
the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the missing Soviet employee
of the Soviet Embassy's Information De-
partment has been found out ;

(b) whether the embassies of other
countries have been requested to give help
in the investigation of the case ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a)
Mr. Y. A. Bzmenov, an official of the
U.S.S.R. Embassy is still untraceable.

(b) and (c). It is primarily for the
Government of India to conduct investiga-
tions. It is not considered necessary to
seek help of Foreign Embassies located in
Delhi.

Reservation of certain items for Handlooms

9566. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has asked for the reservation of certain items exclusively for handlooms in view of the stiff competition in domestic markets from textile mills ; and

(b) If so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a), No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Haj Pilgrims and the Agencies to look after their Welfare

9567. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the increase in Muslim population in the country and the number of persons wanting to perform Haj, does the Government propose to fix higher ceiling which has remained static during the last some years, and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(b) what Government agencies there are exclusively to look after the welfare of Haj pilgrims and the average expenditure incurred by the Government during the last three years on such agencies ; and

(c) whether there are Indian non-official agencies engaged in looking after the welfare of Haj pilgrims and if so, their names ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Due to the continuing foreign exchange difficulties, Government do not propose to make any enhancement in the existing Haj pilgrim quota.

(b) No Government agency is exclusively charged with the welfare of the Haj

pilgrims but Ministry of External Affairs and the Embassy of India, Jeddah, render all possible assistance and guidance to the pilgrims.

(c) The only agency that the Government deal with is the Haj Committee, Bombay.

Representation of Scheduled Castes in Administrative Branches of Ministry of Foreign Trade

9568. SHRI ATAM DAS : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste Officers in the Administrative Branches in his Ministry, its attached and Subordinate offices and also in Public Undertakings under his Ministry ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure adequate representation of Scheduled Castes in the Administrative Branches in the above-mentioned offices ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House,

काठमांडू-त्रिभूली मार्ग के निर्माण के लिए नियत धनराशि

9569. श्री बेबेन सेन : क्या सिन्धुई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काठमांडू-त्रिभूली मार्ग का निर्माण 1968 से चल रहा है और पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए उनके मंत्रालय संबंधी अनुदानों की मांगों में अधिक राशि की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त मार्ग का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

सिन्धु तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने काठमांडू-त्रिशूली सड़क को नेपाल सरकार से 1963 में से लिया था। इसके पश्चात् उस सड़क में सुधार किया गया है और उसका अनुरक्षण कुछ हद तक (0 मील से 16 मील तक) भारतीय सहयोग मिशन द्वारा और कुछ हद तक (16 मील से 46 मील तक) केन्द्रीय जल तथा बिद्युत आयोग द्वारा किया जा रहा है। 16 मील से 46 मील तक सड़क के अनुरक्षण के लिए पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान बजट में जो प्रावधान किया गया था और व्यय हुआ तथा चालू वर्ष में बजट में जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

वर्ष	बजट प्रावधान	कृत व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)
1968-69	3.04	3.07
1969-70	2.00	2.93
1970-71	2.99	...

फरवरी, 1971 तक नेपाल सरकार को अच्छी स्थिति में सड़क वापस कर देने का प्रस्ताव है।

विभिन्न राज्यों में गांवों का बिद्युतीकरण

9570. श्री बेबेन सेन : क्या सिन्धु तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर पश्चिमी बंगाल में, ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जिनका ग्राम्य बिद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा वर्ष 1970-61 में बिद्युतीकरण किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे गांवों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिन्धु तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण निगम ने राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के लिए उन ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयनार्थ स्वीकार किया है जिनका भुकाव पम्पों के ऊर्जन की ओर है। फरवरी-मार्च 1970 में निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत 12 परियोजनाओं के प्रतिरिक्त अप्रैल 1970 में 19 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं। निगम द्वारा और स्कीमों 1970-71 में स्वीकृत की जाएंगी। जिन गांवों में बिजली लगाई जानी है, उन का स्कीमवार ब्यौरा, निगम द्वारा अभी तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के अनुसार नीचे दिया जाता है :—

राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का नाम	गांवों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	182
असम	158
बिहार	207
गुजरात	63
हरियाणा	89
केरल	20
मध्य प्रदेश	100
महाराष्ट्र	285
मैसूर	52
उड़ीसा	262
पंजाब	83
राजस्थान	79
तमिलनाडु	108
उत्तर प्रदेश	215
पश्चिम बंगाल	552
कुल	2455

बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिए निम्नतः धनराशि

9571. श्री बेबेन सेन : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए उनके मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिए 86,84,000 रुपये नियत किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस धन से विभिन्न राज्यों की मांगें पूरी हो सकती हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). 1970-71 के लिए सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्रालय की अनुदानों के लिए मांगों में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के अन्तर्गत 46,84,000 रुपये का कुछ स्कीमों के लिए, जिनका प्रचालन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाना है, प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें विभिन्न राज्यों में बाढ़ पूर्व सूचना केन्द्रों की स्थापना, हिमालय के बाह्य क्षेत्र में वर्षापापकों की स्थापना तथा बारक परियोजना के लिए अनुसंधान सम्मिलित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के लिए ड्रेजर्स की खरीद के लिए 1,72,50,000 रुपये का प्रावधान भी किया गया है।

बाढ़ नियन्त्रण स्कीमों का तैयार करना तथा उनको क्रियान्वित करना राज्य योजना के भाग के रूप में राज्य सरकारों का काम है। 1969-70 से लेकर, राज्यों को योजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लॉक ऋणों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित पद्धति के अनुसार बिना किसी विशेष स्कीम अथवा व्यक्तिगत विकास शीर्ष से जोड़े दी जा रही है और राज्य सरकारें बाढ़ नियन्त्रण स्कीमों के लिए यथावश्यक धन का आवंटन करने में स्वतंत्र हैं। अतः 1970-71

के लिए इस मंत्रालय की अनुदानों के लिए मांगों में विभिन्न राज्यों को बाढ़ नियन्त्रण स्कीमों के लिए सहायता देने का ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

Settlement of Pension Claims of Civilian Pensioners

9572. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of civilian pensioner whose pension papers are pending settlement with the various wings of the Ministry of Defence for the last three years; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken by the Ministry for speedy settlement of these pension claims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) According to the records of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), thirty cases in respect of which pension papers had been referred to by him were outstanding for the last three years or more as on 1.4.1970.

(b) All possible steps are being taken to finalise them with expedition. These steps are related to facts and circumstances of each individual case.

राष्ट्र और सूक्ष्म तरंग (माइक्रोवेव) बाले उपकरणों का निर्माण

9573. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश पर हवाई हमलों से बचाव के लिए सरकार ने राष्ट्र और सूक्ष्म तरंग बाले उपकरणों का निर्माण करने हेतु एक नया कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्थिरता क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) . जी हाँ ।

(ख) नगर को छोड़ कर, 1150 करोड़ की लगभग अनुमानित लागत से गाजियाबाद में माईक्रोवेव और राडार साजसामान के निर्माण के लिए भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि० की दूसरी यूनिट स्थापित करने का फैसला किया गया है । यह यूनिट चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान स्थापित होनी प्रत्याशित है ।

पाकिस्तानी विमानों द्वारा वर्ष 1970 में
भारतीय वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन

9574. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में 30 अप्रैल, 1970 तक पाकिस्तानी विमानों ने कितनी बार भारतीय वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन किया और वे कौन कौन से देश में घुसे तथा उन्होंने भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र में कितनी दूरी तक प्रवेश किया ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) . इस आठ पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में और 2 पूर्वी क्षेत्र में । भारतीय सत्ता क्षेत्र में अतिलंघन की सीमा 150 गज से 22 अन्तरिक्ष मीलों तक थी ।

(ख) सभी मामलों में पाकिस्तान सरकार को विरोधपत्र भेजे गये थे । भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों को पाकिस्तानी विमानों द्वारा अतिलंघन रोकने के लिए 3 घण्टाओं पर गड़मड़ किया गया था ।

Beform in Tea Board

9575. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in its 46th Report (3rd Lok Sabha) the Estimates Committee of Parliament has stressed the need for reforming the Tea Board to make it compact and effective;

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether any action has been taken in the matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If the answer to part (b) above in the negative, the reasons for the same and details of Government's stand in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). The Tea Act 1933 is being examined for a comprehensive amendment. The suggestion to reduce the number of members on the Tea Board will be taken into account at the time of the amendment of the Act.

Change of Foreign Secretaries in Ministry of External Affairs

9576. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last six years since Shri Nehru's death, External Affairs Ministry has had as many foreign secretaries ;

(b) whether such frequent changes at the top level of such an important Ministry are not conducive to sustained direction and continuity of policy ; and

(c) if so, reasons which made such frequent changes inevitable and details of benefits derived therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. During the six years since the passing away of Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, there have been only three changes in the incumbency of the post of Foreign Secretary.

(b) and (c). Changes of personnel necessitated by retirement or reassignment are a normal feature in any Government organization. These changes are made in such a manner that continuity at the top level in the matter of assisting in the formulation of policy is not disrupted. Foreign Secretaries are generally officers who have served as Heads of Important Indian Missions abroad or as Secretaries at Headquarters. This fact ensures that continuity is maintained. The formulation and review of foreign policy, under the direction of the Minister of External Affairs, is a continuous process.

Reservation for S.C./S.T. Employees in Ordnance Factories

9577. SHRI NARDEO SNATAK :
SNRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be placed to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a reservation of 12½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in Ordnance Depots of the Ministry of Defence when the employees are promoted from the post of U.D.C. to that of a Head Clerk ;

(a) whether similar reservation is also given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees when the promotions are made from the post of L.D.C. to that of U.D.C. ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : In the Ordnance Depots under the Army Ordnance Corps, the post of a Head Clerk is a "Selection Post". Vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the

instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

(b) Recruitment rules prescribe that 75% of the vacancies of Upper Division Clerks be filled on the basis of seniority subject to fitness and there are no reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes within this quota. The remaining 25% of vacancies are to be filled by a Limited Competitive Examination from amongst eligible LDCs and the reservations as laid down by the Home Ministry are applicable to appointments made on the basis of such examinations.

(c) Does not arise.

Hanoi Request to India for help to Stop Massacre of Vietnamese in Cambodia

9578. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hanoi has sought India's help to stop Cambodian Junta's mass massacre of unarmed Vietnamese in Cambodia ;

(b) If so, what steps have been taken in this regard ; and

(c) the details of help sought by Hanoi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (c). The DRVN Government has issued a statement condemning the massacre. A copy of the statement was presented to the Government by their Consul General requesting us to condemn these mass killings.

(b) Government's deep concern and sorrow over the needless loss of life has already been expressed in this House. We have conveyed our concern to the Cambodian authorities on humanitarian grounds.

Pay Scales as recommended by the Second Pay Commission for Workshop staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force for group I Civilian Technicians

9579. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales recommended by the Second Pay Commission for the workshop Staff of Army, Navy and Air Force for Group I Civilian technicians were given to Air Force employees with effect from 1st July, 1966 whereas technicians in the Army and Navy were given this benefit from 1st July, 1959 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The pay-scale for Group I Civilian Technicians in the Air Force sanctioned on the basis of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations was made effective from 1.7.1959 as in the case of similar technicians in the Army and Navy. Subsequently, however, on further examination of the skills, responsibilities, etc. of the Group I Civilian Technicians in the Air Force, it was decided by Government in July 1966 to upgrade the pay scale from 1.7.1966 in respect of some of the trades in this group. This decision of Government in July 1966 was a fresh decision in respect of some of the trades based on re-examination of the case of civilian Group I technicians in the Air Force. It was, therefore, given prospective effect from 1.7.66, the date of sanction.

Revision of Pay Scales of Air Force Employees

9580. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of fixation of pay of Air Force employees

with retrospective effect from 1st July, 1959 was raised in the Department Council (JCM) of the Ministry of Defence but was turned down, although it was appreciated during discussion that injustice has been done to the employees of Air Force ;

(b) whether, in this matter, the staff side demanded arbitration but the department arbitrarily refused to accept arbitration against the principles of joint interest in JCM ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove the injustice done to the Air Force employees regarding their fixation of pay which has been done with effect from 1st July, 1966 instead of with effect from 1st July 1959 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The question of fixation of pay of a certain category of Air Force employees, namely, Group I Civilian Technicians with retrospective effect from 1.7.59 was raised in the Departmental Council (JCM) Ministry of Defence.

(b) The demand of the Staff Side for arbitration on this question was not accepted after thorough examination, as the matter is non-arbitrable under the relevant provision in the Constitution of the Joint Consultative Machinery.

(c) Does not arise. In this connection, attention is invited to answer to Unstarred Question No. 9579 being given today in this House.

**सरकारी गुप्त भेदों को प्रकट करने पर
गिरफ्तार किए गए अधिकारी तथा
कर्मचारी**

9581. श्री हुकूम चंद कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी गुप्त भेदों को प्रकट करने के आरोप में गत तीन वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय

कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किए गए ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय चांज की गई ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को सेवा से हटाया गया और कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुदकमा चलाया गया ; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों को न्यायालय द्वारा सजा दी गई और कितने व्यक्ति बरी किए गए और कितने मामले अभी अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार रहस्य उगलने के आरोप पर 18 अधिकार और कर्मचारी पकड़े गए थे ।

(ख) सभी 18 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय पोलीस जांचें शुरू की गई थीं ।

(ग) तीन व्यक्तियों पर मामले चलाये गये थे और उन्हें दोषी ठहराया गया था । फलस्वरूप उन्हें सेवा से हटा दिया गया था ।

(घ) जैसा कि भाग (ग) के उत्तर में कहा गया है तीन को दोषी ठहराया गया था । पन्द्रह के मामले अभी जांच अधीन हैं ।

Non-Payment of Increments for passing A.M.I.E. Examinations by Non-Gazetted Officers of Ordnance Factories

9582. DR. P. MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to USQ No. 2472 on the 6th August, 1969 and 3475 on 13th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Non-Gazetted Officers working in Ordnance Factories have not

been paid the 3 increments for passing AMIE Exam. as yet ;

(b) If so, the reason therefor ; and

(c) the time by which the said arrears would be paid and their salary paid regularly at increased rates ?

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

Promotion of Supervisors 'A' Grade to Chargemen

9583. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2485 on the 6th August, 1969 regarding promotion of Supervisors 'A' Grade to Chargemen and state :

(a) whether the requisite Information has since been collected ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) If not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the Information will be collected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, An implementation statement containing the requisite information in answer to Unstarred Question No. 2485 has since been forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on the 31st March, 1970 for being laid on the Table of the House.

A copy of the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3493/70]

(c) Does not arise,

Uranium found in Kerala

9584. SHRI MANAGALATHU-MADAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(b) whether the Minerals Division of Atomic Energy Department is making another estimate of the individual and heavy mineral reserve in the Needakara-Kayamkulam and Kannimelsera-Needakara Beaches ;

(b) If so, when the work will be completed ; and

(c) the names of places in Kerala Coastal belt, where uranium found has been exploited ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected that the work will be completed by the end of 1972.

(c) No uranium has been found on the coastal belt of Kerala, but uranium occurs in small quantities in monazite which is one of the constituents of the heavy mineral sands available on the Kerala Coast.

Publishing of "Yojana" in Regional Languages

9585. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the magazine 'Yojana' is being published in Tamil and other languages;

(b) when the Malayalam edition of the 'Yojana' will be started; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in starting this in Malayalam simultaneously and other regional languages ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC

ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Yes. Sir. *Yojana* is being published in English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Assamese.

(b) It is Government's intention to bring out Malayalam edition of *Yojana* in 1970-71.

(c) The Hon'ble Member will appreciate that owing to various considerations—financial allotment, recruitment of editorial and service personnel, readership research, etc, it is not possible to bring out all the language editions simultaneously.

Army Officials Arrested for Subversive Activities

9586. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Army Officials have been arrested on the charge of subversive activities during the year 1969 and upto the 31st March, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). One JCO, two NCOs and three other ranks were arrested during the year 1969 and upto the 31st March 1970 for passing information against the interests of our security.

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई योजना

9587. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क, क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य में अतिरिक्त भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान देने का आनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी नदियों पर सर्वेक्षण-कार्य किया जायगा ; और

(ग) कितने अनुदान तथा ऋण की माँग की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिबाई तथा बिशुत मंत्रायय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ग्लान्क ऋणों और अनुदानों में दी जाती है और किसी खाह स्कीम अथवा विकास धीर्ष के साथ उसे नहीं जोड़ा जाता । 30 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में और 70 प्रतिशत ऋणों के रूप में होती है ।

योजना आयोग को अतिचित भूमि को कृष्य बनाने हेतु परियोजनाओं के निर्माणार्थ अनुदानों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रायना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

बेरोजगार इन्जीनियरों को नौकरी के अवसर प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को कहा गया था कि वे अनुसंधान कार्यरुनों को तेज कर दें और राज्य के बजट में अनुसंधानों के लिए जो प्रावधान पहले किए गए थे उसके अलावा समुरयोजन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 17 लाख रुपये की एक विशेष योजनेतर सहायता प्रदान की गई । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुरोध किया कि यह सहायता अनुदान के रूप में दी जाए । वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ सलाह करके इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया और इसे सम्भव न समझा गया । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उससे अवगत करा दिया गया ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1969-70 में इस विशेष कार्यक्रमों पर कुछ ध्यान नहीं किया जाएगा और वे इस विशेष

सहायता का प्रयोग 1970-71 के दौरान करेंगे ।

Non-Utilization of the Services of Surplus Personnel of one H.A.L. Unit in the Sister Unit

9588. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the various units of the HAL do not allow their surplus personnel to be utilised by the sister units in the HAL; and

(b) If so, whether any procedure has been evolved to permit inter unit exchange of officers and technicians ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

The rules of the Company provide for inter-Divisional transfers of its employees. A special procedure to facilitate redeployment of surplus labour has also been evolved.

Setting up of an Aero Engines Factory of H.A.L. at Korapt (Orissa)

9589. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for setting up the aero-engines factory of the HAL at Koraput (Orissa), when the assembly plant was set up at Hyderabad and the components at Nasik;

(b) whether economic and geographical considerations were over-riden in the light of the strategic considerations;

(c) whether any difficulties are being experienced now in coordinating activities of these distant units; and

(d) If so, in what way they are being met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The main reasons for establishing the Engine factory at Koraput were availability of a large area for future expansion, the need to develop new areas and strategic considerations. In other countries also it is not unusual to have airframe, engine and electronic factories located at different places.

(b) All relevant factors were taken into consideration.

(c) and (d). The main difficulty is in regard to communication facilities between the different Divisions but these are being improved.

Rise in prices of dye-stuff essential for Handloom industry

9590. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a THAN of the dyestuff A.S.G. (AT), which was selling at Rs. 25/- in 1965 before its import was banned, is now sold in the market at an abnormally high price of Rs. 230/ ;

(b) whether it is a fact that without the use of above mentioned dye-stuff in combination with other dyestuffs, various shades of colours essential for the handloom industry cannot at all be obtained ; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to make the indispensable dye easily available to the handloom industry by either taking up its production indigenously in right earnest, if possible, or allowing its import straightway ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The hon'ble Member is presumably referring to dyestuff Napthol ASG. If so, it has been reported that there has been an abnormal increase in its price.

(b) There are other dyestuffs in the Napthol and VAT groups, which can substitute the individual items in short supply.

(c) Napthol A.S.G. has been included, for import on a restricted basis, in the Import Trade Control Policy for 1970-71.

Supply of Raw Materials and Yarn

9591. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that whereas the Mills get their raw material and yarn at the spindle point rates, the handloom industry is deprived of that facility and has to pay higher rates for the same commodities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to put an end to such a discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). While the composite mills get yarn at spindle point rates from their spinning sections, the handloom industry has to purchase yarn at the prevailing market rates. It has been estimated that the handloom industry suffers from a handicap of 11 to 18% as compared to composite mills. In order to bridge this handicap, the following steps have been taken :-

(i) Yarn in bnnk form upto and inclusive of 51s count is exempted from excise duty and excise duty on yarn in hank form of higher counts is lower than that on yarn in other forms.

(ii) Rebate of 5 paise in a rupee is allowed on retail sales of handloom cloth throughout the year. Special additional rebate of 5 paise in a rupee is also allowed during 15 days in a year.

Import of Nickel

9592. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of Nickel produced in India and that imported from foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) the countries which are the main supplier of nickel to India;

(c) the rate per ton at which the commodity has been purchased in different countries and whether there has been any difference in rates from country to country; and

(d) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No Nickel is produced in India. Details of imports of Nickel and Nickel Alloy during the last 3 years and for the current year (Upto December '69, latest figures available) are, indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3494/70]

(b) Canada.

(c) The c.i.f. rate per ton of Nickel imported is indicated in the attached statement. Rates vary from country to country.

(d) The reason for the variation in c.i.f. value is due to freight, demand and supply prevailing in each country.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए
सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

9593. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के पिछड़ेपन का कारण यह है कि वहां के किसान गरीब हैं उनके पास भूमि के छोटे छोटे टुकड़े हैं तथा उन्हें सिंचाई की कोई सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उपयुक्त उपाय करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका झूरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इससे क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पूर्वी जिलों के पिछड़ेपन के कई कारण हैं और इनमें किसानों के पास छोटी-छोटी जोतें होना और पर्याप्त सिंचाई सुविधाओं की कमी होना भी महत्वपूर्ण कारण हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार ने अपने सीमित वित्तीय संसाधनों में से, राजकीय सिंचाई कार्यों द्वारा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों को यथासंभव अधिकाधिक सिंचाई सुविधाएं पहुँचाने के प्रयत्न किये हैं और 1968-69 तक योजनावधियों के दौरान लगभग 17.5 प्रतिशत कृष्य कमान क्षेत्र की सिंचाई शक्यता उत्पन्न कर दी गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार नए राजकीय सिंचाई कार्यों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में राज्य के पूर्वी जिलों को प्राथमिकता दे रही है । उन्होंने सूचित किया है कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना की निम्नलिखित सिंचाई स्कीमों से पूर्वी क्षेत्र को लाभ पहुँचेगा :—

1. शारदा सहायक परियोजना
2. बलमऊ पम्प नहर, चरण-एक
3. भूपाली पंप नहर
4. जमानिया पम्प नहर
5. टोंस पंप नहर
6. डोरीघाट पम्प नहर की बढ़ती हुई क्षमता
7. नारायणपुर पम्प नहर

धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार पूर्वी जिलों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर राजकीय नलकूपों

और लघु लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीमों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव भी है।

राज्य सरकार पूर्वी जिलों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए कई अन्य स्कीमों का भी निर्माण कर रही है, नामशः किशनपुर, रेन, मिटौरा, शृंगबेरपुर पम्प नहर, अडवा बांध बेलन भाकड़ व्यपवर्तन स्कीम, सिरसी बरौंडा फीडर और मिर्जापुर जिले में कुछ बांधियाँ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में माटिन बर्न इलेक्ट्रिक
कम्पनी

9594. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में माटिन बर्न के नाम की बिजली की एक कम्पनी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह कम्पनी क्या काम करती है और उसके अन्तर्गत कितना क्षेत्र आता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि अपेक्षित शुल्क जमा करने के उपरांत उक्त कम्पनी से बिजली का कनेक्शन लेने के लिए लोगों को कितनी अवधि तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा बिजली की सप्लाई पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण है ; और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) माटिन बर्न लि० उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन बिजली सप्लाई उपक्रमों के लिए सचिव और सहायी का काम करते हैं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त उपक्रम सप्लाई के अपने क्षेत्र में बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए भारतीय बिजली अधिनियम, 1910 के अधीन लाइसेंसधारी है। ये लाइसेंसधारी जिन क्षेत्रों को बिजली की सप्लाई करते हैं, उनके नाम ये हैं—वाराणसी, आगरा और बरेली।

(ग) भारतीय बिजली अधिनियम की अनुसूची की धारा छः के अधीन लाइसेंसधारी के लिए यह अपेक्षित है कि वह उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा बिजली की सप्लाई की जाती है और वितरण के लिए मुख्य परिपथ लगा दिया गया है, एक मास के भीतर बचबा उतनी अधिक अवधि के भीतर जिसके लिए विद्युत निरीक्षक इजाजत दे दे, ऊर्जा की सप्लाई के लिए उपभोक्ता की मांग को पूरा करे।

(घ) उपर्युक्त लाइसेंसधारियों की पूंजी में राज्य सरकार का कोई भाग नहीं है।

मिर्जापुर उत्तर प्रदेश में ऊँची बरों
पर बिजली की सप्लाई

9595. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिर्जापुर नगर में 40—45 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की दर से बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है जबकि मिर्जापुर को बिजली सप्लाई करने वाली कम्पनी रिहाई बांध से इसे 3-4 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की दर से खरीदती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उनता फ़ो सस्ती दरों पर बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए बिचौलियों को हटाने के पक्ष में है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा बिजली मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). दि मिर्जापुर इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाय कम्पनी बिजली की थोक सप्लाय उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से ग्रिड टेरिफ पर लेती है जिस में निम्नलिखित शुल्क और परिचालन खर्च शामिल है। 1968-69 के दौरान इस कम्पनी को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से हुई बिजली की सप्लाय की औसत दर 12.12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट थी। कम्पनी ने जो उच्चतम परचून टैरिफ लगाया है वह रोशनी के बल्बों और पंखों के सम्बन्ध में है और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा उसी प्रकार की सप्लाय पर लगाए गए परचून टैरिफ के बराबर है अर्थात् छूट के लिए गुन्जाइश के पश्चात्, 35 पैसे प्रति यूनिट है। उपभोक्ताओं पर कम्पनी के शुल्कों का नियमन बिजली (पूर्ति) अधिनियम, 1948 की छठी अनुसूची के अनुसार होता है जिसके अन्तर्गत कम्पनी को यह अनुमति है कि वह बिजली की बिक्री के लिए अपने शुल्कों का इस तरह से समायोजन करे जिससे ऊर्जा के रूपान्तरण, वितरण और बिक्री पर होने वाला उसका व्यय निकल आए और पूँजी निवेश पर उचित लाभ भी प्राप्त हो।

**Selection of Engineers and Technician
called for Interview in HAL at
Sunabeda, Koraput**

9596. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7102 on the 22nd April, 1970 and state :

(a) the number of engineers and technicians from the State of Orissa who were called and who appeared for interview held in January, 1970 for HAL Unit at Sunabeda, Koraput and the reasons for keeping the matter of selection in abeyance;

(b) the break-up of the posts required to be filled up in the said interview and the necessary qualifications required for each of them;

(c) whether the authorities feel that qualified engineers are not available from Orissa and are planning to absorb such engineers and technicians from outside the State; and

(d) whether Government propose to start a training or orientation course for such engineer to make them qualified for the post as is done in some public Undertakings under Technicians and Engineering Training Scheme; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). Nineteen posts of engineers and technicians were notified for open selection. Eighteen candidates from Orissa were called for interview and sixteen actually reported. The break-up of the posts and qualifications prescribed on each posts are given in the statement laid for the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3495/70]

2. An engineer from Orissa has been selected for one of these posts, and for another post, the only candidate who reported was found unsuitable. As regards the remaining posts, the position is that they were notified for open selection after exploring the possibility of filling them up by promotion. However, after the candidates had been interviewed, a revised wage structure was introduced in the HAL and the specifications for the posts were changed. Consequently it became necessary to re-examine the possibility of filling up these posts by promotion. This is now being done.

3. There is already a Management Training Scheme in HAL. There is no proposal to start a scheme for training unqualified engineers and absorbing them.

**Drawing of Travelling Allowance and
Dearness Allowance by Officers of
Damodar Valley Corporation
on False Claims**

9597. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some class 1 officials of Damodar Valley Corporation have drawn Travelling Allowance and

Dearness Allowance on false claims recently ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in *Ananda Bazar Patrika* Calcutta dated the 21st April, 1970 in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) to (c). In the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta dated 21st April, 1970, It was alleged that officers of the Finance and Accounts Department of the Damodar Valley Corporation were not justified in claiming T.A. and D.A. for attendance at a meeting of their Association at Malton. The complaint has been enquired into by the Damodar Valley Corporation. It has been found that T. A. and D. A. as admissible was allowed in connection with an official meeting convened at Malton to finalise arrangements for closing of the annual accounts of Inter-Branch transactions etc.

Fixation of Price of Rubber

5958. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will take immediate decision on the Tariff Commission Report about the price fixation of Rubber ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum regarding the price fixation of Rubber from Kerala State ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The recommendations by the Tariff Commission in their report on revision of minimum prices of raw rubber are under consideration of Government and a decision will be taken as soon as possible.

(b) and (c). No, Sir ; but there have been memoranda from the Small Growers Association, Ernakulam and the India Rubber Growers Association, Kerala.

Abolition of Export Duty on Coir

9599. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to cancel the export duty on Coir to help the Coir Industry in the Kerala State ; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). There is no export duty on finished coir products. Export duty was levied on coir fibre and coir yarn as a sequel to devaluation and to protecting the unit value. The question of abolition or reduction of of the export duty is under examination.

Supply of Wagons to South Korea

9600. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Wagons were supplied to South Korea during 1969 ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान और ईराक की बायुसेना
द्वारा संयुक्त वैमानिक अभ्यास

9601. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान और ईरान की बायु सेना द्वारा हाल ही में पश्चिमी

पाकिस्तान में सरगोदा के निकट संयुक्त वैमानिक अभ्यास किये गए हैं ;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार के अभ्यास किए गए हैं और उसका अभ्य ध्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। हाल ही में पाकिस्तान वायु सेना और ईरान वायु सेना ने पाकिस्तान में एक संयुक्त अभ्यास में भाग लिया था। जैसा कि सदन को ज्ञात है पाकिस्तान वायु सेना यू० एस० ए०, चीन और फ्रांस से सप्लाई किए गए विमानों से सज्जित है। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इन विमानों ने अभ्यास में भाग लिया था।

(ग) ऐसी गतिविधियों का अपनी योजनाओं में उचित ध्यान रखा जाता है।

Fall In Export of Human Hair

9602. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a setback in the demand of human hair exported to American, Hong-Kong, West Germany and French markets ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any subsidy in prices of human hair will be given to exporters so as to maintain the tempo by facing the competition from Pakistan ?

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

(b) The demand for natural human hair declined largely because of introduction of synthetic hair. India is also facing stiff competition from other countries,

(c) No, Sir.

Utilization of Water of Kundha Hydel Storage by Tamil Nadu

9603. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the final plan from the Tamil Nadu Government to utilise the Tails Race waters of Kundha Hydel Storage for irrigation in the Northern parts of Coimbatore District ;

(b) If so, the details of the Plan thereof ; and

(c) If not, the reason for such a long delay to complete the investigation and finalise this plan ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported that the scheme to utilise a small part of the tail race waters of Kundah project below Pillur dam, to irrigate lands in Avanashi Taluk, was carefully examined by them and that it has been decided by them to defer the same for the present.

Anticipated state-wise per capita income at the end of Fourth Plan

9604. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the anticipated per capita income, State-wise, at the end of the Fourth plan ; and

(b) how far the Plans are responsible for disparity in incomes in various States ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) State-wise per capita incomes are worked out by the Central Statistical Organisation only on the basis of com-

parable data. Anticipated *per capita* incomes might be misleading and, therefore, are not attempted.

(b) Disparities in incomes between different States are, to some extent, inevitable because of the variations in physico-geographical, socio-economic and historical factors. Plans are formulated to facilitate the socio-economic development of States and reduce disparities in incomes among regions. Their impact on economic growth, however, varies from State to State due to differences in conditions prevailing in each State.

Avenues for Promotion for Clerks in the Army Ordnance Corps

9605. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there are about 2400 Clerks in the Army Ordnance Corps who have been stagnating as LDCs for the last 15 to 20 years because there are no avenues of promotion for them ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from those people regarding their sad plight ; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to take any steps to ameliorate their plight ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The total number of Lower Division Clerks in the Army Ordnance Corps, who reached the maximum of their scale of pay for the last 15 to 20 years, is about 100.

(b) and (c). Representations were received. After detailed examination, the ratio of UDC : LDC was increased from 3 : 8 to 4 : 8 and the ratio of Supervisors to Clerks in the Ordnance Depots was also liberalised with effect from 1.12.1969. In view of these recent orders, Government do not propose to take any further steps in this regard at present.

Allocation of Nylon yarn imported by S. T. C. to Small Consumers

9606. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the small consumers have not received adequate quota of nylon yarn imported by S. T. C. ;

(b) the steps S.T.C. is taking to eliminate black marketing in Nylon yarn ; and

(c) whether S.T.C. propose to import more Nylon yarn immediately to create buffer stock to eliminate market fluctuations and evolve a proper distribution system on lounage basis so as to ensure that all consumers, particularly small consumers, receive adequate quota of raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Imported nylon yarn is allotted by the S.T.C. to the Consumers' Associations registered with it on a uniform basis in accordance with the prescribed pattern of distribution. The allotment to individual consuming units is made by the Associations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) S. T. C. is importing additional quantities of nylon, for distribution on actual user basis, to the extent considered necessary to maintain prices at a reasonable level after taking into consideration the various relevant factors, such as availability of nylon yarn in the past, the increase in the production of nylon yarn and other artificial fibres/yarn, etc. S. T. C. allocates imported nylon to the Consumers' Associations registered with it on lounage basis.

12.17 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : About Item No. 10, we have fixed a discussion on the situation arising out of the recent communal disturbances in the country this afternoon. But the Home Minister is ill today and he is running temperature. The other Minister

is there. There is already a discussion fixed on Telengana in the other House. It is running for the whole day and he will be there.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : This is such an important discussion. It cannot be put off. It should be the concern of the Government to maintain law and order. The entire Government is responsible. Let the Prime Minister take charge of it.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : It is not only the special concern of the Home Minister but also of the Prime Minister. One or the other should be capable of giving the reply on behalf of the Government. It was to suit the convenience of the Government that somehow or other it came to be delayed by two days. I do not think it will be proper on our part to agree to your proposition that we should have it postponed. Therefore, whatever happens on that side, the Government is there and we would like to have a discussion today. Let the Government state what they wish to state.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : This discussion has to be initiated by Shri Vajpayee. He is here today and he will not be here tomorrow and the day after. Therefore, it is very important that the discussion is held today. Secondly, the Home Minister yesterday, while speaking to the Consultative Committee, made certain remarks which he should not have made. When the discussion was going to be held here, he should not have said all that there. He has spoken there in purely communal terms. It has made the situation worse. It is better he is not here. Let the Prime Minister reply to the discussion. This discussion must be held today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I would only say that we are interested that Mr. Chavan should be here during the discussion. If Shri Vajpayee is not free tomorrow and the day after, let the discussion be held on Monday.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : This discussion should be held to-

day. It should not be postponed. It is a very urgent matter and it should be discussed today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let the Home Minister be here. The Home Minister has made a statement in the other House. We have read it. We want the Home Minister to be here during the discussion to hear our views. It is no use to have a discussion today in the absence of the Home Minister only because somebody wants to rebut the charges which were levelled against a particular party in the other House. The point is, we have postponed discussions several times. Our names are also there; my name is there. I am one of those who want the Home Minister to be here. But heavens are not going to fall if it is postponed by a day. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) : The riots are spreading to Thana and Kalyan. The matter is very serious. Something should be done immediately. It cannot be unnecessarily prolonged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, this is not a 'mamooli' discussion. It is a very important and urgent discussion. But, at the same time we take note of the fact that Mr. Chavan is ill. In case he is not fit tomorrow, then we can have somebody else from the Government to be present during the discussion. The discussion must be had at the latest by tomorrow.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : What is the guarantee that he will recover by tomorrow? This is connivance with the ruling Party.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : We are very unhappy to hear.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, on a point of order. I have great affection for hon Member, Shri Tapuriah. He is too young. He said 'connivance'. What is this connivance? His Party is conniving with the murderers of the minority community.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is an RSS-Jana Sangh conspiracy for murdering minority communities in the country.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalliabad) : It is utter nonsense.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, we are sorry to hear that the hon Home Minister is ill. We pray that he may recover as soon as possible.

Sir, there are some gruesome details about this incident. Therefore, we want to discuss this incident if possible to-day and the Prime Minister can reply. We would like the Home Minister to be present because it is very vital to the whole incident. He knows a lot about the incident. Therefore, we would like him to be present, but, at the same time since he is ill and is unable to be present, let us have the Prime Minister reply to it.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): What is the attitude of the Government? Others are quarrelling about it without knowing their views.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि होम मिनिस्टर साहब महाराष्ट्र में घूम कर आये हैं और उन्होंने वहाँ के सब हालात स्वयं देखे हैं, इसलिए यह डिसकशन उनकी उपस्थिति में होनी चाहिए, वना डिसकशन का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): In the first place nobody underrates the importance of the issue and the necessity for an urgent discussion. That is why, yesterday as soon as the matter was mentioned the Home Minister was too ready to have the discussion to-day. But, unfortunately...

SHRI RANGA : He got it postponed till to-day.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Please let me say something. Unfortunately, he

has fallen ill. As some hon friends pointed out, the Home Minister had been to that area and he knows the incident intimately and I am sure what we want is not a mere academic discussion but a thorough discussion (*Interruptions*). So, I would suggest I would like Mr. Vajpayee to be here and we do not want to inconvenience anybody—let it be any day convenient to all.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Did Mr. Dinesh Singh go to Cambodia before making the statement? What has a visit of a Minister to do with statement or discussion in the House?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Urgent matters cannot be postponed. This is an urgent matter.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Communal riot is spreading like wild fire in every corner of Maharashtra and therefore this discussion should not be delayed further.

MR. SPEAKER : I think Home Minister should be there. As the first item after the Question Hour we will take this up tomorrow and then anything else after that.

AN HON. MEMBER : If he does not come?

MR. SPEAKER : Even then, we will take it up.

SHRI RANGA : We protest against your decision. Because of your intervention it could not be taken up. You were not good enough to give us permission to move our Adjournment Motion. Please excuse me Sir. You are following a procedure which is entirely wrong; it is extraordinary and unjust.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The Opposition has moved an Adjournment Motion and you should have protected the right of the Opposition. Why did he make that irresponsible statement in that committee meeting yesterday?

SHRI RANGA : Why do you give us all the trouble to express our views at all when you are imposing your will on us?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not your will only; I have to see others' will also.

SHRI RANGA : You afterwards stick to your own point. You cannot go on making your own observations in your own way.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Today Mr. Chavan is not well. But, will you allow this discussion tomorrow if he is still ill and absent ?

MR. SPEAKER : At least we will be able to give notice to one of the Home Ministers and I am going to ask the other Home Minister.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Let the Prime Minister be there when this is taken up tomorrow. Let her reply. It is her policies which are making riots all over the country. We hold her responsible for all these riots.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : I want to make a submission. What is more important is not an immediate discussion. We want the Home Minister and the Government of India to take steps to send military forces there because the police are not able to check the whole thing. We know the incident is being created by the Jan Sangh, Swatantra alliance.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : No Jan Sangh at all. It is these communists and this Government which is responsible for all the riots to get Muslim votes in the elections. They are making Muslims sacrificial goats to get Muslim votes in the elections. We charge this Government and these communists. They are playing with fire. They are playing with the lives of the Muslims and deliberately riots are being created, this is our charge.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : कम्युनिस्ट-पाकिस्तान-एलायंस ये राइट्स करवा रहा है।..... (ब्यबधान).....

MR. SPEAKER : Immediately after the Question Hour tomorrow, will you ask Mr. Chavan to attend to the debate if he is all right ? In his absence, suppose temperature still continues tomorrow, the other Home Minister should be available.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Yes, Sir, that will be done.

12.29 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE NORTHERN INDIA PATRIKA, ALLAHABAD

MR. SPEAKER : On the 28th April, 1970, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had raised a question of privilege in respect of a news report published in the *Northern India Patrika*, Allahabad, dated the 1st April, 1970, allegedly misreporting the proceedings of the House. I had then informed the House that the Editor of the *Northern India Patrika* had been asked by a letter to state what he had to say in the matter.

I have now received a letter, dated the 29th April, 1970, from the Resident Editor of the *Northern India Patrika* Allahabad, which reads *inter-alia* as follows :—

"We beg to assure the Hon'ble member of the Parliament that we had absolutely no intention or desire to mislead our readers and/or damage the image of the party to which the Hon'ble Member belongs or in any way to cast aspersions, whatsoever, on the Hon'ble Member.

In the usual course of publication of the newspaper we get reports from the agencies, namely, P.T.I. and U.N.I. Our attempt is to give the publicity of the report of the proceedings of the Parliament as far as possible. However, we have our limitations in regard to the space available to us on a particular day. The news item in question printed in the paper, was received through the news agency and we had also sent to the press a summary of the speech delivered by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.

However, before the final make up of the page it was found necessary to shorten the matter as the space available was not sufficient to accommodate the report sent to the press. Consequently, in the final make up of the page some portions had to be hurriedly taken out which included the portion of the speech of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. This was done

[MR. SPEAKER]

unintentionally and without any motive and we sincerely regret if this has given offence to the Hon'ble Member.

* * "

In view of the explanation and regret expressed by the Resident Editor of the *Northern India Patrika* Allahabad, if the House agrees, the matter may be closed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Diamond Harbour) : Does the editor of the paper, Shri Tushar Kant Ghosh publish his apology in his paper ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, when this is sent to the House, it is as good an apology.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am seeking your guidance in the matter. Would you kindly send a directive to Shri Tushar Kant Ghosh, who is the editor of this paper, to publish it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it if it can be possible. Now, Papers laid on the Table.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS, ETC. OF NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.

- (2) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corpora-

tion Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3483/70]

12.33 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA.

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th May, 1970, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.34 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I beg to present the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : rose—

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (D:hl Sadar) : Sir, I rise on a point of order on this particular item.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him first make his statement. Unless he comes out with a statement, how can there be a point order ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर उठा रहा हूँ ला मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट पर... (व्यवधान)... प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर तो कभी भी उठ सकता है। मैं उठा सकता हूँ। मेनन साहब के स्टेटमेंट पर मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On item No. 5 I want to say something.

MR. SPEAKER : That is already over.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not over. Kindly hear me. It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, you allowed Shri Madhu Limaye to make a statement under 377 regarding the Bill demanding abolition of certain privileges enjoyed by the I.C.S. officers that day. After a prolonged discussion, he got the support from all parties. And even the Law Minister who is now here did not object to the reference of it to the Rules Committee. Now the entire thing has gone to the Rules Committee as to whether a simple majority is needed or an absolute majority is needed. That is the matter sent to them. I would only request that since this particular session is coming to an end on the 20th and since on the 18th, the Bill to abolish the privy purses is being introduced in this House, you will kindly see that the Rules Committee sends back that case to the House early so that we are able to introduce this Bill.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I have already sent you a letter protesting against this proposed procedure. I request through you that the Rules Committee should not agree to the suggestion that has been made by my hon. friends that it should be made much more easy than it has become now for the constitutional amendments to be introduced and to get them passed. We are very strongly opposed to any change that is being made in the Rules of Procedure which we have already got.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : His is a single voice.

SHRI RANGA : If mine is a single voice, then my hon. friend's is much more single.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : It is not a single voice, because he is representing the Members of our Party.

SHRI RANGA : Mine is not a single voice. I am representing my party here.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन रंगा जी के दल के सदस्य जो पी० के० देव साहब हैं उन्होंने भी हमारी बातों को सुनने के पश्चात् कहा था कि यह मामला नियम समिति में जाना चाहिए, लेकिन रंगा साहब अपनी अलग राय रख सकते हैं। इसमें मेरा कोई भगड़ा नहीं है। लेकिन इसमें नियम समिति को फंसला करना है संविधान की धाराओं के प्रकाश में। इसमें किसी की इच्छा की कि यह अच्छी बात है या बुरी बात है, इसका सवाल नहीं है। मैंने संबैधानिक सवाल उठाया है और इसके लिए मैंने आज ही अपना एक नोट सेक्रेटरी साहब के पास दिया है। नियम समिति इसके ऊपर गौर करे और जो संविधान के अनुसार प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिए उसी प्रक्रिया को चलाने का काम करे। इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very ticklish issue. I have already discussed it with hon. Members. I saw the background of it. Everything was decided in consultation with the Attorney-General at that time. I was not in a position to say, unless the Rules Committee considered it as to what should be the revised procedure, if it could be possible at all. But we shall lay the whole opinion of the Attorney-General before the Rules Committee again and the background also. But on my own, I do think that I should do it, unless advised by the Rules Committee otherwise, because previously it was done by the Rules Committee on the advice of the Attorney-General.

[Mr. Speaker]

So, both the views, the view of Shri Ranga and also that of Shri S. M. Banerjee will be conveyed to them; they are welcome to come there and convey their views personally to the Rules Committee. Anybody who is concerned with it may come and present his views.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Very good.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We thank you for this.

MR. SPEAKER : The meeting will be held before the 18th instant anyway.

— — —

12.37 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
S. Q. NO. 1413 RE : REFORM
IN MUSLIM PERSONAL
LAW**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Will you permit me to raise my point of order now ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, what is his point of order ? The statement has not yet come.

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट से पहले प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर कैसे उठा सकते हैं ? स्टेटमेंट अभी आया नहीं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप को मालूम नहीं है, कि स्टेटमेंट नियमों के मुताबिक आधा घण्टा पहले सर्कुलेट होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेंट अभी ला मिनिस्टर साहब देने वाले हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER : It may be circulated, but it is not considered as made unless it is actually made in the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : तो आप उन को पहले स्टेटमेंट दे के लेने दीजिए, फिर मुझे इजाजत दीजिएगा ।

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA**

MENON) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, While answering supplementaries to Starred Question No. 1413 on 5th May, 1970, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta made a suggestion to constitute a Commission on behalf of the Government to consider reforms in the Muslim Personal Law with Shri M. Hidayatullah, Chief Justice of India, as Chairman. I made the remark in reply that the Hon'ble Member has made a good suggestion. The words "I will accept it" appearing thereafter in the proceedings of the day should read "I will examine it." This is further clarified by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta when he subsequently stated : "I am glad that at least he has agreed to examine my suggestion."

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है वह स्पीकर की डायरेक्शन नं० 16 है उसके अन्तर्गत दिया है । वह मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"When a Minister wishes to correct any inaccuracy in the information which he has given in answer to a starred/short notice question or a supplementary question or in debate, the following procedure shall be followed, namely :—

अब एक तो इन्होंने कोई भी इन्फार्मेशन नहीं दी ।...(व्यवधान)... मुझे बोलने दीजिए दो मिनट । मेरा कहना यह है कि मैंने एक सजेसन दिया । मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि मैंने उस को कंसिडर करने के लिए कहा । मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि आई बिल ऐक्सेप्ट इट । तो 16 की जो डाइरेक्शन है, उसके तहत यह नहीं आता है । इसके तहत वही चीज आती है, जिसमें मिनिस्टर साहब कोई इन्फार्मेशन दें और बाद में उस इन्फार्मेशन को ठीक करने की कोशिश करें । उन्होंने उस वक्त मेरी सजेसन को एक्सेप्ट किया था, कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं दी थी । इसलिए मेरा पहला एतराज यह है कि यह डाइरेक्शन 16 के तहत नहीं आता है ।

दूसरा एतराज यह है कि अब ये कहते हैं—आई बिल एक्जामिन इट—यह बात फैक्टु-

अली गलत है। उस वक्त इन्होंने कहा था—
आइ बिल एक्सेप्ट इट। उसके बाद मैंने कहा
था—आइ बांट टु कान्फ्रेचुलेट दी मिनिस्टर।
अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये दोनों बातें प्रोसीडिंज में
हैं। आप रिकार्ड देख लीजिए और चाहें तो
टेप-रिकार्ड में सुन लीजिए। अब ये प्रेशर के
कारण उस बात से बैंक-आउट करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर सरकार यह महसूस
करती है कि उनसे गलती हो गई है और वह
कुछ मुल्ला या मौलवियों के प्रेशर के कारण
बैंक-आउट करना चाहते हैं, इस अच्छे और
प्रोग्रेसिव स्टेप को नहीं लेना चाहते हैं तो यहां
आकर साफ साफ कहें कि हम से गलती हो गई
है, हम अपने स्टेटमेंट को बदलना चाहते हैं,
लेकिन करैक्शन के नाम से जो फंक्चुअल चीज
है, उसको बदलना, इस सदन की परम्परा के
खिलाफ है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप
टेप-रिकार्ड देख लीजिये, रिपोर्ट देख लीजिए,
अगर दोनों में यह बात न हो तो मैं आप की
बात मान लूंगा। लेकिन इस तरह से मंत्री
महोदय अपनी बात से पीछे हटना चाहते हैं,
यह ठीक नहीं है। मैंने इनको कॉन्फ्रेचुलेट भी
किया था, लेकिन अब ये अपनी बात से बैंक-
आउट करने के लिए बैंक-डोर से रास्ता निकाल
रहे हैं। मैंने दो एतराज किए हैं—डाइरेक्शन 16
के तहत यह नहीं आता है और जो इन्होंने कहा
है, वह फंक्चुअली गलत है।

MR. SPEAKER : He has denied it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
इन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है—“The hon.
member has made a good suggestion. I will
accept it.” ऐसा इन्होंने उस वक्त नहीं कहा
था। यह बात गलत है, आप टेप और रिकार्ड में
लीजिये।

श्री मु० अ० लॉ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी
उस वक्त इस सवाल पर सप्लीमेन्ट्री किया
था.....

MR. SPEAKER : No debate will follow
on this.

श्री मु० अ० लॉ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उस
वक्त अपने सवाल में पूछा था—क्या ला मिनि-
स्टर साहब बतायेंगे कि वे मुसलमानों के परस-
नल-ला के मामले में जो कि उनके रिलीजम का
एक हिस्सा है, कोई इन्टर-फीरेंस करने की
कोशिश करेंगे ? ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसके
बारे में उस वक्त एंशोरेंस दी थी, आप चाहें तो
इसको भी रिकार्ड में देख सकते हैं.....
(व्यवधान).....हम कोई इन्टरफीरेंस नहीं
करेंगे—ऐसा उन्होंने कहा था। आप यह
रिकार्ड में देख लीजिये।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : ये
प्रतिक्रियावादी बातें क्यों करते हैं। जो अच्छी
बात है उससे पीछे क्यों भागते हैं ?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT
(Kozhikode) : I was not present here the
other day when this matter was discussed.
I would like to make it very clear to
Government that Government have no right
to interfere in the Muslim personal law
based on the Quran and Hadith as it is part
of their religion. We take strong objection
to any such move as interference with our
religion.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : On a
point of order. This is a sovereign Parli-
ament elected by the entire people of this
country. It has the sovereign right to make
any law for the country. He speaks about
'Muslim personal law'. There is no
personal marriage law. It is civil law. This
Parliament has the right to make any law
about civil law matters. By saying that
we have no such right, he is challenging the
authority of this Parliament. We do not
accept this position.

MR. SPEAKER : This Direction is
very clear about it. This has been follow-

[MR. SPEAKER]

ed in the past also. In case a Minister makes a slip or something in a statement which he wants to correct, it has been allowed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is a factual mistake, not a slip. यह वैसिक पालिसी की बात है, आप रिकार्ड और टेप देख लीजिये।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Let him say he has made a mistake and he would like it to be corrected or read like this.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Let him openly say so if they want to back out. Let him say, 'We said that. But we do not stand by it. We have had second thoughts as a result of pressure from Mullas and Moulvis. We would like to go back on what we said'. They have a right to go back on it, but they have no right to say that the facts are incorrect. You say that because of communal considerations, communal pressure, you are going back.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : The manner in which the Minister wants to take advantage of the rules is not correct, because if I make a statement today and tomorrow I find myself in a difficulty, I can come to the House under this particular rule to change it. That is what is prescribed under the rules. The rules prescribe only that if wrong information is given, he can correct it and give the correct information. He has made a statement, which I have also heard, he can always say that he is changing his position, but he cannot try to take advantage of this particular rule. It might be that he inadvertently made a wrong policy statement, but this is not the way to correct it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN (Visakhapatnam) : He is giving information about the change of his mind, what is wrong ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Let him admit that.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : It cannot be allowed under the rules.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : Let him say that he has changed his mind, and

therefore he does not stick to that. That is all right.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : My recollection is that I used the words "I will consider it", but if these are the words that fell from my lips, then it is a slip.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : Were you not congratulated ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : इस एगोरेंस का फायदा क्या है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस की कुछ परम्पराये हैं, कुछ सेविटटी है। बेरा कान्फिडेंस वापस दिना दीजिए।

It is not a slip, it is a change. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : They have surrendered to communalism, that is all.

MR. SPEAKER : After Morarjibhai's suggestion, he has come out with a clear expression. I think, in view of that, it is all right.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : On a point of order.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am considering it. Not now. It is not good to send me something when I am sitting here. There is some time limit fixed. Dr. Santosham.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have passed on to the next item.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I have been standing, wanting to raise a point of order. How can you deny me the opportunity ? This is not right.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot stand it every day. You always do it. Kindly do not do it.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Mine is a very valid point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already passed on to the next item.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I have been standing here. You cannot deny the right of a Member to raise a point of order. How can you do that ? This is not fair. When we raise a point of order, you should hear. Mine is not an irrelevant point of order. All that I can do is to walk out in protest. It is very wrong and undemocratic. I have also been a Speaker.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : It is not that you do not allow anybody to raise a point of order. Sometimes you allow. Even today you allowed somebody to stand up and raise it. You should be uniform in your dealings.

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi) : Thus a point of order should always be ruled out, and nobody should be allowed to raise a point of order. In this way, it should not be according to the desire of the Members.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Today you allowed Mr. Banerjee. He did not obtain your consent. If you start discriminating between Member and Member, we protest against this discrimination.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : It is a point of order and you should hear the hon. Lady Member. Chivalry is part of the proceedings of this House, I suppose.

डा० सुशीला नेयर : आपमेहरबा नी करके मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन तो लीजिए ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If a point of order is to be raised, how can it be prevented by the Speaker or anybody else ?

MR. SPEAKER : It can be raised before I passed on to the next question.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : When Mr. Banerjee raised a point of order, you allowed him even though what he said did not relate to the matter on the Order paper.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I support that point of order.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : By sitting there in that Chair, you are showing only discrimination.

MR. SPEAKER : I would have allowed her if I had not moved to the next item.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I had been standing all along ; I did not have a big voice and I did not shout as some others do.

मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आप यहां पर मुस्लिम पर्सनल ला के बारे में कोई सवाल नहीं उठा सकते हैं । तो मैं आपनी रुलिंग चाहती हूँ—आप मुस्लिम ला बदलने के लिए कुछ करें या न करें, उससे कोई मतलब नहीं है—लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि और भी मुस्लिम देश हैं जैसे पाकिस्तान, टर्की इत्यादि जहां इस कानून से मुस्लिम बदला गया और बहुत से ऐसे कानून बन गए जो सोकार्ड मुस्लिम पर्सनल ला के विरुद्ध हैं जैसे कि मानोगोमीला तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लमेन्ट को यह हक नहीं है कि उन चीजों के बारे में कानून बनाये जिसके बारे में पाकिस्तान, टर्की और कई और देश कानून बना चुके हैं ? आप करें या न करें, उससे मतलब नहीं है लेकिन यह हाउस कर सकता है या नहीं कर सकता है, यह मेरा सवाल है । आप रुलिंग दें ।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : We are not guided by what they do in Pakistan and other countries... (*Inter-ruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow him ; he said something, in spite of that I did not allow him.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : As the speaker, the custodian of the rights of this House, we want to know what is your opinion. Can this Parliament handle this question or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot express an opinion on constitutional and legal matters ; I can express an opinion only on procedural matters.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You must make it clear that what he said was wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow him.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He said what he wanted to say though you did not allow him. Therefore, it must be expunged.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your ruling ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order... (*Interruptions*). I am prepared to have a debate over it, whether it is a point of order or not. She had been a speaker herself, of a State Assembly. It is asking for a legal opinion on a legal question.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Then what he said should also be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to show any disrespect to the lady Members ; but they should also show some respect to the Chair.

12.54 hrs.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
(AMENDMENT) BILL ; AND
MOTION Re-REPORTS OF
UNIVERSITY GRANTS
COMMISSION—*Contd.*

DR. M. SANTOSHAM (Tiruchendur) : I made my observations yesterday in part. If I start speaking now, I may have to divide it into two parts again today because I shall have to continue after Lunch. May I therefore request you to adjourn now and assemble again at 2 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER : If your time permits you may continue. You were on your legs yesterday and you can continue even after lunch.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राइट्स के बारे में श्री डिस्कशन होगा या नहीं... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल होगा... (व्यवधान)
...आप लोगों को बड़ी गर्मी आ रही है, क्या किया जाये।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) : Sir, yesterday—

MR. SPEAKER : Let him speak now.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : You said you would give me time.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I am examining it and I will try to accommodate.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : More lives can be lost in this way ; it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : If you treat it as a debate and if you insist, I cannot consider your request. I am asking the other hon. Member to speak on it. (*Interruptions*).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I think it requires extraordinary human powers for the Chair also to deal with such a House. Anybody gets up any time. God help this. One has to be a super-human being for occupying this Chair.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you. You go on saying something while I am standing, and then again while I am sitting. What is this ? There is a procedure for it.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : A breach of propriety has been committed by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I will latter on consider it. You cannot get up abruptly.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, there is some relevance. It is important.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it and you need not explain it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : You can direct the Minister to make a statement about it.

MR. SPEAKER : How can it be done unless I see and examine it ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Can the country afford to lose pilots like this ? It is a very important matter. Let the Minister make a statement. (Interruption).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members should be somewhat reasonable. You must stick to the procedure. You are all speaking without my permission ; some others are making a request. All these things are to be raised according to the rules. To do it in advance without reference to the rules, I am not allowing.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Today, in two cases, we have deviated from the rules. One is regarding the statement by Shri Govinda Menon, and the other is regarding the discussion under rule 193 for which the Home Minister will be absent. Whenever any big accident occurs, I think there is provision in the rules that they should come forward and make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : It must be on a motion.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : रूल्स के अन्तर्गत ही होना चाहिए लेकिन यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। सरकार की तरफ से भी सुओमोटो बयान आ सकता है।

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : You yourself had been a pilot and a very popular pilot and you had been looked upon by the Air Force as their protector,

MR. SPEAKER : I am a poor pilot of this House. I am riding a House which is worse than the aircraft which crashed. (Interruption) Like the engine in the aircraft, owing to disturbances in this House I am also bound to crash like it some day. (Interruption).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : If you go on like this, I will decide not to agree to it. If you go on like this, I am not going to agree to this, unless I examine it. (Interruption) Prof. Ranga, out of all the persons, is my oldest friend and I expect some reason from him. They sent it to me just now, and I have had no time to examine it.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldal) : Like the pilot who crashlands, you can also crashland.

MR. SPEAKER : I was a successful pilot, but am a bad pilot of this House.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : May I suggest that it is now 1 O'clock and we may adjourn for lunch ?

MR. SPEAKER : Thank God that you are also happy to suggest that. You must be feeling very hungry.

12.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
(AMENDMENT) BILL ; AND
MOTION RE-REPORTS OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION—
Contd.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, today negotiations are going on between

[Shri S.M. Banerjee]

the dock workers leaders and the Labour Minister. These dock workers are on strike in Madras for the last 14 days. I would only request you to ask the Labour Minister to make a statement. Secondly, Sir, you are aware that the Instructors of National Fitness Corps are on a hunger strike. I know, Dr. Rao has all sympathies with them but I would only request him to see that a statement is made on that.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं माननीय बनर्जी की बात का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : It is fourteen days since the dock workers strike started in Madras. The port Trust have nearly lost about Rs. 14 lakhs and I do not know if it will serve any purpose to protect the strike. I understand that talks are going on between the Labour Minister and the representatives of the employees. I had the privilege of meeting the Prime Minister along with a deputation of the dock workers representatives and at that time the Prime Minister said that she is going to consult the Labour Minister and give a decision. I would only request, let them give a decision as early as possible.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

DR. M. SANTOSHAM : There is partial strike of railway workers started at Madras.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That strike has been settled.

DR. M. SANTOSHAM : Speaking on the University Grants Commission Report I would like to make my observations regarding the student unrest problem. The problem of student unrest is menacing many countries of the world and we are having our own share. The University Grants Commission in the report have made a passing remark saying that the remedy for the student unrest problem must be found outside the educational system. When I read that part of the report I was afraid that the University Grants Commission and the Minister would wash their hands off and would not take any responsibility towards

solving this problem of student unrest. But it was heartening to know from the Minister that the University Grants Commission have set-up two Commissions to enquire into the causes of the student unrest, remedy for it and also the pattern in which the participation of students in governance of university can be considered.

Therefore, Sir, it is only necessary that I should make my own observations so that these Commissions would stand benefitted by my observations. It is said that the student unrest is only an imitation of what transpires elsewhere. Young people are always imitating : they learn by imitating and when they find that the politicians are earning great headline become press heroes through inflammable demonstrations that they make in the streets, the students want to copy the same. Therefore, they want to get publicity and want to feature in the press. As such they indulge in these kinds of demonstrations.

Apart from that, students are adventurous people. Students particularly in our country are also suffering from frustration. They do not see much of a future for themselves after they go through their college studies. Formerly also students were adventurous and were ambitious to earn publicity but they did not indulge in these kinds of activities because there was always a restraining influence. They had a hope that if they behaved as good boys and had a good conduct certificate from the principal, it was likely that they would be able to get a good position in life soon after they got out of college. Now the situation is totally different. They find that all the avenues are closed for them. They cannot find a place to work and earn and, therefore, however good they may be, they will not be able to earn a position for themselves in life soon after they get out of college. They will have to join the huge number of millions of unemployed. The restraining influence is not there. Therefore it is frustration that they are suffering from which makes them indulge in these activities.

Also, every student as an individual is a disciplined boy but when they get into a large group they have a tendency to turn turbulent. But however turbulent they may

be, they are not self-igniting by nature. I can say that from my own experience of the few student disturbances that took place in Madras. There were some recent strikes in some Madras colleges protesting against the selection examination. Because of these strikes colleges had to be closed for a good period of time. In these strikes it was noticed that the students were not the people who were initiating them but only a handful of students who had their influence with political parties whose mind and object all the time is on creating a turbulent situation, on creating unrest, on creating a situation near to rebellion. Political parties of that nature had their own agents who worked on these young students' minds and they were responsible for creating student unrest in Madras. therefore it is very, very necessary that we should keep a watchful eye so as to see that external influences do not come and spoil our boys and girls.

Therefore I would suggest that our student population should, first of all be, cured of this state of frustration and, secondly, they must be kept very busy. They should not only be kept busy but when they are kept busy they should have a hope that by keeping themselves busy in that fashion they would be able, sooner or later, to find an avocation in life and employment for themselves which will be remunerative.

With this end in view I have some suggestions to make. At the present moment practically all statistical information that the Government gets regarding the various departments is worked out by the respective departments themselves. In the field of small-scale industry, agriculture, cooperation all the statistical data that the Government now gets are worked out by the respective departments; therefore, they have a tendency to put themselves on the back. They give the report that they have been all successful. A very distorted picture is thus given and on that false premise based on the false information that is given we build our nation sometimes. If an impartial body, such as a university, is given the responsibility of collecting statistics—the data being collected either by students or by those who have just graduated—it will not only have the necessary knowledge to collect the data and

compile the proper statistics but will also have enough manpower to send about for collecting statistics. It should be possible for the Government to place sufficient funds at the disposal of the university and the university will be the proper medium for collecting statistics. Our students will be busy in this fashion and they will always be having the consciousness that they are being usefully used for nation-building purposes. Their sense of vanity will also be satisfied a great deal. I am quite sure, by keeping the students not only busy in this fashion but also by giving them some remuneration for the amount of work that they do, it would be possible for the students to get over the state of frustration and we would be finding a near remedy for students' unrest.

Now I would like to make a reference to admission to medical colleges. As we all know, there is a great rush for admission to medical colleges. We are almost in the season when this drama is going to take place. Large sums of money are offered both above the table and under the table. This is a thing that is commonly known to everyone. This evil is increasing. A remedy must be found sooner or later for that. I think, the remedy for this lies in this that the medical profession like any other profession should also be overcrowded. We should not feel shy to overcrowd this medical profession in the country with more and more medical men and women. Practically, all the other professions are overcrowded and, therefore, we find that this bad practice of paying money for getting admissions into those institutions does not take place. But this is going on as far as admissions to medical colleges are concerned.

The best way in which the number of medical men and women in this country can be increased is to call back all those medical men and women who have gone away from our country and who are practising elsewhere for more than five years. A good part of our exchequer's money, has been spent on the education of these people. Not only that. They have also replaced other patriotic persons who would have after their education served this country. Having taken away the seats of others by questionable

[Dr. M. Santosham]

means and after spending the public money, the hard-earned money of the poor people of this country, they go out and sell themselves for big salaries in other countries and stay there for ever. They do not come back to this country. These people who have Indian nationality, who are serving elsewhere for more than five years and who have spent our money on their education should be called back to this country without any guarantee of job. Within the five years that they have served elsewhere, they have earned more than what could be earned here in a life-time.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Betriah) : Sir, when the Government is not a position to give jobs to all the person who have passed the M.B.B.S. examination, he is suggesting to recall those who are serving elsewhere and make them jobless here.

DR. M. SANTOSHAM : May I say that the only profession where there is no danger of unemployment is the medical profession at the present moment. Why that still remains so is because this is the only profession which is not overcrowded. The required number of doctors for the total number of patients in the country is not available. The required number of doctors should be made available not only in the interest of the medical profession but also in the interest of the suffering public in this country, I am a medical practitioner. I have full knowledge as to how our medical profession is working.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : This subject comes under the Ministry of Health, not under this Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is for the Minister to say.

DR. M. SANTOSHAM : Medical education, Sir. What I am saying is that they waste all our money here and they serve in other countries. If you recall them back, all these mal-practices that are indulged in for admissions to medical colleges can be solved to a great extent.

Then, I would like to make a mention of the National Cadet Corps. I do not think we are giving the training in a very serious manner. After seven years in the Air wing, our students cannot even recognise different kinds of aircrafts that are used in our Air Force. They just learn a certain amount of drill, arms drill, and they just learn how to put on a uniform. That is all. It is necessary that the National Cadet Corps should be made use of by us for preparing actually a force on which we can fall back at the time of emergency.

Apart from that, the camping of the National Cadet Corps should be so arranged that contingents from various parts of the country should be able to get together in one place where they will be able to learn the techniques of warfare like jungle warfare, and so on. All that must be taught to them. The contingents from different States must gather together so that an element of national integration is there. The spirit of one-nation outlook should be taught to them at the time of giving the training. Lastly, the hon. Member, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, talked about the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University. I also agree with him. It is high time that these names are removed because it goes against the spirit of our national unity. If there should be a Muslim university and a Hindu university, I suggest, in Madras, there is a very good Christian college with 500 acres in which one college campus is situated and there is a good medical college nearby and all these colleges can be put together and called the Madras Christian University.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जीनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन (अमेंडमेंट) विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका मुझ को दिया है, इस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सब से पहले किसी राष्ट्र की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में एक नीति होती है। 21 साल तक हमारी कोई नेशनल एजुकेशन पालिसी नहीं थी। 1968 में हमारी सरकार ने देश को एक नेशनल आलिसी आफ एजुकेशन दिया। उस पालिसी को कार्यान्वित करने का चार हमारे

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के ऊपर और उसके द्वारा जो यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन है उसके ऊपर है। अगर हम अपनी नेशनल एजुकेशन पालिसी को ईमानदारी के साथ इम्प्लिमेंट करें तो आज चारों तरफ जो झगड़ा दिखाई पड़ता है, जिससे पूरा देश चिन्तित है, यह सदन चिन्तित है, सभी समझदार व्यक्ति चिन्तित हैं, वह दूर हो सकता है। आपकी जानकारी के लिये मैं आप को एक पैरा पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। नेशनल पालिसी ग्रान्ट एजुकेशन नाम की पुस्तक में लिखा हुआ है कि :

“Education has always been accorded an honoured place in Indian society. The great leaders of the Indian freedom movement realised the fundamental role of education and throughout the nation's struggle for Independence, stressed its unique significance for national development. Gandhiji formulated the scheme of basic education seeking to harmonize intellectual and manual work. This was a great step forward in making education directly relevant to the life of the people. Many other national leaders likewise made important contribution to national education before Independence.

The educational system must produce young men and women of character and ability committed to national service and development. Only then will education be able to play its vital role in promoting national progress, creating a sense of common citizenship and culture, and strengthening national integration.”

जो हमारी नेशनल एजुकेशन पालिसी है अगर उस पर ईमानदारी के साथ पांच या दस साल अमल करके काम किया जाय तो जो हमारे नेताओं का लक्ष्य था, हम एजुकेशन के मामले में उस दिशा में चल सकते हैं।

आज कालेज एजुकेशन की हालत यह है कि गत वर्ष हमारे सामने एक बाकया हुआ था,

जिस का मैं जिक्र यहां पर कर देना चाहता हूँ, यानी यह कि जो हमारे प्रोन अप विद्यार्थी हैं, जो डिग्री कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं उनका विभाग किस तरहसे काम करता है। मेरी कॉस्टिट्यूटेंसी में एक डिग्री कालेज है गाँव में जो कि शहर से 30 मील की दूरी पर है। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वहाँ लड़के सिनेमा देखते होंगे। वहाँ के लड़के इबट्टे थे। जो वहाँ के प्रिंसिपल थे उनसे मैंने कहा कि लड़कों में 25 कागज डिस्ट्रिब्यूट कर दीजिये और उन से कहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान के एक बड़े आदमी का नाम लिख कर दें। 25 कागज बाँटे गये और लड़कों ने जिस को बड़ा आदमी समझा उसका नाम लिख कर दिया। आप यकीन मानिये कि 25 में से सिर्फ दो लड़कों ने, एक ने सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को बड़ा आदमी हिन्दुस्तान का माना था और दूसरे ने गांधीजी को, नेताओं नाम लिख कर दिया। जो दूसरे 23 नाम आये वह ज्यादातर फिल्म ऐक्ट्रेसज के थे। यह हालत है आज शहरों से दूर देहातों में जो डिग्री कालेज हैं उन के विद्यार्थियों की। मैं यह मिसाल आप के सामने दे रहा हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यू पी बैंकवर्ड है।

श्री राजबेब सिंह : बिहार में भी ऐसा ही होगा। सभी डिग्री कालेजों की यही हालत है। हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में अच्छी-अच्छी फिल्में बना कर, जैसे आक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी प्रेस में होता है, विद्यार्थियों को दिखा सकता है और उन के रुझान को उधर घुमा सकता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस दिशा में कुछ काम हुआ है। बाकुमेंट्री फिल्में तैयार हुई हैं। लेकिन बाकुमेंट्री फिल्मी से वह काम होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये वह रोचक ढंग से फिल्म बनायें ताकि विद्यार्थी गलत रास्ते पर न जा कर सही रास्ते पर चलने की कोशिश करें।

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

1956 में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को संगठित किया गया। आप देखिये कि चौदह सालों में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन ने क्या किया और क्या नहीं किया। उन्होंने कुछ अच्छे काम भी किये और बहुत से ऐसे हैं जिनको वह करना चाहते थे लेकिन नहीं कर सके क्योंकि उनके सामने लिमिटेशन थे। पहला लिमिटेशन यह था कि उन के सामने फंड्स की कमी थी, दूसरा लिमिटेशन यह था कि उन्हें काम करने की ताकत नहीं थी, तीसरा लिमिटेशन यह था कि एजुकेशन स्टेट सब्जेक्ट था, चौथा लिमिटेशन यह था कि यूनिवर्सिटी की आटोनोमी डिस्टर्ब न हो, इन्फ्रिज न हो। यह उस के वीक प्वाइंट्स थे जिन की वजह से वह जितना करना चाहते थे उतना नहीं कर सके।

जहाँ तक एजुकेशन के स्टेट सब्जेक्ट होने का प्रश्न है, हमारे सामने संविधान मौजूब है जिस में 7वें शेड्यूल में 63 और 66 की एंट्रीज हैं जो साफ पावर देती हैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को कि वह हायर एजुकेशन में दखल दे सकती है, कोऑर्डिनेशन कर सकती है और ऊँचा स्टेन्डर्ड मेनटेन करने के लिए सब कुछ कर सकती है। अगर कुछ करने का इरादा हो तो काफी पावर भी गई है। यूनियन लिस्ट में यह तीन चार एंट्रीज हैं जिन के मुताबिक कम से कम यूनिवर्सिटीज के ऊपर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी बातें मनवाने की काफी ताकत रखती है। जो ताकत नहीं है केन्द्र सरकार के पास उसके लिए मेरा सजेशन यह है कि पार्लियामेंट के सामने वह बिल लाये और हायर एजुकेशन को कांस्टीट्यूट बना लिया जाये। पार्लियामेंट बिना किसी गुरेज के आप को सारी शक्ति प्रदान करेगी। जिसकी भी हमारी शिक्षा है सब एक पेटर्न पर चले। यहाँ पर 3 इयर्स कोर्स प्रेस्क्राइब किया गया था लेकिन बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटीज ने उस का पालन किया और बहुतों ने नहीं किया। इस से साफ हो जाता है कि आप के पास कोई

ताकत नहीं कि आप उन से अपनी बातें मनवा सकें।

अब तो हर एक यूनिवर्सिटीज में बड़ी बड़ी जगहों में पार्टियां घुस गई हैं। हेड आफ डिपार्टमेंट तक के अप्वाइंटमेंट जो होते हैं वह गलत ढंग से होते हैं। इस लिये यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन अगर ज्यादा न करे तो कम से कम इतना तो करे कि हेड आफ डिपार्टमेंट का जो अप्वाइन्टेड हो उस का अप्रूवल उसके हाथ में हो। जितने भी कैंडिडेट्स सामने आते हैं, उन से सम्बन्धित सब चीजें यू जी सी के सामने हों। दूसरा सजेशन यह है कि हर एक स्टेट में यू जी सी की एक ब्रांच होनी चाहिए जो कि सारी चीजों को एफेक्टिवली कंट्रोल कर सके। आज बहुत सी एरियाज ऐसी हैं, जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, रूरल एरियाज हैं, वहाँ पर यू जी सी का कार्य नहीं है। वहाँ पर एजुकेशन को एन्क्रेज नहीं किया गया है। रूरल डिग्री कालेजज की हालत यह है कि वह देश में 60 प्रतिशत ग्रेजुएट देते हैं, लेकिन वह डिग्री कालेज आलटुगेदर इग्नोर्ड हैं।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले से आता हूँ। वहाँ पर गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी है। उस को वहाँ के चौदह जिलों के कालेज फीड करते हैं। उस के लिये एक बलाज था, जिसको पिछले साल हटाया गया। उस के मुताबिक वहाँ के डिग्री कालेज पोस्ट डिग्री क्लासेज नहीं खोल सकते थे, अब लेजिस्लेशन कर के उस को हटाया है जब प्रेजिडेंट्स रुल था। जहाँ कहीं यह पाबन्दी हो, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को चाहिए कि उस को हटाये और उन को कर्जा आदि दे ताकि एजुकेशन में रुकावट न आये।

अनुदानों के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। Public Accounts Committee की रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से पता चला है कि 3,95,336 केसिस में

ग्रान्ट्स दी गई हैं 1967 तक और इनका टोटल 115 करोड़ होता है। इन में से 28 नवंबर 1970 तक, 23,888 केसिस में यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट नहीं आए। यह बहुत ही दुख की बात है। रुपया किस तरह से इस्तेमाल होता है, यह इसी से आप को मालूम हो जाएगा। बहुत कास्टली मशीनरी और इक्विपमेंट बेकार पड़ी हुई है, उसका यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ। इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

नैशनल फिटनेस कोर के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। दो एक साल तक इस को चला कर आपने सोचा था कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसको टेक अप कर लेंगी। लेकिन वे इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आप भी इसको टेक अप करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि आप इस विषय को होम मिनिस्ट्री को अगर बे देते। या फिर इस को एन सी सी का एक अंग बना दिया जाता। अब भी आप ऐसा कर लें तो ठीक रहेगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक पैसा देने का सवाल है, डिग्री कालेजिज आदि को मदद देने का सवाल है, एक सुपरबाइजरी बाड़ी होनी चाहिए जो जाकर उन की नीहूज को इंस्पेक्ट करे और एप्लीकेशज को रिकमेंड करे। उस बेसिस पर उनको रुपया दिया जाए। किस तरह से उस रुपये का यूटिलाइजेशन होता है, इस को भी वह बाड़ी इंस्पेक्टर करे। इस काम के लिए एक सुपरबाइजरी बाड़ी का यू जी सी में होना बहुत लाजिमी है।

नैशनल पालिसी जो हमारी एजुकेशन की है उसको देखते हुए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि स्टैंडर्ड आफ टीचिंग भी अच्छा होना चाहिए और एग्जैमिनेशन भी एक ही ढंग का एक ही नमूने का होना चाहिए। सभी हमारे देश में जो एग्जैमिनेशन का तरीका है उसमें जो एग्जैमिनर है वह आवश्यकतों से आवश्यकतों के अनुसार

देता है और ऐसा इसलिए करता है कि विद्यार्थी इसे नहीं जानता होगा। देखा यह जाना चाहिये कि विद्यार्थी कितना जानता है और जितना जानता है उसको कितनी अच्छी तरह से एक्सप्लेन कर सकता है। इस तरह के जो सवाल हैं वे पूछे जाने चाहिए और एग्जैमिनेशन एक ढंग का, एक नमूने का होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो विषयक है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while introducing this Bill and initiating the discussion on the reports of University Grants Commission, the hon. Minister has given me or rather given to the House the impression that his continuance in this portfolio is somewhat of an uncertainty.

So, I would rather begin my observations by wishing him a long lease in this portfolio. I am sure he can do something if he has got enough resources at his disposal.

Sir, in a discussion on education, I cannot resist the temptation to say something on language. But, I do not propose to enter into the discussion on the Policy Resolution about three language formula or the constitutional position as such because, I know that is not the point that we have been discussing. It has recently been discussed and I do not know whether this can be solved by my putting questions to him and expecting some answers from him. We all know the constitutional handicap with which we suffer. That is a different point altogether. But, what I propose to say about the language is this. After all, Government have decided in that policy resolution on education, 1968, that they are going to permit all the languages to be the media of instruction in various Universities. And now that is an accepted formula to all parties and to all Governments. It is but proper for us to consider that since the University Grants Commission was set up for a specific purpose of maintaining the standards in higher education without any effort on the part of

[Shri S. Kandappan]

the Central Government or on the part of the University Grants Commission, by suddenly switching on the medium, will we be able to maintain the standards at all in the universities?

After all, we all know that the language is the medium, the vehicle of thought and expression and unless it is properly equipped and properly developed so as to make it as a suitable medium to convey the higher scientific thought, it would be impossible to swim safely by pushing the boys from English into the respective languages. This is a very serious matter about which I feel that the U. G. C. should make some effort.

I would like to make a few suggestions on that point. Since the U. G. C. has already got this method of organising seminars for the promotion or for simplifying the teaching of English, they know as to how the standard of English could be improved and all that sort of thing. In addition to that work, they could as well take up this work also; they could organise seminars wherein they could bring together professors and teachers from various universities, engaged in teaching subjects in Tamil or in any other language and in this way organise discussions and dialogues between them. I am sure that something could be done about it.

Also, it is possible for the UGC to prepare a glossary for each subject which could be utilised by all the professors and students. I would here like to point out one thing which is still agitating my mind, and I do not know whether Government are clear about it, and that is about the common glossary that should be made applicable to all the languages. As far as that question is concerned, we have already rejected it, because I think that it is an impossible proposition and it can never be implemented. In fact, I may point out that the Law Ministry some years back insisted that the legal terminology should be the same for all languages in India, but last year they found that it was very difficult to apply a common terminology for all languages and, therefore, they have given up that posture, and they have now conceded the demand of Tamil Nadu

Government that they can have their own legal terminology. With regard to the other scientific subjects also, I say that it is impractical, because when once you allow a language to become the medium, then, automatically, suiting the genius of a particular language, words crop up; words crop up: words that are already in use come into vogue, and they are put to a different use altogether or the use is enlarged or limited, as the case may be. For example, in Tamil Nadu, with my experience in the college, I know that in many a subject there is quite a sizable number of words that have become commonly used words for scientific purposes. If now you are going to insist upon a common glossary, I am afraid that it is not going to work. So, instead of harping on that, I would rather ask the hon. Minister to say that suiting the genius of a language, they would permit them to evolve their own glossary or their own terminology for the subjects taught in the universities.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR
(Guntur): Scientists will teach by signs.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: But still, language is needed. Without language, no communication can take place. So, this is a very serious matter for them to consider.

Another suggestion that I would like to make is that they should see to it that the universities located in a particular language region should have at least one scientific journal so that the students may be acquainted with the latest scientific knowledge on the subject. This is very essential, and the reason for my saying so is this.

I know that the Government of India started a scientific journal in Hindi. I do not know whether it was started by the Education Ministry. I was told that its circulation was not so good. I do not know the reasons. But it is for those people coming from that area to think about it, because this is a very important matter. There is also a UNESCO journal called *Courier* which is being published in 13 languages. They are publishing that journal in Hindi. I learn that in regard to

the Hindi publication—I am not saying anything against Hindi; I am not even remotely meaning anything disparaging against Hindi—the circulation is only about 200 with the result that for the last eight or nine months, they have stopped publishing the journal. These are all serious matters, which it is said that Hindi should be made the link language.

AN HON. MEMBER : How many were sold in Tamil Nadu ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I am coming to that. In Tamil, the number of copies printed was 5,000, and all the 5,000 were sold in the open market. Now, they are going to increase the number. This is a journal of a very high standard. In addition to that, in Tamil we have got a private monthly magazine which is completely devoted to scientific articles, and which has got a circulation of more than 10,000.

I think this is a pre-condition for a switch over of the medium from English to any other language. I feel rather concerned—I do not know whether I should—about it as to why this trend is not exhibited in Hindi. There is something radically wrong. If you cannot create this atmosphere, I am afraid you are not going to succeed in making it an effective medium. The most important factor is the content of teaching, the knowledge, the substance; this should not be allowed to go down. Students are not there to learn only the languages; that is the business of linguists. After all, language is only a vehicle.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : What does he think are the real causes why Hindi is not patronised as well as it should be ?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : Give bonus to reader of Rs. 100.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I cannot satisfactorily answer it as I do not have real experience.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The popularity of Hindi is not the subject under discussion ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is time the Hindi friends took note of this. They should ask their State Governments to see that the secondary schools and college libraries and also public libraries are made to subscribe to these things.

I am emphasising this because in the functioning of the UGC I find there is no scope for this sort of work. When you say that Indian languages are going to be the media of expression in years to come India in all universities, this is a factor which you cannot afford to ignore.

With regard to Central Universities *V/s.* State Universities, I do not know the purpose or rationale behind the former, apart from the constitutional position. As it is, the Central Government cannot claim that because they are running a few universities, their working and administration is better than all the other State universities. I should say it is rather even worse. A major portion of UGC allocation is being concerned by the four Central Universities of Delhi, Aligarh, Banaras and Vishwa Bharati. The last is in a separate category by itself. But with regard to the other three, they are like any other universities. Yesterday, the hon. Minister tried to make out a case as if they are performing a unifying function. I fail to understand it. In India, either in regard to education or any other subject, whenever there is a Central Institute it unfortunately happens that only those who are situated in the vicinity stand to gain by it, not people from distant areas. If the Government wish to continue this position of having Central universities, then they have to have more Central universities catering to various regions. But I would prefer that the Central universities be handed over to the respective States and the money thus saved distributed among all the 70 universities in the country.

In 1965-66, out of a total allocation under non-plan projects and plan projects of Rs. 17.85 crores, nearly one third, Rs. 6 crores, went to Central universities. The same is the position in the next year and the year after. From all the three reports, I find one-third is eaten away by the 4 Central Universities and two-thirds are shared by the other universities. This, I feel, is

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very unfair. Government should really do something about it. I would rather prefer that they Central Universities should be handed over to the concerned States, that the Centre should have nothing to do with them.

The University Education Commission, as early as 1949, described the teacher as the corner stone of the arch of education. The National Council on Educational Research and Training calls the teacher the heart of the matter. In their publication, *Collective Quest—Ends and aims of Education*, the Council says :

“When the heart is in good condition pulsates, with energy, steadiness and passion, education grows. When the heart declines, education founders.”

It is very rhetorical, and is very good. But what has the Ministry done about it? Everywhere in the universities we find a bazar atmosphere prevailing. The Radhakrishnan Committee, the Humayun Kabir Committee, so many committees have touched this important aspect. Even student indiscipline is connected in a way with this atmosphere that prevails among the teachers and the inadequacy of the facilities that they get. They have to live in scattered places, they do not have easy access to libraries. This sort of thing can be easily rectified. Can you not see to it that at least when creating new universities, you put up the staff quarters within it, so that they will have a different atmosphere altogether, instead of this Bazar atmosphere. So, this is a serious matter to which they should really pay some attention:

I would only again appeal to the Minister to consider the aspect of the standard, the quality, of language that is going to be the vehicle of thought in India, all the 14 national languages, to pay some attention to it, and also see that the teachers are given a proper atmosphere in which they can pursue their academic aspirations, instead of political or other aspirations, which is mainly due to their environments and not due to their mental make-up.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I shall deal with three points only, namely the new Bill which has been introduced, the UGC report and the objectives and the aims of education and to what extent they have achieved.

The new Bill makes a departure, a welcome departure. Three Members are going to be full-timers in the UGC. I hope they will devote their time and energy and work with sincerity in dealing with the colleges and students, and will look after the follow-up action. The Chairman also, I hope, will devote more time. These new changes sought to be incorporated in the Bill are welcome. The new functions that are sought to be incorporated, viz., maintenance, grants and development grants, are also welcome. I think both these grants will satisfy the urge and the need, as suggested by my hon. friend Shri Kandappan, of some of the colleges and universities. That is so far as this Bill is concerned.

Regarding the University Grants Commission's report, it must be said to the credit of the UGC that they have been discharging a very wonderful and good service. The policy which they are laying down for the purpose of establishing new universities and colleges in order to have a proper standard in education, I think, is good. Of course, I have my own doubts regarding the standards, whether the standards are being achieved or not. The aim is good, but in practice the achievements are few and far between. I have my own reasons, but time will not permit me to deal with them.

The Centre for post-graduate Education is also doing very useful work. The provision of residential accommodation for teachers and students is a new innovation. On one occasion the present Education Minister said a few words about himself, that he was very poor. He was very poor and he has seen jopori life. Therefore, I hope he will see that more residential accommodation will be made available to the students who are badly in need of such accommodation so that they can devote their time and energy to study. The student aid fund is also a welcome feature to meet the needs of the students. I have to make one or two suggestions about central

universities. Why should we not start another Central university in non-Hindi speaking area so that encouragement could be given to those who are coming from such areas ? I think my friend Mr. Krishnamurti referred to it and I think it is a good suggestion. The hon. Minister should keep it in mind.

About the classification of universities, one may say that we have Federal or Affiliating universities and Residential universities. I happen to be a member of the executive council of the Banaras Hindu University. To my great surprise and horror I found the campus city to be an open city, when I first visited that university. The campus is accessible to any person and we have seen the results of such an arrangement. (An Hon. Member : There is a temple inside). Temple, hospital, grazing grounds and what not. It should be a campus in the real sense of the term so that there could be privacy. There is also the question of law and order. Every now and then we cannot ask the police to step in to maintain law and order. We happened to discuss the law and order problem with the concerned authorities in that city. How can we step into the university campus, they ask. The students are very sensitive.

There ought to be more centres of advanced studies. Only 27 universities had been given special assistance. I think more universities should be covered by this scheme. On the subject of examination reforms, we, The members of Parliament consider the Kothari Commission report. While discussing it we made certain suggestions to reform Examination system. But Education Ministry had appointed two more committees for this purpose and I do not know how long they will take. Efforts should also be made to give more scholarships.

I shall now turn to the points suggested by the hon. Minister of Education. He says that the primary object of the UGC is to give development and maintenance grants, secondly, to co-ordinate their function and to maintain and to raise the standard of education. These are very good and laudable objectives. Have we been able to achieve them ? Another

purpose was to achieve uniformity in syllabus and examination. We are far from that objective. It is repeated ad nauseam that education is an instrument of social change and makes man's mind cultural and cultivated and achieves social and national integration. These are the three main objectives or the aims of education; to bring about social change, to make the man cultured and cultivated, and achieve social and national integration. Have these objectives been achieved ? What is the answer ? I shall leave the answer to be given by the Education Minister himself. As I see, let us consider to what extent the mind has been changed in order to bring about social change, as it exists in the village and cities. Have the rigours of the caste system lessened to any extent ? Has the educated mind applied itself to this aspect, or, have we given education to change the mind of the educated person to adopt a different or totally changed attitude towards the social system ? What is the answer ? Have we made man cultured and cultivated ? I think the number of such persons might be just few and far between. I would ask whether the educational system should be given credit or whether credit should be given to those individuals themselves despite the system.

The question arises as to why there is so much unrest and indiscipline. One of my hon. friends speaking some time back dealt with this question of unrest and indiscipline. It is often said that it is a worldwide phenomenon; that the unrest is there all over the world in the student community. But have we applied our mind to the real causes ? In western countries there is unrest and indiscipline because of affluence. There is unrest and indiscipline in our country because of poverty, unemployment and frustration among the educated classes. Have we been able to remove these causes, or, can we simply justify the unrest and indiscipline on the ground that it is a worldwide phenomenon ? That question also I have to the hon. Education Minister.

You know what is happening in our country. The mind of youth is very impressionable and formative. What is happening in the different universities today ? Different

[Shri R.D. Bhandare]

political parties are projecting their philosophy and images both in the teachers' mind and the students' mind. The result is that the impressionable and formative mind which the student has to open to these projections. Some of them have become chauvinists and some of them have become Naxalites. Even the best possible intellectual student is amenable to intellectual indoctrination. The result is that, as we find, the Naxalite movement is spreading. It is not enough to justify that it is only the poor people who are members of the Naxalite movement. No, Sir, I beg your pardon; even the intellectuals are attracted towards these ideologies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : My last point is, has our educational system inculcated any ideology based on national and social integration, secularism and democratic socialism which are the ideals, which we have accepted, which the country has accepted. I think the Education Minister and the Education Ministry must give an answer. Even if they are not in a position to give an answer in this house, they must so change the educational system that the objective should be achieved.

With these words, I resume my seat.

15 hrs.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग अभी विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग संशोधन विधेयक और उस की तीन बर्षों की रिपोर्टों पर विचार कर रहे हैं। जो संशोधन विधेयक यहाँ पेश किया गया है, उस के जरिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है और शिक्षा जगत को सही रास्ते पर ले चलने के लिये उन्हें थोड़े से अधिकार भी दिये जा रहे हैं। इस से मुमकिन है कि कुछ फायदा हो लेकिन जब तक हम पूरे देश की शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस तरह के बिल-बनाते रहने से हमारे देश का काम नहीं चलेगा। अभी भी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश पुरानी शिक्षा

पद्धति की लीक पर चल रहा है अंग्रेजों ने जो शिक्षा पद्धति बनाई थी, मकाले साहब ने जिस शिक्षा पद्धति की नींव डाली थी, उस से हम ने अभी तक अपना नाता तोड़ा नहीं है। हमारे शिक्षा जगत में जो हंगामा, कुहराम और अशांति मची हुई है, उस का मूल कारण यही है कि अभी तक हम ने शिक्षा को रोजगारपरक (एम्प्लायमेंट ओरियन्टेड) नहीं बनाया है। प्रति वर्ष हजारों विद्यार्थी पढ़ कर, डिग्रियाँ ले कर निकलते हैं, लेकिन उन के सामने भविष्य अन्धकारमय होता है, उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता है, जिसकी वजह से उनके अन्दर बेचैनी पैदा होती है, अनुशासन-हीनता पैदा होती है और तरह-तरह के काम वे करते हैं।

इस लिये हमारी शिक्षा रोजगारपरक होनी चाहिये, उस में घर्म-निरपेक्षता की भावना कूट-कूट कर भरी होनी चाहिये—लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है। हमारे शिक्षा संगठनों के अन्दर, विद्यालयों के अन्दर कम्यूनल एनीमेंट घुस रहा है, जो वहाँ की शान्ति को भंग करता है, उन के अन्दर इस प्रकार की नफरत की भावना पैदा कर रहा है, जिस से एक कम्युनिटी दूसरी कम्युनिटी के खिलाफ हो जाय। अगर हम इस तरह के कामों को नहीं रोकेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। हमारा शासक वर्ग, हमारे देश के नेता यह कहते हैं कि छात्रों को राजनीति में भाग नहीं लेना चाहिये। ऐसा कह कर आप उनको कहां लेना चाहते हैं? जिनके हाथों में देश का भविष्य जाने वाला है, वे ही भविष्य के निर्माण के लिये अपनी राय न दे सकें—यह भ्रष्टाचार की बात लगती है। आप को कहना चाहिए कि शिक्षा जगत के अन्दर जो साम्प्रदायिक भावना पैदा की जाती है, उस पर रोक लगानी चाहिये, बन्दिश लगनी चाहिये, ताकि उनके विभाग बिगड़े न हों।

मैं कह रहा था कि हमें अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन करना है ताकि देश में जनतन्त्र

विकसित हो सके, धर्म-निरपेक्षता की नीति कामयाब हो सके और हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति रोजगारपरक बन सके। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा की प्रगति होनी चाहिए। जगह-जगह यूनिवर्सिटीज खुल रही हैं, नये-नये कालिजिज खुल रहे हैं। लेकिन कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यह ठीक है। हमारे देश का हर पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका आज चाहता है कि वह आगे बढ़े, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी वह प्रगति करे, इसी वजह से आज जगह-जगह से विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की मांग की जाती है, कालिज खोलने की मांग की जाती है—इस को रोकना गलत होगा। यह ठीक है कि जो भी शिक्षा संस्थाएँ खुलें, वे ठीक ढंग से चलें, उन की शिक्षा का स्टैंडर्ड ठीक हो, इसकी जवाबदेही आप पर है, इसलिये आप को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। जैसे हमारे बिहार में मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की मांग बहुत दिनों से चल रही है। वहाँ की जनता बहुत दिनों से मांग कर रही है कि उस क्षेत्र में यह विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाना चाहिए, इस पर बन्दिश नहीं लगानी चाहिये। अगर उस क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाना है, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वहाँ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रगति हो, तो आप को इस काम में मदद करनी चाहिये।

अब मैं सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि जब श्री छागला शिक्षा मंत्री में, तब 1964 में उन्होंने कहा था कि हर राज्य से कम से कम एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिये। इस समय आपके यहाँ केवल चार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, पता नहीं छागला साहब की उस बात का क्या हुआ? सरकार ने यद्यपि उनके विचार को अस्वीकार कर दिया, लेकिन उनका कहना सही था, क्योंकि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी में आप एक स्टैंडर्ड बना सकते हैं। उन के जरिये आप दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों को रास्ता दिखा

सकते हैं कि आप देश की शिक्षा को किस रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं और वे आपका अनुकरण कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आप हर राज्य में एक-एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय कायम कीजिये।

आज हमारे बिहार में पटना यूनिवर्सिटी की हालत बहुत ही दयनीय है। वहाँ पर 1927 के जो बिज्ञान के एपरेट्स हैं, उन्हीं से एक्सपैरीमेंट करने के लिये कहा जाता है। गैस नहीं है, चूल्हा नहीं है, जनता स्टोव से काम लिया जाता है। लाइब्रेरी लैबोरेट्री की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, मकान टूट कर गिर गया है। वहाँ की सरकार उस को सम्भालने में असमर्थ है वहाँ के प्रोफेसर और आम लोग मांग कर रहे हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उसे अपने हाथ में ले। अभी तक सरकार की यही नीति रही है कि हम उस को नहीं लेंगे, लेकिन मैं अब अनुरोध करूँगा कि आप अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन कीजिये और उस को अपने हाथ में लें। अगर आप हर राज्य में एक एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय कायम करेंगे तो इस से आप को फायदा होगा, आप देश के सामने एक स्टैंडर्ड कायम कर सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं कुछ शब्द डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ लोगों ने इन का विरोध किया है और कहा है कि इनकी क्या जरूरत है। विशेष रूप से काशी विद्यापीठ का नाम लिया गया है। वह विद्यापीठ डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी है, यूनिवर्सिटी के बराबर उस का दर्जा है, लेकिन पूर्ण विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा उसको अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हो सका है। यह विद्यापीठ क्या है, कौन की संस्था है—यह वह संस्था है, जिस को महात्मा गांधी जी ने अपने करकमलों से स्थापित किया था, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव, डॉ० सम्पूर्णानन्द, डॉ० श्री प्रकाश और हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री लालबहादुर

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

शास्त्री जैसे महान नेताओं से उस संस्था का सम्बन्ध रहा है। राष्ट्रीय भ्रान्दोलन की सूत्रधार यह संस्था रही है। अंग्रेजों और अंग्रेजी हुकूमत का मुकाबला करने में वहाँ के छात्रों और अध्यापकों ने जो शानदार भूमिका अदा की, उस की कोई मिसाल नहीं है। मैं भी वहाँ का विद्यार्थी रह चुका हूँ। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आप ने आज तक उस की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उस को पूरा विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा देने में क्या दिक्कत है? ऐसा न करने से वहाँ के अध्यापकों में असंतोष है, उन के पास पैसा नहीं है, उन्हें ठीक समय पर वेतन नहीं मिलता है। इस तरह की अनेकों कठिनाइयाँ उन के सामने हैं। आप को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस तरह की जो भी महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षा संस्थाएँ हैं, उन्हें पूर्ण विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा देने की तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं शिक्षा की भाषा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में जरूर लगभग सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी है। काशी विद्यापीठ में तो शुरू से ही शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी रहा है। लेकिन बहुत सारे विश्वविद्यालयों में अभी शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप वहाँ प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बना दें, प्रदेश की अपनी भाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम बना कर उस भाषा को आगे बढ़ाइये। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की सभी भाषाएँ समृद्धशाली हैं, वे अंग्रेजी का मुकाबला करने की शक्ति रखती हैं। उन में पुस्तकें तैयार करवाइये। इस से शिक्षा का स्टैण्डर्ड आगे बढ़ेगा और छात्रों को भी सुविधा होगी। अंग्रेजी हमारी भाषा नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी हम उस पर चिपके रहना चाहते हैं। मातृ-भाषा को जबह बीजिये ताकि वह आगे

बढ़ सके और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान ग्रहण कर सके।

अब मैं परीक्षाओं में सुधार सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। परीक्षा की लेकर छुरेबाजी चलती है, अध्यापक भी उस में शरीक रहते हैं और विद्यार्थी भी शरीक रहते हैं। विद्यार्थियों में यह गलत धारणा फैल गई है कि जब हम छुरे से परीक्षा पास कर सकते हैं, बाहर से लोग उन के मददगार होकर आ जाते हैं, तो फिर पढ़ने की क्या आवश्यकता है। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस वर्तमान परीक्षा प्रणाली का खात्मा कीजिये। तीन-तीन महीने में होम-टास्क के आधार पर परीक्षा कीजिये, वाषिर्क या अर्ध-वाषिर्क परीक्षा से काम नहीं चलेगा, इस से उन की बुद्धि का भी विकास नहीं होता है और ज्ञान भी नहीं बढ़ता है। इस में तरह तरह की गड़बड़ी होती है।

हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में अमरीकन प्रचार बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है, उस को रोकने की जरूरत है। हमारे अधिकांश विश्वविद्यालयों में ऐसा हो रहा है और खास कर बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में छुरेबाजी का बोलबाला रहा है। यह विश्वविद्यालय जनसंघ और आर०एस०एस० का अब्झा रहा है और हुकूमत अब तक उन को वहाँ से बाहर नहीं निकाल सकी है...

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभोई) : कलकत्ते में क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस पर आप बोलियेगा।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : सब को रोको। इस-लिए आप साम्प्रदायिकता के प्रचार तथा जो साम्प्रदायिक संगठन हैं उन से अपना पत्ला छुड़ाइये तभी आप का काम होगा।

जहाँ तक यूनिवर्सिटी के टीचर्स की माँगों का सम्बन्ध है, अगर उनकी माँगों को मानते नहीं

हैं। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग कह तो देता है कि चार साल तक हम आप को सहायता देंगे और उसके बाद उनका वेतन भी बढ़वा देते हैं लेकिन फिर उस के बाद अपना हाथ खींच लेते हैं। राज्य सरकारों की स्थिति आज अच्छी नहीं है, विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थिति आज अच्छी नहीं है और कालेजों की स्थिति आज अच्छी नहीं है। वहाँ बहुत सी जगहों पर तो व्यवसाय चलता है और इसीलिए अध्यापकों को ठीक से वेतन नहीं मिलता है। अध्यापकों को ठीक से वेतन मिले, उनका जो पेन्सकेल है उस के मुताबिक वेतन मिले, इस बात की जवाबदेही आप पर होनी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से यहाँ पर समाजवाद की बात की जाती है और कहा जाता है कि हम समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या समाजवाद की शिक्षा किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय में दी जाती है। समाजवाद क्या है, पहले उस का अर्थ तो उन को बताइये। काशी विद्यापीठ जिस की स्थापना महात्मा गांधी जी ने की थी, वहाँ पर प्रारम्भ से समाजवाद की शिक्षा दी जाती थी। श्रद्धेय सम्पूर्णानन्द जी हमको समाजवाद पढ़ाते थे। अपनी किताबों के जरिये और दूसरी माक्सवाद की किताबों के जरिये पढ़ाते थे। इस प्रकार से सही मानों में छात्रों के दिमाग को विकसित किया जाना चाहिए और उसूल बताने चाहिए कि कैसे समाजवाद बनाना चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान)... समाजवाद की परिभाषा, अगर आप चाहें तो बतला सकता हूँ लेकिन उसके लिए समय नहीं है। तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में जो एक प्रकार का व्यवसाय चल रहा है उस को बन्द करने की जरूरत है। इसीलिए आज लोग इस बात की मांग भी करते हैं कि शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए। उस बात को ध्यान में रखकर मैं पुनः जोरदार तरीके से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप उस तरह की गड़बड़ी

की और व्यवसाय को बन्द करना चाहते हैं तो शिक्षा को अपने हाथ में लीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालयों में नान-टीचिंग स्टाफ भी काम करता है। उन की समस्याएँ बहुत ही गम्भीर हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में तमाम जगह आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं। विल्ली में, पटना में और पूरे देश में उनके संगठन बने हुए हैं। आप उनके लिए ठीक से सहूलियतें दें। इसके लिए आप यूनिवर्सिटीज ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन कीजिये। विश्वविद्यालयों के जो नियम कानून बने हुए हैं उन में यदि आप परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तो आप का काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि शिक्षा जगत में ठीक से नियम बनने चाहिए। और उन नियमों को ठीक से लागू करना चाहिए। आज राज्यों में कांस्टीट्यूट कालेज बनाये जायें, इस तरह की मांग तो चल रही है लेकिन उस का कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है। उस के लिए सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये जायें कि कौन से कालेज कांस्टीट्यूट होंगे। हमारे बिहार में पटना के अन्दर कामर्स कालेज बहुत पुराना है, दानापुर में बी० एस० कालेज है, मधुबनी में रामकृष्ण कालेज है और समस्तीपुर में भी कालेज है, इस प्रकार से बिहार में दर्जनों पुराने कालेज हैं जिन को कि कांस्टीट्यूट कालेज बनाने की मांग चल रही है लेकिन उसके लिए कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है। पैरवी और राजनीतिक दबाव डालकर जो चाहते हैं। वह कांस्टीट्यूट कालेज बनवा लेते हैं और जो पुराने कालेज हैं वे पीछे पड़ जाते हैं। इसलिए इस के सिद्धान्त निर्धारित होने चाहिए कि किन को आप कांस्टीट्यूट कालेज बनायेंगे।

अन्त में मैं प्रायकी मार्फत यह पुनः कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारी शिक्षा नीति में जब तक आप आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं लायेंगे तब तक समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं होगा। मंडार जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि घाज जो छात्र अनरेस्ट है वह इसी की वजह से है। आप बेकारी दूर करने का

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

प्रयत्न कीजिए और लड़कों को काम मिलने की गारन्टी दीजिए और साथ ही उन को राजनीति में भाग लेने दें। आप छात्रों को रास्ती शिक्षा दीजिए। उनको सस्ता खाना और सस्ती किताबें मिलें और उनके रहने के लिए सस्ते मकान बनाये जायें तभी आप इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बहुत दिनों के बाद विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की तीन तीन रिपोर्टें एक साथ विद्यान शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने यहाँ पर रखी हैं। उसके साथ साथ उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग संशोधन विधेयक भी यहाँ पर उपस्थित किया है। जो संशोधन रखे गए हैं वह अच्छे हैं।

सेक्शन 6 में जो अमेंडमेंट रखा गया है उसमें कहा गया है :

"The Central Government may appoint such number of members, not exceeding three, as it may think fit, as whole-time members."

मालूम होता है कि इन सब चीजों और सारी बीमारियों के लिए यह रामबाण औषधि है, पेनेसिया आफ आल इत्स है लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने जो कुछ दवा करने की कोशिश की है उसके लिए वे बघाई के पात्र हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हायर एजुकेशन पर मेम्बरस आफ पार्लमेंट की जो कमेटी बनी थी उसके बारे में कल काफी चर्चा हुई। उसके चेयरमैन श्री सप्रु बहुत बड़े शिक्षाविद थे श्री सी० के० भट्टाचार्य प्रमुख सदस्य थे। उनके अतिरिक्त उसमें श्रीर दूसरे सुयोग्य संसद सदस्यगण भी थे। हमारे उपमन्त्री, श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद जी भी उसमें थे। उन्होंने जो रिक्मेंडे-

शन्स दी हैं उनमें से मैं दो तीन रिक्मेंडेशन आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पेज 46 पर रिक्मेंडेशन नं० 10 इस प्रकार से हैं :

"Importance of education of woman cannot be over-emphasized. Women hold the key to the future progress of the country." etc. etc.

सिंगिल फंक्टी के फेवर में वे नहीं हैं। और चीजों के बारे में कहते हुए उन्होंने सिफारिश नं० 11 में कहा है :

"We, of course, assume that there will be no complete divorce in these institutions between humanities and sciences."

लिखना चाहिए था साइंसेज एंड ह्यूमेनिटीज। आज के युग में दुनिया में अमरीकी लोग चन्द्रलोक की यात्रा कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे भारत की यूनिवर्सिटीज में, जहाँ तक साइन्स का सम्बन्ध है, साइन्स ग्रांट्स और साइन्स लेवोरेट्रीज पर कितना कम खर्चा किया गया है मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को बताना चाहूँगा। आज हम चाहते हैं कि विज्ञान के युग में साइंस् और टेक्नोलॉजी में आगे बढ़ें। उपरोक्त संसदीय रिपोर्ट के पेज 47 पर जो 15 नम्बर की रिक्मेंडेशन है उसको मैं पढ़कर इस सदन को सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"One way in which the Centre can play a greater part in promoting higher education is to establish at least"—

at least—

"One Central institution of the highest standard in every State to serve as an example to other educational institutions in the States."

मैं समझना हूँ ये ऐसी रिक्मेंडेशन हैं जिन-पर हमारे विद्यान शिक्षा मन्त्री गम्भीरतापूर्वक

विचार करेंगे। अभी मन्त्री महोदय पटना गये हुए थे। वहाँ पर उनसे कहा गया कि सबसे पुरानी पटना यूनिवर्सिटी को आप अपने अन्तर्गत लें। पार्लियामेंट मेम्बरस कमिटी ने भी पुरजोर शब्दों में उसकी रिवमेंडेशन की है, आप उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें ताकि हार्डिस्ट टाइट्र आफ एड्जुकेशन उन प्रस्तावित सर्वोच्च संस्थान में दी जा सके। इसी संबंध में मैं आपके द्वारा शिक्षा मन्त्री का ध्यान, पटना साइन्स कालेज की तरफ भी ले जाना चाहूँगा कि उसकी कितनी दयनीय दशा हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बिहार के सबसे पुराने साइन्स कालेज जो कमसे कम नं० 15 रिवमेंडेशन के मातहत सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी का रूप दें या सेन्ट्रल इन्स्टीट्यूशन का रूप दें। आप उसका नाम कुछ भी रखें लेकिन इतने पुराने विज्ञान महाविद्यालय को यदि आप लैग्निश करने के लिए छोड़ देंगे तो हमको हमारा भविष्य और इतिहास माफ करने वाला नहीं है; U.G.C. रिपोर्ट सन् 1965-66 के अपेंडिक्स नं० 3 में साइन्स ग्रांट्स के बारे में क्या कहा गया है वह थोड़ा सा आपके सामने पेश करूँगा। 1965-66 में भागलपुर यूनिवर्सिटी, बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी, पटना यूनिवर्सिटी को प्रयोगशाला तथा इमारत के रूप में बहुत कम अनुदान दिये गये। आपको पता है कि पापुलेशन के मामले में बिहार हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरा राज्य है और जब कि एक्जरेज एड्जुकेशन 28 प्रतिशत सारे देश में है। इसी प्रकार 66-67 में भी वही हालत रही। भागलपुर को दो लाख 66 हजार टोटल और बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी को केवल 21 हजार और पटना यूनिवर्सिटी को 5,04,166 रुपये दिये गये। उसके बाद यू० जी० सी० रिपोर्ट के देखने से भी वही हातल रही। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसका जो अपेंडिक्स 9 है उसके संबंध में मैं कहूँगा कि पटना यूनिवर्सिटी को कितना दिया गया, जरा इस को आप देखें। यह बहुत कम दिया गया। मतलब यह है कि जब आप ने निश्चय किया,

और 15 नम्बर की सिफारिश के मुताबिक, कि इस संस्था को काफी धागे बढ़ाना चाहिए तो आप को काफी मदद करनी चाहिए थी। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप इस पिछड़े बिहार प्रदेश की काफी मदद कीजिए।

एक बात मैं आप से कहना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर बिहार की ढाई करोड़ की आबादी है लेकिन वहाँ एक ही बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी है। मिथिला यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए कितने सालों से हम लोग यहाँ कहते आ रहे हैं, और 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 को जब अतारंकित प्रश्न यहाँ उठाया गया तो उस समय के शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने कहा था कि उस पर विचार हो रहा है। मगर कुछ अभी तक नहीं किया जा सका है। ऐसी हालत में मैं फिर एक बार अनुरोध करूँगा कि इसमें जल्दी करें। ढाई करोड़ की आबादी वाले इलाके में केवल एक बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी और एक रामेश्वर सिंह संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो कामेश्वर संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय है उस को मीडर्नाइज कर के, दोनों को एक साथ कर के एक दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी मिथिला यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से खोलें तो अधिक अच्छा हो। बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी के जो वाइस-चांसलर हैं वहाँ की क्या हालत है वह मैं राज्य की प्रतिष्ठा के खयाल से खुले शब्दों में यहाँ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि शिक्षा मंत्री स्वयं वहाँ की हालत को जानते हैं।

डा० त्रिगुण सेन जब शिक्षा मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने हम लोगों को आशा बंधाई थी कि यूनिवर्सिटी क्षेत्र में करीब 20 करोड़ रुपये हिन्दी के उत्थान हेतु दिये जायेंगे और भी बड़ी बड़ी बातें यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर और सेन्ट्रल इन्स्टीट्यूशन के अन्दर होंगी। लेकिन क्या हुआ आज तक कुछ पता नहीं है। शायद डा० सेन सब भार शिक्षा मंत्री डा० राय को दे गये।

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल]

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अगर डा० सेन कुछ कर सके हैं तो डा० राव का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह उन बातों को पूरा करने की तरफ ध्यान दें, खास कर उस बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्य के लिये जिसके सम्बन्ध में रोज यह बात कही जाती है कि वह काफी शिक्षा दृष्टि से पीछे है और अगर उसकी बैकवर्डनेस को दूर किया जाये तो वहाँ की इकानॉमिक बैकवर्डनेस भी कम हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी उस प्रदेश की तरफ ध्यान दें।

मैं माननीय भण्डारे साहब की बातें सुन रहा था, उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुशासनहीनता की बड़े अच्छे ढंग से तस्वीर खींची। मैं फिर एक बार कहूँगा कि इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की उच्च शिक्षा पर गठित समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें, और कम से कम मैंने जो 15 नंबर की रिकमन्डेशन के बारे में, 10 नम्बर की रिकमन्डेशन जो बीमन्स ऐजुकेशन के बारे में है तथा 11 नम्बर की रिकमन्डेशन के बारे में जो मैंने कहा है, उस पर आप ध्यान देंगे।

आज सारे विश्व के विद्यार्थियों में बेचैनी की भावना है, यह केवल भारत में ही नहीं है। इंडोनीशिया में आप ने देखा क्या हुआ, फ्रांस में क्या हुआ वह हम नहीं भूले हैं, रंगून में 6 महीने तक यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द रही। सारे विश्व में विद्यार्थियों में एक नयी चीज आयी है। समय नहीं है नहीं तो मैं उनकी ही बात आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता। बहुत दिन इस बात को कहे हुए बीत गए हैं, विद्यार्थी इन सब बातों को ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं सहन कर सकते। उनके लिए आप पूरी ऐन० सी० सी० की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं कि नहीं, नहीं कहा जा सकता। और उनके लिए लाइब्रेरीज खोल रहे हैं कि नहीं, नहीं

कहा जा सकता, उनके लिए कल्चरल ऐक्टिविटीज कहां तक हैं, नहीं कहा जा सकता। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि उनका भविष्य अन्धकारमय मालूम होता है। श्रीम आफ दी सोसायटी आज सबको पर सोते हुए नजर आते हैं। भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालय बैठ कर इस पर विचार करें कि इन बेकार बैठे ब्रिलियेंट स्कालर्स के भविष्य बारे में हम क्या सोच रहे हैं यदि ऐसा नहीं सोचेंगे तो इंडोनीशिया, फ्रांस की तरह यहां भी यूनिवर्सिटियों का संचालन करना कठिन हो जायेगा। आप इन बातों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचें।

एक बात मैं परीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि हायए सेकेण्ड्री स्कूल में दिल्ली में कई तरह की परिक्षायें चल रही हैं, वह सफलीभूत हैं। श्री रामवतार शास्त्री जी ने बताया है और विश्व का भी विचार है कि अब वह शिक्षा प्रणाली एक दम पुरानी पड़ चुकी है, जर्जर हो चुकी है। उस परीक्षा प्रणाली के मुताबिक चलेंगे तो परीक्षा नहीं हो पायेंगी। लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय, आगरा विश्वविद्यालय, बिहार विश्वविद्यालय की बात आप से लीजिये, हर व्यक्ति रोज सवेरे उठता है और अखबारों में पढ़ता है कि आज परीक्षा केन्द्रों में क्या अवस्था है, परीक्षा प्रणाली का क्या रूप है।

अन्त में मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूँगा, उनको यूनिवर्सिटी का पूरा अनुभव है, उस अनुभव के आधार पर वह चाहें तो बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं, भागलपुर यूनिवर्सिटी का एक कालेज हूँ—निर्मली कालेज—आप जानते हैं कि एक हजार गांव कोसी क्षेत्र में बाढ़ से घिरे हुए रहते हैं वहां के लोग बड़े दरिद्र हैं, उन के बच्चे वहाँ पढ़ते हैं, इसलिए उस क्षेत्र के कालेज तथा विश्वविद्यालय को काफी अनुदान मिलना चाहिए। इसी तरह से बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी के जगत कालेज, झंझारपुर का हाल

है। माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने बताया कि बड़े पुराने पुराने कालेजेज हैं जिन की अभी-भूत कालेज बनाना चाहिए। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं कहूँगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी के जनता कालेज, सम-स्तीपुर कालेज, मोहनपुर कालेज, रामकृष्ण कालेज, मधुबनी और भागलपुर यूनिवर्सिटी के मधुपुरा कालेज, कोसी कालेज, दवगडिया का विशेष ध्यान रखेंगे। जिस तरह अगर परिवार में कोई रोगी बच्चा होता है तो उसको विटामिन्स खाने को दिये जाते हैं उसी तरह इन कालेजों को भी विशेष सहायता देने की सख्त जरूरत है। साथ ही मुझे आशा है कि जो ऐंजामिनेशन सिस्टम है तथा और जो सिस्टम्स हैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी उन को सुधारेंगे तभी विद्यालयों में से इन्डि-सिप्लिन जाएगा। नहीं तो विश्व के विद्यालयों में जो रोग फैल रहा है वह यहाँ भी फैलेगा।

****SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) :**
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have, under discussion in this House, the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill and the Annual Reports of the University Commission relating to three years. I do not agree with the provisions incorporated in the Bill and as such, I oppose it *in toto*.

On going through the Bill, I find that radical changes have been proposed in the structure of the Commission, delegating more powers to the Government nominees. This is not proper inasmuch as we have had bitter experience of Government officials misusing wide powers given to them.

Secondly, I am sorry to say that we have to discuss both the Bill and the three Reports of the University Grants Commission together. This shows how little importance we are giving to education.

Thirdly, the Government made a provision of Rs. 18 crores for higher educations for the year 1968-69. When the population of the country is 50 crores, this budget al-

location for education is woefully inadequate. I fail to understand how this amount would meet the requirements of university education.

As regards the various stages of education, I regret to say that there is no proper correlation between the primary, secondary and higher education. On account of this, when the students come out of the universities they prove to be misfit to the society.

The present educational structure is such that only a few can get higher education. The wide disparity in the economic status of the people and the English type of education have led to the creation of two classes of people—rich who enjoy special privileges and the others who are denied these privileges. Another noticeable feature is that a close contact between the people and the educational institution is lacking. This is not good for the progress of the education.

I am sorry to say that the Reports of the University Grants Commission are like the Reports of the Joint Stock Companies giving only statements of income and expenditure. The reports are dull and drab and do not contain any interesting features.

Just as brain is important for the body ; so is the University for the country. For, the country's future depends on the way the Universities function. Unfortunately the Reports of the Commission give a dismal picture. If the country is to prosper, responsibility lies on talented and experienced lecturers and professors who can mould the students personality. It is sad to note that the Reports do not mention a word about the direction in which the country has to go. It is, therefore, imperative to have a realistic educational policy and a proper perspective planning for its implementation during the coming two decades.

The available statistics point out that there are 22 lakhs of University students who are studying in various branches of education. Is it not essential to make a

****The original speech was delivered in Kannada,**

[Shri J. H. Patel]

realistic assessment of the man power required for the various fields of activities in the country and they determine the optimum number of students to be trained for the purpose in each field, so that their services could be availed of in the economic and social development of the country in the best possible manner? The Government have not, so far, given thought to this.

The Report of the Man-power Study Team was submitted as early as 1967-68. It is only now that the Government are thinking of implementing the recommendations made by this Team.

I am unhappy to say that in the matter of education we are strictly pursuing the British pattern. It is strange that this pattern is being followed right from Lok Sabha and High Court right up to the Panchayats. We are slaves of English. This is discouraging and disappointing. It is, absolutely necessary to remove English from all stages of education, and to replace it by the regional languages. Only then we can hope to progress. The continuance of English perpetuates privileged classes. It is high time that we dispense with English once and for all.

It is of paramount importance to eradicate the evil of widespread student unrest now prevailing in the country. Just as medicines are being invented to cure diseases, so also have we to find out ways and means of removing the malady prevailing in the student community. The responsibility does not lie only with the Parliament and the Judiciary. The University has greater responsibility to deal with this problem. Engineers repair bridges, doctors cure patients: In the same way, the universities should solve the problem of students unrest. Mere conferment of degrees is not enough. They should see that the degrees serve some useful purpose in life.

India is an agricultural country. But little importance has been given to the teaching of agricultural science. Minimum qualifications are prescribed for doctors, engineers and white-collared jobs. But no

such qualifications are prescribed for agriculturists, with the result, that they follow outmoded and outdated methods, of cultivation which yield very poor returns. When millions of people are under nourished, it is essential that top-priority should be given to augmenting food production. This can be done scientifically provided a large number of agricultural graduates are trained. I feel that the Government have only recently started paying some attention in this direction. Another important field to which the Government should pay heed is a close and proper liaison between the agricultural scientists and the farmers, so that the farmer should teach the latter about the latest and scientific methods of cultivation.

In proper and immediate steps are not taken to remedy the numerous defects existing in the educational sphere, we cannot make any progress. It is necessary that we should draw up a long term educational plan based on realistic assessment of the needs of our country and it should be implemented fully and vigorously. Formulation of plans should not be left in the hands of bureaucrats, who live in isolation have no contact with the people. It should in fact be entrusted to the peoples representatives, who have clear understanding of the conditions, problems and needs of the people,

I therefore, reiterate my earlier suggestion that English should be banished from the Indian soil. Encouragement should be given for the development of regional languages so that the country progresses. The Plan should be effectively implemented and the amount allotted for the education should be properly and fully utilised. Having said this much, I oppose the various provisions in the Bill and express my dissatisfaction on the working of the University Grants Commission.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I have gone through this amending Bill and I find that this seeks to amend certain rules governing the UGC. But then I also find that these amendments do not change the basic character of the UGC.

Under the proposed section 5 (2) (c), persons representing industry and commerce

etc. will all be there. But I do not want this. I want the universities or the higher centres of learning to be consigned to the care of academicians. There should be no representative of industry or commerce. No body likes the sight of pot-bellied people on the dais of a university or enjoying positions of power in a university. It should be left to academicians to manage the universities or the higher seats of education. But do we have any such instance here in our country? We have not.

I have always felt that the UGC has been serving this nation as a post-office counter and nothing beyond that. It disburses the money to the affiliating colleges and universities, which it gets from Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : The whole Ministry is like that.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I feel that the UGC must not function as a department of Government, but it must function as an independent body. At the same time, it must tackle the problems that face our education today, which are too many. These reports are unfortunately blissfully silent about the problems and about how the UGC proposes to tackle them. In the reports we find only mention about disbursement of money to certain institutions. Money alone does not solve any problem.

It is true that the UGC and the education Ministry are handicapped by paucity of funds, and I would beg of the Finance Minister and the Government to give more money to education and give more money to the UGC so that the problems that face education today might be tackled in a proper manner.

The reports have also pointed out that there is an increase in the number of students in the universities and colleges. Such increase is bound to be there, because India is a growing country and India is a developing country, and freedom has opened the floodgates of aspirations and opportunities for us all.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Only aspirations and not opportunities.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Might be so. Freedom has opened the floodgates of aspirations for this country, and more students, and more young men and women would like to have education. There is no doubt about it. Therefore, this increase in the number of students in the universities or colleges is a very natural phenomenon. So, the number of universities should increase in this country. The existing number is too inadequate to cater to the needs of the students, those boys and girls who want to go to the universities for higher education. Therefore, we should have at least 250 or 300 universities in this country. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao is himself an educationist, and I hope he would look into this problem and create more universities. I do not believe in the dictum that proliferation would lower down the standards of education. If there are more and more of smaller universities, they will maintain the standard of education and at the same time ensure...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Not necessarily.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : No. I do not agree.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Provided the smaller universities are properly managed...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : That is a very big 'if'.

SHRI HEM BARUA : There should be more universities in this country, but they should at the same time be properly managed by the UGC or the Government; I do not know who is responsible for managing the universities. I am not one of those who believe in the idea that having more universities is not good for this country. The creation of more universities would be good for this country...

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : Good universities.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Not only would more universities increase the standard of education but they would also at the same time ensure discipline among the students in the various universities.

How does the UGC want to tackle this problem? According to the report, by expanding existing facilities. They do not want to open new universities. Existing facilities must be expanded. They say there should be restricted admission. It is a good idea ; at the same time, there should be provision for absorbing the youthful young men and women in other fruitful avenues of life. Hence there should be more vocational institutions. We do not want to create an army of vagabonds in the country. It is a fact there is overcrowding in universities, but the problem cannot be tackled by more wishes.

We have the plan. The plan should have a manpower budget. According to the needs of the country, education must be imparted. There is also often a conflict between the courses of study, between the humanities and the sciences. There should be none. We want young men and women to take up humanities as much as we want them to take up science and technology.

Then there is the problem of student indiscipline. It is a pity that you have to persuade investigators to take up that job in examinations. I do not say all students are responsible for this ; only a very small section are. You have the instance of Vidyasagar College in Calcutta. When it was attacked by rowdy elements, it is the students who defended the college. That shows that the majority of students are right-thinking. Therefore, to oversimplify the problem would not be right.

Then there is a tendency to say that students are worried about their future and therefore they are rowdy. Those who are worried about their future would be very busy with their studies ; it is those who are not worried about their future who go about destroying property. A bus burnt or laboratory destroyed is so much national property destroyed ; it is so much part of

India destroyed. Because you have to replace it by the money of the poor taxpayer. Therefore, this is a very serious problem and should not be oversimplified.

Again, these boys and girls are teenagers. Teen-agers do not worry about their future they have other problems to tackle.

The problem of student indiscipline is a social and psychological one and has to be tackled on that basis. Educated unemployment is mounting in the country. The Finance Minister of May State said that after the Fourth Plan, to total backlog of unemployment in the State would be 14 lakhs. Naturally the boys and girls get restive. Therefore, the Education Minister should instruct the planners to see that we plan our programme according to that, according to our manpower budget and according to the needs of the plan. The plan should be formulated in such a manner as to give avocation and occupation to the rising generation.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong) : Mr. Hem Barua has objection to the bringing in of representatives of various professions, industry, business, etc., into the University Grants Commission. My submission is that the entire purpose of this amending Bill is to give greater authority to the University Grants Commission, so that it can fulfil the task and the objective for which it has been established.

SHRI HEM BARUA : My point was that the management of an institution should be given to the academicians entirely.

SHRI LILDHAR KOTOKI : Mr. Hem Barua himself, a little later, said that the greatest headache before the Universities and the society as a whole is the growing unemployment among young men. I would go a step further and say that this indiscipline has got a direct link with the frustration in the minds of the people who are coming out, or are about to come out, of universities with degrees. They find that they are in an ocean without any support, and that is why they take recourse to the anti-social activities, for which, of course, there are

other reasons also. Therefore, it will be a good experiment to see that the University Grants Commission gets a new content and purpose so that it can be more effective in achieving the objective.

The Education Commission, the Committee of Members of Parliament known as the Sapru Committee, and also the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha recommended that the University Grants Commission should be given adequate funds and authority so that they can act as a co-ordinator of the entire educational programme of the country. Today we are at the crossroads, in a dilemma. While we want to give autonomy to the universities and States, at the same time we want the Centre to have full responsibility for guiding the educational policy of the country. At times, even in this debate, it has been suggested that education should be made a Concurrent Subject. The Education Commission, the Estimates Committee and even the Chairman of University Grants Commission have pointed out that it is not so much a question of bringing it within this or that List, but a question of creating an atmosphere in this country whereby the various universities and other institutions are given proper guidance by the University Grants Commission with the grants that are placed at its disposal by the Government of India.

15.54 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

So far as the grants are concerned, the condition today is that the institution or the university concerned must provide a matching grant. Normally it is 20 per cent and occasionally it is 50 per cent. I want that this matching grant condition should not be there.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: It will go for special purposes under the Act.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: I have got another special pleading to make before you, and that is regarding women's education and students welfare, programmes. It should be an outright grant, the only condi-

tion being that the scheme put forth by the college, university or the institution concerned should be acceptable to the University Grants Commission. On that basis if grants are given I hope we shall be able to redeem our pledge to accelerate progress of women's education in this country provided for in the Constitution and the directive principles. We had accepted it. Time without number we have discussed it. But for want of proper attention and adequate funds we have not been able to go forward with this programme.

I request the hon. Minister and the U. G. C. to expedite the establishment of a Central University at Shillong. It was a commitment by the Central Government. It was approved by the U. G. C. also but due to some technical difficulties it has not yet been established. May I submit that in the meantime the Assam Assembly and Meghalaya Assembly have passed resolutions authorising the Centre to bring forward necessary legislation. Therefore the Bill may be brought in expeditiously under Article 252 or entry 63 in list I if they want to make it an Institution of National Importance. The place is surrounded by a complex population and abounds in natural resources. It has also to face natural calamities such as floods, earthquakes etc. quite often. The University at Shillong may be made an institution of special importance if they so desire.

The Education Committee Report has itself devoted some space to educated unemployment but they have advised caution. Seven years have passed since then and we have seen the gigantic proportions that this problem has taken in this Country. Who else other than the Education Minister can take the responsibility for the students in this Country? It is not good to say: there is no employment that I can create; it is for the Industries and the other departments. That is technically correct. But till such time as the problem is taken care of by those departments, the Education Minister has to take this trouble and reduce this unhappiness. He may inadvertently ask how long the will be there; one hon. Member referred to it. I do not take it seriously... I want him, as an eminent educationist to continue to guide the policies and remove

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

those difficulties in our educational system and save our society from the growing menace that is unfortunately attributed to the student community. I feel pained at heart when it is attributed to students as such by people without caring to find out or analysing why a particular section of the students behaved in a particular place in a way in which they should not have behaved. We have to find a remedy for that. Unless we approach the problems of the students with a spirit of understanding and a sense of sympathy we shall not be able to solve their problems by any methods of coercion or authority (*Interruption*). I do not consider this problem to be such that we can not find a proper solution, if society as a whole and all the political parties take a pledge to act in a co-operative manner in dealing with this problem and the government also came forward with adequate funds. So that we can make the lives of the students tolerable when they are in the universities, schools and colleges, and they can find that they have got a purpose for having this education and can avoid all troubles, so that when they come out of the institutions after they finish their particular courses of studies, they can become useful citizens in the country and they need not do such things as they are forced or compelled to do owing to circumstances for which we ourselves as society and the nation are responsible. We must acknowledge that responsibility.

16 hrs.

I hope that the University Grants Commission, with this new organisation and a new sense of awareness that has been prescribed to them by successive Commissions and Committees, will rise to the occasion, and supported by adequate grants by the Government and also with the co-operation of all sections of the people in the country, will come forward to foster a real national education in our country.

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI (Bagpat) : Spoke in Sanskrit.*

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, we all accept that education is

the cornerstone of civilisation, but in India, our educational system is like a street girl. Every one wants to have something to do with her, to possess her if possible or at least have a go at her, but nobody is prepared to take the responsibility for the issues or for maintaining her in future. The educational system is not owned by the Union Ministry. They say it is in the concurrent list. Higher education is not owned by the State Governments. They say, it is the concern of the UGC and the Union Ministry. So much so, the issues—the universities and colleges—are like street boys girls. The usual term for children born out of wedlock is bastard. They are bastard productions. Each university goes on its own way. The UGC goes on in its own way. Ministers who come one after the other make their own declarations.

If you look into the procedure we have adopted in the educational system, we started with the three-year engineering course. There was a protest. The UGC suggested four-year technical course, 7 universities rushed in to start four-year, courses in engineering. Then all of a sudden, one fine morning, the minister comes forward with a statement that four-year course will not be accepted as a proper course. What happened? There was a great agitation in my State, and myself along with all the members of the Syndicate were gheraoed for 8 hours by the university students who thought their future was in danger. Such experiments without any regard to the future of this country, to the civilisation of this country and to the future of four youngmen are made by the UGC, by the Ministry and by everybody. We have to face it, at least those who are educationists have to face it because the UGC have a lot of favours to dispense with. There is a saying in my language that only a rich man will be invited for a feast. Those universities which are rich, which are really affluent, they will get all the grants; those universities which are nearer to Delhi will get all the grants, and not the far away universities.

Then, new rules are being made every

*The Member did not furnish the translation in the Hindi or in English of his speech.

time. Yesterday, our Minister was saying that new universities will not be given grants. Earlier the University Grants Commission decided that there must be more universities on the basis of history, tradition and linguistic development. So far as Kerala is concerned, it was suggested that there should be two more universities, Cochin University and Malabar University. Now the Minister says that there would not be any new university. This kind of tinkering with the decision taken earlier should be done away with.

The States cannot consider the possibility of surrendering their rights over education to the Central Government because, unfortunately, the Central Government is dominated by Hindi fanatics. The North Indian people want to dominate the South Indians and they resist. So, the linguistic formula will be some sort of a compromise.

In this context, I will have to refer to Tamilnadu because the people in Tamilnadu are equally fanatical. I do not agree with their views. For example, Shri Kandappan was saying: we do not want common glossaries for scientific and technical matters. I say that we want common notation, common technical terms and a common glossary. I certainly believe that if a high-power conference is convened with all the Education Ministers, Vice-Chancellors of universities, members of senates and syndicates, even though it may cost some money if such a conference is convened I am sure that the vast majority of the conference will concede that there should be one common technical terminology, one common glossary and one common notation and that should be in English. Suppose a post-graduate student of Tamilnadu goes to meet a post-graduate student of Kerala or Andhra how will they discuss their technical problems if the notations are different, if one does not know the notation of the other? Therefore, at least for technical subjects there should be a single glossary, single notation and single phraseology in spite of what our Hindi fanatics may say. If they still insist, either we have to bid good-bye to them or we will have to fight it out with them.

Then I come to the question of grants as favours. As has been pointed out; most of the grants go to the Central Universities. Then they dole out grants here and there to some university or other. That practice has become very unsatisfactory. There should be some rules or guidelines governing this.

Then, the UGC have several schemes for raising the standard of education, improving the conditions of service of the teachers and so on. But they do not approach the problem in its entirety. They do not see the question in its entirety. For instance, the UGC writes to all the universities we will give you grants for the first five years. What will happen after the first five years? They do not consider that question in its entirety. Both the Centre and the States will have to consider this question. After all, you cannot close down any college or deny it assistance, so, why do you not honestly say that the Centre will give assistance every year to the various universities?

Coming to the Kothari Commission report, everybody swears by it. Whether it is a three-year course, four-year course or five-year course, everybody swears by this Report. It is true that the teachers must have higher salaries and their workload must be reduced but where is the money to come from? Then, the standard of education must be maintained. All these questions must be gone into very thoroughly.

Now the UGC has no control over the various universities and the Central Government have no control over the State universities. Everybody wants to swear their own sovereignty or at least their own independence. Then how can education be canalised, controlled or systematised? Therefore, some formula has to be devised. A common vocabulary, common technical terms, common notation, and glossary can be agreed upon by all the regions if a high level conference on the lines suggested earlier is convened. Then only the distrust and mutual suspicion will be removed.

Coming to the last question about medium of instruction, every State has

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

power to have its own medium of instructions and you cannot impose any Central decision on the States. Yet in our Kerala university I made a statement which was condemned by every Malayalam fanatic, that our university would be the last university in India which will introduce Malayalam as medium of higher education. I want the higher education in vernacular medium to be held off as far as possible, because the moment it is introduced there would not be any cohesion between one State and another State, and we would be cut off from the international education system. Therefore, let us be patient and put our heads together. Let us convene a most democratic convention to decide this question and let us be more careful with our money and let us distribute it equitably to the various centres and areas and let us prescribe uniform standards.

Lastly I would insist that imposition of Hindi should not be attempted—not your Hindi the present Education Minister's Hindi, but the previous Education Minister's Hindi and the Hindi of the Government of India. I think then only we will be able to raise the standard of our education and bring some common system in our educational set up institutions.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill that is before the House. There are very good points in it, but there are certain things that agitate the minds of the people about education now-a-days.

Firstly, I would like to speak about the North Bengal University. Nepali has been considered to be a subject of study at this University. It has been the demand of the Nepali speaking people of that area that Nepali be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. There are 10, 22, 210 Nepali speaking people according to the 1951 census. Nepali has its own indigenous literature which is rich and beautiful. I hope Nepali will be given its due place in the universities and it will be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, because I think the people have a right to that. When I speak of the North Bengal university today I speak with a very heavy heart be-

cause the North Bengal University has been closed down. Then we come to the Jadavpur university. This also has been closed down. The Bengal Engineering College has been closed down. Whatever has happened there has happened because there has been a terrible influx of a certain kind of indoctrination that has made the students do many things which they never dreamt of doing I will submit to the Education Minister and to the Education Ministry that wherever the National Flag has been desecrated, torn and trampled upon and wherever Gandhiji's portraits have been burnt and Gandhian and Tagore literature has been burnt, I think, the picture of Mahatmaji must be restored and the national flag must be restored on these institutions. The institutions cannot just sit back and watch the national flag being trampled upon. The Ministry must take a strong hand in it and see that it is done.

I would now like to plead with the Minister that the grants from the UGC given for students' welfare and for women's education should not demand any matching grants these should be outright grants. We need to do students' welfare work on a very large scale if we are to overcome this feeling of frustration in the students. So, I would say that there should not be matching grants; make the grants outright.

Sir, the UGC gives the grants for the remuneration of the Professors and teachers but they do not get this in time. Let the UGC keep some sort of an eye on this.

About women's education, my hon. friend just now said that the Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Higher Education has said:—

"The importance of the education of women cannot be over-emphasized. Women hold the key to the future progress of the country."

Then he said, "etc., etc." It is quite true that when it comes to speaking about women in India, we have all kinds of *et ceteras*. Women are Devis; they are to be worshipped and everything is to be done for them. Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao : They are also feared,

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :
No, never feared but loved, I hope and helped to go forward, without hinderance.

However, when it comes to women's education, the UGC has not taken as much trouble over it as it should have done. I myself am connected with two institutions a college for working women in Calcutta and the Krishnagar Women's College. The first one, runs in the evening. It is running with great difficulty. It has no premises of its own; it gets no kinds of grants because it is required to make matching grants. I must commend this college to the knowledge of the Education Minister and ask him to look into this.

We have just now heard a very beautiful Sanskrit speech. A Sanskrit University in Nabadwip had been mooted a long time back but it never came about in Nabadwip; I think, it came about in Ujjain or somewhere else. But Nabadwip the very seat of Navya Nyaya, is a place to be considered for a Sanskrit University. I think, Sanskrit Universities did have very wonderful curricula. I was looking at a very beautiful old manuscript and the House will be interested to know that in the curriculum that had been envisaged in a Sanskrit Navya Nyaya university of the old days, in which Nabadwip had a very great part to play, the faculties they recommended were:—

“शिल्प, विज्ञान, दर्शन, न्याय, साहित्य, शास्त्र परम्परा, संगीत, नृत्य, नाट्य, कला विद्या, ब्रह्मज्ञान पराविद्या।”

This was the whole idea of the curriculum. If we can evolve this kind of a curriculum in all universities and colleges, much of our trouble with the students will be over, I think.

Lastly I would like to mention that education must be connected to some kind of a vocation. I think, the hon. Education Minister had said some time ago that during the birth centenary of Chittaranjan Das that Deshbandhu Das was going to be commensurated by a vocational institution that would train the students in some vocation at the end of their university career. I hope this will come to life in West Bengal where it is badly needed, and Hon. Minister will give an assurance.

I hope, the UGC will grow from strength to strength and give outright grants for women's education and welfare of students.

श्री शिंदरे (पंजिम) : सभापति जी, एक अंग्रेजी कवि ने कहा था कि पूरब पूरब ही है पश्चिम पश्चिम ही रहेगी। पूरब और पश्चिम का मिलन हो ही नहीं सकता। लेकिन सभापति जी, मैं एक ऐसे प्रदेश से आया हूँ कि जो पूरब का और पश्चिम का मिलन, संगम हुआ है। जब पूरब और पश्चिम की संस्कृति का योग हुआ है।

गोवा राज्य से मैं आता हूँ और जैसा कि आप जानते ही होंगे कि हमारे गोवा में तीन चीजें जिनका कि पश्चिम में बहुत जोर है, वह संगीत, अत्र हो, नृत्य क्षेत्र हो या शिल्प क्षेत्र हो गोवा में इन का देश के अन्या भागों की अपेक्षा अधिक जोर है। दरअसल जो भी चीज अच्छी है भले ही विदेशों की हो, उसे गोवा ने आत्मसात करने का प्रयत्न किया। और इसी तरह गोवा में जो कुछ अच्छा है वह उसने पश्चिम को देने का प्रयत्न किया। उसी तरह का प्रयत्न मैं समझता हूँ सारे भारत में होना चाहिए।

हम अपनी जानरूपी लिहकियाँ बंद नहीं कर सकते। यदि बाहर से पश्चिम से, उत्तर से या दक्षिण से कोई अच्छी चीज आ सकती है तो उसे ले लेना चाहिए उसे भारत में आत्मसात कर लेना चाहिए। इसीलिए हमारी जो शिक्षा है उस के बारे में हम ऐसा प्रयत्न करें कि जो कुछ बाहर का अच्छा हो वह हम आत्मसात करें और जो कुछ हमारे यहाँ अच्छा है उसे बाहर भेज सकें।

आप जानते हैं कि गोवा में पोर्चुगीज जमाने में बहों का जो कारकुलम था उस में विदेशी भाषाएँ सिखाई जाती थीं। मेरी भी एकुकेशन पोर्चुगीज में हुई। फ्रेंच मेरी सेकेंड लैंग्वेज थी। अंग्रेजी तो सीखी ही नहीं। घर में मैं कोंकणी बोलता था, प्राथमिक शिक्षा मराठी में और

[श्री शिकरे]

माध्यमिक शिक्षापोर्चगीज में हुई। जैसा मैंने बतलाया कि वह ऐजेन्टीलिटी के ही कारण संभव हो सका कि जो कुछ अच्छा है बाहर का वह हम ले सकें और जो कुछ हमारे पास अपना अच्छा था वह बाहर दे सकें। इसी कारण आप देखते होंगे कि मैं विदेशी भाषाओं की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था का प्रश्न अक्सर उठाता रहता हूँ। यही कारण है कि गोवा में पोर्चगीज, स्पेनिश, फ्रेंच और जर्मन जानने वाले जितने लोग हैं मेरी समझ में उतने भारत में अन्यत्र नहीं होंगे। वहाँ का करिक्कुम ही ऐसा था जिसके अनुसार गोवा में माध्यमिक शिक्षा और उच्च शिक्षा जो होती थी वह पोर्चगीज में होती थी और दूसरी पाश्चात्य भाषाएँ सीखना आवश्यक होता था, जैसे कि फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश, जर्मन और अंग्रेजी जिस तरह से भारत देश की भाषाओं का वेस संस्कृत है और भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए संस्कृत का ज्ञान होना अति आवश्यक है उसी तरह पोर्चगीज और अन्य अन्य विदेशी यूरोपियन भाषाओं को सीखने के लिए लैटिन भाषा की जरूरत रहती थी। इसीलिए गोवा से एक मांग आ रही है और निरन्तर आती ही रही है कि गोवा के लिए एक विश्वविद्यालय हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि कल जो मैत्री जी ने कहा कि निकट भविष्य में और विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना नहीं हो सकेगी। भविष्य में यूनिवर्सिटी देना मुमकिन न हो सकेगा तो गोवा की जो विशिष्टता है और गोवा के लिए अलग एक यूनिवर्सिटी की जो मांग है उसका क्या होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि गोवा की मांग पर ठीक तरीके से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। गोवा की विश्वविद्यालय के लिए जो मांग आती है वह भारत में हमारे सामने जो विश्वविद्यालयों का चित्र है उससे वह चित्र भ्रमल है। गोवा में जो विश्वविद्यालय हो वह एक ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय हो जो बाहर की विदेशी भाषाओं को अपने यहाँ प्रोत्साहन

देने वाला हो। वहाँ विदेशी भाषाओं का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने की उत्तम व्यवस्था हो। मैं चाहूँगा कि गोवा का विश्वविद्यालय गोवा में नृत्य, संगीत, शिल्प और चित्रकला को प्रोत्साहन देने वाला हो। आप जानते ही होंगे कि गोवा ने जितने कलाकर शिल्प, संगीत, नृत्य और चित्रकला के क्षेत्र में भारत और बाहर भी दिये हैं वह और लोगों को तुलना में अनुपात में कहीं अधिक होगा।

इसी कारण से यहाँ आमतौर पर यूनिवर्सिटी का जो एक स्टीरोटाइप नकशा दिखाया जाता है वही यूनिवर्सिटी में गोवा के लिए नहीं चाहूँगा। गोवा की यूनिवर्सिटी गोवा की विशिष्टता के अनुरूप ही होनी चाहिए। उस का रूप जाधवपुर यूनिवर्सिटी या बनारस विश्वविद्यालय जैसा नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि मैं गोवा के लिए वही स्टीरोटाइप यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं चाहूँगा। गोवा की विशिष्ट स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए और गोवा जो कि सागर के किनारे पर स्थित है और वहाँ के लोगों का जो स्पेशल माइंड होता है उस माइंड को ध्यान में रखते हुये वहाँ के लिए एक विश्वविद्यालय की रचना हो। मान लीजिये कि घनबाब या भिलाई में कोई यूनिवर्सिटी हो तो जो नजदीक के कालेज होंगे उन का कैरेक्टरिस्टिक कैसा रहेगा? वहाँ जिन खनिजों का उत्पादन होता है उस के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले जो कालेज हैं, जो उस की शिक्षा दे सकते हैं विश्वविद्यालय में उन का ही वैशिष्ट्य तो हो सकता है। इसलिए गोवा के वैशिष्ट्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए यदि वहाँ मैरीन इंजीनियरिंग कालेज की स्थापना हो तो उस का ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है। अगर वहाँ विदेशी भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले कालेज हों तो उन का ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है।

DR. V. R. V. RAO : We have removed the Oceanographic Study Institute and established it there in Goa.

श्री शिंकरे : उसकी जानकारी मुझे है ही इस लिए मैं कहूंगा कि गोब्रा का जो क्षेत्र है, वहां के लोगों के केरेक्ट्रिस्टिक को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां विदेशी भाषाओं की यूनिवर्सिटी हो सकती है। आप जानते होंगे कि गोब्रा के बहुत से लोग इम्प्रिग्रेन्ट्स थे। पोर्चुगीज जमाने में वह माइग्रेशन करते थे। न केवल वह ईस्ट अफ्रीका और पूर्व में जाते थे, बल्कि वह ब्राजिल, केनाडा और यू० एस० ए० भी जाते थे क्योंकि उस का एक कारण था। पोर्चुगीज जमाने में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो केरि-कुलम था वह ऐसा था कि सब यूरोपियन भाषाओं का ज्ञान उस से मिलता था। जो जिस भाषा का ज्ञान चाहते थे वह उस भाषा का उपयोग कर सकते थे और जिस देश में वह भाषा उपयोग में आती थी वहां उस को बोल सकते थे।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि गोब्रा में इस तरह के विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हो जाय तो हमारी जो एक्स्टर्नल अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री है उसके लिए जितने कर्मचारियों की जरूरत हो वह वहां से मिल सकेंगे क्योंकि विदेशी भाषाओं का अभ्यास होने के बाद जो विदेशों में हमारे दूतावास हैं उनमें जा कर वह अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेंगे। आप ब्राजिल जैसा देश है जहां की भाषा पोर्चुगीज है, लेकिन वहां हमारे राजदूतावास के बहुत से कर्मचारी हैं जिनको पोर्चुगीज भाषा का ज्ञान ही नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह तो सिर्फ अंग्रेजी ही चाहते हैं।

श्री शिंकरे : यहाँ तो मेरे जैसे निर्दली सदस्य के सुझाव रखने का प्रवण है। माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी कोई और सुझाव रख सकती है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि ईसा मसीह का एक सन्देश है कि जो आखीर में आता है वह पहले जाता है, जो पहले आता है वह आखीर में जाता है। आज यहाँ पर जो चर्चा हो रही है शायद उसमें मैं आखिरी बक्ता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : और भी बक्ता अभी हैं।

श्री शिंकरे : मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरा जो सुझाव गोब्रा यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में है, उसका जो स्वरूप है उसको देखते हुए, उसे अप्रग्नम में रक्खा जाए।

श्री छ०म० केवरिया (मांडवी) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय जो बिल लाये हैं उसके साथ यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की तीन रिपोर्टों पर इस हाउस में चर्चा हो रही है। इसके लिए मैं मंत्रालय की बड़ी कटु आलोचना करना चाहता हूँ।

यह संस्था हमारे देश में संस्कारों की नींव डालने वाली और लोगों को जागृत करने वाली संस्था है। उसकी रिपोर्ट तक बराबर इस हाउस में नहीं आती यह शिक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए बड़ी बुरी बात है।

जो सुझाव इस बारे में लाये गये हैं उन में भी मुझको कोई भ्रष्टा आशय नहीं दिखलाई देता क्योंकि उन्होंने क्लाज (2) के सब-क्लास (ए) में लिखा है कि दो आफिशल्स सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के नामिनी होंगे और क्लास (3) में कहा गया है कि 3 परमानेंट पेड मेम्बर होंगे। एक चेयरमैन होंगे। बारह सदस्यों में से छः सदस्य ऐसे होंगे जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की इच्छानुसार काम करेंगे। आप कहते हैं कि यू० जी०

[श्री छ० म० केदारिया]

सी. आटोमोस बाड़ी है लेकिन अभी घ्राए जो कारंबाई इस बिल के द्वारा कर रहे है, उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि यह बाड़ी न्यूरोकटिक बाड़ी बन जायेगी और सेंटर के कहने के मुताबिक काम करेगी। क्या इस तरह से कारंबाई शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी चलेगी? जिस तरह से जो बिल पेश हुआ है उसमें कुछ धागय हम को दिखाई नहीं देता है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इसका जो आटोमोस कारेक्टर है, उसको बनाए रखें ताकि राष्ट्र का चरित्र गढ़ने और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा लड़कों, लड़कियों को देने में सहायता मिलेगी। आटोमोस बाड़ी ही इस को आप बनाए रखें, यह मेरा आप से अनुरोध है।

शिक्षा को लेकर कई कमिशन नियुक्त किए गए हैं। आखिरी कमिशन डा० कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त हुआ था। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बड़ी अच्छी अच्छी बातें कही थीं। इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में एक पार्लिमेंट के सदस्यों की कमेटी भी बनी थी। उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिये थे अभी तक उनके बारे में शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाए हैं। पहला काम जो किया जाना चाहिए था वह मातृभाषा द्वारा शिक्षा दिये जाने का किया जाना चाहिये था। उच्चतर और यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा मातृभाषा में दी जा सके, इसके बारे में शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने और मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ कदम नहीं उठाए हैं और न कोई खास काम किया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि कोठारी कमिशन ने जो सुझाव दिये, उनको आपको स्वीकार करना चाहिए और उनके मुताबिक शिक्षा के ढांचे में फेरबदल करना चाहिए।

राष्ट्र पिता महात्मा गांधी ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात रखी थी। उन्होंने बुनियादी तालीम पर जोर दिया था। उसी के मुताबिक कोठारी

कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में बर्क स्वसरीरियंस की बात रखी गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसके अनुसार सारे देश में शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए ऐसा आपने किया तो आजकल जो आप विद्यालयों में अनुशासनहीनता तथा तनाव देखते हैं, वह बहुत कम हो जाएगा। इस वास्ते बर्क एक्सपीरियंस के आधार पर शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करना बहुत जरूरी है।

परीक्षा के ढांचे को बदलने की भी बहुत जरूरत है। वर्ष के आखिर में जाकर आजकल परीक्षाएँ ली जाती हैं। जैसे जैसे कुरिकुल चले, जैसे जैसे शिक्षा दी जाए वैसे वैसे आप विद्यार्थियों को गुणानुसार नम्बर देते रहें और उसके आधार पर वर्ष के अन्त में जाकर विद्यार्थियों का मूल्यांकन किया जाय। इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ कि परीक्षा का जो ढंग है, उसमें भी बहुत ज्यादा सुधार करने की जरूरत है।

आज हिन्दुस्तान के देहात बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। आदिवासी भी बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान दिहातों में बसता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आदिवासियों की शिक्षा पर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और उसका विशेष ब्याल रखना चाहिये और खास कदम उठाने चाहियें। उनमें शिक्षा का प्रचार भी आपको करना चाहिए। ज्यादा सहुलियतें और ज्यादा पैसा उनके लिए देना चाहिये। निरक्षरता जो बढ़ रही है, उसको रोका जाना चाहिये। शिक्षा की सुविधायें आप को अधिक से अधिक प्रदान करनी चाहिये और सही मानों में संशोधन का काम जो यूनिवर्सिटीज को करना चाहिये उसको वे नहीं करती हैं और यू. जी. सी. भी उसके लिए पैसा नहीं देता है। मंत्री महोदय डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज के बारे में कुछ एलजिक दिखाई देते हैं। जब स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन चला था तब महात्मा गांधी ने विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा छोड़कर, शिक्षण संस्थाओं को

छोड़ कर ऐसी जो राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएँ चलाई थीं, उनमें प्रवेश पाने का आग्रह किया था। गुजरात विद्यापीठ उनमें से एक है। उन दिनों इस प्रकार के पांच विद्यापीठ स्थापित हुये थे। ये जो डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, इसके प्रति आपका विशेष दायित्व है और अपने इस दायित्व को आपको निभाना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट को उन यूनिवर्सिटीज को खर्चा देना चाहिए और उनका विकास करना चाहिए। उन यूनिवर्सिटीज में हमारे विद्यार्थियों का चरित्र गठन होगा, उनको राष्ट्रीयता की शिक्षा मिलेगी और सही मानों में देश की प्रगति होगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज को भी यूनिवर्सिटीज माना जाये और यूनिवर्सिटीज ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन की तरह से उनको अनुदान दिया जाये।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two or three fundamental problems connected with this Bill. In clause 4, it is stated :

"Provided further that the Commission shall not give any grant to any University which is established after the commencement of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act 1968, without the previous approval of the Commission and of the Central Government."

I want to ask a question specifically as to how long this ban will last and whether it would be a permanent ban. If not, I further want to know, whether it is necessary to provide the conditions and the terms under which a university which has been established without the concurrence and consent of the Central Government and the U.G.C. will be entitled to receive the grant. This is my first point.

My next point which is more vital is the exclusion of the vice-Chancellors from the U.G.C. When this Bill was originally brought before the Rajya Sabha, the Sapru Committee report was available with the

Government. The Sapru Committee said that the Vice-Chancellors should be excluded because they are interested in getting the grants. After that, the Kothari Commission gave their report. I may quote one paragraph from page 344 of the Kothari Commission's Report where they have taken strong exception to the exclusion of the Vice-Chancellors from the U.G.C. I am quoting :

"The Sapru Committee has expressed a view that it would be undesirable to appoint a person who is holding a full-time appointment as Vice-Chancellor as a Member of the U.G.C."

"This proposal has been accepted by the Government and the necessary changes are being made in the U.G.C. Act. We are unable to agree with that view and are of the opinion that the U.G.C. should not be deprived of the services of an eminent person merely on the ground that he happens to be a Vice-Chancellor."

Sir, the consequence of this Bill, when it is passed into an Act, will be that the Vice-Chancellors will begin to learn back-seat driving. Either the Vice-Chancellor will influence University Professors or Readers who will become members of the U.G.C. from their own university or the other alternative will be that there will be a constant conflict between the Vice-Chancellor, who is head of the University and some professors who are working below him and join the U.G.C. who will play a sort of politics. That is unfortunately prevalent in many of our universities. The hon-Minister who has worked as a Vice-Chancellor or the Universities for so many years should think of the consequence of excluding the Vice-Chancellor and some professors of a particular university under him becoming a member of the U.G.C.

The next point that I raise during the discussion does not appear in the Bill. That is about the introduction of semester system which, he says, is so popular with some of the educationists in India. We know that the Radhakrishnan Commission recommended the idea of the three-year degree course.

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

But the main reason why it fell into disuse and it became unpopular is the fact that at the end of each year in the three-year degree course, there was a university examination, and in between the examination and the final declaration of the results, the students were practically without any assistance from the lecturers and professors. So, they practically read only for five to six months in the year.

If semester system is to be introduced, then from the experience of all universities, we know that unless they stick to a strict time-table for examinations, neither the examination nor the semester system is going to succeed. They are bound to end in dismal failures, because we know that no university sticks to the time-table. Therefore, this matter needs sufficient consideration.

Now, I shall say a few words about the UGC reports. I am sorry to say that the report for 1968-69 has not yet been placed before the House. Although it ought to have been placed before the House even before the Demands for Grants relating to education were discussed, yet, even today, that report is not before the House. So, we are only doing historical research so far as the UGC reports are concerned.

So far as the grants are concerned, in each of the reports, there has been a lamentation over the fact that the funds are inadequate, and, therefore, they have not been able to fulfil their commitments. We know that there are 78 universities and 10 deemed universities and according to the revised grants, the amount available is only Rs. 24 crores. The consequence is that the maintenance grants to the universities become starving maintenance grants, and the development grants become doles, and the UGC becomes the University Doles Commission. That is the sad state of affairs. I am sure the hon. Minister will when he replies say 'What can I do?', but I would submit that if he wants to improve the condition of the universities, then expression of mere helplessness does not help.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : What do we

do then? Do we have to print more money?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : He may print money and give us.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : Is that the view of his party?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : They are already printing money.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : He wants me to print more.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : They devalued our country when they devalued our currency.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The Prime Minister has devalued the party and devalued everything.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : It is the duty of the hon. Minister to find money from the Cabinet, and it is not for me to print money and supply it to him.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : We only accord sanction.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The printing of text-books in regional languages for use in each university and the switch-over from English to the regional languages in the different universities has been so slow that I do not know when the purpose of switch-over from English to the regional languages for the purpose of university education will be achieved. I hope that it will be achieved in the twentieth century.

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार (गुड़गांव) : चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे खुशी है कि मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त राब साहब यह चाहते हैं कि हम इस दोलत को बढ़ायें जो इन के हाथ में है और यूनी-वर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को दें ताकि वह शिक्षा के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा खपचा दे सके।

मैं इस वक्त दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। इस वक्त देश का भला इस में है कि यूनी-

बसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन को पांच हिस्सों में बांट दिया जाय। एक तो यह कि जो यूनीवर्सिटी सायंस को लेकर मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाना चाहती हैं, उन को वह कंट्रोल करे। दूसरे—जो यह चाहती हैं कि किसी तरह से इंजीनियरिंग का काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की कर सके, डिफेंस में हमारे नौबान ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम कर सकें, उन कालिजों को उन यूनीवर्सिटीज के साथ जोड़ें। तीसरे—यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन एक ऐसी यूनीवर्सिटी बनाये जो सिर्फ इंसानियत सिखाये। यहां आये दिन सेक्यूलरिज्म का नारा, मिलाप का नारा लगता है, लेकिन इस के बिलकुल उलटा होता है, गरीबों का कत्ल होता है। इस लिये वह यूनीवर्सिटी सिर्फ इंसानियत सिखाये और उन कालिजों और यूनीवर्सिटीज को इस में शामिल किया जाय जो अपने आपको इंसानियत कायम करने के लिए पेश करते हैं। बेयरमैन साहब, अशोक आजम के वक्त में बौद्ध भिक्षु दूसरे देशों में इंसानियत के प्रचार के लिये जाया करते थे। पाटलिपुत्र और तक्षशिला की यूनीवर्सिटीज में दुनिया भर के विद्यार्थी पढ़ने आया करते थे—क्या बजह थी, कोई कशिश थी, जो उन्हें यहां तालीम हासिल करने के लिये खींच लाती थी। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो उस से देश का भला होगा।

चौथा हिस्सा वह होना चाहिए, जिस में इण्डस्ट्रीज की तरक्की हो। आज आप बच्चों को शुरू से ही इतने मजामीन पढ़ाना चाहते हैं कि वह एक गधे का बोझ लाद कर स्कूल में ले जाता है। जब कालिज में जाता है तो वहां भी उसे तमाम सर्वैक्ट्स में मास्टर बना देना चाहते हैं, सायंस भी उस को धा जाय, सब चीजें उस की समझ में आ जाय, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत बात है। इस से मुल्क का भला होने वाला नहीं है। इस

लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटीज का चौथा हिस्सा इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए रखा जाय।

पाँचवां हिस्सा सब से अहम है आज 80 फीसदी किसान हमारे देश में हैं, जो देहाती भाई हैं उन की जिन्दगी को बनाने के लिए, खेती बाड़ी के काम को पनपाने के लिए और खास तौर से दो बक्कन पेट भर कर उन को खाना मिल सके, इस नजरिये से मैं चाहता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटीज का पाँचवा हिस्सा एग्रीकल्चर के लिये रखा जाय।

आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास रुपया कम है। रुपया तो कम होगा ही, क्योंकि एक एक मिनिस्टर के लिए करोड़ों रुपया चाहिए, उन की मोटर के लिए, उन के मुंशी के लिए, उन के कुत्ते के लिए, उन के पी० ए० के लिए, उन के सैक्रेटरीज के लिए, उन के बंगलों के लिए जब करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होगा, तो तालीम पर खर्च करने के लिये रुपया कहां से आयेगा। वह हिन्दुस्तान जिस ने दुनिया को सबक सिखाया, आज उस मुल्क में पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की परसेन्टेज दुनिया के छोटे से छोटे मुल्क के मुकाबले भी बहुत कम है, क्योंकि आप ने अब तक अपने लिये ऐश के सामान ही मुहैया करने की कोशिश की है। परमिट दे कर लोगों को राजा बनाना चाहते हैं और गवाहियां देने वालों को मिनिस्टर बनाना चाहते हैं—ऐसी तालीम आज तक आप ने दी है।

बेयरमैन साहब, आर बड़े ही हुबहुलबतन हैं। मैं आप से बतन के नाम पर अपील करता हूँ—गांधी जी ने जो रास्ता बताया था और जिस को बिटाने के लिये नेहरू खानदान ने 23 वर्ष खर्च किया है, उस को रिबाइव किया जाय, जिस से ऐसी तालीम दी जाय कि हम अपने मुल्क को फिर से अमीम मुल्क बना सकें।

شعری علیٰ لغنی دار (گدا گوت) چہ زمین صاحب ۔
مجھے خوشی ہے کہ چیخ رہا ہوں کہ صاحب بے چاہتے
ہیں کہ ہم اس دولت کو بڑھائیں جو ان کے ہاتھ میں ہے اور
یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیشن کو دیا تاکہ وہ شکستہ کھلے زیادہ سے
زیادہ روپیہ دے سکے ۔

میں اس ذلت و دباہی کو بڑھا چاہتا ہوں، سو فیصد
دانش کا بجلاؤں میں ہے کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیشن کو پانچ حصوں
میں بانٹ دیا جائے ۲ ایک نوہ کہ جو یونیورسٹیز سائنس کو دیگر
فلک کو تھے بڑھانا چاہتی ہیں ان کو وہ کنٹرول کرے ۔ دوسرے
جو بے چاہتی ہیں کہ کسی طرح انجینئرنگ کا کام زیادہ سے زیادہ
ترقی کر سکے ۔ تیسری میں ہمارے لوگوں زیادہ سے زیادہ
کام کر سکیں ۔ ان کا لگوں کو یونیورسٹیز کے علاوہ جگہوں میں
نہیں ۔ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیشن ایک ایسی یونیورسٹی
بنائے جو محنت ، انصافیت سکھائے یہاں آئے دن سیکولرزم
کا نارا ۔ ملاپ کا نا لگتے ۔ لیکن اس کے بالکل اہل ہونا
ہر شعبہ عربوں کا قتل ہوتا ہے اس لئے وہ یونیورسٹی صرف
انصافیت سکھائے ، اور ان کا لگوں اور یونیورسٹیز کو اس
میں شامل کیا جائے جو اپنے آپ کو انصافیت نامہ کر کے
لے پیش کرتے ہیں ۔

چیز میں صاحب ۔ اس وقت عظمیٰ وقت میں بدھ
بھکتو دوسرے دیشوں میں انصافیت کے پرچار کے لئے جا رہے
کیونکہ پختہ پائی پتہ اور کشش لاکھ یونیورسٹیز میں دنیا بھر کے
دیار تھی بڑھتے ہی آ کر تھے تھے ۔ کیا وجہ تھی ۔ کوئی دکنش تھی جو
انہیں یہاں تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے لئے کھینچ لاتی تھی ۔ اگر آپ
ایک ایک ملک کو اس سے دیش کا بلا جیگا ۔ جو تھا حد وہ
ہونا چاہتے تھے ، انڈیئر ترقی ترقی ہو آج آپ بچوں
کو شروٹ تھے ہی اتنے مضامین بڑھانا چاہتے ہیں کہ وہ
ایک گڑھے کا بوجھ لا کر اس کو سکول میں لے جاتے تھے ۔ جب
کالج میں جاتے تو وہاں بھی اسے تمام سیکلش میں ماسٹر
بنادیا چلتے تھے ۔ جانی بھی اس کو کہ جلتے ۔ صاحب
چیز میں اس کی سچائی آ جاگی ۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ غلط
حالت ہے اس سے ملک کا خلا جو سراہا نہیں ہے ۔

دسمتے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یونیورسٹیز کا چوتھا حصہ ہمارے سر پر
کے لئے رکھا جائے ۔

پانچواں حصہ سب سے اہم ہے ۔ آج ۸ فیصد کی کسان
ہمارے دیش میں ہیں جو دیہاتی معاشی میں ان کی زندگی بنائے
کے لئے دیکھتی بارڈی کے کام کو بنائے کے لئے اور خاص کر دو ذلت
پیٹ بھڑکوں کو کھانا ملے ۔ اس نظریہ سے میں چاہتا ہوں
کہ یونیورسٹیز کا پانچواں حصہ ، ان کے کچھ کئے رکھا جائے ۔ آپ
کہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے پاس روپیہ کم ہے روپیہ کم ہے کہ ہمارے ہی کم
اکوٹ ایک فسر کے لئے دیکھو کہ روپیہ چاہیے ان کی ضرورت
لے ۔ ان کے منی کے لئے ۔ ان کے لئے لے ۔ ان کے لئے ۔
اس کے لئے ۔ ان کے لئے ۔ ان کے لئے ۔ ان کے لئے ۔
جس کے اردوں روپیہ خرچ ہوگا تو تعلیم پر خرچ کرنے کے لئے
روپیہ کہاں سے آئے گا ۔ یہ ہندوستان جس نے دنیا کو
سب کچھ سکھایا ، آج اس ملک میں بڑھ چکے لوگوں کی تعداد
دیا کے چھوٹے سے چھوٹے ملک کے قریب میں بھی بہت کم ہے
کیونکہ کھپنے ، تنگ اپنے لئے عیش کے سامان ہی مہیا کرنے
کی کوشش کی ہے ۔ پر مٹ دیکر لوگوں کو راجہ بنانا چاہتے
ہیں اور گلی ہبان دیتے ، لوگوں کو فسر بنانا چاہتے ہیں ۔

ایسی تعلیم آج تک آپ نے دی ہے

چیز میں صاحب ۔ آپ بڑے ہی حب الوطن ہیں ۔
میں آپ سے وطن کے نام پر اپیل کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ گانا بھی جی
لے جو رہنما بنایا تھا اور جس کو ملک کے لئے ہر قربانی دینے
سے ۲ برس خرچ کئے تھے ۔ ہم کو ایسا انتظام کرنا چاہیے جس سے
ایسی تعلیم دی جائے کہ ہم اپنے ملک کو بھر سے عظیم ملک بناسیں ۔

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I should like to
begin by thanking all the hon. members,
especially those who had taken part in the
discussion, for the very deep concern they
have shown about problems of higher edu-
cation, and the many constructive sugges-
tions they have made for its improvement.
I would like to assure them that I
shall see that the full record of the discussion
in this House is made available to the
Chairman of the UGC who would also make
it available to the members of the Commis-
sion so that the Commission could be in-
formed about the thinking of, the supreme

body of this country on matters of higher education.

In the original University Grants Commission Act it was specifically provided that the Chairman shall not be an officer of the Central or State Government. In the amending Bill, since the Chairman's appointment was to be made independently,—in the original Act one of the Members was to be made Chairman—the Government had not thought it necessary to include this provision. When question was raised in the other House, my predecessor gave an assurance that Government would not be appointing an officer of the Central or State Government to the august post of Chairman of the University Grants Commission. The same question was raised in this House, and I believe one hon. Member, if I am not mistaken, my distinguished friend Shri Bhattacharyya, among others, suggested that it would be better to give another assurance.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : To report that assurance.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Therefore, in deference to the opinion expressed by hon. Members and in order to make it independent of assurances and of the personalities of the Education Ministers, I have given notice of an amendment to the Bill which makes it specifically clear that the Chairman of the Commission shall not be appointed from among the officers of Central or State Government.

My hon. friend Shri Kandappan, for whom I have great respect, made a very good speech. I was very much impressed with his interest in Hindi. My mother tongue is not Hindi, his is not Hindi; I happen to know his mother tongue, I do not think he knows my mother tongue; but I was very glad to find him showing so much interest in Hindi. He asked why scientific journals are finding no circulation among the Hindi population. Another distinguished friend from the same party went to the length of suggesting that a bonus of Rs. 100 should be given to a person in order to make him read a Hindi scientific journal.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I made this point in the context of the Indian

languages, whether it is Hindi or any other language. You should properly equip them.

16-57 hrs.

(**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**)

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Quite right, but in making that point, with which I am in entire agreement, he did contrast the Tamil and Hindi editions of the UNESCO *Courier*. I do not know from where he got his figure of 200 copies for the Hindi edition and 3000 for the Tamil edition. My information is that both the Hindi print order and the Tamil print order are for 3,000 copies. What has happened is this. He is not right in saying that for the last few months it has been stopped. It has not been stopped.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : That is what I said.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Please look up the record. You did not say what I am saying now.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Probably they are thinking of stopping. Are you contradicting my statement that the sales have been reduced ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I would beg of the hon. Member not to interrupt me because I will not go one word beyond what is in the record. He had suggested that the Hindi addition had been stopped. I am not a Hindi man, but I want to establish the fact in this House that Hindi literacy is growing, Hindi-speaking people's interest in science and scientific literature is growing. Hindi is certainly advancing in this country. It is true that for the last five or six months the Hindi addition has not been brought out because of some trouble in the press. The Tamil addition is coming because the Tamils, I must say, are very good and efficient administrators. As far as the Hindi issue is concerned, the last issue came out in August, 1939, and the issues up to February 1970 still in the press. I am very glad that Shri Kandappan, by drawing the attention of this House, has drawn my attention to this

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

fact. I shall find out how so many monthly issues are still in the press and if anything has to be done. We are not bringing out this journal, the UNESCO are bringing it out. I shall try to see that the subsequent issues are brought out in time. Incidentally I should like this house to know, because some body made a suggestion; why not give a bonus of Rs. 100/- in order to get one reader for a Hindi science journals? There is a journal called Vigyan Pragati which is a science journal which is being brought out by the C.S.I.R. for the last 6 or 7 years; it is a journal of popular science in Hindi. In 1961 its circulation was 13500 and in April, 1970 its circulation stood at 22000. I would not have said these things; I had to say them because I did not want any misunderstanding to arise.

I am for all the Indian languages. I am certainly anxious that Hindi should be developed and propagated; I am equally anxious that all the other Indian Languages should be developed.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : उर्दू के बारे में आप क्या फर्माते हैं। उसके लिए आप ने क्या किया।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I shall come to this afterwards.

I hope hon. Members will forgive me if I do not refer to individual names but only refer to the criticism or suggestions which have been made by them because of the time at my disposal. I can tell them that I have got fairly good notes, being a good students, of the point made by different Members.

One of the Important points related to the medium of instructions. There has been a great deal of discussion in this House and diverse points of view have been put forward before this House. One or two Members have gone to the extent of saying that English should be the medium of instructions. I believe my friend from Kerala said that Kerala University would be the last university to adopt Malayalam as the medium of instruction in that university. Our friend Dr. Santosham from the opposite side also said that it would be a great tragedy if the regional languages became the media of instruction.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I have suggested that all technical terms should be in English and should be uniform throughout the country.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO (Quilon) : I think I have to restate the position of the Government of India, University Grants Commission and the Vice Chancellors on this subject. It is the declared policy of the Government of India to the extent that the Government of India have a policy on the subject of education in all the States, because constitutional constraints are there, to bring in progressively, without bringing about any deterioration in standards, the regional languages as the media of instruction. This policy has already been accepted. The pace of progress varies from university to university depending on the enthusiasm shown by the people who may be in charge of particular universities or that particular Government or the policy makers who can influence the pace of progress in that particular region. There are about 78 universities in this Country and over the last few years, if I am not mistaken, 52 or 53 universities have already adopted the regional language as the medium of instruction for one or the other courses. Some universities have done so far all the subjects but they are not many. A number of universities have got it for one or more disciplines and they have given the option for the regional language. The Government of India are very anxious to facilitate this movement. For that purpose U.G.C. has been establishing language departments and helping to expand and strengthen the language department in all the universities. In the Fourth Plan the Government of India have got a very big programme for production of books in the Indian languages; one crore of Rupees has been set aside for each language. These books are brought about at the university level by committees of educationists, some of them are translations or adaptations and others are originals books. In order to bring about a certain amount of national integration we have also decided that about 20 or 25 per cent of the books so produced will be used for the production of cane books, which will be available for translation in which will be all the Indian languages. Books like the Encyclopaedia, books like the 11 volumes of history, books on science, anatomy, medicine or surgery books—of

that kind—which we think would be more or less prescribed at every university, we are trying to produce them at the Central level, and getting them translated in all the different Indian languages. Here again, our intention is not merely to translate, for, we do not like this translation business too much. But at the moment, we have no alternative and we have to fall back on translations to certain extent, but our entire ambition and our intention is to promote original writing rather than translation. But in so far as translations do exist, one thing must be remembered. We are very much aware of the fact that one of the problems is this. This is about myself because my distinguished friend from Tamil Nadu translated one of my books—*Essays in Economic Development*—in Tamil. I read it because I can also read Tamil. But I found it rather difficult to understand it myself. So, I realised that more translation by itself is not good enough. Translation also is an art. It also requires training; it requires specialised training. We discussed this matter with the University Grants Commission and the University Grants Commission from this year has instituted 100 senior fellowships for the purpose of translators who will be first-class M. A.s., who will know the subjects, who know their language, and who know the language from which the translation is to be made. These gentlemen will be given Lecturers' scales and if they do good translation or good adaptation, many Vice-Chancellors have agreed that they would be recognised as an academic Act and would be given M. Litt. or Ph. D., as the case may be, and ultimately these gentlemen will be absorbed into the teaching profession.

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : Also folk songs and folk stories. Will the U.P. S.C. have any programme to collect folk songs folk stories and publish those ones.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : If I have to cover everything, it will become difficult. Even as it is, professors are long winded windbags and if he provokes me more, the Deputy-Speaker will have to order me to resume my seat. I do not want to put him in an embarrassing position.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : But teachers should be more exact.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I cannot compete with Prof. Madhok in exactness. So, I was saying on this question of language. We do not want standards to be lowered. There is no doubt about it. I have been saying—Mr. Rabi Ray and his party will forgive me if they do not agree with me—

अंग्रेजी हटाने से देश को लाभ नहीं होना है।
इस संदेश को उत्तर प्रदेश में जाकर पब्लिक को दीजिये। अंग्रेजी को नहीं हटाना चाहिये।

श्री रवि राय पुरी : अंग्रेजी माध्यम को हम हटाना चाहते हैं। अंग्रेजी भाषा को नहीं।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I have been saying this in Kanpur and Lucknow and other places. I am very anxious because I am very much interested in Northern India and I do not want the young boys and young girls of northern India to give up English. Of course, the medium of instruction must be Hindi. But if they do not read the books which are available in English, which are not available in Hindi, they will be putting themselves in a lower position of academic and technical competence, as compared not only to people in other parts of the world but the people in other parts of this country. So, while I do not want English to go, I want especially the students who go to the universities and colleges, to have a good working knowledge of English so that they can have access to this vast store-house of knowledge that fortunately or unfortunately is only to be found in the English language today in the world.

I am also quite keen, because I am convinced over the last 25 years, that the mother-tongue has to be the medium of instruction. I want to assure this House and I want to tell the House that the University Grants Commission is in full sympathy with this idea that we want to go ahead with making the Indian languages the medium of instruction, but in such a manner that standards do not fall.

Simultaneously, there is the problem which has been raised by my friend Dr. Santosham and also one or two other hon. friends : what happens to integration ? What happens to the unit ? What happens to the link ? Will there be a babble of

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

tongues when scholars from different parts of India will meet? Of course not. That is the reason why we have the three-language formula. I know it will still take some more years for me to convince my friends in the far south of this country that the three-language formula is a good thing. But I live in hope and I have a great deal of patience, and I am a profound believer in the practical common sense of the Tamil people, but barring Tamil Nadu, every other State in this country including Nagaland, whose official language is English, has introduced Hindi and they have adopted the three-language formula. Of course it takes time, and in another 10 years or so, when the three-language formula really comes into effective force, I see no difficulty at all of this question of babble of tongues coming. People will be able to move about and, at the same time, their brain-power will be much more effectively developed, because, according to the educationists, beginning from the Radhakrishnan Commission, the education medium has got to be through the mother-tongue. I hope in due course the creative energies of our young people will be properly released. I have faith in them. We have got so many intelligent men in this country. How is it that we have not made any impact on the intellectual contributions in the world in science or social sciences and we have to go back to the age of the *vedas* and *upanishads* in the 20th century? Compared to the number of educated people we have we have not made that profound impact on the world which a small country like Holland or Belgium has made, leave alone France, England and the United States?

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) : There is no English in Holland or Belgium.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I may tell Mr. Patel that I am with him much more than perhaps he is with himself. That is why I have been saying all these years that it is necessary to have the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. I would assure the House that this is the policy we are trying to follow, but please don't pressurise us. In your enthusiasm, don't destroy the standards. We are very anxious to fulfil this policy. There is no difference between

anybody in this House and ourselves on this matter. But please allow us to see that while we do this simultaneously we also maintain standards and enable the creative energies of the student community to be properly released.

One Member—I do not know whether it was Mr. Supakar or Mr. Kedarla—said that UGC has become a bureaucratic body. Actually, there are 2 Government officials in the UGC with 9 members. Now there will be only 2 Government officials in the new UGC which will have 12 members, one is the representative of the Finance Ministry and another of the Education Ministry. Somebody said, under this Act, we are giving power to the Commission to delegate its powers to the Chairman or any member and what will happen if the powers are delegated to the official members. Normally the delegation of power will be made only to the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman. But if it is to be made to any member, I can give this assurance to the House that such delegation will not be made to the official members. This assurance can be treated as part of the law that will govern the working of the Act.

The question of Ernakulam University was raised. Actually the UGC itself sent a team and they said that Kerala should have two universities, one at Calicut and another at Ernakulam. The Kerala Government decided that this should be done in a phased way; They started with Calicut. The reasons for that, Mr. Sreekanth Nair knows better. Ernakulam took the second place. But a post-graduate centre has already been established in Ernakulam and I have no doubt that in due course a university will get itself established in Ernakulam.

The question was also raised about the capitation fees charged by some colleges. The Government, the UGC, the Vice-Chancellors' Conference, the Ministry of Education—we are all totally opposed to this habit of taking capitation fees from students and we have been writing to all the State Governments and Vice-Chancellors to see that this practice is discontinued. A suggestion has been made now that we may

ask the UGC to use the sanction of not giving then grants if they do not stop this practice. We may give them some time 2 or 3 or 4 years. But within that given period of time, if you do not stop this practice, you will not get any support from the Government. If some such friendly threat might work, I am quite prepared to have this kind of intimation conveyed to the UGC.

The question of student amenities in Calcutta was raised by several members. This Government attaches the greatest importance to student welfare and student amenities. I have already told the House in my opening speech that we have set aside Rs. 3 crores this year for student welfare activities. Over the years, a lot of money has been spent on day centres, text-book libraries where a student can go and study till 10 o'clock at night or on holidays, hostels and other amenities. The House will be glad to know that one of the first things I did for the Banaras Hindu University was to request the UGC to send a special team to that university to look into the difficulties and welfare requirements to the students. I got a special grant made by the UGC for the purpose of providing amenities for students of that university. I think something like Rs. 50 lakhs are going to be spent for the Banaras Hindu University for rectifying the many defects from which the student community of that great university was suffering. The House would be glad to know that the UGC has appointed another committee to look into the students amenities in the Calcutta University. This Committee is going to visit Calcutta soon. They will take into account all the various problems and to the extent we can we shall try and see what can be done in the Calcutta University. In due course, we want to do the same thing perhaps in other universities because we realise the minimum amenities—the minimum conveniences and necessities are absolutely essential if we want the student community to behave properly and devote themselves to their studies.

Coming to Goa, I know the Goa Government want a separate university. I am not in a position to give any assurance at

this stage that there will be a university in Goa because, as the hon. Member knows, we are not in favour of establishing any new universities, any new Central universities at this stage because of want of resources and other reasons. But I have been very much impressed by the point that was made by the hon. Member that there is a special field for the development of foreign languages other than English in Goa. We do want in our country some centres where competence in foreign languages can be obtained and I shall try to find out what could be done to strengthen the educational equipment and educational facilities in Goa so that it will expand itself and go beyond the territory of the Union Territory of Goa.

Coming to Central universities, several hon. Members asked : why do you want prior concurrence of Government of India ? On the opposite side, some members said : scrap all the Central universities or hand them over to the States. My hon. friend Shri Kandappan said : hand them over to the State Governments. I cannot accuse him of selfishness because there is no Central university in Tamilnadu; he was making an entirely objective and academic statement—hand over Aligarh and Banaras to UP, hand over the Delhi one to my friend Shri Madhok's administration, hand over Viswa Bharati to West Bengal, I do not know what happens to Nehru University the fifth university Shri Kandappan also added that we have to distribute all that money to the 78 universities. Then how much will each of them get ? Are we handing over a living body or a corpse ? When he said that we have to distribute it among 78 universities perhaps he meant the extra money that we would be giving.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I would like to make my points clear. Rs. 17 crores or 18 crores that is allotted for distribution gets diluted because one-third of it goes to the Central universities. That is the point. What is the fun in saying that all the universities should be treated as equals when you do not give them funds ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am glad that Shri Kandappan has explained his point.

[Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao]

I thought I made it clear in my opening speech.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohilk) : The hon. Minister is dealing only with the points raised today. Many important points were raised yesterday, including one about rural universities.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I have gone to the rural colleges, he knows my views about them and it will be difficult for him to persuade me to his point of view. I know that as a Member of Parliament he has to create an impression in his constituency that he is making a very good speech. But I thought that Shri Randhir Singh will not make this kind of interruption.

I shall now go to the other points. Coming to rural education, as far as the the Ministry of Education is concerned, we are very anxious to increase educational facilities in rural areas. But when we talk of rural education and colleges in rural areas, what precisely is the content that we give to the rural areas and what is the kind of education that we are going to give in those colleges? Are we going to produce the kind of clerical education and the kind of literary education that is being given in the cities in those colleges? I am sure neither Shri Randhir Singh nor anybody else would like that kind of education to be given. We must have rural colleges but we want in them much more of vocationalisation, much more of technical education, much more of agricultural education; much more of education will teach self-reliance and dignity of labour and which will not alienate them from the rural community to which they belong. I can assure Shri Randhir Singh that as far as I am concerned I am all in favour of doing everything possible for the rural areas. He himself is aware only recently the Government of India announced a big scheme for scholarships to rural students. Ten thousand scholarships are going to be instituted at the middle school level only for children from rural areas and these scholarships in three four years will be automatically become 40,000 scholarships. I have also been try-

ing to induce the State Governments to add their own scholarships. I do not think anybody should have the idea that we do not want to promote rural education.

In connection with this I may jump on to this point which the Members have made—What are we doing about employment. Some Members rightly said, "It is no good your saying employment is to be produce only by the community as if the educationist has at all no responsibility for employment." I accept the charge. I think it is a fair comment. The educationist cannot say that he has got nothing to do with employment. He cannot create employment but he can create employment-oriented education. He can create education which can create entrepreneurs, which can create self-employment; which can create people who will have the willingness to take over any kind of job, who will be able to improvise and innovate, who will not mind dirtying their hands and work hard. I am very much concerned with this problem. We know the answers 'vocationalise'. But exactly how should it be done? It is like a *mantra* which has got to be translated into actual series of formulae. Actually, we are going to have in this year a number of pilot projects on this. In the meanwhile the House will be glad to know even at the university stage—my colleagues in the university of Delhi who have also been thinking on this matter—originally I had told them that they should have a college where B. Com. will be taught with vocational bias; that was accepted—then they have done some re-thinking and are now going to have an institute called an institute of professional studies in the Delhi University whose sole object will be to bring in vocational content both in the undergraduate and post-graduate level; work out the syllabi, do research and so on. Incidentally, my friend, Smt. Ila Palchoudhuri talked about Chitrarajan Das and Calcutta. We thought we would celebrate the anniversary of Chitrarajan Das and we thought the best way of doing it was—seeing his interest in education, his interest in vocationalisation—to set up a similar institute of professional studies in Calcutta university with the cooperation of the Calcutta University so that both in Delhi and Calcutta special attempts will be made to

impart vocational education. We are trying to do other things,

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : What about vocationalisation of education as recommended by the Educational Commission ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I should like Mr. Supakar to tell me whether the details are given in the Education Commissions' report ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Work out the details.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : That is exactly what we are doing. Unfortunately, it is a prescription. As I said before a doctor says, this man is suffering from typhoid and given this medicine. But there must be a compounder, a druggist and the medicians. That is exactly what we are trying to do.

Then, Sir, regarding Shri Randhir Singh's point about student representative in the University Grants Commission. Sir, I admire has enthusiasm for student participation. I hope he will show the same enthusiasm when somebody bring in the clause for lowering the voting age to 18. But, I think, let us first have student participation in universities, schools and colleges before we bring them in the University Grants Commission. Then, Professor Madhok talked about Aligarh and Banaras and said that there are no separate cultures and so on. This is an old, story.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I want an answer to two things if you can give me a reply in one sentence. Firstly, will you remove the words 'Hindu' and 'Muslim' from these universities and will you bring them on the same pattern as other universities by removing the schools attached to them ? Secondly, will you permit private students to appear at examinations conducted by universities ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : As far as removing the words 'Hindu' and 'Muslim'

is concerned, this House is aware that an attempt was made to do so and that attempt had to be given up on account of opposition in this House to the removal of one or the other name. That is why it was not possible to do so. The moment leaders of all political parties, not only the major political parties but all parties, and groups in this House agree that the words should be removed, I do not think we will find it very difficult to persuade the members of the two universities to accept the deletion.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Call both of them Parsi universities.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : That reminds me that my hon. friend there wanted a Christian university.

Regarding schools being run by universities, my hon. Friend, Shri Madhok, who always talks of the importance of culture, tradition etc., should realise that historically the Banaras Hindu University started with a school and we are not prepared to break tradition in that violent manner just for having one uniform pattern. We are not having schools in any of the new universities but in universities where they are already there, where they have got traditionally the schools attached to them, we do not propose to disturb them.

SHRI RABI RAY : As in Shanti Niketan.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Yes, Shanti Niketan also.

About private candidates, the House will be glad to know that I am trying my best to introduce legislation in this very session permitting the University of Delhi to admit private candidates to its examinations. The Cabinet has approved the proposal.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What about other universities ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Other universities will come later. I am at the moment concerned with Delhi.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Baste) : Why only Delhi University ; why not in other universities also ?

DR. V. K. R. V. : About Delhi we have the power but we do not have the power about other universities. Regarding more study of Asian countries in Indian and of Indian studies in other countries, I have no doubt in my mind that it is an extremely important proposal. As a matter of fact, for the last few weeks I have also been having discussions with my colleague, the Minister of External Affairs about this. We are very anxious to establish and strengthen intimate cultural relationship with our friends in South and South-East Asia. For this purpose, maybe I am able either to convene a conference of Ministers of Culture in these countries or use other methods. But we will certainly bear in mind the importance of making Indian culture available in these countries... *(Interruption)*

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What about the specific suggestion of having chairs in universities for these ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am afraid, the Education Ministry by itself cannot do it. This is done by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall we continue with it today or tomorrow ? There are many points which Members have raised.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I can finish in five minutes. There is no point in prolonging this discussion.

Some people said that NCC training was unsatisfactory. I am not aware to what extent it is unsatisfactory. I have heard diverse reports about it but I can make an inquiry about it and find out what we can do about it.

One of the friends said that in the rural areas students of a rural university were asked to mention names of 25 big people and out of the 25 names, 23 were names of film stars—this was not in Haryana but in Uttar Pradesh—one of Gandhiji and, my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, is not here, the other was that of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. These were the only two names.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not that of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : Neither that of Mr. Piloo Mody.

I think, that shows that it is not enough merely to establish a college. A college is not a prestigious affair. It is a very important to see that the content in the education given in these colleges is up to the required standard. This is the reason why the University Grants Commission has been spending more and more on colleges. This is the reason why I have suggested that one of the three full-time members should be specially for looking after the Colleges. Now I go further to say that he should pay special attention to rural colleges so that the rural colleges will have a proper place in the University Grants Commission.

About auditing of funds, I have already said that the U.G.C. has set up a special cell for this purpose in the Commission. I am myself worried a little about it. Once the University Grants Commission is reorganised, we can see what steps can be taken to see that the financial position is improved.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri J.H. Patel talked of man-power planning. He spoke in a most beautiful Kannada which I would emulate. I want to tell him that we have been doing it. For example, we do calculate the number of doctors, the number of engineers, the number of teachers and so on. But sometimes the calculations go wrong. The demand projections go wrong; the supply projections do not go wrong. It has not yet been found possible to calculate how many clerks we want, how many educated men we want and so on. To the extent we can, we do have man-power planning. We do have *doordrishii*; we do not think only in terms of a short period.

Now, my hon. friend, Shri Barua asked: Why do you have business people in the University Grants Commission ? We want to give education a certain practical outlook, a certain practical bias. In fact the universities themselves are wanting people from agriculture, from industry, from business, trade and commerce in these bodies. I am sure, the House will welcome this as a salutary measure.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : You want to put the present kind of businessmen and educate the people.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am quite prepared to take advice from him as to what kind of businessmen should be put on the University Grants Commission. There are young business executives who are as good as anybody can think of in our way of life. who are educated, who are interested, who have got technical skill and whose participation in the matter of university policy making will be of great help in vocationalising and increasing the employment potential of our student community.

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : मैंने कहा था कि बच्चों पर गधों का बोझ मत लादो। यूनिवर्सिटीज को पाँच हिस्सों में बाँट दो—इस के बारे में आप कुछ नहीं बता रहे हैं। उर्दू के बारे में भी आपने कुछ नहीं बताया।

डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव : माननीय सदस्य अब्दुल गनी डार साहब ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसको मैंने सुना है। इस वक्त मैं यूनिवर्सिटीज ग्रांट्स कमिशन के बारे में भाषण दे रहा हूँ, प्राइमरीएजुकेशन के बारे में या बच्चों के बारे में नहीं बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : इसलिए मैंने कहा है कि इसको पाँच हिस्सों में बाँटें।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I entirely agree with Mr. Dar. and, I think, he would certainly not be unmindful of any moral support that he might get. I entirely agree with him. It is important to have morality ; it is important to have proper philosophy ; it is important to have spiritual values, peace and so on, integrated into the system of education. If it is in colleges education, it penetrates into primary teachers and, from them, it penetrates into students, I entirely agree with him. Something should be done. How to do that without violating the Constitution, without raising the hornet's nest by way of various religious teachings and so on is a problem on which we are engaged.

As far as students' unrest is concerned, I do not think it is necessary to speak on that subject at length. The House is very much aware of the problem.

Only one thing I would like to say before I finish and that is, while we educationists who are in colleges or in schools or in

the University Grants Commission or in the Ministry of Education, will see what we can do for the purpose of promoting students' welfare, preventing student indiscipline and diminishing student unrest, ultimately, it is the society which is responsible for what happens to students. There is a very famous saying in the Bhagwat Gita :

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः ।
स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ॥

This is from the Bhagwat Gita. This is what Lord Krishna told Arjuna. As the people in mighty places behave, so do the common people; what they say, what they do, so also the common people do.

Therefore, it very much depends upon us who claim to be leaders; it is on us, much more than on educationists, that the future of the student community and the solution of the problem of student unrest depends. I trust, Sir, the House will tomorrow adopt the Bill clause by clause and all the amendments I am moving and throw out the amendments which I do not want.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : I hope Dr. Rao will continue to pilot the Bill at least.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : What about setting up a Central University at Shillong ? I made that point.

SHRI V.K.R.V. RAO : I am sorry. Regarding Shillong University, already we have received a resolution of the Meghalaya legislature. The matter has been taken up and I can assure him that the University will come into existence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

17.37 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

OPENING OF BRANCHES OF NATIONALISED BANKS IN BIHAR

श्री मोतेग्न झा (अजयगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहस 9 मार्च के प्रश्न सं० 2121 के उत्तर से पैदा हुई है। सवाल यह था कि 2

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा]

फरवरी को रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर, श्री एल०के० भाने बिहार सरकार के अधिकारियों और बिहार के गवर्नर से बातें की थीं, उस समय बिहार का मंत्रिमंडल नहीं चल रहा था, और उस बातचीत के बाद बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नयी शाखाएँ खोलने के बारे में निर्णय हुआ था। जो सवाल मैं ने किया था और जिस का जवाब 9 मार्च को दिया गया उसके मुताबिक बिहार में 61 शाखाएँ खोलने का निर्णय हुआ था। बिहार का जो आकार है उसके लिहाज से वहाँ पर बैंकिंग की जो आवश्यकता है उसको देखते हुए नयी शाखाओं की यह संख्या बहुत ही नाकाफी है। बिहार की जनसंख्या अब लगभग साढ़े पाँच करोड़ हो गई है। जो आँकड़े हैं उसके हिसाब से पूर्णिया में केवल दो शाखाएँ खोलने की बात है और वह भी एक शहर में। उस जिले में पूर्वी कोसी नहर के चलते एक नया विकास हो रहा है। खेती के लिए भी लोग कर्जा चाहते हैं और जमा करने की भी बात है। परन्तु पूर्णिया में जिला केन्द्र में, एक शहर में केवल दो शाखाएँ खोलने की बात तय हुई है और पूरा जिला बाकी है। यही हाल सहरसा के बारे में है वहाँ भी सिर्फ शहर में ही दो शाखाएँ खोलने की बात तय हुई है। इस प्रकार से जो 61 शाखाएँ खोलने की बात तय हुई है। उनको देखने से मालूम होता है कि बैंक के अधिकारी शहरों को छोड़ कर देहातों में जाना नहीं चाहते हैं, प्रखंड कार्यालयों में जाना नहीं चाहते हैं। जिले या मण्डल का जो मुख्यालय हो उससे आगे बढ़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। इस में रेलवे लाइन और पक्की सड़क का मामला है।

इसमें मुख्य बात यह है कि बिहार के 17 जिले हैं, नया जिला जो बनने वाला है उस का निर्णय टल गया है, उसमें से 15 में एक, दो, सात, बारह करके शाखाएँ खोलने के लिए तय हुआ है लेकिन जो जिले पलामू और दरभंगा हैं उनमें एक भी शाखा खोलने की बात तय नहीं हुई है। ये दोनों जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं, सार-

खंड का तो आदिवासी इलाका है जिस के विकास की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है लेकिन वहाँ पर एक भी शाखा खोलने के लिए तय नहीं हुआ है। पुरानी शाखा भी वहाँ नहीं है। और इसके अलावा 55 लाख की आबादी वाला दरभंगा जो जिला है, जो मेरे विचार में नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश में, सब से अधिक आबादी वाला जिला है, वहाँ एक भी शाखा नहीं खोलने का तय नहीं हुआ है। यह संगीन मामला है। तीन-तीन बार मैंने सवाल उठाया, अप्रैल में सरकार ने कहा कि देश में सबसे अधिक आबादी वाला जिला तो नहीं है, लेकिन बिहार में सबसे अधिक आबादी वाला जिला जरूरी है। उसके बारे में भी उन्होंने एक कायदा बताया कि जहाँ ट्रेजरी या सब-ट्रेजरी है या जहाँ रुपये का कारोबार होता है वहाँ शाखा खोलने की बात तय हुई है। यह नीति निर्धारित हुई है। उस प्रसंग में अपने दूसरे अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8410 में, जो 4 मई, 1970 का है, मैंने कुछ स्थानों का सुभाव दिया था जो प्रखंड के मुख्यालय हैं, जिनकी दो तीन लाख की आबादी है, जहाँ सब ट्रेजरी भी है, हथियार बन्द पुलिस भी खजाने के काम को ले आने तथा ले जाने के लिए रहती है, उन सब जगहों के मैंने नाम भी दिये जैसे बासोपट्टी, बेनी पट्टी, भंभरपुर, मधुआपुर, लोउका, हा, खुटाना, फूलपारस, भोगियारा, कमतौल, सिहारा, पखिया, उभा गाँव, मधेपुर, बहेरा, कल्याणपुर, वारिस नगर, लक्ष्मी कुशीस वरस्थान, ताजपुर, बाबू बड़ई, आमबनिया, लोकाही घोघराचारी, और दूसरी जगहों के बारे में मैंने कहा। यह सभी प्रखंड मुख्यालय हैं या बड़े प्रमुख बाजार हैं और जहाँ सब-ट्रेजरी है। उस प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया गया कि चार जगहों के बारे में विचार हो रहा है। वह भी रिजर्व बैंक ने अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया है। उनमें से एक स्थान मधुबनी है, जो सब डिवीजन का मुख्यालय है और जहाँ ट्रेजरी भी है, तथा अब जिला होने जा रहा है,

वहां भी इनको देहात में जाने में तकलीफ हो रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया, मैं ताजुब में हूँ कि कौन सी सरकार की नीति है जिस के मुताबिक उन्होंने शाखायें खोलने के बारे में यह निर्णय लिया है? कई जिलों में तो दो शाखायें हैं, वह भी मुख्यालय हैं, और दो जिलों में एक भी शाखा नहीं है। और उसको इन्होंने सेन्ट्रल बैंक के हवाले किया है, उसकी शाखायें खुलेंगी। तो जिन जगहों का मैंने नाम दिया था अपने प्रश्न में उन के बारे में सरकार ने कहा है कि मालूम पड़ता है कि शायद यहां पर सब-ट्रेजरी नहीं है। सरकार को इस की भी पूरी सूचना न मिल सकी कि वहां सब-ट्रेजरी है कि नहीं। जब कि मैंने कहा था कि यह प्रखंड मुख्यालय है और सब-ट्रेजरी का काम होता है। तो सरकार ने पूरी सूचना भी नहीं मंगायी। ऐसी स्थिति में जो हम चाहते हैं कि लोगों को कर्जा मिले, वह कैसे मिल सकता है?

मान्यवर, यह इलाका ऐसा है कि आपको शायद ताजुब हो कि बिहार ही देश में पिछड़ा हुआ है, उस में भी उत्तर बिहार में विद्युत की प्राप्ति प्रति व्यक्ति 13 किलोवाट है। दरभंगा जिले में, जो सब से हाल का सरकार का जवाब है 29 अप्रैल का, उसके मुताबिक प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत की प्राप्ति 1.29 किलोवाट है। देश में 95 का औसत है, बिहार के लिये 73 का औसत है, उत्तर बिहार का औसत 13 है और दरभंगा जिले का प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत प्राप्ति का औसत 1.29 किलोवाट है। विद्युत विभाग का कहना है कि विद्युत की प्राप्ति हो गयी है। लेकिन जब लोगों के पास पैसा ही नहीं है तो कैसे विद्युत का उपभोग कर सकते हैं। और अगर कर्जा लें तो वहाँ के लोग कैसे महसूस करेंगे कि हम भी देश के एक अंग हैं?

इस प्रकार बिहार के 17 जिलों में से दो जिलों को सी फीसदी सरकार ने गायब कर

दिया, और उस में भी ऐसा जिला जो सब से अधिक आबादी वाला जिला है, जिस में 1.29 किलोवाट बिजली प्रति व्यक्ति प्राप्ति है। इसलिये मेरा आग्रह है कि नयी शाखा खोलने के बारे में जो निर्णय है विद्युत विभाग के मंत्री उसको जरा देखें और विचार करें कि अगर नयी शाखायें बैंक की नहीं खुलेगी तो दरभंगा जिले के लोग किस प्रकार आप की योजनाओं का लाभ उठा सकेंगे? मेरे 4 मई के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 8410 के जवाब में सरकार ने कहा है कि मालूम पड़ता है कि शायद वहाँ सब-ट्रेजरी नहीं है। जब कि मेरी जानकारी है कि वहाँ सब ट्रेजरी है बिहार के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए वहाँ पूरे बिहार में और शाखायें बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। उत्तर बिहार में आप ने एक, दो जगह किया है, लेकिन दो जिलों को सी फीसदी गायब कर दिया है, खासकर दरभंगा जिले के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस को कैसे इग्नोर कर दिया गया? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने यह फैसला क्यों लिया है? अब आप श्री एल० के० भा० को विदेश में भेज रहे हैं जिन्होंने देश की वित्तीय स्थिति को बिगाड़ा है। यहाँ की वित्तीय स्थिति को बिगाड़ कर के शायद विदेश में काम बिगाड़ने के लिए अब उन को भेजा जा रहा है।

लेकिन वह कौन सा अधिकारी है जो उस के लिए जिम्मेदार है? अगर सेन्ट्रल बैंक लीड बैंक हो गया है तो किस बजह से उस ने पूरे तरह से यह लीड ली कि हम एक भी शाखा नहीं खोलेंगे? अभी वह चार शाखायें खोलने का सुझाव दिया है, वह खोलीं नहीं है, खाली सुझाव दिया है जिस पर कि रिजर्व बैंक विचार करेगा।

अभी पिछले दिनों मैं बिहार के कई जिलों में गया था। हालत यह है कि वहाँ आम तौर

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

से लोग विश्वास ही नहीं करते हैं कि बैंकों से उन्हें कर्जा मिलेगा। बैसे प्रचार रेडियो और प्रसन्नता से अवश्य कर्जों के लिए आवेदन देने का काफी कर दिया गया लेकिन वास्तविकता कुछ और ही है। उन बेचारे प्रामीणों से कहा जाता है कि कर्जा बैंक से प्राप्त करने के लिए उसके पास आवेदनपत्र भर कर दो लेकिन आवेदन लेने की कौन कहे, उसे ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिये आवश्यक आवेदन फार्म तक सप्लाई नहीं किये जाते हैं। उन बेचारों को वैसे ही निकाल दिया जाता है कि जाओ यहाँ कुछ नहीं है। हकीकत यह है कि वगैर घूस लिए तो आवेदन पत्र नहीं दिये जाते हैं। घूस न देने वालों को निकल जाने को कह दिया जाता है और आवेदनपत्र उन्हें नहीं दिये जाते हैं और कह दिया जाता है कि तुम आवेदनपत्र नहीं दे सकते हो। जब ऐसी स्थिति वहाँ पर विद्यमान है तो मैंने विवश होकर उन बेचारे प्रामीणों को कह दिया है कि जाकर दफ्तर घेर लो भले ही मेरे कुछ उधर के मित्र चाहे इसके लिए मुझे नक्सलवादी करार दे दें। इसके लिए मैंने विद्यार्थियों से भी कहा है कि वह बैंक के कार्यालय जाकर घेर लें और उन्हें ऋण प्राप्ति के हेतु आवश्यक फार्म देने को विवश कर दें। विद्यार्थी लोगों से मैंने कहा है कि वह बैंक के सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को कह दें कि अगर वह उन फार्मों को नहीं भरते हैं तो वह उन्हें भर देंगे। अभी बन्द ही रोज हुए सी० एम० कालिज दरभंगा में चतुर्थ प्लान सम्बन्धी एक सिम्पोजियम हुआ जिस पर कि मैंने प्रोसाइड किया था और मैंने वहाँ पर विद्यार्थियों से यहाँ तक कह दिया कि जाकर वह प्रामीण लोगों को समझाएँ और उनसे कहें कि वह जाकर ऋण के लिए फार्म हासिल करें और उसके लिए अगर जरूरत हो तो कार्यालय घेर लें और उन्हें फार्म देने के लिए विवश कर दें... (व्यवधान)...

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) :

यह केवल उन का ऐटीच्यूड है। जनता बैंकों से कोआपरेट करती है। गड़बड़ फैलाना उनका उद्देश्य मालूम देता है।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अगर कायदे से वगैर घूस लिये आवेदन पत्र दे दें और उसे फिर से लें तो इस तरह की बात करने का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होगा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : कुछ मेरे माननीय मित्रों ने जो ऐतराज किया है तो उनके उस ऐतराज को मैं बखूबी समझ सकता हूँ। हमारे देश और समाज में ऐसे लोग विद्यमान हैं जोकि स्वार्थवश चाहते हैं कि बैंकों से जरूरतमंदों को कर्जा न मिले और उन्हें जनता से भारी सूद की रकम ऐंठने का मौका मिलता रहे और यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि वह स्वार्थी सूदखोर भारी सूद वसूल करके गांव के बेचारे गरीबों को लूट रहे हैं। इन के द्वारा हमारे बिहार में अभी भी 12 प्रतिशत : सालाना सूद लिया जा रहा है। 75 प्रतिशत : सालाना वसूल किया जा रहा है। यह कानून को तोड़ने वाले सूदखोर बनिये और महाजन आज भी अपनी लूट को जारी रखने में प्रयत्नशील हैं और मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि उनकी सहायता व पैसे आदि के बल पर इस हाउस में कई संसम सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं। वह महाजन और सूदखोर चाहते हैं कि बैंकों से जरूरतमंदों को कर्जा न मिले और उनके प्राइवेट बैंक चालू रहें अर्थात् उनकी लूट जारी रहे... (व्यवधान)...

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अनुचित बात कही है। यह खुद बनियों के पैसे और रूस के पैसे के बल पर यहाँ संसद में आये हुए हैं। उन्होंने जो एस्पॉर्शन किया वह एकदम अनुचित था।

इस के प्रलावा उन्होंने जो यह लोगों और विद्या-
 थियों से कहा कि बैंकों को घेर लो तो हम इसे
 ठीक नहीं समझते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि बैंक ठीक
 से खुलें और उनमें और जनता में सहयोग हो।
 इस तरह की गड़बड़ हम नहीं चाहते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ने
 जो मैम्बरस पर ऐस्पेशन किया है वह अनुचित
 है और वह एक्सपंज होना चाहिए।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने
 यह किसी के लिए नाम लेकर नहीं कहा था
 बाकी कोई उसे अगर अपने ऊपर ढालना चाहे
 तो इस की उसे आजादी है। मैं साथ ही यह
 भी साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जो इल्जाम
 मैंने लगाया है वह अगर गलत साबित होता है
 तो मैं माफी भी मांगने को तैयार हूँ लेकिन क्या
 कोई भी व्यक्ति इस बात से घ्राज इंकार कर
 सकता है कि हर एक गांव में इन सूदखोर महा-
 जनों और बनियों द्वारा कानून का उल्लंघन नहीं
 हो रहा है या गैरकानूनी सूदखोरी नहीं चल
 रही है? एक भी महाजन से जाकर नहीं पूछा
 जा रहा है कि वह कानून को इस तरह से क्यों
 तोड़ रहा है और गरीबों को क्यों लूट रहा है?
 दरअसल जैसा मैंने कहा कि वह सरकारी
 अधिकारियों के प्रिय हैं और उन्हें नजरबंदाज
 किया जाता है। यह मानी हुई बात है कि
 सूदखोरों का तबका नहीं चाहता है कि बैंकों की
 शाखाएं खुलें। उधर बैंकों के अधिकारियों द्वारा
 चूँकि निश्चित स्वाधों से उनकी मिली भगत है
 इसलिए ज़रूरतमंद गरीब लोगों को आवेदनपत्र
 ही नहीं दिया जाता है और उनसे निकल जाने
 को कह दिया जाता है। बगैर घूस लिये उनको
 आवेदनपत्र तक नहीं दिया जाता है। कोई
 अगर आवेदनपत्र ले भी गया तो उसका आवे-
 दनपत्र स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है, उसे मंजूर
 करने की बात तो अलग छोटिये। कबों के लिए

पैसा बैंकों से मिलता भी है तो उन्होंने लोगों की
 मिलता है जोकि पूंजी के मालिक हैं। ऐसे
 वालों को ही बैंकों से कर्जा मिलता है। इस
 तरह से हम देखते हैं कि यह कर्ज गलत तरीके
 से दिये गये और दरअसल जो राष्ट्रीयकरण का
 मकसद था उसका उल्लंघन ही हुआ है। हो
 यह रहा है कि घूस देकर वह लोग कर्जा ले
 रहे हैं और इस तरह से बैंक से वाजिब सूब पर
 कर्जा लेकर फिर सूदखोरी उस से कर रहे हैं,
 गैरकानूनी सूदखोरी इस तरह से वह
 ऐसे वाले लोग कर रहे हैं। इसलिए आप
 के जरिए मेरा दूसरा आग्रह यह होगा कि
 सरकार नियम बनाये कि आवेदनपत्र खुले
 आम और मुफ्त मिलेगा। आप इनका
 एलान रेडियों से कर दें और हर बैंक में यह
 लिख कर टांग दिया जाये कि आवेदन के फार्म
 फला जगह रखे हुए हैं। आप 100-50 फार्म
 रख दें। कीमत भी रखनी हो तो उसके लिए
 आप 5, 10 पैसा रख दें ताकि फार्म मिलने में
 लोगों को दिक्कत न आये। साथ ही यह समय
 भी निर्धारित कर दें कि आवेदन पत्र मिलने के
 10-15 दिन में या एक महीने के भीतर, जो भी
 समय आप रखना चाहें, उस पर निर्णय कर
 लिया जायेगा, और अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो
 बैंक के अधिकारी के ऊपर कार्रवाई की जायेगी,
 अगर अधिकारी इंकार भी कर देगा तो उसकी
 प्रपील हो सकती है, लेकिन निर्णय जल्दी हो
 जाना चाहिए। आज तो महीने के महीने गुजर
 जाते हैं लेकिन कोई निर्णय उस पर नहीं हो
 पाता है। कहा जाता है कि जब तक इतने
 प्रतिघात नहीं होंगे, हम फँसला नहीं करेंगे।
 घ्राज लोगों में बढ़ा असन्तोष है। लोगों का तो
 कहना यह है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के
 बाद बैंक सेठ लोगों के हाथों में चले गये हैं यह में
 इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि हम सहयोग करना
 चाहते हैं। हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने इस पर ऐतराज
 किया है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम
 मन्त्रालय तबके के लोगों को पम्पिंग सेट बगैरह

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

के बॉरिंग के लिए पैसा मिले, बिजली के लिये पैसा मिले।

मैंने छात्रों से अपील का है कि वह एलान कर दें कि हम मुफ्त फार्म भरेंगे, हम फार्म से कर दफ्तरों में जायेंगे और पैसा दिलवायेंगे। अगर वह पैसा नहीं देंगे तो हम घेर कर बैठ जायेंगे क्योंकि यह उनका नैतिक अधिकार ही नहीं, कर्तव्य भी है। अगर कोई चोर घर में सेंध लगाता है या जब कतरता है तो हम उस को पकड़ने के लिए पुलिस को बुलाने नहीं जाते, हम उसको पकड़ कर पुलिस के हवाले कर देते हैं। अगर कोई घूस लेगा तो हम को कानूनी अधिकार है कि हम उसको गिरफ्तार करवा कर कोर्ट के हवाले करवाएं। ऐसी हालत में जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, तब मैंने विद्यार्थियों से अपील है कि वह इस काम में मदद करें। इसके लिये श्री सेठी भी कोई इलाज निकालें कि लोगों को फार्म मिलने में कोई दिक्कत न हो, आवेदन-पत्र मिलने के बाद समय निर्धारित कर दें कि इतने दिनों में निर्णय हो जायेगा और अगर कोई इन्कार करेगा तो उसके बारे में शीघ्र से शीघ्र जांच करवाई जायेगी।

शाखाएं खोलने के बारे में वह तुरन्त निर्णय लें और जांच का आदेश दें कि क्या वजह है कि जो देश का सबसे अधिक आबादी वाला हिस्सा है वहाँ शाखा नहीं खोली गई। कहीं पर एक आध शाखाएं खोल दी गई हों यह बात दूसरी है, लेकिन अधिक शाखाएँ नहीं खोली गई। यू० पी० में भी मैं चाहूंगा कि बैंकों की सुविधायें दी जायें। इससे लोगों को पैसा भी मिलेगा और बैंकों की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन बातों का स्पष्टीकरण किया जाये।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि दरभंगा और पलामू में एक

भी शाखा खोलने के मुताबिक स्टेटमेंट में कुछ भी नहीं है, और अभी तक जहाँ पर खोलने का सुझाव दिया गया है वहाँ पर भी नहीं खोली जा रही है। यह दरभंगा के साथ सरकार की बड़ी ज्यादाती है और वहाँ की जनता इस के खिलाफ आवाज उठायेगी।

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहला सवाल यह है कि क्या खास वजह है जिससे आपने दरभंगा और पलामू जिलों को छोड़ दिया है? आप साफ साफ बतलाइये कि क्या वहाँ शाखाएँ नहीं खुलेंगी? उस के रास्ते में एकानमिक फेक्टर्स थे या बैंकिंग की दिक्कतें थीं? दूसरा सवाल यह है कि यदि आप यह समझते हैं कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से कर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए, तो जो स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएँ हैं सब-डिवीजनल लेवल पर और हैडक्वार्टर लेवल पर उनसे काम चल सकता है, तो आप बतलाइये कि अब तक जो स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएँ हैं उनसे लोगों को कितना कर्जा मिला है? छोटे से छोटे और मध्यम आय वालों ने कितनी दरखास्तें दी हैं और उनको कितना पैसा दिया गया है जहाँ जहाँ सब-डिवीजनल लेवल पर बैंक की शाखाएँ खोली गई हैं। तीसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर आप नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों की शाखाएँ मुस्तकिल तौर पर नहीं खोल पाते हैं वहाँ मोबाइल बैंक चलायेंगे, जो कि हफ्ते में दो या तीन बार जाकर देहातों में पैसा लेने और देने का काम कर सकें? बहुत से लोग आज याता-यात की दिक्कत की वजह से बैंकों तक नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं, औरतें भी वहाँ पर आ जा नहीं सकती हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि बैंकों की सुविधा लोग पूरी तरह से नहीं उठा सकते। नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स की आम शाखाएँ खोलेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप मोबाइल बैंक भी चालू करेंगे? क्या आप मोबाइल बैंक का इंतजाम भी करेंगे? जब तक नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स की शाखाएँ नहीं खुलती हैं तब तक क्या

स्टेट बैंक को केन्द्र मान कर आप मोबाइल बैंक खोलने की योजना पर विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

कर्ज देने के बारे में आपने कुछ रूपरेखा तो तैयार कर ली होगी। जो इलाका जितना पिछड़ा हुआ हो वहां कर्ज की शर्तें आपको उतनी नम्र बनानी होंगी। वहां रूपरेखा जो आप बनाएं वह नम्र बनायें। लैंडलैस जो लोग हैं जिनके पास रहन रखने के लिए जमीन नहीं है, उनको कर्ज देने के बारे में जो टर्मज एण्ड कंडि-शंज हैं उनको आपने तय कर लिया है ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ? यदि कोई एम. पी. या एम. एल. ए. रिकोमेंड करता है किसी लैंडलैस लेबरर का केस तो क्या आप ऐसे निर्देश जारी करेंगे कि इतने से ज्यादा रुपया उसको कर्ज के तौर पर नहीं दिया जायेगा और इससे नीचे अगर राशि होगी तो वह दे दिया जाएगा, उस को इतनी रकम कर्ज के तौर पर दे दी जाएगी?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि बिहार जैसे बड़े राज्य में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की 61 शाखायें खोलने का ही सरकार विचार रखती है। यह उत्तर नौ मार्च को दिया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बाद से अब तक कहीं कोई शाखायें खोली गई हैं और अगर खोली गई हैं तो किन किन जगहों पर खोली गई हैं ? सवाल के जवाब में आपने कहा था कि प्रोजेक्ट है। लेकिन उसके बाद अब तक इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने कोई अवधि निर्धारित की है कि इस अवधि के भीतर ये 61 शाखायें खोल दी जाएंगी, यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा आप हमें दें।

कर्ज देने में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार होता है, इस का अनुभव मुझे भी है। मैं पटना शहर से जाता

हूँ। लोग मेरे पास घाए हैं और उन्होंने मुझे बताया है कि वे शर्तें पूरी करते हैं लेकिन चूँकि वे साइकल या रिक्शा पर जाते हैं, इसलिए उन को कर्ज नहीं दिये जाते हैं लेकिन कुछ लोग कारों में या टैक्सियों में बैठ कर जाते हैं, उनको जल्दी से मिल जाते हैं। कार या टैक्सी वाला कुछ पूजा भी चढ़ाता होगा लेकिन साइकल वाला पूजा में कुछ नहीं दे सकता है। कई बार मुझे लिखना पड़ा बड़े अफसरों को और तब जाकर उन बेचारों को कर्ज मिले। इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी तरकीब निकाली है ?

बैंकों से उद्योगपतियों और किसानों सभी को ऋण दिये जायेंगे। इस बीच जो बैंक खोले गए हैं उन बैंकों से उद्योगपतियों को कितने कर्ज मिले हैं और किसानों को कितने मिले हैं, इन दोनों का योग क्या है, यह मुझे बताया जाए अलग अलग।

क्या आपने यह निर्धारित किया है कि दरस्वास्त देने के इतने दिन बाद या इतने दिनों के भीतर जिन को ऋण देना है, उनको ऋण दे दिया जाएगा और जो भी कार्रवाई है उसको पूरा कर लिया जाएगा ? अगर ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था है तो उसका ब्योरा दिया जाये।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : बिहार देश के पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में से एक है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बैंकों की शाखायें खोलने के बारे में क्या आपने कोई फ्रेश प्रोग्राम बनाया है ? अगर बनाया है तो उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ? बैंक की शाखायें किसी इलाके में या किसी कस्बे में खोलने के बारे में आपने क्या शर्तें सामने रखी हैं, यह बताया जाए ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ने सवाल उठाया है यह। यह कहा गया है कि छोटे लोगों को कर्ज दिये

[श्री रविराय]

जायेंगे। सरकार की भी यह नीति है कि उन को कर्ज मिलें और सभी ओर से यह मांग भी की जा रही है कि छोटे लोगों को कर्ज मिलने चाहिये। लेकिन अभी तक लोगों को इसका पता नहीं चल पाया है कि उनको कर्ज मिल सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई प्रचार सरकार द्वारा इस के बारे में किया जा रहा है? रेडियो से इसका प्रचार हो रहा है? किस तरह से छोटे लोगों को, पिछड़े हुए लोगों को आप इसके बारे में परिचित करा रहे हैं? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार आम लोगों तक यह सूचना पहुंचाने के लिए उनको बैंकों से रुपया मिल सकता है, प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठा रही है।

18 hrs.

स्टेट बैंक और कामर्सल बैंक्स के अफसर पुराने दिमाग और नौकरशाह दिमाग के हैं। सरकार ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के साथ ही इस नयी नीति की घोषणा की है कि छोटे लोगों को भी बैंकों से कर्ज दिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार स्टेट बैंक और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के अफसरों के सोचने के ढंग में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है, ताकि उसके द्वारा घोषित नीति को सही रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा सके।

मेरे मित्र, श्री कणू, ने अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र के कुछ हरिजनों के बारे में उनके नाम देकर यह पूछा था कि उन्होंने बैंक से कर्जा लेने के लिए दरखास्त दी थी, क्या उनको कर्जा मिला है। श्री सेठी ने उत्तर दिया था :

"Under the law, the State Bank of India is prohibited from disclosing such information of a confidential nature."

हो सकता है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने से पहले पुराने बैंक कानून में इस तरह का कोई

नियम हो। लेकिन यदि इस नियम को इसी प्रकार जारी रखा गया, तो हम को पूछने पर भी मंत्री महोदय से यह सूचना नहीं मिल सकेगी कि छोटे लोगों, किसानों आदि को बैंकों से किस तरह रुपया मिलता है, मिलता भी है या नहीं। इसलिये क्या मंत्री महोदय इस नियम में उचित परिवर्तन करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे, ताकि सवाल पूछने पर हम को यह सूचना मिल सके कि किन किन लोगों को बैंकों की ओर से कर्ज दिये गये हैं?

जब बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण पर बहस हो रही थी, तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया था कि इस बारे में जल्द से जल्द स्कीम लाई जायेगी कि नये बैंक कहाँ कहाँ खोले जाएंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भ्रगले सत्र में इस प्रकार की स्कीम सदन के सामने रखी जायेगी।

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi) : I want to put a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only those whose names have come out in the ballot can put questions.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : You mentioned the rule, but there is also a convention that in your discretion you can allow others. Since there are only three Members, you may allow me.

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA : I wanted to know regarding the tribal area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have to go according to the rules. Otherwise it will not be possible to conduct the business of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : After the nationalisation of the banks, it was decided that the banks should open branches in a big way, especially in the unbanked areas, and that is why the Reserve Bank, decided that as far as this year is concerned, they would be opening

about 1300 branches, out of which 75 per cent would be in the unbanked areas.

In order to avoid delay and in order to have some criteria, the Reserve Bank decided that towns as defined in the 1961 census classification would be considered unbanked areas. A town is defined in the 1961 census to be having a density of not less than 1000 per sq. mile, a population of 5000, three-fourths of the occupation of the working population should be outside agriculture, the place should have a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities such as newly founded industrial areas, large housing settlements, places of tourist importance which have been recently served with civic amenities, etc.

I would not go into the question whether this decision of the Reserve Bank is ultimate decision and for all time to come, and whether better criteria for opening of branches should not be adopted, but the main question is that out of these 1300 branches, the banks are trying to go into such areas where there are no branches and where banking facilities are not available.

I admit that as far as Darbhanga is concerned, even from the all India statistics point of view, it is a very backward district. The all-India average is about 70,000 people per branch. The average for Darbhanga district is about 3 lakhs of people per branch. From that point of view Darbhanga district could be classified as a backward district in the matter of banking facilities according to All India standards. In the same way some of the other districts which the hon. Member mentioned may be classified as backward districts.

As for the question of opening branches there has been a certain policy according to which each bank is allotted certain districts and that bank is called the lead bank for that district. It is for the lead bank to survey the rural areas in that district where branches should be opened so that the facilities of banking could be taken to the people of those areas.

The main idea in extending banking facilities to the rural area is two-fold. Agriculturists, small traders and other artisans who are unable to get bank loans should get preference in getting loans and banking facilities. The other idea which is important and crucial idea even from the expansion point of view is that there should be massive mobilisation of deposits. Otherwise we shall not be able to expand banking facilities in the manner that the hon. Member desires. The hon. Members suggests that there should be a branch at least in every block. I should welcome a situation where we can open a branch in every block. By opening a branch the bank undertakes certain expenses. The salaries in the banks are substantial. I am quite sure that when a bank opens a branch in a rural area it is going to create social tensions. For example a bank Chaprasi will get much more salary than the headmaster of the village school will get.

श्री रवि राय : यह जो शर्त आप बता रहे हैं इस के चलते तो गांवों में कोई बैंक नहीं जा पायेगा। जो मैसिब मॉबिलाइजेशन और सोशल टेंशन की बात आप रख रहे हैं, इस का मतलब तो यह हुआ कि दरभंगा में कोई बैंक नहीं जायेगा। फिर तो गांवों में कैसे होगा ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am not saying that because of this reason the banks would not go there and open branches.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अवश्य महोदय, मैं इन से कह रहा हूँ कि जो कास्टोरिया तय किया है शहरों की आबादी का 61 की मर्दमशुमारी के आधार पर, उस के लिये क्या आप दरभंगा की जाँच कराएँगे और जो प्रमुख बड़े बाजार हैं। जहाँ लाखों का कारोबार रोज हो रहा है, सुतीना है वासीगढ़ी है, राजनगर है, नेपाल का बोहरा है, जयनगर है, यह बहुत बड़े व्यापारिक केन्द्र हैं, इन सब जगहों पर यह केन्द्र क्यों नहीं हो रहे हैं। और नहीं तो इन जगहों की जाँच कराएँ कि यहाँ यह शर्त पूरी होती है या नहीं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : My idea was only to explain the position. I was not going to say that from this point of view they should not go to the rural areas. Our idea is to expand banking activities to the rural areas. I would urge hon. Member to consider the issue from this point of view also. A branch of a bank goes to the rural area not only for expansion of credit but also for mobilisation of deposits. Therefore it will have to be a two pronged drive; to advance loans to the sections of society which need loans and which are not getting credit at present, secondly mobilisation of deposits on a massive scale by bank expansion. The advance to agriculturists and farmers was to the tune of 38.02 crores, after nationalisation it stands at Rs. 103.6 crores. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रवि राय : कौन वर्ग लिए हैं ? भूमिहीन लिए हैं ? हरिजन लिए हैं ? बड़े किसान लिए होंगे ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : वह रिजल किसान के पास नहीं जा रहा है । बड़े बड़े करोड़पति लोग ले रहे हैं । जिन्होंने बड़े बड़े फार्म खोल लिए हैं, उन्होंने लिया है ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am giving the figures of agricultural advances. I am not talking of industries at all. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, Order.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the numbers of borrowal accounts are concerned, in June, 1969, it was 17,1880. Now the number of borrowal accounts in January, 1970 stands at 4,21,007.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या यह बिहार की फिगर है । यहाँ बिहार के विषय में बहस हो रही है, आप कहां के बारे में जवाब दे रहे हैं ? बिहार के बारे में बतलाइये । सबाल बिहार का है, जवाब बम्बई के बारे में दे रहे हैं ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am not talking of Bihar. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am pointing out the overall position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They want the figures for Bihar.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I will give the figures for Bihar also. As far as Bihar is concerned, as was pointed out by me in the previous reply, actually it is not only 62 but now the latest information is that there would be 86 branches which would come up in Bihar. As far as the places which the hon. Members has mentioned are concerned—Saraiya, Janjarpur and Tajpur—I had said in the previous reply that the matter of granting them a licence is under examination of the Reserve Bank. I have information that the Reserve Bank has granted licence to the Central Bank for opening branches in Saraiya, Janjarpur and Tajpur. As far as Madhubani is concerned, there is already the State Bank of India there. Besides this the Reserve Bank has also granted permit to the Central Bank to open a branch there. Therefore, these banks will be opened in due course of time.

I would also like to point out that lead banks have been appointed for these districts, I certainly appreciate the anxiety of hon. Members with regard to Darbhanga and the other two districts which he has mentioned. We would like the lead banks to complete the survey at the earliest, and as soon as the survey work is completed, we would ask the lead banks to approach the Reserve Bank for granting a licence and this expansion programme in the Bihar area will certainly be taken up. I would urge the hon. Members that we also desire, as they desire, that the banks should function with efficiency, and there should be no kind of corruption there, because, that would cut at the very grass-roots of nationalisation and these who indulge in it would take advantage of nationalised banks and go against it. From this

point of view also, we would like the Reserve Bank to frame certain rules with regard to the application forms, disposal of application forms, etc. I would urge the hon. Member not to take that attitude that if these things are not done, they would gherao the banks.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : What else could be done ? अगर फार्म नहीं मिले तो वह क्या करे ? आप रूलज दो-चार महीने में बनायेंगे, तब तक कैसे चलेगा ? अगर कोई आदमी बैंक में जाय, वहाँ उसको फार्म न मिले, बिना घूस के दरखवास्त स्वीकार न हो—तब वह क्या करे ? आप सदन में कह दीजिए कि घूस दे कर लेले ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We are taking it up. (*Interruption*) If this is the attitude...

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Those who are charging 10 per cent on Rs. 100 as commission—they are talking with the agents of the banks. A new class is being created. They have been self-employed, without the Minister giving them any appointment order. (*Interruption*)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मुझे भी जवाब सूझ नहीं रहा है, आप सुझा दीजिए। इसका हलज बताइये ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इलाज यह है कि रिजर्व बैंक को प्रीपर रूलज फ्रेम करने के लिए दिया जाएगा। अगर आप के पास कोई शिकायत हो, जिसे आप पेश कर सकें तो हमें दे दीजिए। उसकी जांच कराकर सजा दी जायगी।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : लिख कर घूस कीन मांगता है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If that be the attitude, everybody would like to take the law and order in his own hands rather than wait for the proper machinery to put things straight. That is not going to solve the problem but will on the contrary accentu-

ate the problem. I certainly appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members. During the course of the debate on the Banking Bill, it was pointed out by the hon. Law Minister, and we have taken it up with the banks and we are going to open a cell in every bank,—

श्री रबि राय : सेल कब तक खुल जायेगा ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जल्दी ही खुल जायेगा ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : कोई अवधि बताइये ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI :—so that this cell will be in charge of such types of complaints and they will enquire into such types of complaints. I would certainly urge hon. members to be vigilant.

श्री रबि राय : हमारा सवाल था, आप नाम नहीं दे रहे हैं। कौन अप्लाई किये थे ? भूमिहीन हरिजन अप्लाई किए थे ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : All these points are being looked into. I need not go into greater details.

श्री रबि राय : कुण्डू साहब का सवाल था, आपने कहा कि आप नहीं दे पाएंगे ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I will have to look into this case, because certainly it is not desirable that we should disclose how much money is there in a particular account, but if information like whether a particular application came to the bank and whether it was granted or not, if not why not, ect., if such type of information is asked for, I will verify why we should not be in a position to give it. I would certainly look into the point raised by the hon. member, Mr Rabi Ray. I am not promising that, I will do it but I will look into it whether this can be done or not.

श्री रबि राय : स्कीम कब लाएंगे ? अगले सत्र में लाएंगे ? वह तो बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल

[श्री रबिराय]

है। वह नहीं होने से ग्रामीण लोगों का सवाल
हल नहीं हो पाएगा।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the scheme
is concerned, the Law Minister has announced
that we would try to bring the scheme as
early as possible.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about
tribal area ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Tribal area is
part of India and that is also covered.

18.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
May 14, 1970/Vaisakha 24, 1892 (Saka)*