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Wednesday, July 29, 1970
Sravana 7, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



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C O N T E N T S

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, July 29, 1970/Sravana 7,
1892 (Saka)*

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

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Pattom A. Thanu Pillai who passed away at Trivandrum on 26th July, 1970 at the age of 85.

Shri Thanu Pillai was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1948-50. He was one of the prominent figures in The Kerala politics and had been the Chief Minister of the erstwhile State of Travancore and later of Kerala. He had also been the Governor of Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. He was a scholar, an administrator with wide knowledge and information on international affairs.

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, I share the sentiments which you have just expressed regarding Shri Thanu Pillai. Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai was a man of the masses and

a sturdy fighter. He had a long life which was full of great achievements. He was one of the founders of the State Congress in Travancore. He moulded the public life of Kerala and dominated it for several decades. It was only to be expected that he should be chosen to the Constituent Assembly which drafted the nation's political charter. You have referred to Shri Thanu Pillai's work as Chief Minister of Kerala and as Governor of Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. I have known Shri Thanu Pillai for many years. I was struck by his alert mind, his wide interests, his sturdy optimism and his lively sense of humour and also by his intense concern for the common people and for the problems of Kerala. We lose a stalwart and our deep sympathies go out Mrs. Thanu Pillai and other members of the family. I request you to convey our condolences and sympathy to the bereaved family.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : On behalf of the Opposition I join you, Mr. Speaker, in mourning the death of another great son of India, Mr. Thanu Pillai who dominated the life of our country so far. Though he belonged to the PSP, I had seen him carrying the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi to Kanya Kumari on his death and over a million people following him in paying tribute to the Father of the nation. As Chief Minister of Kerala he commanded the confidence of the people. He also gave that State new ideas and a good administration. As Governor of Punjab and Andhra Pradesh those who knew him know what the condition of Raj Bhawan was at that time, I do not say that there has been any deterioration. But everybody could see Mr. Thanu Pillai's work as Governor of Punjab and also of Andhra Pradesh. He was so regular in his life. He was so experienced and well versed with Indian politics and also world politics ; all information was at his finger.

tips and he could say who was what in what Pradesh politics. A man of that type comes seldom. He has passed away. We are sorry that for two or three days it was not possible for us to pay him our tribute. He also tried to end the tyranny of the Congress party ; at that time we were in the Congress. He had the courage to leave the Congress and join the other parties to correct the Congress. For all these qualities I pay tribute to his memory on behalf of the opposition and request you to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I associate the Swatantra Party with the sentiments expressed by hon. Members who preceded me. Since the bells was tolling for so many legislators, I wish that the House should join in a prayer for a kinder disposition of fate.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, श्री यानुपिल्ले जी के निधन से एक और वयोवृद्ध नेता हम से बिद्युः गये। गत वर्ष त्रिवेन्द्रम में उनसे मिलने का श्रवसर मुझे मिला था। इस आयु में वे जितने एलटं थे, जितनी सूझ-बूझ थी, देश के प्रति उनके हृदय में जितना गर्व था, उसको जानकर मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई। केरल की राजनीति में उनका बहुत बड़ा हाथ था और यदि केरल की राजनीति से उनको गलत ढंग से हटाया न जाता तो शायद केरल की राजनीति का आज कुछ दूसरा रूप होता।

वह सच्चे राष्ट्रवादी थे, लोकतन्त्रवादी थे और उनके होते हुए लोकतन्त्र को केरल में सफलता मिलती, परन्तु आज हमारे बीच में वह नहीं रहे। मैं अपनी ओर से तथा अपने दल की ओर से उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमारी संवेदना उनके परिवार तक पहुँची दी जाय।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : On behalf of my party I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Prime

Minister and other hon. colleagues. Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai was a colourful figure in Indian politics. He played a very dominant role in the States people's struggle against the princely order under the British, and in that struggle he eminently succeeded by seeing to the liberation and unification of the Malayalam-speaking people into one united Kerala there.

I wish to convey, on behalf of my party, our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : I associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed here and I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री मधु लिम्ये (मुगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो भावनायें व्यवत की हैं, उनके साथ मैं अपने को और अपने दल को भी जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। रियासतों में लोकतान्त्रिक शासन लाने के लिए श्री पत्तमथनु पिल्ले साहब ने बहुत बड़ा योग दिया था। एक जमाने में वह हमारे दल में थे और हम लोगों को उनके साथ काम करने का सौभाग्य भी प्राप्त हुआ था। बाद में कुछ मतभेद ज़रूर हुए और जिस ढंग से सत्ताधारी दल ने उनको गवर्नर बनाकर विरोधी दलों को कमज़ोर करने का प्रयास किया, उसको लेकर ज़रूर कुछ मतभेद हुए। लेकिन वह देश-भक्त थे और त्रिवांकुर में लोकतान्त्रिक शासन लाने के लिये उन्होंने जो अथक प्रयास किया और बलिदान किया, उसके लिये केरल और यह सारा देश उनको हमेशा याद करेगा।

मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि हमारी भावनायें आप संतप्त परिवार तक पहुँचा दें।

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself and my party, the PSP, with the sentiments expressed by you, the Prime Minister and the other leaders.

[Shri P. Viswambharan]

I belong to a generation in my part of the country which was inspired to plunge into the freedom struggle by the dedicated leadership of Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai. and I had the good fortune to be one of his close associates for about a quarter of a century. In those days, when princely autocracy outbid British tyranny in trying to suppress the popular movement, it was Shri Thanu Pillai who along with the other two later lamented leaders, Shri T. M. Verghese and Shri G. Kesavan, rallied the people of then Travancore State to join the mainstream of the national movement for freedom.

He led the movement to success in the State. He was a fearless fighter and a leader of extraordinary courage and great understanding, who never retraced his steps in the face of heavy odds.

Shri Thanu Pillai was the resident of the Travancore State Congress for 12 years and the Chairman of the State praja Socialist party for nearly 10 years. He was one of the top leaders of the All India State People's Conference.

He had the unique distinction of leading a party majority Government in Travancore a minority Government in Travancore-Cochin and after that a coalition Government in Kerala, and subsequently, of holding the gubernatorial office in two States; namely Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. He was one of the ablest administrators of India.

Sir, I request you, on behalf of my party, to convey the condolences of our party also to the bereaved family.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Mr. Speaker. Sir, it is with a deep sense of regret that I join the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister and other speakers. During the 12 years of political campaign and struggle in Travancore, I was one of his very intimate colleagues, and the trials and tribulations that we went through cannot be conceived of by the people in British Indira Shri Thanu Pillai was a proud, honest and courageous

leaders. The stalwart leaders for 12 years in the incessant political struggle in the State of Travancore became the hero of the nation, of the State and of the people and became a first class top-ranking leader. His unbending nature, honesty and integrity are some of the things known to everybody. No leader however tall, including the tallest in the country, used to talk to him in an offhand manner and he was highly respected. It was our misfortune than during the first period of the independence of Travancore and of India, he could not continue as Chief Minister for even ten months. From then on the evils of Kerala started. Insecurity and instability started from then on. After trying on several occasions through several parties to steady the political set-up in Kerala, he left the stage and became Governor.

India has lost one of her noblest sons and on behalf of myself and my Group I request you to convey our sympathies to the bereaved family.

SHRI VASUDEVEAN NAIR (Peer-made; Sir, in the devise of Pattom Thanu Pillai, the country has lost one of her illustrious sons and the State of Kerala has lost its elder statesman. When people of my generation were only of the school-going age, even at that time Thanu Pillai was a towering personality in the political scene of our State. In that way, we have seen him fighting against the despotic princely regime in the old State of Travancore. All his achievements have been related here by my hon. friends, I should like to associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed by you as well as the Leader of the House and the leaders of the various parties in this House.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Sir, the passing away of the Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai the end of an epoch generally in India and particularly in Kerala. He belonged to that generation of patriots who were incorruptible, who loved this country more than anything else and also who were prepared to sacrifice anything for the cause of India. I had the good fortune to work

under him for ten long years as Secretary of the party over which he Presided. He had the unique distinction of being the Chief Minister of three States. He was first the Prime Minister of Travancore. Then he was Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin. Finally he became Chief Minister of Kerala. His record of services, his integrity and honesty have left unforgettable footprints on the sands of time. Which paying my humble homage to his hallowed memory I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the leaders of various parties over his death.

SHRI M. MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Manjeri) : Sir. the late Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai possessed a dynamic and distinguished personality. He was one of the foremost figures in the struggle for freedom of the country. He was a great scholar. At the same time, he had a fund of humour and capacity to tolerate the view of others. His departure from our midst is really a loss not only to Kerala but to the whole country, because he was an outstanding example of what a gentleman should be. I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by all the previous speakers, by you and by the Leader of the house. I request you to convey the condolences of myself and my party, the Muslim League, to the members of the bereaved family.

श्री रघुबीरसिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : श्रीमान्, श्री पत्तमथानु पिल्ले के निधन से हमारे देश के राजनीतिक ध्यतिज का एक वह बहुत चमकता हुआ नक्षत्र अस्त हो गया है। उनका आदर्श जीवन हम सब के लिए प्रेरणा का स्रोत रहा। मैं उन महापुरुष के निधन पर अपने दल की ओर से हार्दिक शोक प्रकट करता हूँ और उन्हें श्रद्धांजलि प्रपित करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : As a mark of respect to the memory of the departed leader, the House may stand in silence for a short while.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Mass Exodus of Minority Community from East Pakistan

+

*61. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :**
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people of the minority community who have come from East Pakistan in the year 1970 as also in 1969;

(b) the reasons for this exodus;

(c) whether Government took up this matter with Pakistan; and

(d) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) 9768 persons belonging to the minority community came over from East Pakistan to India in 1969. During the current year 1,45,595 such persons came over up to 17-7-70.

(b) the exodus is taking place on account of a number of reasons including insecure conditions of living, economic distress and discriminatory treatment meted out to the minority communities in East Pakistan. The situation has been worsened by the propaganda carried out by communal parties during the current election campaign.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) So far the Government of Pakistan have not taken any effective steps to stop this exodus by providing security of life,

property etc. to their minorities. However, we are continuing to press that Government to fulfil their obligations towards their minorities in this respect under the Nehru Liaquat Pact of 1950 and Tashkent Declaration of 1966.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : This being a question of national importance and also a question of sentiment with me because the founder President of my party resigned his seat from the Nehru Cabinet on the question of the fate of the minorities in Pakistan, I would like to give a little background of the situation existing before partition, in a couple of minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are having a discussion on this subject tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request him to put a supplementary question without any preface or long introduction. We are already going to have a debate on it.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : At the time of the partition of the country a sizable number of minorities were left on both sides. There were about 15 million to 20 million Hindus in Pakistan and about 30 million to 35 million Muslims in our country. Although the demand of Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ambedkar for the exchange of population was not accepted at that time, the two governments undertook to protect the minorities in their countries. Considering this huge exodus of Hindus to India it is apparent that Pakistan has failed to do its duty. According to our calculation the population of Hindus in Pakistan ought to have been 25 millions. But it is only 9 millions now. So far as Muslims in India are concerned, the population has risen from 35 million to 50 million in 1961 and it is likely to be 60 million in the census of 1971. It is a clear indication that the Pakistan Government has been following a policy of squeeze out, a policy of extermination by creating a sense of terror and by dishonouring the women folk...

MR. SPEAKER : I have requested him to ask a question without giving any background.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I would have finished by now had I not been interrupted. In this background, considering the large-scale genocide in which 50,000 Hindus were murdered in 1950 and again another 30,000 were murdered in 1964 on the question of the sacred hair of the Prophet, I wish to know whether the government recognises its moral and legal duty to protect the honour and properties of the Hindus who were left behind in Pakistan, as also its responsibility to settle those who have come from that side? In view of that I would like to know as to what long-and short-term measures the Government has adopted to settle those who have come over this side and what it has done to protect the life and honour of those who have been left there; also, whether the Government would like to take up the demand which had been made by Sardar Patel for demanding territory from Pakistan so that those people could be settled thereon otherwise, their coming over here would shatter all our economic plans.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The real responsibility for the protection of minorities in either country, according to the well-known conventions and also under the specific agreements, is upon the country concerned. We are responsible for the protection of minorities in our country and the Pakistan Government is responsible for the protection of minorities in that country. This is not only the well-established international law and convention, which should be followed by all countries, but this was really clothed in the form of a solemn and formal agreement. There is no doubt that in this respect the Pakistan Government signal failed to discharge their responsibility of providing protection to the minorities which has resulted in this continuous migration to this country. Just as we have taken this responsibility upon ourselves. Pakistan Government have also taken this responsibility upon themselves. The best way in which we can achieve this objective is to impress upon the Pakistan Government to discharge their responsibility.

So far as the question of settlement of those unfortunate people, who have come over to this side, is concerned, it is a very

difficult problem. We have got our own problems, but my colleague, the Minister of Rehabilitation, will answer any specific points in that connection that are made to him. However, we are taking steps... (*Interruption*). On the question of resettlement, it is a very painful duty, but we have to discharge that responsibility and we are doing that to the best of our capacity.

I think, it will be very unwise for us to raise such a question as asking for territory because this will accentuate the tense relationship between the two countries and instead of giving any solution to the problem will worsen it. It is both impractical and impolitic. I would appeal to the hon. Member not to be carried away by emotion in this respect.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You ask us not to be carried away by emotion when 60 lakhs of people have come over from that side and thousands have died there. You are a heartless and cruel set of people. Better, you arouse your emotion. You talk of emotion? You have left the people there lot and you advise us not to be carried away by emotion.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If these strong adjectives can satisfy his conscience and the unfortunate people, I do not grudge these adjectives. He can use even more of them. We are accustomed to hear such things from the hon. Member..... (*Interruption*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are criminals. You divided the country. You have forgotten all the commitments that all your national leaders, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Sardar Patel etc., made in 1947 at 12 O'Clock in the night at the time of partition.

MR. SPEAKER : If the House agrees, we may have him demonstrate for a few minutes; then, we will resume our work. He may now demonstrate his feelings but he should not interrupt the proceedings.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have no doubt in my mind that it is both unwise

and impolitic to make such a demand as asking for some territory. This will accentuate the problem even more. I would appeal to the hon. Members not to raise something which is so unpractical, so unreal and so impolitic.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I would like to know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the advertisements appearing in the *New York Times* quoting the speeches of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to the effect that there is genocide of Muslims in India.....

MR. SPEAKER : That is not relevant here.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : ... and if so, what steps have the Government taken to gear up its external propaganda machinery to mobilise world public opinion against the genocide of Hindus in Pakistan.....

MR. SPEAKER : You should be relevant to the question. (*Interruption*) Don't shout please. The Question asked is about the number of people of the minority community who have come from East Pakistan to India. You relate your supplementary to this.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : This arises out of the main Question. Otherwise, there will be no purpose and no fun in asking supplementaries. The above supplementaries do arise out of the main Question. Since we are being dishonoured in the entire world I would like to know what has the Government done to gear up its external propaganda machinery to mobilise the world public opinion against the genocide of Hindus taking place in Pakistan. I would also like to know whether the Government will take up this matter before the UNO or other international forums as it was done up by the refugees, coming from Arab countries and who were successful in getting the aid of the UNO.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am not sure what the Arab refugees about whom

the hon. Member made a reference got from the discussions in the UNO. That problem continuous and nothing much has happened in that respect. Nothing will be gained by us in raising this matter in the UNO. It is essentially a bilateral problems in which all possible pressures have to be built againts Pakistan so that they could realise their responsibility. Therefore, I am quite clear in my mind that raising this matter in the UNO will not yield any result. We should continue to press this in a bilateral manner. In fact, we should be careful to avoid interference by any outside country friendly, neutral or unfriendly, in our relationship with Pakistan. That is the clear line which is in our national interest. That is the only manner in which we can resolve these problems.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह बाइलंटूल मामला है और हमें पाकिस्तान पर ओल पौसिविल प्रेशर डालना चाहिए इस मामले में तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पिछ्ले 21 सालों में अपने कौन सा प्रेशर डाला और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

क्या आप यह बतला सकते हैं कि जैसे पाकिस्तान बहता है कि भारत के साथ कोई मामला तब तक हल नहीं होगा जब तक काश्मीर का मामला हल नहीं होगा तो क्या आप भी यह कंडिशन लगा सकते हैं कि जब तक पाकिस्तान इन रैप्यूज को वापिस नहीं लेगा, यह 4-5 लाख नहीं अपितु 15 मिलियन के करीब लोग हैं, कोई डेढ़ करोड़ लोग हैं जब तक पाकिस्तान इनको वापिस नहीं लेगा या उन्हें इधर बसाने के बास्ते टैरीटोरी नहीं देगा तब तक आप पाकिस्तान के साथ किसी मामले में बातचीत नहीं करेंगे, उस बबत तक न आप फरक्का के बारे में भुक्केंगे न ही और किसी मामले के बारे में उसके आगे भुक्केंगे ? क्या आप ऐसा कर सकेंगे ? जब आप कहते हैं कि हमें

पाकिस्तान पर ओल पौसिविल प्रेशर डालना चाहिए तो मेरा कहना है कि this is the only pressure. You are a Punjabi. You know better. Pakistan knows only one language. Are prepared to use that language or are you only going to bluff us here ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : So far as this aspect is concerned, we have to carefully consider as to whether a purely negative and obstructionist attitude is likely to yield any result. You say, 'We will not talk unless these people are taken back'. 'They say No talk unless Kashmir is settled.' This thing will continue in this form and the refugees will continue coming. I don't see what we get by adopting this attitude.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : They are coming any way.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I don't accept that they are bound to come. If they are to come any way, what is the use of trying this thing that you are suggesting ? my approach is different. My approach is that this is a matter in which we have to see that these people can stay on there. There is no doubt that they are Pakistan nationals. Just as Muslims and other minorities here are Indian nationals. It is the responsibility of the respective Governments to look after them. It is a bad record on the side of Pakistan.

We All have to continue to press them that they should discharge their responsibility but this sort of tablethumping is not likely to help. This is my considered opinion.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You read your own words. You said, 'We will put all possible pressure.' I want to know what pressure you are putting.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : May be

strong sentiments expressed here also are a sort of pressure.

SHRI SAMAR GHUA : The problem of exodus of refugees from East Pakistan is essentially a political problem and not a communal problem. Till 1950 it was essentially a communal problem but after the growth of the autonomy movement based on Bengali sentiments in East Pakistan it has turned to be by and large a political issue. It is the conspiracy of the Pindi Government to squeeze out the Bengali population from East Pakistan. If they could, they would have driven out the remaining Muslims from there. The minorities there are not protected here or there. They have chosen these unfortunate minorities. It is the calculated drive of the Pindi Government to drive out the Bengali minorities from East Pakistan to convert East Pakistan into a colony of West Pakistan. This is the whole crux of the problem. I know some communal organizations are playing some communal role but by and large the Bengali Muslims community is a progressive community and they do not want that Hindus should be squeezed out. But it is the Pindi Government which is behind the game. In this House I have tried to draw the attention of the Government on a number of occasions. Unfortunately, the Government---I would accuse the Prime Minister, she has not uttered a single word in defence of the minorities there and the political conspiracy of the Pindi Government to squeeze out the minorities there have done nothing. In this background and the political conspiracy of the Pindi Government I want to know from the Government whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Governor of East Pakistan in which he has categorically denied any migration of the minorities from East Pakistan. If it is so, why is it that when the Prime Minister visited Calcutta—the Basirhat and Hasnabad area is just 35 miles away from Calcutta ; 10,000 refugees are still there—the Prime Minister did not take that opportunity to visit that area and by that way draw the attention of the world that the Governor of East Pakistan is completely lying ?

Next, Sir. I want to know what is the pressure, diplomatic and political pressure, that the Government wants to put up on the Government of Pindi by taking films of these refugees, by asking foreign correspondents to visit that area with a view to educating world opinion against the policies pursued by the Government of Pakistan. I also want to know whether our Government will withdraw our High Commissioner and also Deputy High Commissioner from Karachi and Dacca as a retaliatory measure and also close the plan service between Karachi and Dacca flying over the Indian territory.

MR. SPEAKER : Be careful in answering it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes, Sir, I must say, I have not studied the statement of the Governor of East Pakistan about which reference has been made. But it is a fact that even in reply to our note the Pakistan Government has stated this and denied the fact of migration or at any rate they strongly dispute the number involved. But we have told them very clearly that their attitude in this respect not based on facts and this is not correct and we have given them a further note giving all the details. About the other points that he has mentioned, to have some films or to invite foreign correspondents to visit these areas. I do not see that any useful purpose will be served.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They are showing such refugee films to all the embassies of the world. I only want this film to be shown in the interest of the refugees, and also we should invite foreign correspondents.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not expect the hon. Member to agree with whatever I say. This so called idea of winning the sympathy of others is a sort of academic matter which is not likely to help us. Pakistani organisations are issuing advertisements but that is not creating any impact. In fact we are, through our embassies and through our diplomatic channels, apprising all the Governments of the correct state of affairs in this respect and I can assure this honourable House

that in this respect, that is, about informing other countries and Governments about the facts of the situation, we have not left any source or any effort untapped. I don't agree that closing of our High Commissioner's or Deputy High Commissioner's office will serve any purpose.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I say, only withdraw ; it is not a question of closing.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is a matter in which we should try to continue to give whatever little help we can to these unfortunate people and it will be unwise for us to close these channels.

About the stoppage of flights of Pakistani acroplanes on our territory, it is on a mutual agreement, We fly our aircraft on Pakistani territory, both east and west, and they also use our territory. This is a mutual agreement. We should not have an attitude of snapping all relations and disconnecting everything merely because we feel strongly on a particular issue.

Of course, I share the concern, I share the distress expressed by the hon. Member ; and I have every sympathy for those refugees. But we should also very carefully consider as to what is the best way of bringing solace to those people without snapping the ties. Will these points suggested by the hon. Member really help them ? I am very clear these will not help them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Your attitude is to fall at the feet of the Pindi Government. That is the only attitude of the Government of India.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : When the Prime Minister visited Calcutta, why did she not visit those areas ? He had asked a specific question which you have not answered.

श्री यशवदत शर्मा : पाकिस्तान के गत बीस साल के रवैये को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार

ने पाकिस्तान में रह रहे अल्पसंस्कृतों के सम्मान, उनकी सम्पत्ति और सुरक्षा के बचाव की दृष्टि से जो कुछ भी उपाय किये हैं अब तक, वे उपाय क्या हैं और क्या वे सदन के सामने रखने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उन्नतुपायों के फलस्वरूप अब तक भी पाकिस्तान का रवैया बदला नहीं है ? यदि यह सही है तो पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध विश्व में जनमत तैयार करने के लिए क्या सरकार कानूनी संस्थाओं, सामाजिक संस्थाओं तथा राजनीतिक संस्थाओं में इन अल्प-संस्कृतों के सम्मान की सुरक्षा की इच्छा से पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध राय बताने के लिए कोई उपाय करेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में अपना केस बनाने के लिए, अपने केस को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार के नेता इस प्रकार की भाषा बोलना बन्द करेंगे जिससे पाकिस्तान को अपने इस केस को मजबूत बनाने में ताकत मिलती हो ? मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरा प्रश्न जरा समझ लीजिये तब उत्तर दीजिये ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : बहुत सरल भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया है ।

श्री यशवदत शर्मा : भाईचारे वाली भाषा बोली है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : प्रगर पंजाबी बोलते तो और भी अच्छी तरह मैं समझ लेता । आप बहुत अच्छी पंजाबी बोलते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों पंजाबी बोलें, मुझे कोई दिक्षित नहीं है ।

श्री यशवदत शर्मा : दोनों भाषाओं में कोई फर्क नहीं है । केवल कारकों का और क्रियापद का फर्क है । हिन्दी में कहा जाता है “वह कहता है” और पंजाबी में कहा जाता है “धो कैदा है” ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The first question that he asked was about the steps that had been taken to protect the person and property of the minorities in Pakistan. I have made the position quite clear. So far as the minorities in either country are concerned, it will be wrong for either country to imagine that they can provide protection to the minorities in the other country. That is the basic point...

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : मैं भाषण सुनना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या टेबल पर रखेंगे। मैंने सीधा प्रश्न किया है और उसका उत्तर भी आप सीधा दिलाएँ। वह भाषण न दें। भाषण सुनने के लिए हम बाहर चले जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सप्लीमेंटरी के बास्ते तो रूल है। मिनिस्टर की रिप्लाई के बारे कोई रूल नहीं है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Can he talk anything absurd?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : They can talk anything but relevant.

श्री द्रुक्म अन्द कछवाय : अबतक जो कार्रवाई की है, उसे सदन पटल पर रखेंगे?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : No country can take effective steps in another country to protect their person and property except to remind that Government of their responsibility. This is what has been done from time to time in the various pacts such as the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, the Mirza-Pant Pact and even the Tashkent Declaration. and this responsibility on either side has been clarified in these pacts.

The second question was about the steps that we should take to build international opinion. As I have said already, we have kept all interested Governments, Governments who we think can have some effective say, fully informed. But I am not

sure whether just advertisements or the like would help; these are really a crude form of putting across one's viewpoint. This is a very crude way and it does not cut any ice whatsoever.

These were the only two points that he had raised, and I have answered them.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He has not answered the question. The question was about the publicity material and the propaganda material. Is the hon. Minister prepared to lay on the Table of the House the publicity material that has been supplied to our Embassies exposing the Pakistani side? Further, is he prepared to give us an assurance to the effect that the Prime Minister and other Ministers will not make statements counter to the facts, which will be used by Pakistan against us?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल उन्होंने पूछा है। उनको आपकी मदद की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : कोई भी मैम्बर प्रश्न का रपट्टीकरण तो माँग सकता है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is incorrect to say that we have made any statements which can be exploited by others.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I quoted yesterday.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not know what he quoted. He might have quoted something out of context (*Shri Bal Raj Madhok*) : Here it is. If the reference is to those statements made by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister assuring security to our minorities and if they are used anywhere else, I think instead of criticising, we should rather be happy that there are people in this country who can openly come forward to protect the minorities. Our regret is that that there are not more such people in the other country who can be quoted as standing for the protection of minorities. If *Shri Madhok* is

interested, I will not take the time of the House but will show him several statements where the Pakistan propaganda machine has utilised his statements against India.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK They will never. It is the Prime Minister's statements which have been so quoted. She should be more careful.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : I concede that we, Bengalis, are an emotional people, I also concede that Pakistan is an independent country and it is, therefore, very difficult to put any kind of pressure that may embitter our relationship. But I will ask a simple question. If this exodus continues perpetually, the entire economy of West Bengal will be broken to pieces. It is not a question of mere rehabilitation. It is a question of the entire economy of West Bengal being shattered. So if by any process of diplomatic pressure nothing can be done to stop this perpetual exodus, what will be the fate of West Bengal ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : (1) We should continue to ensure that this migration stops (2) This should not be a burden on West Bengal only, but the entire country should share it and (3) The unfortunate people who have moved out have to be rehabilitated in India with the co-operation and help of all the States.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : पहले विदेश मंत्री श्री दिनेश सिंह जी ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में बहुत बड़े रहस्यात्मक तथ्यों का उद्घाटन किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि पाकिस्तान बनते समय पाकिस्तान के अन्दर ढेढ़ करोड़ हिन्दू रह गए थे और जिस अनुपात से पाकिस्तान की जन-संख्या बढ़ी है, उस अनुपात से उनकी आबादी भी बढ़ कर सवा दो करोड़ होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन वहाँ केवल अस्ती लाख ही उनकी आबादी है। जो बाकी के ढेढ़ करोड़ हैं उनको या तो वहाँ से निकाल दिया गया है या उनका उम्म परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है या उनको मार

दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान विदेश मंत्री अपने भूतपूर्व विदेश मंत्री के इस कथन से क्या सहमत हैं और यदि सहमत हैं तो आज दुनिया के सामने इन तथ्यों को क्यों नहीं रखा जाता है? पिछले माठ महीनों में आठ लाख के लगभग अल्पसंख्यक और आ चुके हैं। जब पाकिस्तान की ओर से इतने बड़े-बड़े एडविटिज्मेंट न्यूयार्क टाइम्स और दूसरे पत्रों में हिन्दुस्तान के लिलाक प्रकाशित किये जा रहे हैं तो क्या कारण है कि भारत का विदेश मंत्रालय नुप है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी सच्चाइयों से दुनिया को मनात कराने के लिए विदेश मंत्रालय क्या कार्य कर रहा है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The figures that were given and the reasons that were adduced by the External Affairs Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, in the UN were correct. The reasons he gave and the analysis of the situation he presented to the UN represent the attitude of Government in this respect. The hon. Minister says that it was mentioned in the UN; still he contends we are not doing anything to apprise the world about the correct state of affairs. I thought the statement by the Foreign Minister of a country in the UN was the best way of apprising the international community about the true state of affairs. It will be wrong and incorrect to suggest that we are silent about this. We are not only bilaterally taking it up but are also keeping other countries fully informed. We are conscious of the great responsibility that devolves on us; we are also very much aware of the great misfortune of these unfortunate people.

We will do everything that is possible to proceed on the lines which are indicated in the reply to the question.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मेरा कहना यह था—अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने भी सुना होगा—पाकिस्तान और पाकिस्तान के समर्थकों की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री के भाषणों के उद्धरण देकर इतने बड़े बड़े विज्ञापन न्यूयार्क

टाइम्स में प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं। भारत सरकार इस प्रकार के विज्ञापनों का विरोध करने और अपनी ओर से दुनिया के सामने सच्चाई रखने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है—मैं इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not think that spending money on advertisements will be the correct way of approaching this.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Will the Prime Minister go to Islamabad to impress upon the President of Pakistan the untold miseries of these unfortunate Pakistani nationals who have come over to India and request him to take personal interest in the matter and see that they are resettled in their own homes and hearths.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We fully realise the gravity of the situation and I have already sent at a personal level a message to the Pakistani Minister who is in charge of law and order. I have requested him to take special measures and personal interest to ensure stoppage of the movement of refugees.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : As Sardar Swaran Singh says Government has been continuously pressurising Pakistan for the amelioration of the difficulties of the refugees, and I hope, as Sardar Swaran Singh said, it must be a very good pressure, but I would like to know from the Minister how far his pressure has worked so far and the latest reaction of the Government of Pakistan to the pressure which Sardar Swaran Singh has brought on on the Pakistan Government, whether the influx of refugees has been reduced after the pressure or it has increased.

Secondly, as the hon. Minister has said, it is a burden for the whole country, not only for Bengal. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether—you know the Congress President Shri Jagjivan Ram has already appointed a committee to look into the

matter—Government are going to do anything immediately, so that at least some money is granted to the refugees and they are rehabilitated properly.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have been taking up this matter with Pakistan, but I would not like strike a very optimistic note by saying that we have succeeded in persuading them to accept their direct responsibility in this respect, but we have to continue this effort. Although there is some decrease in the daily rate of the number of persons who crossed over to West Bengal of late, this may be due to climatic reasons, rain etc. I do not give any credit to the Government of Pakistan for taking effective steps for stopping this. But I would again appeal to the hon. Members. I can understand their sense of disappointment to the response that we might get from Pakistan, but when you think over this calmly, there is no other way. You may build up propaganda offensives, you may use counter adjectives, you may do anything really to bring a bad name to that Government, but that does not help the refugees. That is the essential point that we have to bear in mind. And howsoever frustrating may be the experience, there is no other way except to continue to take up this matter with the Government concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is the Minister aware of the fact, as we being near the border know, that the overwhelming majority of these refugees are coming from three districts, Jessore, Khulna and Faridpur, and does he know that they are mainly people overwhelmingly drawn from the poorest sections of the Scheduled Castes, landless agricultural labourers and poor peasants, who, politically speaking, are expected to be supporters of Mr. Majibur Rahman's party and other parties which are fighting in the election against the Pindi dictatorship? I ask this question because I should like to know from the hon. Minister that in view of the obvious political developments and feelings which have accumulated there—there is also statement to that effect, for example by Mr. Trilokanath Chakravarty, an old revolutionary who spent half his life in jail and who is visiting our country now, who

has made so any statements from which it is clear that the common people of East Pakistan are not interested in communal trouble but they want to organise a democratic movement for their own rights against Yahya Khan's Government. In view of this, how is it that our Deputy High Commissioner's office in East Pakistan was apparently so unaware of these developments that they could not send any prior information on the basis of which the Government could anticipate when the first trickle of refugees began than a much larger flow was likely to start for political reasons? We find that they were totally unprepared to make any arrangements for their protection and for their shelter. This shows that they were not at all prepared. What sort of reports do they get from the intelligence system of the External Affairs Ministry? The Deputy High Commissioner's office has failed completely. What is the reason for this?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Broadly, I should like to say that there are political reasons also and some communal parties there are responsible.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We are quite fed up with the long rigmarole. We want a specific reply. Have they given you prior information? Have they given information to the Rehabilitation Ministry from this Ministry? If so on what date? If not the reason therefor? We are at the end of our patience.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We did have information that a type of situation is developing there where there will be movement of these unfortunate persons from East Pakistan into West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: On what date?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is a continuing process, spread over five or six months; there is no particular date... (Interruptions.) If I am continuously interrupted like this, how can I proceed?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The Speaker should give us protection. The Minister is all the time giving us cock and bull stories. We want him to tell us whether the intelligence sources of the External Affairs Ministry had cautioned the Rehabilitation Ministry that there would be an exodus and if so when was that caution given first? We want to know that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have said that this movement has taken place over the last six months or seven months and I can give the number of persons who moved, monthwise, if he is interested.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I told him that for political reasons they were trying to squeeze out those people who were not likely to support Yahya Khan Government in the elections. Did the Deputy High Commissioner's office give them prior information on the basis of which they could have anticipated this influx and made prior arrangements? Why have they failed to make proper arrangements? Why does he not reply to that question?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There are two parts to the question. This was one of the causes, not the only causes. There are after causes other... (Interruptions) You cannot by shouting compel me to change my views..... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The Question Hour is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (You should give me protection. The Minister takes this house for a ride. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order, I very much realise the anxiety of the Members and their excitement. I did not pass on to the next question in view of that, and so we could not go beyond the first question for the day. We have already fixed a discussion on it. I have got here a few names whom I wanted to call for the supplementaries but could not call.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I wrote to you in respect of the supplementary.

MR. SPFAKER : It is a question of catching my eye. I am not going to take note of your writings.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : How are we to catch your eye, Sir ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS *Rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. We have fixed a discussion, and I noted down a few names, it is a question of time, what else could be done ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *Rose*—

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी नजर पकड़ने के लिए कितनी बार उठ बैठना पड़ेगा यह भी तो लोगों को मालूम पड़े ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो डिस्कशन होगा उसमें सभी को चांसेज दिए जायेंगे, घबड़ने जी जरूर रत नहीं हैं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैंने कम से कम पच्चीस बार उठक बैठक की और बिलकुल आपके सामने बैठा हूँ, फिर भी आपकी नजर नहीं पड़ी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर 25 मैम्बर खड़े होंगे पच्चीस बार और में एक को बुलाऊंगा तो 24 फिर भी कहेंगे कि मुझे मौका नहीं मिला ।

This is the only House where we can never make any progress during the Question Hour. In spite of the full time given to it, you are not satisfied. One question for the whole Question Hour, and you are not satisfied over it. There should be a limit.

Let us proceed to the Short Notice Question.

Short Notice Question

Water Level At Bhakra Reservoir

1. S.N.Q. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the water level in the Bhakra reservoir has reached the lowest ever ;

(b) how far is it likely to affect the supply of electric power for industrial and domestic purposes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some States are overdrawing thereby adversely affecting the normal supply; and

(d) the steps taken by the Bhakra Management to preserve normalcy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) This year the lowest level reached was about 1460 in June while in June, 1966 it went even upto 1443. The subsequent inflows, however, are poor this year and the lake level is lower by 90 feet than that of last year at this time.

(b) If the pattern of inflows continues to be as at present, the power production will be reduced by 30 to 40%

(c) The power produced in Bhakra Power House is by agreement divided between the several States in a fixed ratio. No State is drawing appreciably in excess of the fixed ratio.

(d) Bhakra Management Board wants to reduce the generation of power from the present 12.7 million. Kwhrs, daily to 10.00 million kwhrs, to conserve the outflow of water. That is, the outflow from Bhakra is proposed to be reduced from 17,500 cusecs to 13,000 cusecs.

Also, two Power Units are expected to start providing power in the next three to four months and this will help to relieve the load on the Bhakra System and thereby conserve water in the reservoir.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Sir, today I have read in the press that apprehension I has been expressed by the Haryana officials that with the present rate of release of water for irrigation purposes and also the rate or release for generation purposes, the stock in the Bhakra reservoir in the month of December will be so little that it will not be capable of producing any power in the middle of December unless a drastic cut is imposed. I would like to know what is the present rate of release for irrigation as well as for generation purposes and whether any cut has been applied and any further cut is needed. I would also like to know whether there is any basis for this apprehension which has been expressed by the Haryana officials.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (Dr. K. L. RAO) : This year there is no flood in the Sutlej river with the result that we have experienced, so to say, a dry year. The level in the reservoir, therefore, is much below what it could have been. There is a shortage of two million acre-feet of water.

That causes some concern and anxiety. But I am hoping that the water will flow in August and September and it will be possible for us to make good the low water in the month of July. Three days back we were getting only 22,000 cusecs. Now it is 36,000. I hope this will be kept up. Nevertheless, as the hon. member said, we must be very cautious to see that the water shortage is not very much during the critical months of irrigation. That is why we are thinking of cutting down the power generation from Bhakra storage. We are also in the meanwhile exploring whether it is possible to press in some power from other places like Satpura and one or two other stations. We are trying to see whether we can supplement the Bhakra power in which case we can reduce the power generation at Bhakra. All these are under consideration and I hope I will be able to do something in the matter in the next three or four days.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Considering that there are a number of bene-

ficiary States and considering the uncertainty of the monsoon and the present critical situation, I want to know whether the Government is contemplating some measures to give relief to the Bhakra system.

DR. K. L. RAO : That is exactly what I submitted. I have got three or four schemes under consideration. I hope in the next 3 or 4 days we would take some decisions so that there may not be much difficulty even in the case of a dry year and even if the flows are not forthcoming in August and September.

श्री रणधीरसिंह : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दो माह से बारिस न होने की वजह से हरयाने और पंजाब में किसानों को बेहद परेशानी है और फसलों पर बहुत कहत की हालत आ रही है। जो सवाल भाखरा के निस्वत किए गये हैं उस सम्बन्ध में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि व्यास लिंक जो ब्रोवाइड की जायगी भाखरा रिजर्वायर को वह कब तक कम्पलीट हो जायगी। वह पानी कब भाखरा में ढाल सकेंगे? (2) जो स्टापेज है पानी का पाकिस्तान को वह बाकई में हुआ भी है या केबल कागज में ही हुआ है? अगर स्टापेज किया है तो अलग-अलग पंजाब और हरयाने का क्या हिस्सा पानी का उसमें होगा? (3) जो बिजली आप दिल्ली को देते हैं वह बहुत सस्ती देते हैं और दिल्ली उस बिजली को एक दूकानदार की तरह बड़े महंगे दाम में १० पी० को बेच रही है जिससे अकेले हरयाने को 70 लाख रुपए का नुकसान हो रहा है। तो क्या आप उस 70 लाख रुपए की मेहरबानी हमारे ऊपर करेंगे? (4) मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूँगा कि भाखरा में सिल्ट बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है और ही सकता है कि 60 साल में कोई भाखरा ही न रहे वहाँ तो इधर भी आपकी तब-ज्जह है क्या? इन तीन चार सवालों का जवाब मैं आपसे चाहता हूँ।

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true with the Beas link we will have more power. But I would tell the hon. member that the growth of demand in this region is very heavy as compared to the rest of India. About Pakistan, of course not a drop of Sutlej water is going to Pakistan and all the water is being tapped by us, with regard to Delhi electric supply, I do not think the hon. member's information is correct. On the other hand, Delhi supplies power to the Bhakra system now, Delhi is not drawing any power from the Bhakra system. It is giving back to Bhakra. Delhi is playing a very important part in relieving the load on Bhakra. One of the measures I am going to adopt in order to relieve Bhakra is to press in more Delhi power which we are expecting in the next two months. About the silt, the hon. member need not be worried. The original life was calculated as 500 years. Even with the silt coming in it will be 350 years which is quite a long period. We are also thinking of constructing a dam higher up.

श्री प्रेम चंद बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात ठीक है कि भालुरा की गोविन्दसागर भील में जो पानी आता है, एक तो पानी कम आया और जो पानी रोकने का प्रोजेक्ट है उसमें कोई ब्रेक डाउन हुआ था और इंजीनियर्स को पता नहीं लगा, काफी देर तक उस बात को छुपाये रखा गया जिसकी वजह से पानी जो था वह अपनी लेविल पर नहीं आ सका। तो एक बात मैं यह स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको इस बात का पता है या नहीं और अगर पता नहीं है तो क्या इस मामले में जांच करेंगे?

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि इसकी एज पांच सौ साल है लेकिन जो वहाँ पर हालत हैं, गोविन्द सागर भील का सारा का सारा सौ भील का जो इलाका है उसमें ऊपर से जो मिट्टी आ रही है उसमें भालुड़ा भील की उम्र पांच सौ साल तो क्या उसकी एक चौथाई भी न रहे तो उसके लिए मन्त्री

महोदय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

DR. K. L. RAO : There has been no break-down of power. The only trouble is the very heavy amount of demand on Bhakra power. There is no power station in this region and that is why we have to draw more and more power hoping that the water will come in these months. With regard to silt, we need not worry at all. Even if it is accelerated, our calculation shows that the reservoir will go on up to 350 years. We are thinking of a further project in Himachal Pradesh higher up which will save it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भालुड़ा की जो बिजली है वह जिन राज्यों को दी जाती है क्या उन राज्यों में आप बिजली की कटौती करने वाले हैं, जैसा कि आपने कहा है कि कुछ राज्यों में कटौती करने वाले हैं? दूसरे जो नयी गशीनें आपने मंगाई हैं वे कब तक चालू हो जायेंगी? तीसरे मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि बिजली के दामों में जो अन्तर दिल्ली के अन्दर रखा गया है, भालुड़ा नंगल से जो बिजली दी जाती है वह श्री भरतराम चरतराम के दिल्ली क्लाउ लिल में तीन पैसे यूनिट दी जाती है जबकि काश्तकारों को 40 पैसे यूनिट दी जाती है तो इस अन्तर को आप कब दूर करने वाले हैं?

DR. K. L. RAO : Bhakra is serving Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi. With regard to power machinery, they are being added and we are expecting in three-four months the machinery to be set up in Delhi itself. Later on, we are expecting the atomic energy power plant in Rajasthan to be commissioned. Similarly, we are expecting some more power units coming up in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, Bhatinda and so on. But these will take some years. Our problem is immediate, for the next few months. That is what is worrying us. As regards rates, that is a separate question.

whether the rate for the heavy industry is lower than the rate for other type of industries.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Some States are reported to have overdrawn on the Bhakra reservoir. May I know whether the States have overdrawn in co-operation with the management and, if so, whether the management of the Bhakra system has ever consulted to Government of India in the Matter?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Bhakra dam is managed by the Bhakra Management Board. They are constantly in touch with us. The question is not overdrawing. For Example, the power generated is 520 megawatt. If the water level remains the same then there is no overdrawal and no worry. But if the water level goes down, then even this 520 megawatts will require drawing more water and that is where our difficulty arises. We have to keep a careful watch. No body can predict what the amount of water is going to be. In a State like Assam within a few days the reservoir will fill up, which is not so here. For a few months we have to be careful. So, it is a question of finding our way until we have enough water. That is why I say that for the next three-four months we have to be careful.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Review Of Indo-Ceylon Citizenship Pact

*62. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylonese Government requested the Government of India to review the citizenship pact regarding the persons of Indian Origin in the land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government of India in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No such request has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Territory Shown As Chinese In Soviet Atlas

*63. **SHRI RAM CHARN:**
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. continues to show large chunks of Indian territory as Chinese in its latest edition of 'Geographical Atlas.'

(b) if so, the parts of the Indian territory marked as falling within the Chinese territorial Jurisdiction:

(c) Whether it is also a fact that U. S. S. R. has in the past given assurances to Government to look into these maps.

(d) if so, whether it is further a fact that no action has so far been taken by U.S.S.R. in that direction; and

(e) the steps which Government propose to take for the rectification of the maps?

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

(b) Chiefly, Aksai Chin in the Western Sector and the entire NEFA area in the Eastern Sector.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government will continue to pursue the matter at diplomatic level as before.

**Arrest of forty Indians in Bradford
(U. K.)**

*64. **SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOURI :**
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI M. A. KHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention been drawn to a recent U. N. I. report that a group of 40 Indians from Punjab were found in a cellar of Bradford (U. K.) house and arrested by the police from there ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the fate of the 40 persons under reference ;

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

(b) All the 40 who had entered Britain unlawfully were apprehended by the British Police and ordered to be deported.

(c) of the 40, 38 are now in India, and 2 are still under detention in the U. K. apparently in connection with the Police investigations.

Geneva type Conference on Indo-China)

*65. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have initiated moves for holding a Geneva type Conference for restoring peace in Indo-China ;

(b) if so, the nature of the talks held with other nations so far in this regard ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government of India have been maintaining contracts with all the parties concerned in the conflict with a view to assisting in bringing about a restoration of peace.

(c) It is not customary to divulge the substance of these consultations, as they are confidential. At present the possibility of convening a Geneva type conference appears remote.

भारत-पाकिस्तान सर्वेक्षण अधिकारियों के सम्मेलन में पाकिस्तान द्वारा असहयोग

* 66. **श्री सूरज भान :**

श्री बृज भूषण साल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत जून के महीने के प्रथम सप्ताह में कलकत्ता में हुए भारत और पाकिस्तान के सर्वेक्षण अधिकारियों के सम्मेलन में पाकिस्तान ने कई महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों के बारे में असहयोग का रवैया दिखाया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ मामले 1959 से निलम्बित पड़े हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो महत्वपूर्ण तथा अनिर्णीत मामले और न सुलभाये गये विवादों का व्यूहा क्या है और प्रत्येक के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान का रवेया क्या है; और

(घ) नेपाल तथा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के बीच छोटी भारतीय भूमि-पट्टी का सीमांकन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मामलों को अन्तिम रूप से निपटाने के लिए सरकार का विचार किस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया अपनाने का है?

बैंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपालसिंह) : (क) से (ग). पिछली बार जून 1970 के पहले हप्ते में कलकत्ते में भारत और पाकिस्तान के सर्वेक्षण अधिकारियों की जो बैठक हुई थी उसमें क्षेत्र कार्य की प्रगति पर विचार किया गया था और 1969-70 के लिए सम्मिलित रूप से सहमत क्षेत्र कार्य के कार्यक्रम पर शीघ्रता से अमल करने के तरीके सोचे गए थे। पाकिस्तानी पक्ष ने दार्जिलिंग-पश्चिम दिनाजपुर-दिनाजपुर सीमा के महानंदा-बुरंग-कारोतोआ क्षेत्र में सीमांकन करने में सहयोग देना स्वीकार नहीं किया जो कि 1959 से ही पड़ा हुआ है। वे इस बात पर अड़े रहे कि यह तब तक नहीं हो सकता जबतक कि बेरुवाड़ी क्षेत्र में सीमांकन न किया जाए। भारतीय पक्ष ने पाकिस्तानी पक्ष को समझाया कि बेरुवाड़ी क्षेत्र में तब तक सीमांकन नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक सर्वोच्च न्यायालय जिसके समक्ष बेरुवाड़ी का मामला विचाराधीन है, उस हृक्षम इमतनाई को खारिज नहीं कर देता जिसमें इस सीमांकन को रोक रखा गया है।

(घ) सितम्बर 1970 में ढाका में भारत पाकिस्तान के सर्वेक्षण अधिकारियों की फिर बैठक हो रही है और सरकार यह उम्मीद करती है कि इस बैठक में दोनों देशों के बीच जो

महत्वपूर्ण मामले अभी अनसुलझे पड़े हैं उन्हें सुलझाने की दिशा में प्रगति होगी।

Death Sentence on Indian Nationals in Pakistan

*67. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the details of the circumstances in which two Indian nationals have been sentenced to death in Pakistan on a charge of spying for a foreign power ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what are the steps taken by government to save the lives of these two Indians ?

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

(c) We have requested the Government of Pakistan that an official from the High Commission for India in Pakistan be permitted to visit these two Indian nationals in order to make any arrangements that may be necessary for their welfare and for such legal assistance as may be required.

Electronics Research for Defence Purposes

*68. SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large amount would be provided for Electronics Research for defence purposes so that the result achieved from the research could be utilised for production purposes, in case India does not make an atom bomb ; and

(b) whether Scientific Advisers also are of the same opinion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A sizeable amount of money is being provided for electronics research for Defence purposes so as to meet the needs of the Services with reference to equipment as required by the Armed Forces.

(b) The Scientific Adviser agrees with policy of the Government as already laid down.

Recommendations of Industrial Development Service

*69. SHRI N.K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Development Service sponsored jointly by his Ministry and the US Agency for International Development has since submitted its report focussing attention on the implications of the curbs to be imposed in the monopolistic concentration of economic power as against the export promotion efforts of Government ;

(b) whether the Industrial Development Service has recommended for exemption of the export production of big business houses from the purview of the laws controlling the regulating the monopolies ; and

(c) what are the other recommendations of the Industrial Development Service ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The final report of the study on "India's export marketing" by the Industrial Development Services, sponsored by the US Agency for International Development for the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Government of India, has not so far been received. Only a preliminary report for discussion with Government and industry has been received.

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

Approval of Thein Dam on River Ravi

*70. SHRI REVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are still holding up approval of the scheme of Thein Dam Project on the Ravi in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Punjab Government have approached the Central Government to expedite the approval of the scheme ;

(d) if so, reaction of Government there-to ; and

(e) whether Government are aware that if an early approval of the scheme is not given, Punjab Government may go ahead with the project even with the approval ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). The technical examination of the Thein Dam Project has been completed and the project will now be further processed. Discussions are yet to be held with Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh regarding the areas which will be submerged in their territories.

(e) No such communication has been received from the Punjab Government.

U. S. Decision To Keep Off Its Hands On Kashmir Dispute

*71. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the U.S.A. has decided to keep its hands off the Kashmir dispute ;

(b) if so, whether Government have reviewed the situation in the light of the statement made by Mr. Kenneth B. Keating recently on March 7, 1970 at Lucknow; and

(c) the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir. As the House was informed in reply to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 3536 on March 18, 1970, the U. S. A. takes the line that the outstanding issues between India and Pakistan are bilateral problems and that the two countries should get together to resolve their differences.

(b) The U. S. Ambassador in India reiterated the above stand of his Government when he told a press conference at Lucknow on March 7, 1970, that Kashmir was a matter for India and Pakistan to settle between themselves and that the U. S. policy was one of "hands off".

(c) Government welcome the American policy of non-involvement in Indo-Pakistan affairs.

Recognition of Sihanouk's Government In Exile

*72. SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
DR. RENEN SEN :

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Sarian Chhak, Foreign Minister of Cambodia came and met the External Affairs Minister and discussed the Cambodian situation with the Government of India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any request for recognition of the Government of Prince Sihanouk as

the Government of Cambodia has been made by him ; and

(d) if so, what is the attitude of the Government of the India to the request ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir on June 11, 1970.

(b) Matters of mutual interest including the situation in Cambodia were discussed. It is not customary to divulge the contents of confidential talks that take place at such meetings.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The situation in Cambodia is fluid and we are watching the developments.

Indo-Nepal Trade talks

*73. SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL ;

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Nepal talks on trade and transit facilities to be granted to Nepal were held in June this year ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) when the talks will be resumed for the finalisation of an agreement with Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Talks were held between the representatives of India and Nepal in Kathmandu from June 18th to June 24th, 1970. The two sides discussed *Inter Alia* matters relating to deflection of trade, imports into India of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel manufactures from Nepal etc. The Indian side expressed its

willingness to consider the Nepalese request for import into India of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel manufactures until the end of October, 1970 provided Nepal agrees to route the goods through the Indian State Trading Channels.

The discussions on these and other matters of mutual interest were frank and friendly, and there was greater understanding of each others point of view. No date has yet been fixed for a further formal talk between the two countries.

Expansion In P. M's Secretariat After Cabinet Reshuffle

*74. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is fact that the Prime Minister's Secretariat has been expanded to deal with the enhanced powers that the Prime Minister has taken in her hands after the Cabinet reshuffle ;

(b) if so, the strength of the Prime Minister's Secretariat ;

(c) the names and designations of the persons manning it ; and

(d) the specific charge held by each of them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) A statement setting out the present strength of the P. M's Secretariat is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3750/70]

(c) The names and designations of officers working in the Prime Minister's

Secretariat, of the level of Under Secretary and above are set out in Statement II is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3750, 703.] It is presumed that the Hon'ble Members would not require the names of persons working in grades lower than Under Secretary.

(d) The Prime Minister's Secretariat is intended to assist the Prime Minister in attending to the work coming to her from the different Ministries. This Sectt. works under the general control and supervision of Secretary to the Prime Minister and I am sure the Hon'ble Members and the House would not expect a description of its internal working and the distribution of work between its various officers.

Agricultural Loans Utilised by Borrowers for Non-Productive Purposes

*75. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a study conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission had revealed that a big percentage of the agricultural loans is being used by the borrowers for non-productive purposes ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to change this practice ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No study was conducted by P. E. O. regarding utilisation of agricultural loans as such. However, in 1965, P.E.O. issued a study on utilisation of cooperative loans. The study revealed that while bulk of the loans issued by primary cooperative societies (72%) were used for the purpose for which they were given, about 28% were diverted to purposes other than

those for which the amounts were borrowed.

(b) The report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation has been circulated by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation to the State Governments who are primarily concerned with taking action on the findings of the Study. State Governments, under the guidance of the Reserve Bank of India, are keeping the operations of the cooperative credit system under constant review.

**Murder of Shri Dwarka Prasad Shah
in U. K.**

*76. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one Indian passport holder Shri Dwarka Prasad Shah residing in 174 Ombersley Road, Birmingham-12, was murdered on the 2nd May, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the deceased was a victim of racial conflict in England :

(c) if so, whether Government have investigated into the incident ; and

(d) the result thereof ?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise. It is reported that the murder of Shri D. P. Shah was as a result of a quarrel between the children of the deceased and those of his neighbour Naviel Christopher, a Jamaican national. The local police have arrested Naviel Christopher and his wife for the alleged murder and both of them have been remanded in police custody pending further investigation.

Detention of Indian Newsmen by Israeli Authorities

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

(a) whether the Israeli authorities detained six Indian newsmen for an hour and confiscated their films on the 18th June, 1970 ;

(b) the names of the Indian newsmen and the reasons for detaining them and confiscating their films ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government had seen a news report to this effect but despite various attempts, have not been able to get either any confirmation or any details about this incident.

**Improvement of Bidar Airport in Mysore
For Trading of Air Force Cadets**

*78. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 8006 on 29. 4. 1970 and state :

(a) whether the contract given for the Bidar Air Port, intended to be a Jet Training Centre for the Air Force Cadets was based on the previous experience of the Contractors on Similar type of works ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any efforts are being made to improve the Air Field for the use of Jet Training Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Rs. 54.45 lakhs was spent on the improvement of the Bidar airfield. Out of this the

principal contract for Rs. 21.25 lakhs was given to M/s. Bharat Sevak Samaj and contract for Rs. 18.86 lakhs was given to one Shri Ennala Balram. The contracts were awarded on competitive tender basis considering their competence to execute the works. The remaining work was executed by 8 other contractors, and also by departmentally employed labour.

(c) No improvements are considered necessary at present.

Production of Improved Mig-21

*79. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan to produce an improved version of MIG-21 aircraft with the Soviet collaboration has been finalised ;

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

(c) when the production of the aircraft is expected to begin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the details.

(c) Assembly of aircraft will commence in 1973-74.

Request to Countries Friendly to India to Prevail upon Pakistan on Exodus of Minorities Issue

*80. SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI KOLAJ BIRUA :

SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has written to all friendly countries about the exodus of minorities from East Pakistan which, at times is as high as 2,000 people a day ;

(b) if so, names of countries which have been informed ;

(c) whether any of the countries has taken up the issue with Pakistan ;

(d) the total number of refugees that have come to India so far from East Pakistan ; and

(e) the steps being taken to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :
(a) to (c). Our Missions abroad have been asked to keep their host countries informed and briefed about the situation, taking into account the local circumstances and susceptibilities, but not to encourage them to intervene in any manner in the affairs of the sub-continent.

(d) 1,45,595 refugees came over to India from East Pakistan from the 1st January, 70 to 17.7.70.

(e) Suitable steps in this regard are being taken by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation).

Fall in Import of Cashewnuts and Cashewshells Liquid

*81. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A.K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :
SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there was a substantial fall in the import of cashewnuts and cashewshells liquid last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet that situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a fall amounting to 32,000 tonnes value at Rs. 3.8 crores in the import of raw cashewnuts during the last year. India does not import cashewnut shell liquid.

(b) The main reason for fall in the import of raw cashewnut was insistence of Indian banks in September, 1969, on opening letters of Credit for only 90% of the value of raw cashewnuts imported from East Africa with the balance of 10% to be paid after quality inspection, weight etc. instead of 100% of the value of imports.

(c) The following steps have been taken to remedy the situation:

(1) Imports of cashewnuts are being allowed from East African Countries as per old payment terms.

(2) In order to avoid competition amongst the importers and ensure uninterrupted supply of raw nuts to the processing industry, imports of raw nuts will be canalised through a Subsidiary of S. T. C.

आगामी दस वर्षों में बिजली की आवश्यकता

*82. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद: क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगामी दस वर्षों के दौरान देश के लिए 5 करोड़ किलो-

वाट बिजली उत्पन्न करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक कोई विशेष कार्यवाही नहीं की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (आ० कु० ल० राव): (क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए बिजली सम्बन्धी कार्यकारी दल के प्राक्कलनों के आधार पर, 1979.80 तक देश की कुल मांग 362 लाख किलोवाट हो जाने की संभावना है। इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए लगभग 520 लाख किलोवाट (5.2 करोड़ किलोवाट) प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता की आवश्यकता होगी।

(ख) और (ग). 1973-74 के अन्त तक प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता के 230 लाख किलोवाट हो जाने की सम्भावना है। 33.7 लाख किलोवाट की अतिरिक्त क्षमता के पांचवीं योजना अवधि में चले जाने की सम्भावना है। 1980 तक बिजली की अनुमानित आवश्यकता को पूरा करने हेतु प्रस्ताव बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित पग उठाए गये हैं:—

(i) बिजली सम्बन्धीकार्यकारी दल ने पांचवीं योजना के अन्तर्गत विचारार्थ कुल 150 लाख किलोवाट की नई स्कीमों की सूची तैयार की है।

(ii) विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों और परियोजना अधिकारियों से प्रायंना की नई है कि वे पांचवीं योजना के दौरान अतिरिक्त बिजली उत्पन्न

करने के लिए प्रस्ताव शीघ्र तैयार करें।

विशिष्ट स्कीमों के तय हो जाने पर, आवश्यक स्वीकृति लेने के लिए अगली कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Indo Ceylon Citizenship Pact

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Sirimavo Bandaranaike had entered into an agreement in 1964 with late Lal Bahadur Shastri, that for every seven men of Indian origin repatriated, four would be admitted to Ceylonese citizenship ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that subsequently this Sirimavo-Shastri Pact was changed ; and

(c) the reasons thereof and the position of Sirimavo-Shastri Pact at present ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Agreement between the Prime Minister of Ceylon Sirimavo Bandaranaike and the late Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, on persons of Indian origin was entered into in 1964. According to that Agreement, against 300,000 persons to be granted Ceylonese citizenship, 525,000 will be repatriated to India and given Indian citizenship, which is the ratio of 4:7,

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

British Attitude Towards Indians in U.K.

*84. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the change in Government in U. K., a feeling of insecurity has developed among the Indians in that country ; and

(b) whether this question has been taken up with the Government of U. K., and if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) The Government have no information that a feeling of insecurity has developed among Indians in the U. K. with the change of Government in that country.

(b) Does not arise.

British Approach to other European Countries to check Movements of Indian Passport Holders

*85 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that British Government have requested some European Governments to check the movements of Indian passport holders ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the British Government have already introduced on its own initiative a system of endorsing the passport of Indian visitors to Britain ;

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to check such moves of the British Government ; and

(d) the reaction of British Government on India's protest, if made, in this connection ?

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

(b) Indian citizens wishing to go to the United Kingdom to settle there as dependents of persons already resident in the U. K. are required to obtain entry certificates. Even in regard to short term visitors from India; the British High Commission has issued instructions that "it will be in their interest to apply for an entry certificate before leaving India" for U. K.. Thus, in practice all Indian citizens going to U. K. are either required or advised to have an entry permit.

(c) and (d). This matter is receiving Government's attention.

Export of Manganese and Iron Ore from Maharashtra

*86. SHRI NATH PAI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the volume of manganese and iron ore mined and exported from Redi, District Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) during the last three years ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by these exports ; and

(c) the countries to which exports were made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). A statement indicating exports of iron ore (which more or less correspond to ore mined) from Redi Port and the earnings therefrom during the last three years is placed on the Table of the House.

No export of manganese ore has been made from Redi Port during the last three years, the production of manganese ore in Redi District being of low grade and very small in quantity.

Statement

Exports of Manganese and Iron Ore from Maharashtra

Exports of iron ore (which more or

less correspond to ore produced) during the last three years were as follows :

Year	Quantity (Lakhs tonnes)	Value (Earnings Rs. Crores)
1967-68	2.25	1.10
1968-69	2.02	0.84
1969-70	3.07	1.02

These exports were made to Japan, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Hardships to Indians Holding British Passport from East Africa

*87. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians holding British passport from East Africa were being shuttled between continents and are undergoing privation and hardships in various European cities and British jails ;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government to solve this problem : and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) A number of British passport holders of Indian origin from East Africa, being refused permission to enter the U.K. recently, were put on return planes, or detained in British jails. Some of the former alighted in European cities to await further instructions from the U.K. All these persons were obliged to undergo some hardship.

It is understood that barring a small minority, these persons have beenulti-

mately allowed to enter Britain.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have taken every opportunity to impress on the U.K. Government that it is the obligation of that Government to allow their own nationals to enter Britain without discrimination as to race or colour.

Trade relations with U.S.S.R.

*88. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of further improving the trade relations between India and the Soviet Union was discussed at bilateral talks held recently in Moscow ; and

(b) if so, the specific issues discussed in this respect and the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). During the bilateral consultative talks held recently in Moscow between the representatives of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR, satisfaction was expressed at the marked strengthening of trade, industry, education, science and technology. It was hoped that the long-term Trade Agreement to be concluded before the end of this year would provide for both further expansion as well as diversification of two-way trade exchanges.

Report of the Court of Inquiry on HF Mark II Crash Near Bangalore

*89. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI J.M. BISWAS :

Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry to look into the crash of a prototype of HF Mark II near Bangalore has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir ; The Report of the Board of Investigation into the crash of the HF-24 MK. IR prototype near Bangalore on 10.1.70 has been received.

(b) On the basis of the evidence available, the Board of Investigation has come to the conclusion that the canopy of the aircraft was left unlocked inadvertently by the Chief Test Pilot and this was the primary cause of the accident. However, this by itself would not have caused the accident. The port engine also flamed out due to a combination of disturbed flow at the intake caused by the open canopy and the fast opening of the throttle. The power available was thus inadequate to sustain level flight. This conclusion has been reached after carrying out certain wind tunnel tests.

Pak Apathy Regarding Upkeep of Sikh Gurdwaras in Pakistan

*90. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement given by the spokesman of a party by Sikh pilgrims who went to Gurdwara Dera Sahib in Lahore in connection with the martyrdom of Guru Arjun Dev that the Gurdwaras in Pakistan were being neglected and there were no one to look after the shrines ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up this issue with Pakistan ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Government have, from time to time, taken up the general question of proper maintenance and repairs, etc. of the Shrines with Pakistan Government.

(c) Does not arise.

रई व्यापार से दलालों को हटाना

401. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने वी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के चार जिलों में रई व्यापार को पुराने दलालों के पंजे से छुड़ाने के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के जिलों के लिए सरकार का विचार किस प्रकार के आदेश जारी करने का है; और

(ग) अन्य राज्यों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). महाराष्ट्र या मध्य प्रदेश या किसी अन्य राज्य के किसी विशेष जिले अथवा जिलों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है जैसे कि माननीय सदस्य द्वारा निर्देश किया गया है।

Agreement for Indo-Soviet Collaboration in Meteorological Research from Thumba Rocket Launching Site

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

(a) the salient details of the agreement providing for Soviet collaboration in

meteorological research from India's equatorial rocket launching site at Thumba ;

(b) the cost of launching the rockets ;

(c) the names of Soviet scientists who will participate in the experiments with their emoluments ; and

(d) the names of Indian scientists chosen to work in Soviet research center and when they will be sent there to participate in similar research ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Agreement recently concluded between India and the Soviet Union provides for conducting systematic investigations of the upper atmosphere from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station near (Trivandrum) using Soviet rockets. About 50-70 meteorological rockets will be launched annually from Thumba during the years 1971-72. Under the Agreement, the Soviet side will provide to India data collected from Soviet stations on the meridional cross section. The agreement also provides that Soviet side will supply, free of cost, rockets with payloads, radar and other telemetry equipments and the Indian side will provide the necessary ground support.

(b) The additional cost for this programme to Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station would be about Rs. 5.00 lakhs per year.

(c) (1) Dr. G. I. Golyshev (2) Prof. S.S. Gaigerov (3) Dr. A. V. Fedynsky of the Hydrometeorological Services of USSR will participate in the experiment. The information regarding their emoluments is not available as each side will bear the expenditure on its personnel.

(d) The names of the Indian scientists and the details of their deputation to USSR are being finalised.

Grant for Quota for Raw Materials to Shri R.K. Soni at Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per policy quota allocation for hosiery can only be made if there was part consumption during 1956/59 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Shri Raj Kumar Soni has been obtaining quotas for hosiery machine at Himachal Pradesh valued at Rs. 18 lakhs ;

(c) whether Government have made on-the-spot investigation of the existence of such machinery and utilisation of raw material ; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes. Sir. The general policy for distribution of wool to actual user hosiery manufacturers is based on average annual consumption of woollen yarn during the period April, 1956 to Oct., 1959. However, the policy also provides for allocations of a limited value to such units who had no past consumption during this basic period.

(b) For the period October 69 to March 70 an allocation of Rs. 6,10,000 was made to the Mining and Industrial Corporation Himachal Pradesh with a view to developing hosiery industry in backward areas. This allocation was meant for 61 firms at the rate of Rs. 10,000 each. The information as to whether any allotment was made to Shri R.K. Soni out of this general allocation is being ascertained from the Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh, who did the actual distribution.

(c) and (d). No on-the spot investigation of the existence of machinery and utilisation of raw material was conducted by the Textile Commissioner in respect of the above

mentioned 61 firms of Himachal Pradesh. Whether any such investigation was made by the Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh is being ascertained from him.

Purchase of Power Looms by Shri R.K. Soni

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 600 power looms in the country and out of that 150 power looms were purchased by Shri Raj Kumar Soni and that too at that time when as per the policy such looms were not entitled for quota allocations ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as soon as Shri Soni purchased the looms the policy was changed and the quota was allocated to him ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it was found later on that several of the above looms were not in existence but only permits were there and since then he has been victimising government servants ; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this respect ?

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

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

Target for Export of Iron Ore during Fourth Plan Period

405. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY ; SHRI K. HALDER ; SHRI BENI SHANKER : SHARMA ; SHRI J. M. BISWAS : SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to achieve the target set for iron ore export during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) whether there had been any increase in the export of iron ore during the last two years ;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) the quantity of iron ore likely to be exported during the current year ; and

(e) whether steps have been taken to increase iron ore handling facilities at the major ports and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The steps being taken to achieve the Fourth Plan iron ore target cover various concerned sectors viz: rail, mining and ports. In the Railway sector they include completion of the Cuttack-Paradip rail link already under construction and necessary increase in the capacity, including rolling stock, of other existing railway links. In the ore production sector they include commissioning of two new and large mechanised mines on Deposit No. 5 in Bailadila and at Donimalai ; apart from necessary expansion of production in the privately owned mines in various sectors.

(b) and (c). Iron ore exports continue to increase. The exports increased to 17.5 million tonnes valued about Rs. 100 crores in 1969-70 as against 15.9 million tonnes valued Rs. 90 crores in 1969-69 and 14.14 million tonnes valued Rs. 79.33 crores in 1967-68.

(d) It is expected to achieve an export target of 23.0 million tonnes during 1970-71,

(e) In regard to iron ore handling facilities at the port end, deep draft alongside loading berth has already been commissioned in Paradip, capacity of

which is being augmented. Works are in progress so as to commission according to schedule berths at Haldia, Marmagoa, Madras Outer Harbour and Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour.

Production of T. V. Sets

407. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEUGUN :**
SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to undertake production of television sets in public sector is under consideration of the Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A number of proposals from public sector undertakings for production of television sets are under consideration.

Import of Sulphur from Poland

408. **SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :**
 Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Poland has offered to sell sulphur to India which is not readily available in World market ; and

(b) if so, the price quoted for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). While sulphur is available from other countries also, Poland has offered sulphur on a competitive basis under rupee payment arrange-

ments. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have already concluded a contract for its import from Poland during the current year. It is not in the commercial interests of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to disclose the price paid.

Production of Textiles, Jute and Rubber Mills

410. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the details of production of textile mills and looms Rayon silk mills and looms, spinning worsted yarn and looms (woollen), jute mills and Rubber Mills during the last three years ?

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

Production of Cotton Cloth and Jute in 1969-70

411. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the production of cotton cloth and Jute in 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF POREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : The production of cotton cloth and jute during 1969-70 (April-March) was as under :—

Mill made	Cotton Cloth (in million metres)	Handlooms & Powerlooms	Jute Goods (`000' tonnes)				Others	Total
			Hessian	Seaking	Carpet backing			
4191	3561 (estimated)		313.6	382.3	230.0	107.0	1032.9	

Delhi as Dry Port

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

- (a) the progress made so far in declaring Delhi as dry port ;
- (b) the details of advantages of dry port envisaged for Delhi ;
- (c) the details of the report submitted by the sub-Committee of various Departments and when the final decision is likely be taken thereon ;
- (d) the reasons for the delay ; and

(e) whether Government have agreed in principle to declare Delhi as dry port ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (e), The Intern-Ministerial Working Group appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade on the question of setting up of a Dry Port at Delhi submitted its report in May, 1970. Apart from the feasibility and viability of the Dry Port, the financial implications are also required to be carefully examined. The report is being examined expeditiously by the Government. It would not however be appropriate to disclose the contents of the Report at this stage when the matter is under examination.

**Crises in Art Silk Industry
of Punjab**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Art Silk Industry of Punjab is facing a crisis ;

(b) the number of labour employed in the industry in Punjab ;

(c) the number of units closed as a result of the crisis ;

(d) the main factors responsible for the crises ;

(e) whether the industry is demanding the statutory fixation of prices of synthetic fibre and controlled distribution of the raw material ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. Government has, however, received some representations about difficulties experienced by, and some capacity lying idle in, the Art Silk weaving Industry in Amritsar.

(b) and (c). As the industry is predominantly in the de-centralised sector, precise information is not available.

(d) the main factors responsible for the idle capacity appear to be the inability of the weaving Industry to export art silk fabrics particularly to Afghanistan at competitive parices or to produce textiles saleable in the indigenous market.

(e) Yes, Sir, by some Associations of art silk weavers in Punjab.

(f) The matter would be considered by the Government while taking decisions on the reports of the Tariff Commission on the price structure of these industries. Meanwhile, a voluntary agreement between the producers and weavers of viscose filament yarn, concluded in August, 1969, regarding prices and distribution, is still in operation.

Asian Trade Fair

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

(a) whether co-operation has been sought from the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade by his Ministry for the coming "Asian Trade Fair" to be held in Delhi ; and

(b) which public sector and private sector industries are likely to take part in the fair ?

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

(b) It is too early to indicate the position.

Export of Tobacco

416. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE : be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of tobacco exported during 1969 ;

(b) whether several lakhs of tons of tobacco is laying in the tobacco godowns of Guntur of Andhra Pradesh and other producing areas ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the number of licences and the quota for the export of tobacco ; and

(d) if not, the plans to dispose off the stocks of tobacco lying unsold in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK). (a) A quantity of 54.67 million kgs. of unmanufactured tobacco, valued at Rs. 33.32 crores was exported during the Calender year 1969.

(b) There is only a small quantity of lower grades of tobacco which is still lying in Guntur area.

(c) There is no quota for exports of tobacco. Anybody can export any quantity to any destination.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Reported Army help in connection with Prime Minister's Address in Chandni Chowk, Delhi on 22-6-1970

417. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the help of the army was sought in connection with the public meeting organised by the Congress (R) and addressed by the Prime Minister in Chandni Chowk, Delhi on 22nd June, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether help was given and to what extent ;

(c) whether similar help was ever given to other political parties ; and

(d) if so, when and whom ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). At the request of the Additional District Magistrate (North), Delhi, the General Officer Commanding, Delhi Area arranged for drilling hole on the road near Clock Tower in Chandni Chowk on 21-6-1970 and 22-6-1970 by using 6 Army Compressors with necessary staff, in order to put up a suitable barricade as desired by the civil authorities.

(c) and (d). The assistance was provided at the request of the local civil authorities concerned and not at the request of any political party. The question of Army providing such assistance to a political party does not arise.

Water Level of Bhakra Reservoir

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

(a) the latest position of water level in the Bhakra Reservoir (Gobind Sagar) ;

(b) whether it is necessary to apply a cut on the consumption of electric power by industrial concerns now ;

(c) whether, the Bhakra Management will be able to honour its commitment of supply of electric power to Delhi ; and

(d) if not, what is the estimated cut ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) to (d). The water level in the Bhakra Reservoir on 26th July, 1970, was at elevation 1517.22 feet against 1611.39 feet last year. In view of the poor inflows and in order to build up the water level during the filling-in period ending September, 1970, the partner States (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan) and the common pool consumers (Nangal Fertilisers and Electric Supply Undertaking) have been requested to reduce their off-take of energy from the Bhakra System. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking are required to pump back about 0.25 million units more than what they draw from the Bhakra System. On 25th July, 1970, the off-take by DESU from Bhakra System was 1.11 million units and the energy pumped back by DESU into the Bhakra System is of the order of 1.33 million units. Efforts are being made by DESU to increase the relief provided to the Bhakra System so that on an average 0.25 million additional units are pumped back per day into the Bhakra System. If that quantum of relief is provided by the DESU system, there would be no cut the supply of power from Bhakra to DESU.

Tea, Jute, and Textiles exports to U. K.

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

(a) whether tea and jute exports to Britain have gone down in value ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ;

(c) whether Britain is also contemplating to slash Indian textiles imports to that country ; and

(d) if so, the steps to chec the same ?

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

(b) The decline in tea exports to U. K. in 1969 compared to 1968 is due to large accumulation of tea stocks in London and sluggish demand from buyers, reduction in the quantum of direct shipment of tea to London following unremunerative prices obtaining there and the lower crop in India which reduced the exportable quality of tea. To improve the situation, Government have taken steps by granting substantial fiscal relief in the Central Budget 1970-71.

The decline in jute goods exports to U. K. is mainly due to competition from Pakistan and synthetics and higher price of jute goods in 1969-70. There has been a decline in the export of jute goods generally and the matter is under constant review.

(c) The Government of U. K. have decided to impose a 15% tariff on cotton textiles imported from Commonwealth countries from 1.1.1972 and to simultaneously abolish the quota system under which the export of cotton textiles moves at present.

(d) Discussions with the officials of the U. K. Government continue to take place and our opposition to the imposition of tariff has been made known to them.

Full Diplomatic Relations with German Democratic Republic

420. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI K. LAKAPPA :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI YOGENDRA

SHARMA :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA

VEERAPPA :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI RAMAVTAR

SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to establish full diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic is under consideration ;

(b) whether the Prime Minister of G. D. R. has made any request in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals made and by what time a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The level of India's relationship with G.D.R. is under constant review and whenever a decision is made, it is announced by the Government.

(b) and (c). The Prime Minister of G.D.R. had recently written to the Prime Minister of India about Indo-GDR relations in general.

Pak-Soviet Talks held during June, 1970

421. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
 SHRI RAMCHANDRA
 VEERAPPA :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet-Pakistani talks were held in the month of June, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that question of Indo-Pak relations were also taken up in their discussion ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this matter ?

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

(c) The Joint Communique issued after the Soviet-Pakistani talks mentioned that the Soviet side expressed its firm belief that Indo-Pak questions should be settled "through bilateral negotiations in the spirit of Tashkent Declaration". This Conforms to Government of India's known views in the matter.

Visit by Defence Minister to Algeria

422. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
 SHRI RAMACHANDRA
 VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Algeria in the month of June, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of his visit ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) : Sardar Swaran Singh, the former Minister of Defence (now Minister of External Affairs) visited Algeria from 27th May to 2nd June 1970, in response to a long-standing invitation from the Government of Algeria. The visit was in the nature of a good-will visit. During his stay in Algeria, the former Defence Minister visited various establishments and held discussions with Algerian authorities on matters of mutual interest.

Appointment of An Expert Committee to Study the cost of Nuclear Weapons

423. SHRI RAM CHARAN :
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :
 SHRI S. N. DWIVEDI :
 SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
 SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
 SHRI BENI SHANKER
 SHARMA :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER of pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had appointed an Expert Committee to study and report on the technological and cost aspects of India "going nuclear" in the middle of May, 1970 :

(b) if so, whether the said Committee has since submitted its report and, if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon by the Government ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Views of Delegation of Indian Businessmen from South Vietnam on Raising the Status of Consulate General in North Vietnam

424. SHRI RAM CHARAN :
 SHRI K. LAKAPPA :
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 DR. RENEN SEN :
 SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH
 CHAUHAN :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA .
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
 JOSHI :
 SHRI SHARDA NAND :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delegation of Indian Businessmen from South Vietnam which visited India recently had deeply resented Government's move to raise the Status of the Consulate-General in North Vietnam to that of an Embassy and urged upon the Government to equate the South Vietnam with North Vietnam in this matter ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) group of Indian Businessmen from South Vietnam met the Foreign Minister and officials of the External Affairs. They suggested that any proposal to upgrade the level of relations with North Vietnam should be equally applied to South Vietnam.

(b) The interest of Indians in South Vietnam and views of the delegation will be given the consideration before arriving at a decision.

Soviet Arms for Pakistan in Defence of Assurance

425. SHRI RAM CHARAN :
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
 SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Delegation which visited U. S. S. R. in the month of May had sought assurance from the Soviet Government for not giving additional arms supplies to Pakistan beyond the commitments made in 1967 and 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the response of the Soviet Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The question of arms supplies to Pakistan was taken up with the Soviet side by the delegation led by the Foreign Secretary.

(b) The Soviet authorities gave the assurance that they would do nothing prejudicial to India's interests.

Indians Holding British Passport Stranded in Yugoslavia

426. SHRI RAM CHARAN :
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
 SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 persons of Indian origin holding British passport have recently been stranded in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, because of their being prevented from entering Britain ;

(b) whether the Government of India have taken up the matter with the Government of Britain ; if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) arrangements, if any made for their rehabilitation ; and

(d) the fate of those persons at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (d) In June, 1970, 96 persons of Indian origin holding British passports from Uganda, having been refused permission to enter the U. K., were returned to their last place of call, which was Belgrade. After about 10 days there, they were permitted to enter Britain.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have taken every opportunity to impress upon the British Government that it is the latter's responsibility to provide for their nationals without any discrimination as to race or colour.

Looting of Explosives from Goods Train Booked for Bangalore

427. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of explosives out of a total consignment of 300 cases booked to Bangalore and loaded from Gomia on the South Eastern Railway in a South bound goods train was looted by holding up the goods train between Adra and Indrabil about 270 Km. ;

(b) if so, the exact number of explosive boxes looted ;

(c) whether there was any military escort on the train for protection of the explosive cases ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor in view of the fact that a number of military stores had been looted from trains in the past by holding them up ; and

(e) if there was an escort, and why they were not able to prevent miscreants from breaking open the wagon containing the explosives cases and looting and getting away with them and the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) This Ministry is not aware of any looting of Military explosive stores loaded from Gomia on the South Eastern Railway for despatch to Bangalore.

(b) to (e). Do not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में
अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर तीन
वर्ष से अधिक समय से कार्य
कर रहे अधिकारी

428. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 4 मार्च 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संस्था 1513 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि है, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा) : (क) से (ग). जी है।

तीन वर्ष से अधिक अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले स्थानों में काम कर रहे रक्षा मंत्रालय के विभागों में अफसरों की वर्गवार संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

(1) संसद सहायक	—1
(2) कम्पाइलर आर्मी लिस्ट	—1
(3) वेरिटाइपर	—1
(4) खजांची	—2

2. केबिनेट सचिवालय के श्रो० एण्ड एम० डिवीजन द्वारा जारी किया गया अर्थ सरकारी पत्र संख्या 11/3/57 श्रो० एण्ड एम० दिनांक 6-9-1957 विशेष तौर पर अतिरिक्त लाभों वाले स्थानों में कर्मचारीगण की अदलाबदली का उल्लेख नहीं करता। वित्तीय लाभ वाले स्थानों पर नियुक्त कर्मचारीगण के 3 वर्ष से अधिक समय के लिए अदलाबदली के सम्बन्ध में निर्देश गृह मंत्रालय के सरकारी विज्ञापन पत्र संख्या 21/31/63 सी० एस० (ए), दिनांक 24-12-1963 में दिए गए हैं। यह निर्देश सलाहकारी रूप के हैं और मंत्रालयों को स्व-निरंय देते हैं कि उन स्थानों को धारण करने वाले जहाँ तक आवश्यक स्थाल किया जाय काम की क्षमता के हित में जारी रखें।

3. उपरोक्त परा एक में दर्शयि गए स्थानों में 3 वर्षों से अधिक के लिए नियुक्त अफसरों की अदलाबदली का प्रश्न इन निर्देशों के समक्ष विचारे जायेंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन विभागों के अतिरिक्त लाभ के कुछ पदों पर तीन वर्ष से कायं कर रहे अधिकारी

429. श्री भोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री प्रधानमंत्री के अधीन विभागों में अतिरिक्त

लाभ के कुछ पदों पर तीन वर्ष से कायं कर रहे अधिकारियों के बारे में 4 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1512 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अनु शास्ति मन्त्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दे दी गई है [प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा दिया गया। वेलिए संख्या LT—375/70]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारतीय सेनिक, नौसेनिक और बायु सेनिक बोर्ड

430. श्री भोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 542 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सेनिक, नौसेनिक, और बायुसेनिक बोर्ड के बारे में संगत जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:
SHRI S.KUNDU :

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी कर ली गई है और सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [प्रधानमंत्री में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3752/70]

फैइस आौफ इसरायल सोसाइटी संस्कृत
एण्ड हिन्दू सोसाइटी तथा सर्वेस आौफ
आौफ गौड़ सोसाइटी का कार्यकरण

431. श्री लोलहु प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री फैइस आौफ इसरायल सोसाइटी, संस्कृत एण्ड हिन्दू सोसाइटी तथा सर्वेस आौफ गाड़ सोसाइटी के बारे में 22 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7113 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि है, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से अब भी सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

Chinese intrusion into Bhutan

432. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI NATH PAI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Troops have intruded into Bhutan during the month of May, 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

((c) the steps Government have taken to help the Government of Bhutan to prevent Chinese intrusion ?

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

(b) On May 1, 17 and 20, 1970; small Chinese parties equipped with light weapons and observation equipment were seen well within the Bhutan territory in the vicinity of Pankala and Chorten areas. The parties stayed in Bhutan for a few hours and later withdrew when asked to do so by Bhutanese border patrols.

(c) The Government of India, at the request of the Government of Bhutan, have lodged a protest with the Chinese Government through their Embassy in New Delhi.

Passport Carried by Foreign Minister of Shianouk's Exile Government

433. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA ;
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of passport carried by Mr. Saran Chhak, Foreign Minister in Prince Norodom Shianouk's Government in Exile;

(b) the country from which the Indian Embassy issued the visa ; and

(c) the reasons for the issue of visa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) He was in possession of a passport issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

(b) The visa was granted by the Embassy of India Peaking.

(c) He had expressed a desire to visit India to meet the members of the Standing Committee of the non-Aligned Conference then meeting in Delhi.

Death of Shri Ramnik Lekhi, Photographer in Cambodia

434. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
 SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
 SHRI BANSH NARAIN
 SINGH :
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
 JOSHI :
 SHRI SHARDA NAND :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI RAM GOPAL SHAL-
 WALE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be Pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are satisfied that Shri Ramnik Lekhi, the Indian News Photographer working with an American Broadcasting company has died in Cambodia ;

(b) if so, on what information Government base their conclusion ;

(c) whether Government have made enquiries into the circumstances in which Shri Lekhi was posted in Cambodia ; and

(d) whether there are any other

Indian citizens working with any similar agencies in the war sectors in Indo-China ?

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

(b) Information obtained by the Indian Embassy, Phnom Penh; as well as the Cambodian authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir, he was assigned by his principals, Columbia Broadcasting system, New York to cover the events in Cambodia.

(d) At the present time, one person, Shri S. K. Chaudhary, is working on the staff of German Television (ND)

Misuse of Licences by Shri R.K. Soni

435. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a complaint about the misuse of Licences by Shri R. K. Soni of (1) Kumar Woollen Mills, (2) Bedi Woollen Mills, (3) R. K. Wool & Allied Industries (4) K. S. R. Woollen Mills, and (5) Kabir Woollen Mills all of Ludhiana ;

(b) if so, whether inquiries have been made in to this matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken against Shri Soni and his companies ?

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

(b) and (c). The complaint is still being enquired into.

Installation of Chinese Transmitter in Nepal

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chinese are installing a high power transmitter in Biratnagar in Nepal to beam propaganda broadcasts to India :

(b) If so, whether the matter has been taken up with the Nepalese Government: and

(c) with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) : A newspaper report stated that "according to a reliable source" China was proposing to instal a high power transmitter at Biratnagar. The Department of Information of the Government of Nepal issued a press note contradicting this report.

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

**अमेरिकन इन्टरनेशनल स्कूल के कार्य-
करण की जांच**

437. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या बैदेशिक कार्य-
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमेरिकी दूतावास, दिल्ली द्वारा सन्चालित अमेरिकन इन्टरनेशनल स्कूल के कार्यकरण की जांच के लिए नियुक्त एक आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) इस कार्य के लिए किसी भी आयोग की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विभिन्न वस्तुओं का राज्य द्वारा व्यापार

438. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन वस्तुओं का व्यापार राज्य द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया है; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में प्रत्येक वस्तु पर सरकार को हुए लाभ अथवा हानि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) उन मदों की सूची, जिन का आयात और निर्यात राज्य अभिकरण के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत है, सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [प्रधालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संल्या LT—3753/70]

(ख) इन मदों के आयात या निर्यात पर सरकार को कोई लाभ या हानि नहीं हुई।

कारों की बिक्री से राज्य व्यापार
निगम को हुआ लाभ

439. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर वया बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम विभिन्न दूतावासों से खरीदी कारों की बिक्री से अधिकतम लाभ कमाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य व्यापार निगम के कुल लाभ के सन्दर्भ में यह कितने प्रतिशत बैठता है; और

(ग) दूतावासों से खरीदी गई पुरानी कारों की बिक्री को सभा सामान्यतः कितने प्रतिशत लाभ होता है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम विभिन्न दूतावासों और दूसरे व्यक्तियों से खरीदी गई कारों की बिक्री से कुल लाभ व माता है।

(ख) 6.35 प्रतिशत।

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 में 32.12 प्रतिशत और 1969-70 में 36.86 प्रतिशत लाभ हुआ था।

नमंदा नदी में बाढ़ के परिणाम

440. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर, 1969 में नमंदा नदी में बाढ़ आने के कारण कितने बांधों को क्षति पहुँची;

(ख) इन बांधों के फलस्वरूप अनुमानतः कुल कितनी हानि हुई है;

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए भेजे गये केन्द्रीय दल का हानि का अनुमान कितना है; और

(घ) इस हानि को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी जा रही हैं?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) नमंदा पर कोई संचय जलाशय अथवा डिटेन्शन बांध नहीं है प्रीत्र इसलिए सितम्बर, 1969 की बांधों के परिणामस्वरूप बांधों को क्षति पहुँचने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) नमंदा बेसिन में बांधों से हुई हानियों के बारे में अलग से कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बहरहाल गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य में 1969 में आई

बांधों से 292.11 लाख रुपये की कुल हानि हुई थी। अनुमान लगाया गया है कि नमंदा में बांधों के कारण लगभग 66 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार गुजरात में अगस्त-सितम्बर, 1969 की बांधों के दौरान 16 व्यक्तियों तथा 39 पशुओं की जानें गई थीं। यह भी सूचना मिली थी कि कुल 3,712 मकान या तो गिर गये या क्षतिग्रस्त हुये। 87,000 एकड़ से अधिक क्षेत्र में उगी फसलों को भी हानि हुई थी।

(घ) बांधों से होने वाली हानि को पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। बहरहाल, बांधों के आने पर सहायता तथा पुनर्वास के उपायों आदि पर व्यय करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिशों की रोशनी में, 1969-70 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए 1.25 करोड़ रुपये की सीमा स्वीकृत की गई थी। वित्त मंत्रालय ने 1969-70 के दौरान बाढ़ सहायता व्यय के लिये 70 लाख रुपये का ऋण स्वीकार किया है। व्यय के वास्तविक आंकड़ों का व्यीरा अभी प्रतीक्षित है जिसके आधार पर और सहायता के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

प्रयोगात्मक ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना

441. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसूर, महाराष्ट्र तथा गुजरात आदि जैसे पांच राज्यों में प्रयोगात्मक ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की गई है;

(ब) यदि ही, तो इन सहकारी समितियों को क्या सफलताएं प्राप्त हैं;

(ग) क्या ये सहकारी समितियां सफलता पूर्वक कार्य कर रही हैं; और

(घ) यदि ही, तो क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था अन्य राज्यों में भी की जायेगी ?

सिक्काई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (धी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) पांच पाइलट ग्राम विद्युत सहकारिताएं स्थापित की गई हैं मैसूर, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश के राज्यों में एक एक।

(ख) से (घ). पांचों सहकारिताओं का हाल ही में जुलाई/अक्टूबर 1969 में पंजीकरण किया गया है। ग्रामविद्युतीकरण निगम ने जनवरी, 1970 में इन पांचों सहकारिताओं को एक-एक लाख रुपये का निर्माणपूर्व ऋण स्वीकार किया है। ग्रामविद्युतीकरण निगम में सहकारी संस्थाओं की परियोजना रिपोर्टों की जांच करके इनके लिए परियोजना सम्बन्धी ऋण मई/जून, 1970 में स्वीकार किये हैं। परियोजना के लिए स्वीकृत ये ऋण सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा तेंयार किये गये क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार 5 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान दिये जायेंगे। चूंकि इन पांच सहकारिताओं ने हाल में कार्य करना आरम्भ किया है, इसलिए इस समय इनकी उपलब्धियों का मूल्यांकन करना संभव नहीं है। ग्रामविद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा अन्य राज्यों में ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारिताओं की स्थापना और उनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था किये जाने के प्रश्न पर तब विचार किया जायेगा जब इन पांच पाइलट ग्राम विद्युत सहकारिताओं के कार्यचालन के परिणामों का मूल्यांकन कर लिया जायेगा।

Racial Discrimination against Indians in U.K.

442. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has protested to Britain regarding racial discrimination being practised against Indians holding British passports and seeking entry into U.K. pressing on that Government that it is a violation of the U. N. Charter and Declaration of the Human Rights ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Commonwealth Immigration Rules are being implemented in a discriminatory manner against Indian concerns in Britain ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of India have taken every opportunity to impress upon the British Government that it is the latter's responsibility to provide for their nationals and the Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1968 restricting the entry into the U.K. of British passport holders of Indian origin from East Africa is a violation of fundamental rights of these persons as U.K. citizens, and amounts to racial discrimination against them.

(b) Enquiries have not revealed any such specific instances.

Frequent Power Failures in Delhi

443. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether Government have analysed the causes of frequent power failures in the capital ;

(b) whether goods worth crores of rupees are lying unutilised though they are understood to have been ordered to set up new power houses to meet the constantly rising demands ; and

(c) if so, what stands in the way of Government to meet the challenge in this front ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
 (a). In March, 1969, the Central Water and Power Commission analysed the causes of power breakdowns in the Delhi Electric Supply System. The analysis revealed that a majority of faults in the DESU system were caused by loose connections, short circuits by extraneous matters, birdage, failure of cables and cable joints and failure of insulators. Some of the measures taken by DESU to augment and improve the system and minimise breakdowns are indicated below :

- (i) Overhead feeders are being replaced as far as possible by underground feeders in order to ensure uninterrupted and more reliable service.
- (ii) Duplicate sources of power are being arranged for all important areas to the extent possible.
- (iii) Rural feeders have been segregated from feeders in the urban areas to isolate the faults.
- (iv) Now switching stations are being installed.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking are in a position to meet the load requirements of the capital from various generating sources. Equipment has been ordered for the Fifth Unit (55 MW) of the I.P. Power Station and is under installation. This unit is scheduled for commissioning before the end of this year.

Sihanouk's Appeal to India for Help for Liberation Struggle

444. **SHRI N. K. SOMANI :**
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether ousted Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia has appealed to India to help him achieve peace in Cambodia and accord support to the liberation struggle ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The policy of the Government of India has been explained to the House in the statements made on 4th and 11th May, 1970.

Diplomatic Relations with North Vietnam

445. **SHRI N. K. SOMANI :**
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a report in the *Statesman* of 5th May, 1970 saying that the

Government of India has revived its old proposal to accord diplomatic recognition to North Vietnam ;

(b) whether such a move is considered to be subtle shift in India's hitherto well-known policy of not taking any such step ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government of India's attention has been drawn to this report. The position remains as stated in the House on March 18, 1970 during the half-an-hour discussion.

Visit of Madam Binh Foreign, Minister of Provisional Revolutionary Govt. of Vietnam to India

445. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
 SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
 SHRI PRAKASH VIR
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
 SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
 SHRI YAJNA DATT
 SHARMA :
 SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRIMATI SHARDA
 MUKERJEE :
 SHRI JAI SINGH :
 SHRI D. N. DEB :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR
 SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India had extended an official invitation to Madam Binh, Foreign Minister of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam and she visited India in July, 1970 ;

(b) whether the South Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr. Lam, has protested

to India against the visit of Madam Binh ; and

(c) if so, reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No action appears to be called for.

Djakarta meet on Cambodia

- *447. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
 SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM :
 SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
 SHRI D. N. DEB :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(b) whether a meeting of some of the Asian countries was recently held in Djikarta to consider developments in Cambodia;

(b) whether Government of India refused to attend this meeting ;

(c) whether the Indonesian Foreign Minister and some other Ministers criticized indifferent attitude of India towards the Cambodian issue ; and

(d) the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

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

(b) After due consideration the Government of India came to the conclusion that it would be best not to participate.

(c) and (d). Government of India's stand has been explained to the Government of Indonesia and to the other countries invited to the conference. While some of them have expressed the feeling that India's presence would have been helpful, they have all expressed full understanding of our attitude.

Central Cottage Industries Association

447. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two members of governing council of the central Cottage Industries Association have submitted their resignations on account of the mismanagement and high handedness on the part of the Executive Director; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether examination of the entire working of the Emporium by a private Management Consultants with a view to streamlining it is in accordance with rules;

(c) whether sanction for this purpose was obtained from Government; If not, the reason thereof;

(d) the total sale and foreign exchange earned by the Central Cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi, during 1969-70; and

(e) whether Government have recognised this Association as an Export House; and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The resignations submitted by two members of the Governing council of the Central Cottage Industries Association are under Government's consideration.

(b) and (c). The Governing Council engaged the services of a Management Consultant to advise them on improvements in Central Cottage Industries Association's purchase procedures. Government's prior approval for such engagements was not necessary.

(d) The total sales of Central Cottage Industries Association during 1969-70 were Rs. 220.85 lakhs, which included foreign exchange earning of Rs. 39.95 lakhs.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Central Cottage Industries Association has been recognised as an Export House with effect from 2nd March, 1970. The recognition is initially valid for the following group of Commodities :

Handbags, Shoes, Ready-to-wear, Hand Printed Fabrics, Table Linen, etc.

Pak Propaganda Abroad on Communal Disturbances in India

449. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Pak Plans to launch a global anti-India propaganda drive pegging it on the recent communal incidents in this country;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that Pakistan has sponsored Delegations to the Governments of various countries to convey Pakistan's concern about the genocide of Indian Muslims;

(c) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that Pakistan is making efforts to raise this issue in UN; and

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

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

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

(c) Pakistan attempted to raise it in the Social Committee of the ECOSOC and their Permanent Representative also circulated two letters to all the Missions at the U.N.

(d) Government deplore Pakistan's attempt to make political capital out of this matter. Government have also taken adequate steps to counter Pakistan's moves.

Alleged Advice by Badshah Khan to Pakistan to Sever Diplomatic Ties with India

450. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI NARAYANA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIAN :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the reported statement made by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan that Pakistan should sever its diplomatic ties with India as a protest against recrudescence of communal riots in this country and that in his interview to Pakistan Press International, he is reported to have advised Pakistan to take up the issue in the United Nations in collaboration with other Muslim countries ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to ascertain the factual basis of this report ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Our Ambassador at Kabul was asked to verify the authenticity of the report. He found it to be a pure fabrication. In this connection, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan also issued a signed statement to the effect that he had not granted any interview to a representative of Pakistan Press International and that he had not made any statement, as reported.

Alleged Indian Funds for Political Parties to Fight Pakistani Elections

451. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :
SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has conveyed to Pakistan its serious concern

over a statement attributed to the Pakistani President in the Pakistani Press in which he had implicated India in regard to the supply of Funds to Political Parties fighting the coming Pakistani Elections ;

(b) if so, whether any reply has since been received from Pakistan ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) further action Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government will continue to urge the Government of Pakistan to stop such hostile and false propaganda.

Difficulty in Export of Steel

452. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH ;

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are facing a difficulty in order to have steel for the purpose of export ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Steel & Heavy Engineering have regretted their inability to make available steel for export purposes on account of heavy demands in the internal market ;

(d) if so, whether it is further a fact that Government are under heavy commitments for export of steel to Kuwait, Persian Gulf, Iraq and Iran where certain industries are mainly dependent on Indian exports ; and

(e) if so, in what way Government propose to honour these commitments ?

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

(b) Exports of Indian steel reached a peak level in 1968-69 when there was an indigenous surplus while in the world there was a rising demand. Now the indigenous demand has risen while the world-wide shortage continues and so some balancing of export demand and indigenous demand has to be made from time to time in the light of existing orders.

(c) The Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering is doing its best to make available steel for meeting both internal demand and the export demand.

(d) Many exporters have negotiated orders from overseas. There has also been demand placed by Governments of various countries in the course of Trade negotiations and otherwise.

(e) Government are making specific releases for export and it is hoped that atleast part of the huge demand can be met from these releases.

Setting up of Ordnance Production Board

453. SHRI NAMBIAR ;
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI VISHWANATH MENON :
SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD :
MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI DHANDAPANTI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 434 on the 25th February, 1970 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken the final decision to set up a Ordnance Production Board to coordinate the activities of different production establishments of his Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Not yet, Sir, but the proposal is in an advanced stage of consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Attack on Indians in England by "Skinheads"

454. SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported attack on Indians and other Asian immigrants in England by the 'skinhead' British youths ;

(b) whether Government have protested to the British Government against this attack on immigrants ;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government is aware that youth gangs who call themselves "Skinheads", are operating in some parts of London and that they are a danger to the safety of the Asians living there.

(b) to (d). The Indian High Commission in London has been in touch with the U.K. authorities in these matters, and is constantly bringing home to them their responsibility to ensure the safety and security of Indians living in the United Kingdom.

Cutting Down The Staff Strength in India Missions Abroad

455. SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to cut the strength of the Indian Missions abroad as they are considered to be oversized :

(b) if so, the names of the Missions affected ; and

(c) the details of the proposed re-organisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The rationalisation and reallocation of staff in all Indian Missions abroad is continuously under review. The Government are fully alive to the necessity of keeping the staff in the Indian Missions at levels consistent with the work-load and the demands of functional efficiency and with due regard to economy. On a continuing basis, the Foreign Service Inspectors, consisting of an Additional Secretary of the

Ministry of External Affairs and a senior officer of the Ministry of Finance make periodical inspection of Indian Missions, and make recommendations on the staffing pattern and economies to be effected after carrying out an on-the-spot studies. In addition, there is a further review when the continuation of posts is taken up for sanction by the Ministry at the end of each financial year.

Certain reductions have recently been effected in our Missions in London, Washington and Kathmandu.

The Inspectors recently visited our Missions at Nairobi, Mogadishu, Dar-es-Salaam, Lusaka, Blantyre, Kampala, Conakry, Dakar, Buenos Aires, Rio-de-Janeiro, Santiago, Lima, Havana and San Francisco, and their recommendations will be processed quickly for implementation.

Increase in Exports

456. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that whereas a target of seven per cent annual increase in exports had been fixed under the Fourth Five Year Plan, the actual rate of increase has been below 50 per cent of what was contemplated ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to achieve the target of seven per cent ; and

(c) the actual rate of growth of exports during 1969-70 and first quarter of 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The actual rate of growth of exports during 1969-70 was about 4%. The rate of growth of exports during April, 1970 was 2.6% and during May, 1970, 8.2%. The cumulative rate of growth for April-May, 1970-71 being 4.8%. Export statistics for the month of June, which is the last month of the first quarter of 1970-71 are not yet available.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-3754 170]

Retirement age of Defence Personnel

457. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals for revising and raising the age of retirement for different Defence Services have been under consideration ; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Yes; in so far as Army personnel and Navy personnel are concerned.

(b) (i) With effect from 11.1970, Army officers of and above the rank of Lt Col (other than those who are appointed as Lt Col by time scale) belonging to the Armoured Corps, Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, and Signals are now eligible to serve upto a minimum age of 50 years, whereas, earlier, their age of retirement was 48 years,

(ii) With effect from 25.4.1970, officers of the Intelligence Corps may be retained in service upto 55 years subject to satisfying criteria in respect of medical fitness and efficiency, while their normal minimum age of compulsory retirement shall be 52 years.

Award of Certificates of Merits to Foreign Exchange Earning Industries

458. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government awarded prizes and certificates of merit to foreign exchange earning industries ;

(b) if so, the industries which received medals during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1967-70; and

(c) the reasons why Air India, Indian Airlines and Hotels had been excluded from the competition for those awards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government have given nine awards (in the shapes of rotating trophies) and twenty-three certificates of merit to firms including one Bank, for outstanding export performance during the period October, 1966 to March, 1968.

(b) A list of winners of awards and certificates of merit is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library see No. Lt-3755/170]

(c) These awards and certificates have been instituted to recognise firms, organisations and institutions and individuals making a distinct contribution to the expansion of the export trade, or providing service directly connected with the expansion of the export trade. Institutions like the Air India, Indian Airlines and Hotels, which only earn foreign exchange through their services, are not covered by the scheme of awards as the criterion for these awards is the contribution made for the expansion of the export trade.

Resumption of Construction of Soviet Cultural Centre in Trivandrum

459. SHRI D. AMAT :
 SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
 SHRI HEM BARUA :
 SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI G. C. NAIK :
 SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :
 SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
 SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
 SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
 SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
 SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
 SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of work of the Soviet Cultural Centre building at Trivandrum suspended recently is being resumed soon ;

(b) if so, whether attention of the Government of India has been invited in this regard to a report in the Statesman of June 2, 1970 at page 8 ; and

(c) the reasons for permitting completion of the Cultural Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The construction work has already started.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As directed by the Government of India, the Soviet Embassy stopped construction of two buildings in Trivandrum last year which the Embassy intended for starting a Soviet Cultural Centre there. The Soviet Embassy subsequently requested permission to resume construction work on the buildings, urging that heavy financial loss was being incurred as the contractors needed to be paid even if the work was at a standstill. The Soviet Embassy have been given permission to resume construction of the buildings on the express condition that the buildings when completed will not be utilised, disposed of or put to any use except with the approval of the Government of India.

Pak Propaganda in Arab Countries

460. SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the propaganda offensive by Pakistan in Arab countries has been stepped up ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Arab countries are moving more and more towards Pakistan *vis-a-vis* India ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this has materially changed the West Asian situation from India's point of view ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to reappraise the situation and to reorient Indian policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Pakistan has made attempts in certain Arab countries to step up anti-India propaganda.

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

Restrictions on Entry of British Nationals into India

462. SHRI LAKHAN LAL
KAPOOR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made certain proposals to the U.K. Government with a view to restrict the travel of U. K. citizens to India ;

(b) if so, the nature of restrictions proposed ; and

(c) when these restrictions will be enforced ?

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

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

Damage caused by Sea Erosion in Kerala

463. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR ,
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

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

(a) the extent of damage caused by sea erosion in Kerala in the current year ;

(b) the assistance given so far to fight the menace of sea erosion ; and

(c) the progress so far made in anti-sea erosion work in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER SHRI SIDDHESHWAR (PRASAD) : (a) The Government of Kerala have reported that there were damages due to sea-erosion at Panathurakara and Poothura in Trivandrum District, Srayikkad and at the rear side of FXP Company at

Chavara in Quilon District, Malipuram in Ernakulam District, Thoutappally to Alleppey especially at Purkkad, Punnapra, Vadakkal, Karoor etc, in Alleppey District and Padne in Cannanore District. In Purakad area 600 huts were damaged and thousands of Cocoanut trees were uprooted. Land was eroded for about 6 Km. length, and average width of about 30 meters,

(b) Loan assistance was given for the entire flood control sector, which includes anti-sea erosion works. The total loan assistance given to the Government of Kerala in this sector up to the end of 1968-69 is Rs. 647.69 lakhs,

(c) About 70 Km. of sea coast has been protected up to the end of 1969-70.

Taking over of Major Projects by Centre

464. SHRI JAGASHWAR YADAV :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether Government propose to take over major projects costing over Rs. 20 crores in States and run them as Centrally sponsored projects; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects proposed to be taken over by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards held at New Delhi on 27th and 28th April, 1970 recognised that large power units in the subsequent Five Year Plans would require to be constructed, operated and maintained in the Central Sector through Regional agencies, whether possible. The Conference resolved that a Committee may be constituted to examine all aspects of Central generation. This Resolution of the Conference of the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards

is proposed to be discussed at the forthcoming conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power.

The question of taking over the financial responsibility of some major irrigation projects by the Centre has been considered on several occasions by the National Development Council and it has been decided by the Planning Commission that the responsibility would continue to be with the State Governments, but that 10% of the Central assistance to the State Plans would be distributed amongst the States on the criteria of spillover on account of continuing major irrigation and power Schemes.

Remunerative Prices to Cotton and Jute Growers

465. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up public sector agencies to ensure remunerative prices to cotton and jute growers and safeguard their interests from the vagary of market fluctuations ; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a Cotton Corporation which will, *inter alia*, undertake purchases of cotton by way of price support. As regards jute, the State Trading Corporation continues to be in charge of price support operation during 1970-71.

Import of Raw Jute

466. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in view of the fact that the jute production in West Bengal is likely to be drastically cut down, Government propose to import raw jute in the coming months ;

(b) whether the President of the Indian Jute Mills Association has urged Government to allow import of jute from Thailand ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Government have no information about the drastic cut in jute production in West Bengal. The Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association had suggested that arrangements should be made to import mesta from Thailand. The question of imports will be considered at the appropriate time in the light of the indigenous jute crop and the demand from the mills.

Renewal of "No-War Pact" Offer to Pakistan

467. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI ;
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has renewed its "No-War Pact" offer to Pakistan ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, India's long standing offer of No-War Pact to Pakistan was renewed on more than one occasion last year by the Prime Minister of India.

(b) Pakistan's reaction continues to be negative.

Activising International Control Commission in Vietnam

468 SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is making any fresh efforts to activise the International Control Commission in Vietnam in a bid to prevent a Cambodian type development in Laos ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of other members of the Commission to India's move ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The International Control Commission in Vietnam is quite separate from the International Control Commission in Laos. The I. C. C. in Laos is attempting to function to the best of its ability.

(b) Does not arise,

Arms Theft from West Bengal Factories

469. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether theft of a large stock of arms and ammunition from Defence establi-

shments and factories in West Bengal has come to light recently;

(b) whether any investigation has been made by Government in this connection ;

(c) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

'w Export Policy Resolution

470. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI :
SHRI DHIRESAWAR KALIT :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a new export policy resolution ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Export Policy Resolution has been finalised and the same is being laid on the Table of the House.

Harassment of Indians in British Ports

471. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been a number

of cases in recent months of harassment of Indian nationals at British Ports of entry by the British Immigration Officers ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases and the nature of treatment meted out to them at the entry ports ;

(c) whether Government have protested against such harassment ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of U. K. Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). Some cases of discourteous treatment to Indian nationals at British ports of entry have been brought to the notice of the Government of India who have taken them up with the British authorities. The latter have promised to look into them with a view to avoiding recurrence of such incidents.

Allegations Against Dr. Atma Ram, Director General C. S. I. R. for Entertaining Individual Editors and Officials

472. SHRI M. A. KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Atma Ram, Director General, C. S. I. R. and Secretary to the Government has been periodically reserving special rooms at luxury hotel in New Delhi for entertaining individual Editors of newspapers and officials of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ;

(b) whether it is a fact that alcoholic drinks were served to some of these individuals :

(c) the names of the persons entertained, the dates of entertainment and money spent during the years 1968 and 1969 ; and

(d) whether such entertainment is in accordance with Government rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No special rooms in any luxury hotel were reserved by the Director-General, C. S. I. R. for the purpose. However, the Director-General, C. S. I. R. had given lunches in a four star Hotel and at his residence to some mass media chiefs for discussions and exchange of ideas on science communication during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library. See. No. LT. 3756 170*)

(d) C. S. I. R. has been following broadly the instructions contained in the relevant Government orders such as Press Information Bureau's Rules for Entertainment Grant and the expenditure is debited to C. S. I. R. funds.

Appointment of a Committee to enquire into delay in manufacturing Turbines and Generators by Public Enterprises

473. SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI B. K. DAS
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level Committee has been appointed by Government to enquire into the delay in the manufacture of turbines and generators by the two public enterprises ;

(b) the composition and terms of reference of the Committee ;

(c) if so, when the report is likely to be submitted to Government ;

(d) whether the delay poses a great threat to the already inadequate power development scheme of the Fourth Plan ; and

(e) if so, the steps which are being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (e). The Fourth Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards held at New Delhi on 27th and 28th April, 1970, discussed measures to be taken for expediting the commissioning of power stations according to schedule and recommended that a Committee should be set up to examine the capacity of indigenous manufacturing industries to supply generating equipment in time so that remedial measures could be taken to meet shortfalls in the supply of equipment. The Government have, therefore, constituted a Committee consisting of the following :—

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) Vice Chairman,
Central Water and
Power Commission | Chairman |
| (2) Chief (Power)
Planning Commis-
sion | Member |
| (3) Chairman, Heavy
Electricals (India)
Ltd. | Member |
| (4) Chairman, Bharat
Heavy Electricals
Ltd. | Member |
| (5) Joint Secretary,
Department of
Industrial Develop-
ment | Member |

(6) Chairman, U. P. State Electricity Board	Member	(b) if so, the reasons therefor;
(7) Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	Member	(c) whether Government have received any representation protesting against Government's proposal to shift it from Kerala ; and
(8) Director (P & P) Central Water and Power Commission	Member-Secretary	(d) if so, whether Government will take into account the genuine demand of Kerala to set up the same in the State itself ?

The Committee is required to examine the capability of the indigenous manufacturing units to deliver power generating equipment according to requirements during the Fourth and Fifth Plans and suggest measures to meet the anticipated shortfalls. The Committee is expected to submit its report within six months.

Since any delays in the supply of generating equipment would result in serious shortfalls in the achievement of even the restricted target in the Fourth Plan of installed generating capacity, another Committee has already been set up in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and is functioning since 2nd September, 1969 for reviewing periodically in detail the progress made in the placement of orders and manufacture of generating equipment and also to co-ordinate the progress of manufacture with the progress in the execution of power projects.

Setting up of a Sea Products Development Corporation in Kerala

*474. SHRI P. GOPALAN;
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN;
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR;
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON;
SHRI K. N. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to change the earlier decision to set up a Sea Products Development Corporation in Kerala and are proposing to shift from Kerala;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No Sir. There was no decision at any stage to set up a Sea Products Development Corporations in Kerala. Though a proposal to set up a Marine Products Export Development Authority is under consideration of the Government the question of its, head-quarter has not been considered so far.

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

बलिया-बेरिया बांध की मरम्मत करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को सहायता

475. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या सिचाई तथा बिल्लू मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार बलिया-बेरिया बांध की मरम्मत करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को सहायता देने का है और यदि है, तो कितनी ; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सहायता अब तक न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और मंजूर की गई यह राशि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कब तक दी जायेगी ?

सिचाई तथा बिल्लू मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). बाढ़ नियन्त्रणकार्यों को राज्य योजना स्कीमों के भाग के रूप में हाथ में लेकर कार्यान्वित करना है।

राज्य सरकार को योजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में किसी विशेष स्कीम या कार्यक्रम का बिना विचार किए दी जाती है। राज्य सरकार किसी परियोजना की अपेक्षित आवश्यकता को देखते हुये उसके लिए आवश्यक संसाधनों का आवंटन करने में स्वतन्त्र है।

कम्बोडिया में पुराने हिन्दू मन्दिरों की रक्षा

476. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली महानगर परिषद तथा कम्बोडिया की अस्थायी सरकार ने कम्बोडिया में पुराने हिन्दू मन्दिरों की रक्षा करने हेतु आवश्यक नियमावधी करने के लिए सरकार से मार्ग की है; और

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

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, बहुत से लोगों ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है, जिनमें राज-कुमार सिहानुक की निर्वासित सरकार का अनुरोध भी शामिल है।

(ख) भारत सरकार कम्बोडिया में अंग-कोर बाट की ऐतिहासिक इमारतों के सम्बन्ध में काफी चिन्तित है। यूनेस्को ने जो एक अपील जारी की थी उसका प्रस्तावक भारत भी था, जिसमें संघर्षरत ईशां से यह कहा गया था कि वे ऐसी कोई कार्रवाई न करें जिसमें बहुमूल्य इमारतों को क्षति पहुंचे।

नेपाल के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध

477. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

जी देवो अमाल :

श्री भणिभाई जे० पटेल :

श्री वेविन्दर सिंह मार्का :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 जून, 1970 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें कहा गया था कि नेपाल ने नेशनल पंचायत में कहा है कि उनकी सरकार परम्परागत सद्भावना और उनकी सरकार तथा भारत सरकार के बीच मित्रता को देखते हुए भारत के साथ अच्छे व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध रखना चाहती है; और

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

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). इस आशय के कुछ समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं। व्यापार तथा परिवहन के मामलों में भारत और नेपाल के बीच सम्बन्धों की व्याख्या व्यापार तथा परिवहन सन्धि (1960) में की गयी है। यह सन्धि 31 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक वैध है।

Setting up of a Communication Satellite

478. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Communication satellite with a 1200 kg. payload in Synchronous orbit ;

(b) if so, whether Government have sought assistance from any foreign country in this project ; and

(c) the names of the countries and the details of the assistance made available?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING, (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes. It is the objective of the Government to establish a domestic satellite communication system. Such a system, it is proposed, will utilize a multi-purpose satellite for providing nation-wide TV coverage and telecommunication links between at least the four major cities of India.

(b) and (c). Assistance has been received from the United States in America of studies related to the communication satellite. Details of assistance required in future for the building and the launching of the satellite are still to be worked out.

भूतपूर्व सेनिकों को कृषि योग्य भूमि का आवंटन

479. श्री मारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री ग्रंथोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सेनिकों को कृषियोग्य भूमि का आवंटन करने सम्बन्धी सामान्य नियम क्या हैं;

(ख) सेना में उनकी पदावधि की सामान्य शर्तें क्या हैं;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में, जिलावार, किन भूतपूर्व सेनिकों को कृषियोग्य भूमि आवंटित की गई तथा प्रत्येक को ऐसी कितनी भूमि आवंटित की गई;

(घ) सरकार के अधीन अथवा गैरसरकारी

संस्थाओं में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों को इस प्रकार की भूमि आवंटित करने की शर्तें क्या हैं जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में बनाये गए नियमों में उल्लिखित हैं; और

(ङ) उन भूतपूर्व सेनिकों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जो सेवा में हैं तथा कृषियोग्य भूमि लेने के अधिकारी हैं और जिन्हें वह भूमि आवंटित की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीनरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा) : (क) जमींदारी की समाप्ति के पश्चात् उत्तर प्रदेश में रिक्त भूमि गाँव सभाओं को सौंपी गई थी। भूमिहीन कृषिक मजदूरों के साथ भूमि के मामलों का फेसला करते हुए इन गाँव सभाओं की भूमि प्रबंध समितियां, उत्तर प्रदेश जमींदारी समाप्ति और भूमि सुधार नियमों, 1952 में दी गई तरजीह का पालन करती हैं, जो हैं—

(1) ऐसा व्यक्ति जिसने 1 जुलाई, 1952 या उसके पश्चात् भूमि प्राप्त की हो, परन्तु शर्त यह है कि उसे अलाट की गई भूमि उस द्वारा धारित भूमि सहित, इस प्रधिग्रहण के पश्चात् सवा 6 एकड़ से अधिक न हो।

(2) शत्रु के विरुद्ध युद्ध में मारे गए रक्षा सेविवर्ग के आशयित।

(3) भूतपूर्व सेनिक।

(4) राजनयिक पीड़ित।

(5) अनुसूचित जातियों और वर्गों में से किसी से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति।

(6) कोई और व्यक्ति।

(ख) सेना में लड़ाकुओं के तौर पर भर्ती किए गए व्यक्ति इस समय सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए सेवा की अवधियों के दो भिन्न सेटों द्वारा शासित हैं। [प्रधानमंत्री में रख दिया गया। देखिए LT—3757/70]

(ग) और (घ). सूचना राज्य सरकार के पास प्राप्य नहीं है और इसलिए राज्य के प्रत्येक गाँव से उसे इकत्रित करने में भारी समय और व्यय होगा, जो परिणाम के अनुरूप न होगा।

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाए गए संगत नियमों में ऐसी शर्तों का सरकार को ज्ञान नहीं है।

भारतीय सीमा के पार पाकिस्तान तथा चीन के सैनिक

480. श्री भारत सिंह औहान :

श्री प्रौंकार लाल देरवा :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाया :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार एकत्र किये गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत पाकिस्तान और भारत चीन सीमा पर इस समय पाकिस्तान और चीन के लगभग कितने सैनिक तंतात हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि कोई शब्द देश निकट भविष्य में भारतीय सीमा का उल्लंघन कर सकता है अथवा सैनिक कार्यवाही कर सकता है; और

(ग) उनके साथ प्रभावशाली ढंग से

निपटने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग). चीन ने तिब्बत में 130000 से 150000 सैनिक नियुक्त कर रखे हैं। पाकिस्तान के पास भारी संख्या में अर्धसैनिक और अनियमित सेनाओं के अतिरिक्त 12 इनफॉटी डिवीजन और 2 कविचित डिवीजन हैं। सीमा के पार चीनी और पाकिस्तानी सैनिक गतिविधियों के ढंग के सम्बन्ध में सदन को समय समय पर सूचित किया गया है। इस स्थिति में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। अपनी सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करने, समवर्धनों का निरंतर व्यान रखा जाता है और अपनी ओर से उसके लिए उचित उपाय किये जाते हैं।

New Victoria Mills Ltd., Kanpur

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Victoria Mills Ltd., Kanpur has not so far started functioning because of finances ;

(b) whether this matter has been taken up with the Government of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The mill is working partially. The Government of Uttar Pradesh and National Textile Corporation have already advanced loans of Rs. 4.90 lakhs and Rs. 5. 10 lakhs, respectively, to the mill. Thereafter the Government of Uttar Pradesh expressed a desire to be relieved of financial responsibility involved in running this mill, but it is reported that on reconsideration, they have agreed to contribute their share towards the financial requirements of the mill.

Change in Chinese Attitude Towards India

482. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
 SHRI RABI RAY :
 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
 SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI B. K. MODAK :
 SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
 SHRI NIHIL SINGH :
 SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a change in China's attitude towards India recently ; and
- (b) if so, in what manner and whether there are indications of any compromise keeping in view the dignity and the sovereignty of our country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) In recent months there is a noticeable change in China's attitude towards all countries in that China has resumed abiding by normal diplomatic etiquette and practice. However, this attitude is not confined to India alone.

(b) No, Sir.

Alleged Pak Preparations to Grab Kashmir

483. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
 SHRI J. B. SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is making preparations again to grab Kashmir as reported in 'The Statesman' dated 3/4th July, 1970 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 'Al-Burq' which is a sort of a military organisation has trained some thousand volunteers with the help of Chinese instructors in the method of sabotage etc. ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan is getting arms from Russia and other countries for invading Kashmir ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The House has been informed on various occasions that Pakistan has been arming and imparting training to a large number of irregular forces styled as 'Al-Mujahid' or 'Al-Burq' and para military forces in Pakistan/P. O. K. in guerrilla tactics, sabotage and other subversive activities.

(c) The House has been kept informed from time to time of the persistent efforts by Pakistan to acquire arms from various countries and of the increased build up of armed forces of Pakistan since 1965.

(d) The developments in this regard have been taken into account in making our plans for the security of the country.

Release of Dr. Mascarenhas

484. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
 SHRI S. A. AGADI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. T. Mascarenhas, the Goan freedom fighter has been released ;

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to bring him to India ;

(c) the reaction of the Portuguese Government on this request ;

(d) how many more freedom fighters are in the Portuguese jail, with their names; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to get them released ?

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

(b) The Government is in touch with Dr. Mascarenhas and are making arrangements for his early return to India.

(c) The question does not arise as no request was made to the Portuguese Government in this matter.

(d) The Government is not aware of any more freedom fighter in Portuguese jails.

(e) Does not arise.

Expenditure on India Pavilion in Expo-70

485. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA ; SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate incurred so far on India pavilion in Expo-70 in Japan ;

(b) how many persons have visited the India Pavilion so far and the names of important dignitaries who visited the India Pavilion ;

(c) the reaction of these dignitaries after visiting India Pavilion ;

(d) whether Government have seen the adverse comments of an Indian girl dancer about the mis-management there ; and

(e) If so, the steps which Government have taken to manage it effectively and how many Indians were allowed by Government to see the exhibition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Expenditure incurred so far on India Pavilion amounts to Rs. 149.09 lakhs (Rs. 137 lakhs in foreign exchange and Rs. 12.09 lakhs in India).

(b) and (c). About six million visitors. A statement containing a list of foreign dignitaries who have visited the Pavilion is attached.

The display in the India Pavilion, depicting the image of emerging India, industrial development and harmonious blending of culture and modern development, has been appreciated by dignitaries and visitors.

(d) and (e). Yes. The Indian dancer has since disassociated herself from the adverse comments

All possible steps have throughout been taken to effectively manage various aspects of the display and administration in the India Pavilion. Visitors from India, who have been allowed release of foreign exchange under normal rules, have visited the Pavilion. At the instance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade 44 representatives of the participants whose exhibits have been displayed in the Pavilion, have visited the Pavilion.

Statement

1. King Mahendra and queen Ratna of Nepal.

2. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius.

3. Mr. Novokov, Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR.

4. Mr. Todorov Zhivkov, Prime Minister of Bulgaria.
 5. Mr. Todorov, Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria.
 6. Mr. Jivko Zhivkov, Deputy Minister of Trade, Bulgaria.
 7. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, U. K.
 8. Prince Hironomiya of Japan.
 9. H. R. H. Prince Hitachinomiya and Princess Hitachinomiya of Japan.
 10. Mr. Boris Velchev, Secretary of Bulgarian Communist Party.
 11. Mr. Hans Buhler, Minister Plenipotentiary, Federal Division of Commerce, Government of Switzerland.
 12. Mr. J. M. Ukae, Minister for Planning and Economic Development of Uganda.
 13. Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko of Japan.
 14. Prince Mikasa, brother of Emperor of Japan and his wife.
 15. Mr. Rashid Mohamed Kawawa, Second Vice-President of Tanzania accompanied by Mr. Kawawa.
 16. Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of the President of Philippines.
 17. Mr. H. A. Zaki, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade of UAR.
 18. Mr. Kenneth Keating, Ambassador of USA in India.
- Extension of Naga Truce**
486. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : DR. SUSHILA NAYAR

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga Truce has again been extended for another period ;

(b) if so, the date up to which it has been extended ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The term "Naga Truce" used by the Hon'ble Members evidently refers to the Suspension of Operations in Nagaland. After an assessment of the overall situation in Nagaland, Governor of Nagaland has extended the period of Suspension of Operations up to the 31st July, 1970. This is the 44th extension of the period of Suspension of Operations.

Projects sanctioned in Central Sector

487. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three power projects have recently been sanctioned in the Central Sector ; and

(b) if so, their location and the progress for starting work on the projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Three hydro-electric project in the Central Sector at Loktak in the Union Territory of Manipur Baira Siul in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh and Salal in the State of J. & K. have been sanctioned. A Control Board and a Committee of Direction have been constituted for the implementation of these three hydro-electric projects in an efficient economical and expeditious manner. The administrative

approval and expenditure sanction have been accorded to the projects. Actions have been initiated for acquisition of land for stores, workshops etc. the supply of generating plant and equipment is being arranged through M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd; action has also been initiated for inviting tenders for various civil works in connection with the projects.

Plan for Self-sufficiency in IAF requirements for Aircrafts and its Components

488. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
 Dr. RANEWN SEN :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any long-range plan for self-sufficiency in I.A.F.'s requirements of aircrafts and components has been drawn up ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) the estimated costs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Aeronautics Committee made a number of recommendations for the planned development of the Aeronautics industry in India and for achieving self-sufficiency in our major requirements to the maximum extent possible. A programme of indigenous production of aircraft for the Plan period as a part of a long-term plan has been drawn up taking into account the recommendations of the Aeronautics Committee. This would be reviewed from time to time in relation to the requirements of the Air Force. It will not be in the public interest to give further details. It can, however, be stated that, except for a few types of aircraft where the Air Force requirements are too small to admit of economic indigenous manufacture, the plan provides for self-sufficiency in manufacture.

setting up of a Corporation to Undertake Import of Cotton

489. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 SHRI UMANATH :
 SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
 SHRIMATI SUSEELA :
 GOPALAN :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SHRI K. HALDER :
 SHRI K. RAMANI :
 SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
 SHRI P. P. BSTHOSE :
 SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the proposal to set up a corporation for the import of cotton has been finalised ;
- (b) if so, the broad details thereof ; and
- (c) when the Corporation is likely to be set up ?

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

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India will have its headquarters at Bombay. Import of Cotton will be canalised through the Cotton Corporation. The import licences for cotton will be issued in the name of the Corporation with an endorsement in favour of the mills having quota letters for foreign cotton. The Corporation will also undertake purchases of domestic cotton by way of price support, provide ready market to cultivators who grow new varieties of extra long staple cotton and help the National Textile Corporation in procuring domestic cotton for the mills under Government management.

(c) Shortly.

Third Asian International Trade Fair

490. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Third Asian International Trade Fair is proposed to be held in India in 1972 :

(b) if so, the venue of the fair ;

(c) the names of countries which are likely to participate ; and

(d) the approximate expenditure likely to be incurred on this Fair ?

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

(b) New Delhi.

(c) and (d). It is too early to indicate the position.

Pakistan President's Visit to Moscow for Securing Military Aid

491. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
 SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of Pakistan recently visited Moscow and had meetings with the spokesmen of the Government of Russia with a view to securing tanks, aircraft and other military hardware from Russia ;

(b) if so, the details about military aids received by Pakistan from Russia ;

(c) whether Government had sent any protest note to Russia against such military aids, as military preparation of Pakistan is mainly directed against India ;

(d) whether Pakistan received military aid from China also, and whether this aspect was also stressed in the protest letter of India to Russia ; and

(e) the effect of military aids received by Pakistan from Russia and China as also the reply received from the Russia ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The President of Pakistan visited Moscow in June 1970. A copy of the joint communique issued after his visit is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library see No. LT—3758/70]

(b) The Government are not aware of any military aid received by Pakistan from Russia recently as a result of President Yahya Khan's visit.

(c) The matter has been taken up several times earlier with the Soviet Government at a very high level.

(d) The fact of Pakistan having received military aid from China is well known to all Governments.

(e) Any accretion to the armed strength of Pakistan, particularly because of Pakistan's collusion with China makes Pakistan more intransigent in its attitude towards normalisation of relations with India and poses a grave threat to India's security. The Soviet Government have assured us that they would not do anything which harm India's interests.

Export of Raw Jute to U.S.S.R.

492. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SHRI K. HALDER :
 SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
 SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. had requested for more raw jute exports ; and

(b) if so, whether the request was turned down ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the quantity and value of the raw jute being exported to U.S.S.R. at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). USSR authorities approached the Government of India for an increase in the supply of raw jute this year. Whether or not additional quantity could be supplied to them would depend upon the quantum of indigenous crop which would be available during the current jute season and the internal demand from the jute mills. The quantity of raw jute exported to USSR in the first three months of 1970 is 12,400 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.89 crores.

Upgrading Indian Missions at Hanoi

493. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
 SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
 SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no action has so far been taken to implement the proposal to upgrade India's diplomatic mission at Hanoi ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b). The position of the Government of India remains as stated in the House in the Half-an-hour Discussion on March 1, 1970.

Meeting of Standing Committee of non-Aligned Conference in Delhi

494. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
 SHRI CHENOALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the Non-Aligned Conference which met recently in New Delhi had discussed the issue in regard to the representation of Cambodia, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the National Liberation movements at the proposed summit meeting at Lusaka ;

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

(c) Government's position on these issues ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The First Meeting of the Standing Committee of Non-aligned countries which met in New Delhi decided that the question of the issue of an invitation to Cambodia would be referred to the Meeting of Foreign Ministers to be held in Lusaka on 6th and 7th September, 1970. The Standing Committee did not discuss the questions of the participation of PRG and National Liberation Movements since the Preparatory Conference of Non-aligned countries held in Dar-es-Salaam in April, 1970 had decided that both these questions would be referred to the Summit Conference. The Government of India is in agreement with these decisions.

**Alleged Revocation of U. S. Embargo
on Arms sale to India and
Pakistan**

495. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRIMATIILA
PALCHOUDHURI :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the latest statement of Mr. Rogers U.S. Secretary of State, that U. S. A. is actively considering revocation of his earlier embargo on arms sales to both Pakistan and India ; and

(b) if so, steps Government have taken on that score and the details thereof ?

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

(b) Government are in constant touch with the U. S. Government and are using all normal diplomatic methods to bring home to the U. S. Government the dangers involved in permitting Pakistan to acquire arms from the U.S.A.

**Recommendations of Cyclone Distress
Mitigation Committee**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the preliminary recommendations of the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee set up last year have been received by Government ;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof ; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken thereon and the details thereof ?

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

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

चीन के व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मण्डल की गिलगित यात्रा

499. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरदा : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 मई, 1970 को पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने एक समाचार प्रसारण में यह कहा था कि चीन के व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने गिलगित की यात्रा की थी; और

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

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जैसा कि सदन को पहले ही सूचित किया जा चुका है, सरकार ने चीन और पाकिस्तान की सरकारों से स्पष्ट यह कह दिया है कि पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर के बारे में पाकिस्तान और चीन के बीच हुए समझौते गंरकानूनी, अवैध हैं और उन्हें पूरी तरह प्रस्तीकार करते हैं ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से साम्यवादी देशों से व्यापार करना

500. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरदा : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से रूस तथा अन्य साम्यवादी देशों से व्यापार करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यूहार क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). सरकार की यह नीति नहीं है कि किसी देश विशेष या देशों के वर्ग के साथ निर्यात तथा आयात व्यापार को सरकारी क्षेत्र के किसी व्यापारिक अभिकरण के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत किया जाये ।

Withdrawal of American and other Forces from Cambodia

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

(b) whether Government have information that the American Forces have left Cambodian territory ;

(b) whether other Forces now in Cambodia are beginning to leave ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have taken up the matter in any international forum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government of India have received reports about the withdrawal of U. S. forces from Cambodia and also about the presence of other forces. It is not possible to make a categoric statement about the complete authenticity of all these reports.

(c) Government of India's views about the presence of foreign forces in Cambodia have been made clear in this House, and to many of the interested parties, and elsewhere.

Plan for the Development of Hill Areas in the Country

502. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to adopt a new strategy for the development of Hill areas in the country as suggested by the A. I. C. C. General-Secretary, recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government have no received any specific suggestion for adopting a new strategy for the development of hill areas. However, hill areas are being given to special attention in the Fourth Plan by making specific provisions for their development. A more liberal pattern of Central assistance has recently been evolved for the hill area plans and the outlays in annual plans are being remarked so that these may not be diverted to other areas.

Blaze at Azadpur Power Station

503. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been held into the big blaze at Azadpur power station Delhi in June, 1970 ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The fire occurred in the 500 MVA Switchyard installed at Azadpur Sub-station of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The suppliers of the equipment in association with the engineers of

Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have investigated the causes of breakdown. The report of the suppliers is awaited. On receipt of this report, the enquiry will be completed.

Talk held between India and Pakistan on Sharing of Ganges Water

504. SHRI B. K.

DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

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

(a) whether any talks were held between India and Pakistan in July, 1970 on sharing the water of the Ganges river and the Farakka dam ; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Attention of the Hon'ble Members is requested to the statement laid on the table of the House on the 28th July, 1970 by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the Secretaries' level talks between India and Pakistan on Farakka Project and matters relating to Eastern Rivers, held at New Delhi from 16th July, to 21st July, 1970.

Sale of Wagons to East Germany

505. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH
GARGHA :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV i

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation had discussion with the East German Delegation which visited India in June.

1970 for the sale of four-wheeler and eight-wheeler Railway wagons to G.D.R. ;

(b) if so, whether the State Trading Corporation has been able to secure any order from them ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Negotiations for sale of railway wagons to G.D.R. are in progress.

National Tea Company

506. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH
GARGHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a National Tea Company to undertake jointly with Ceylon overseas marketing of tea ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is proposed to include some marketing firms in India as its shareholders ;

(d) whether it is a fact the proposed company will function as public sector agency to handle export of tea in packages ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (e). Government have under consideration a proposal to set up a National Tea Company to engage in the marketing of tea in all its forms. The details of the structure, capital investment necessary, its role in exports, etc. are being examined.

**U. S. Ambassador's Comments on A I.C.C.
Resolution on IndoChina**

507. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the views expressed by the U. S. Ambassador to India regarding the AICC resolution on Indo-China and connected matters ;

(b) whether the interview published in *Hindu* of 19th June, 1970 is highly derogatory to India and constitute gross interference in the internal affairs of India ; and

(c) whether the Government have lodged any protest with the U. S. Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India have seen the press reports.

(b) The Ambassador's comments were restricted to the future of Indo-American relations as he saw them.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of Suez Canal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Asian Crisis is still unresolved and as a

result of which the Suez Canal continue to be closed ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to see that the Suez Canal is opened soon ?

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

(b) Reopening of the Suez Canal depends on a settlement of the West Asian crisis. To that end India continues to support the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967 and all efforts to implement it.

Floods in Assam

509. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA
CHANDA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that floods have threatened Assam again ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to control the rivers in the State ; including the Brahmaputra and the Barak ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Floods have occurred in the Brahmaputra and Barak basins in Assam during the current monsoon.

(b) Flood Control measures such as construction of embankments, town protection works, construction of drainage channels have been undertaken in Brahmaputra and Barak basins in Assam. Progress made and the expenditure incurred thereon are given below :-

(i) Length of embankments in Kilometers upto 1954 410

(ii) From 1954 to March 1969.

(i) Length of embankments in Kilometers 3161

(ii) Length of drainage channels in Kilo-meters	770
(iii) Town protection works (Numbers)	29
(iv) Area benefitted in lakh hect. 7.16	
(v) Expenditure in Rupees Crores	27.22

Similar works will be continued during IV Plan also. In addition extensive raising and strengthening of embankments is to be carried out. A scheme to construct a Dam across the River Barak to control floods in that river is also under examination.

In Order to tackle the flood problem in the Brahmaputra Basin, three tier organisation consisting of (i) Brahmaputra flood Control Board (ii) Brahmaputra flood Control Commission and (iii) Board of Consultants has been set up. This will investigate plan and implement the measures required in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner.

Protest against Chinese Intrusion in Bhutan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have lodged protest regarding the Chinese troops intrusions into Bhutanese territory in May, 1970 at the request of the king of Bhutan ; and

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

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

(b) There has been no reaction from the Chinese Government.

Soviet help in India's Nuclear Field

511. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : SHRI ESWARA REDDY : SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to help India in the nuclear field to cover certain crucial technological requirements in the ten year programme announced by the Atomic Energy Commission recently ; and

(b) if so, the details of help expected in this respect ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). An agreement is in force between India and the Soviet Union for collaboration in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Assistance has not been sought from the Soviet Union to cover any specific area in the ten year programme referred to in the Question. However details of the implementation of the agreement are presently under consideration.

बिहार सरकार द्वारा बन के नियतन में वृद्धि की मांग

512. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए नियत की गई राशि में और वृद्धि करने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी वृद्धि किये जाने की मांग की गई है और उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अग्नि शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्विरा माँगी) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विद्युत जनन के लिए धन का नियतन

513. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या तिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिक विद्युत जनन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्होंने योजना आयोग के इस मद के अन्तर्गत अधिक धन नियत करने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). विद्युत सम्बन्धी कार्यकारी दल ने चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 260 लाख किलोवाट की प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता के लक्ष्य की सिफारिश की थी । यह मामला योजना आयोग के साथ उठाया गया था । चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम रूप के अनुसार, 230 लाख किलोवाट की प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए विद्युत संकटर में लगभग 2447 करोड़ रुपये का कुल परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है । वित्तीय साधनों की तंगी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता के लक्ष्य में बृद्धि करने के लिए अतिरिक्त परि-

व्ययों की व्यवस्था करना फिलहाल संभव नहीं पाया गया ।

अखिल भारतीय छावनी बोर्ड कर्मचारी संघ का सम्मेलन

514. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत जून की तारीख 27-28 को सुवायू, जिला अम्बाला में अखिल भारतीय छावनी बोर्ड कर्मचारी संघ का वारहवाँ वार्षिक सम्मेलन हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सम्मेलन में छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को पैशन उपदान की सुविधाएँ देने की माँग की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या संघ ने सरकार को कोई माँग पत्र भी दिया है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(च) सरकार की इसके प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा) : (क) जी हाँ, यह हिमाचल प्रदेश में सुवायू में हुई थी ।

(ख) सम्मेलन में पारित संकल्पों में से एक में छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों के लिए पैशन और उपदान लाभों की माँग की गई थी ।

(ग) कर्मचारी इस समय प्रशंसदत जीवन निधि के लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं । छावनी बोर्ड

के संशोधनों समेत सभी तत्वों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अप्रभावी लाभों का और उदारीकरण शक्ति न होगा।

(घ) से (ड). इतारा शायद उपरोक्त सम्मेलन द्वारा पारित संकल्पों का ओर है। वह निम्न से सम्बन्धित है :—

- (1) राष्ट्रीय श्रौतोगिक द्विवृत्त समझीते नियमों द्वारा दिसे उठने वाले कई मामले।
- (2) 1965 में प्रकाशित छावनी निधि सेवकों सम्बन्धी नियमों के संशोधनों लिए गुम्भाय।
- (3) विभिन्न अकेले अकेले मामले।
- (4) ट्रेड यूनियन कार्मिक पर अत्याचार के आरोप।
- (5) बेतन मानों में संशोधन के लिए प्रारंभना।
- (6) द्वितीय श्रेणी स्थानों में नियुक्तिएँ।

ट्रेडयूनियन कार्मिकों पर तथा कार्यित किसी अत्याचार विशेष का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया। जब भी कोई प्रत्यक्ष मामले प्रशासनिक अधिकारणों के सामने आते हैं, उनकी जांच की जाती है और उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

जहाँ तक छावनी निधि सेवकों से संबंधित नियमों का सम्बन्ध है संघ को बताया गया है कि उसकी अन्तिम रूपरेखा तैयार करते समय उसके सुभायों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

अन्य मामलों के सम्बन्ध में समय समय पर मध्यस्थिता के उपयुक्त निर्णय लिए जाते हैं।

Long term Programme for the Development of Atomic Energy

515. YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any ten or fifteen years programme or any other type of programme for the development of atomic energy was ever charted by the Government in the past ;

(b) if so, when was the draft prepared and what were its salient features ;

(c) the comparative statement of the salient features the above with those of the development programme announced by the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission earlier ; and

(d) the extent of success achieved and failures met with, by the Department in executing the development programmes so far ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SIIRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A copy of the Atomic Energy Commission's brochure entitled "Atomic Energy and Space Research-A Profile for the Decade 1970-80, is available in the Parliament Library.

(d) The progress achieved in executing the development programmes have been given from time to time in the annual Reports of the Department which are laid on the Table of the House.

Generation of Power From Tarapur Atomic Power Plant-Utilisation of Full Capacity

516. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Tarapore Atomic Power Project has attained its full capacity and if so the exact figures of power generated month-wise during the current year ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same and expected date by which it is likely to achieve the full capacity ; and

(c) total loss suffered by the Government on this account and the responsibility fixed on the subject matter and the details of enquiries carried out on it ?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. In April 1970 the Tarapur Atomic Power Station generated 420 mW of power (against a rated capacity of 400 MW). The energy generated in each month to the end of June during the year is given below :

Month	Million units
January	174.407
February (28 days)	165.243
March	213.416
April	229.691
May	241.648
June	154.13

The full generating capacity from the station was available throughout. The quantum of power generated has varied according to the demand. In June, with the onset of the monsoon, the demand for energy dropped due to large hydro flows.

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

Progress in Rural Electrification of West Bengal

517. Dr. RANEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI K. HALDER !
SHRI J.M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION

AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress made in rural electrification in West Bengal had been slow ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any plan has been drawn up for increasing the tempo of rural electrification in the State ; and

(d) the assistance proposed to be given to the State rural electrification programme during the Fourth Five year plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The progress of rural electrification in West Bengal has been comparatively slow. The percentage of villages electrified in West Bengal is 6.9 as compared with the All-India average of 15.2.

(b) The main reason is the inadequate finances allotted to this work which has resulted in the comparatively slow development of transmission and distribution networks in the rural areas.

(c) and (d). The West Bengal authorities have been requested to prepare co-ordinated programmes for accelerating the progress of rural electrification for the energisation of wells in the rural areas of West Bengal. Schemes for energisation of wells on a project-wise basis have been submitted to the Rural Electrification Corporation for financial assistance. The Corporation have so far sanctioned Rs. 150.69 lakhs envisaging electrification of 552 villages and energisation of 2309 pumpsets/tubewells. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan in respect of rural electrification in West Bengal as compared with Rs. 419.55 lakhs utilised for rural electrification by West Bengal in the Third Plan.

Closure of Textile Mills in West Bengal

518. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI K. HALDER :

SHRI J.M. BISWAS :

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills closed down so far in West Bengal ;

(b) the number of workers affected by the closure of these mills ;

(c) whether the National Textile Corporation has any plan to take over any of these mills ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Excluding the mills considered fit to be scrapped five cotton textile mills were lying closed in West Bengal as at the end of may, 1970, affecting about 7660 workers.

(c) and (d). The management of a cotton textile mill can be taken over only by the Central Government and not by the National Textile Corporation.

Out of the above five mills, the cases of three mills are pending in the Calcutta High Court for their liquidation etc. while the question of appointing an Investigation Committee, under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to look into the affairs of another mill is under consideration. The management of the fifth mill desire to scrap it and the matter is under consideration, in consultation with the State Government.

Request for Rs. 12 Crores From West Bengal for Completion of Teesta and Sonapurhat Barrage, Bengal

519. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI JNDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI J.M. BISWAS :

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has asked for Rs. 12 crores from the Centre for the completion of the Teesta and the Sonapurhat barrages in North Bengal during the next four years ;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has agreed to the State's request ; and

(c) the progress so far made in respect of these two projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal had sought financial assistance from the Planning Commission for executing the Tista Barrage Project (including the Sonapurhat barrage). The Planning Commission have not agreed to treat the scheme as a Centrally sponsored scheme and have asked the State Government to include it under the State's irrigation sector of the Plan.

(c) The Tista Barrage Project Report as submitted by the West Bengal Government in September, 1968, was to irrigate 13.5 lakh acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 crores, to be implemented in phases. The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power and the Minister for Irrigation and Waterways, West Bengal, discussed on 22.11.1969, about its rephasing and the areas that would be covered in the modified first phase. The Government of West Bengal have been requested to frame a Project Report for the first phase accordingly, for consideration.

Sending back Indian Envoy to Morocco

520. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to send back the Indian

envoy to Morocco after his recall during the Rabat Islamic Summit ;

(b) if so, the reasons that prevailed upon Government to send back Indian envoy to Morocco ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government's of Morocco and Jordan have regretted over the Incident of India's participation at Rabat Islamic Summit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Envoy resumed his post in Rabat on 17th June, 1970.

(b) The Government of India was satisfied about the sincere desire of the Government of Morocco to re-establish normal bilateral relations between the two countries.

(c) The two Governments expressed their unhappiness and regrets over the incidents at the Rabat Islamic Summit which had strained our bilateral relations.

Statement of Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh regarding oustees of Pong Dam

522. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has given a statement that until the arrangements for the rehabilitation of the oustees of Pong Dam are made, the work of the construction of the Dam will not be allowed by the Government of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the action which Government propose to take in the matter ; if not whether Government has taken any action on the news published in the newspapers of 1st July, 1970 ;

(c) whether the work of the construction of the Pong Dam has been stopped, and if so, how much loss is likely to be incurred in one year ; and

(d) whether Government is taking some effective steps to rehabilitate the oustees of Pong Dam ; if so, the details thereof, if not, why not ?

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

(b) and (c). All steps for the expeditious rehabilitation of the Pong Dam oustees are already being taken in consultation with the State Governments. A senior Officer of this Ministry has been deputed to look after the arrangements and movements of the oustees.

Over 2000 houses and requisite number of diggies have already been completed. Work on further houses and diggies is also in progress.

(d) The work of construction of Pong Dam has not been stopped on this account.

Smuggling of Indians into U.K.

523. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some people of other countries have managed to smuggle some Indians to England ;

(b) if so, how many were such Indians and what action has been taken by the Government in this regard ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some employees of the Passport Department of the Government of India issue bogus passports and such instances have come to light where fraud has been committed ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some Travel Agencies are also involved in such cases and some people have been arrested ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps which Government have taken to prevent Indians from going abroad without valid and lawful Passports ?

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

(b) According to available information, forty Indian nationals with *valid* Indian travel papers were intercepted by the British authorities while trying to enter Britain illegally. Thirty-eight of them have been repatriated. The matter is being investigated further.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government have no information

(e) Vigilance is exercised at all exit points to ensure that persons do not leave the country without valid travel papers.

Import of Paper and Cardboard

524. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the kinds of Paper and Cardboard permitted to be imported in exchange of exports of certain items and the percentage thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Ivory Board, Mill Board and other qualities of Boards are manufactured in India in huge quantities and of superior qualities but still paper and cardboards are permitted to be imported in exchange of exports of certain items ;

(c) if so, the reasons and justification thereof ;

(d) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to go into the drawbacks in the existing policy ; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) For purposes of export production, superior types of art and chrome papers and boards, high brightness food boards, Cartridge papers, glassine papers, vegetable parchment papers, etc. are permitted for import to the Registered Exporters to a limited extent as provided in the Import Trade Control Policy, Vol. II, 1970-71. Paper and paper board items, the indigenous production of which is either not adequate to meet the demand or which are not manufactured in the country are also allowed to Actual Users who may not be exporters.

(b) and (c). Ivory Board is not manufactured in India. Mill board, grey board, straw board, duplex and triplex boards and pulp boards are, however, manufactured in India. The present production of superior varieties of paper boards, namely duplex, triplex and pulp boards in the country is considered adequate to meet the domestic demand. For purposes of export production, however, superior types of art and chrome papers and boards, high brightness food boards, glassine papers etc. have to be permitted for import to the registered exporters to a limited extent in the interest of export promotion and competitiveness in world markets. The main reasons for allowing import of such items under the Import Policy are that either such items are not manufactured in the country, or indigenous production, if any, is not adequate and the quality of items is not suitable for export purposes.

(d) and (c). The Import Policy is reviewed every year in consultation with the concerned Ministries and Departments and the technical authorities and hence the question of appointing a Committee to go into any possible drawbacks in the existing policy does not arise.

Transfer of Ambassadors

525. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently many Indian Ambassadors have been transferred ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for transfers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Periodical transfers of Ambassadors and High Commissioners is a normal feature in the Foreign Service. A Statement of the transfers/new postings decided during the last six months, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3759/70].

Unelectrified Villages

*526. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the number of villages, State-wise, awaiting electricity upto the 15th July, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : During the Fourth Plan, rural electrification schemes will continue to be oriented with a bias towards energisation of pumpsets for increasing food production and village electrification will continue to be an incidental part of the rural electrification programme. A Statement giving the requisite information as available is the attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of villages.	No. of villages Electrified as on 30.6.1970.	Balance No. of villages not electrified on 1.7.1970
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,084	7,355	19,729
2.	Assam	25,702	693	25,009
3.	Bihar	67,665	74,12	60,253
4.	Gujrat	18,584	3,477	15,107
5.	Haryana	6,669	3,525	3,144
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,559	763	5,796
7.	Kera'a	1,573	1,166	407
8.	Madh-a Pradesh	70,414	5,159	65,255
9.	Maharashtra	35,851	10,323	25,528
10.	Mysore	26,377	6,642	19,735
11.	Nagaland	814	50	764
12.	Orissa	46,466	988	45,478
13.	Punjab	11,947	5,581	6,366
14.	Rajasthan	32,241	2,515	29,726
15.	Tamil Nadu	14,124	9,531	4,593
16.	Utar Pradesh	1,12,624	15,697	96,927
17.	West Bengal	38,454	2,728	35,726
Total (States) :		5,43,148	83,605	4,59,543
Union Territories		23,730	4,627	19,103
Grand Total :		5,66,878	88,232	4,78,646

Grant of Licences to Export-oriented Units

527. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA; Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the guidelines for grant of licences to export-oriented Units ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when such a decision will be taken ?

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

The guidelines for grant of licences to export oriented units have been finalised and announced by the Ministry of Industrial Development in a Press Note dated the 25th July, 1970, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—3760/70*)

(c) Does not arise.

Escape of Rebel Mizo, Nagas and Kuki to East Pakistan

528. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA ; SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether nearly fifteen hundred rebels Mizo, Kuki and Nagas have recently escaped to East Pakistan ;

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

(c) the steps Government are taking to tighten the security measures on the Indo-Pak border to check the escape bid of hostiles in Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) There has been no significant movement of the hostiles into East Pakistan recently. Government are, however, aware that about 1200 Mizo and 50 Naga hostiles have taken sanctuary in East Pakistan since 1968.

(b) and (c). Protest Notes have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan on the assistance & support provided by them to these elements. Necessary steps have also been taken to prevent the movement of these hostiles from and to East Pakistan.

Electrification of Villages in Orissa

529. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme has been drawn up for the Fourth Plan for rural electrification in Orissa and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the number of villages to be electrified in Orissa during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(c) how many villages have been electrified so far in 1970-71 programme ;

(d) the names of the villages electrified in 1969-70 and 1970-71 year so far in Puri District in Orissa ; and

(e) the names of villages proposed to be electrified at the end of this year in Puri District of Orissa and the steps being taken to accelerate the programme of rural electrification in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) During the Fourth Plan, rural electrification schemes will continue to be oriented with a bias towards energisation of pumpsets: electrification of villages will be incidental

to the above programme. In respect of Orissa, a provision has been made in the State Fourth Plan for energisation of 1500 pumpsets.

(b) and (c). 146 villages have been electrified during 1969-70. Out of 180 villages programmed to be electrified during 1970-71, 21 villages have been electrified so far.

(d) and (e). The information is given below :

Names of Villages electrified in 1969-70

1. Pancharida-Manpur
2. Lenkupida
3. Paikbad
4. Mahul
5. Pichukuli
6. Jadupur
7. Berboi
8. Tandikera
9. Basudebpur
10. Kamasasan
11. Godipalli
12. Chadiapali
13. Budhipada
14. Patharpada
15. Jharapada
16. Rebananugaon
17. Giringa.

Names of Villages electrified in 1970-71.

1. Kural
2. Rebra

Names of the rest of the Villages proposed to be electrified in 1970-71.

1. Nalibana
2. Bharatipur
3. Atharbhag
4. Kapileswarpur
5. Ranganipatna
6. Natagaoa
7. Olakrisnenagar
8. Tirimal
9. Benabanjari
10. Bisisapada

11. Jagadalpur
12. Routarapur
13. Lendo
14. Dibyasinghpur
15. Kalamati
16. Bentapur Jagiri
17. Adaspur
18. Gorual
19. Saraswatipur
20. Laxminarayanpur
21. Bajpur
22. Pratap Ramachandrapur.

In order to accelerate the progress of rural electrification schemes in Orissa with a bias towards energisation of pumpsets, the State authorities have been requested to prepare co-ordinated programmes. In addition an outlay of Rs. .05 crores provided in the state Fourth Five Year Plan, assistance is also being provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation with funds from outside the State Plan for accelerating the rural electrification schemes. So far the Rural Electrification Corporation have sanctioned Rs. 167.64 lakhs for electrification of 423 villages and 9205 pumpsets/tubewells in Orissa.

Energisation of left Irrigation Points in Orissa during Fourth Plan

580. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme has been drawn to energise 1,500 lift irrigation points in Orissa during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this programme has been very slow in 1969-70 1970-71 ; and

(c) if so, the progress so far made and the reasons for the shortfall ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) In the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Orissa State Government, provision is made

for the energisation of 1500 pumpsets/tubewells,

(b) and (c). Only 63 pumpsets/tubewells were energised in 1969-70. 180 pumpsets/tubewells are programmed to be energised in 1970-71. The slow progress mainly due to constraint of financial resources for extending the transmission and distribution networks in the rural areas. In order to accelerate the progress of rural electrification schemes in Orissa with a bias towards energisation of pumpsets, the State authorities have been requested to prepare co-ordinated programmes. Assistance is also provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation with funds from outside the State Plans for accelerating the rural electrification schemes. So far the Rural Electrification Corporation have sanctioned Rs. 167.64 lakhs for electrification of 423 villages and 9205 pumpsets/tubewells in Orissa.

Irrigation Facilities to Rajasthan after Expiry of Indus Water Treaty

531. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the additional irrigation facilities provided in the Rajasthan Canal after the expiry of the Indus Water Treaty period; and

(b) the total extra irrigation potential to be created during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Rajasthan Canal Project formulated in 1963 had already taken into account the additional supplies that Rajasthan would get out of the total surplus Ravi-Beas Waters which have become available for the unrestricted use of India after the end of the Transition period (31.3.1970) provided in the Indus Waters Treaty. The construction of Rajasthan Canal is proceeding apace and

accordingly utilisation of additional waters is progressively increasing.

(b) The total annual irrigation likely to be achieved in the Rajasthan Canal area by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan would be about 7.0 lakh acres.

Opening of New Auction Centre for tea

533. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI ; SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two new Tea Auction Centres are going to be opened at Gauhati and Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how far these two centres would affect adversely the Tea Auction Centre at Calcutta ?

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

**پاکستان اور چین کے اधیکار میں
ماہری بھوگ**

534. श्री मोठालाल मीठा : क्या वं देशिक
कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पاکستان तथा चीन के अधिकार में अलग अलग भूभाग का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन भूभागों को वापस लेने का है, और यदि हाँ तो कब वापस लेने का है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) I. चीन का भारत को करीब 16,500 वर्ग मील से अधिक भूमि पर गैर कानूनी कब्जा है, जबकि पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में कोई 30,500 वर्ग मील भूमि है।

II. पश्चिम बंगाल, असम और त्रिपुरा की दूर्वा पाकिस्तान से लगने वाली सीमाओं पर भारत की जमीन के कुछ छोटे छोटे टुकड़े पाकिस्तान के अधिकार में पड़ते हैं। ये किसी भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजर नहीं आते। उम्मीद की जाती है कि इन सीमाओं पर जमीन पर निशानदैर्य का काम जब पूरा हो जाएगा तब यह स्थिति खुद ब खुद ही ठीक हो जायेगी।

(ख) भारत सरकार की नीति अब भी यही है कि इन प्रदेशों को शांतिपूर्ण बातचीत के द्वारा वापस लिया जाए।

Subsidy to be given to Jute Industry

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute Commissioner has stated that export of Jute goods, the biggest earner of foreign exchange, will slump disastrously if some kind of subsidy was not given to the industry immediately;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while the export of sacking and hessian has been lost, the carpet backing exports can be doubled within the next five years if properly subsidised;

(c) if so, the steps, if any, taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Government are

already aware of the decline in export of our Jute goods, particularly sacking and hessian. The export of carpet backing cloth has also shown a downward trend in recent months owing to a recession in U. S. A. It is expected that the demand will pick up soon. The question of improving our exports of Jute goods is under constant review.

Provision of Helicots for High Military Personnel Posted at Great Heights

536. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is conscious of the fact that our military personnel including the officers and jawans have to perform very hard duties in both the North Eastern and North Western sectors at great heights;

(b) whether he is aware that the officers of the rank of Brigadiers and Lt. Generals are very much handicapped in their supervision work of the posts situated at great heights and great distances requiring weeks' journeys on foot and on ponies; and

(c) if so, whether Government consider the feasibility of providing such high military personnel with Helicopters for at least every thousand square miles area more or less under each command?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Government are aware of advantages in providing helicopters to local commanders for their visits to troops deployed in mountainous and difficult areas where other means of quick communications are not available. Within the existing resources, helicopter flights are being provided to the local Commanders for essential communication and operational purposes.

Doctors for Jawans in Forward Areas

537. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the necessary number of doctors fixed for every Brigade on duty in forward areas are duly stationed with the jawans in such areas ;

(b) whether it is a fact that with some units serving in Kashmir there are only two doctors in the place of six, the statutorily fixed number, causing great inconvenience to the jawans ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) The number of doctors authorised for a Brigade depends on its composition. Doctors are also authorised for medical battalions and field hospitals which function in the Brigade.

(b) No, Sir. There is a deficiency in doctors in units deployed in Kashmir, but it is not as large as 6 $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

(c) It is not feasible to fill up all posts of doctors authorised in a unit owing to overall shortage in the Armed forces Medical Services. Priority, however, is given to units in the field. The deficiency of medical officers in the Armed Forces Medical Services is mainly due to the overall shortage of doctors in the country.

The following steps have been taken to improve the position :—

(i) Efforts for recruitment have been intensified.

(ii) Terms and conditions of service including emoluments have been improved.

(iii) In suitable cases, officers are being re-employed.

Setting up of cement Plants in Syria by A. C. C

538. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the

Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Associated Cement Company is setting up cement plants in Syria ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) The extent to which India stands benefitted by this venture in earning foreign exchange ; and

(d) whether Government also propose to set up similar cement plants in foreign countries and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Associated Cement Companies Ltd., have submitted an offer to M/s. Union of engineering and Chemical Industries (UNICHEM), Damascus, for the supply of three cement plants to be set up at Damascus, Hama and Aleppo. Each will have a capacity of 1000 tonnes per day. It is understood that several firms from Europe and Japan have also submitted offers, No decision has so far been taken on the tender.

(d) Government of India has been encouraging the export of technical know how and equipment for cement plants to be set up in foreign countries. An Indian firm has recently won an international tender for setting up a cement grinding and packing plant to Kuwait.

Import of Jute through S. T. C.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to undertake more than 80 percent of India's imports through the State Trading Agencies by the end of this year :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the nature of agencies to which import of jute will be entrusted and what will be its effect on cultivators, manufacturers and exporters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) It is the policy of Government to extend progressively the scope of activities of the State Trading Agencies in import and export trade. In accordance with this policy, import and export of a number of commodities have been canalised through S.T.C., M.M.T.G. and other State Agencies.

(b) A list of items whose import or export is canalised through agencies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT- 761/70]

(c) It is not proposed to canalise import of raw jute through a State agency at present.

Increase in Construction cost of Irrigation Projects

540. SHRI R. K. BIRIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Times of India* of the 21st May 1970 in which it is stated that delay in the construction and completion of a large number of major and medium irrigation projects in the country has pushed up their cost by over Rs. 1,000 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of projects, cost of construction of which has pushed up, when they were undertaken and when they have been completed ;

(d) the number of projects which have not so far been completed, the details of such projects, the year in which they were undertaken and the reasons for the delay ; and

(e) the steps which are being taken to get these projects expedited ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Since the Plans were initiated, 78 major irrigation schemes have been taken up. Out of those, 16 major schemes, estimated to cost about Rs. 223 crores at the time of sanction, have been completed. The rise in cost of these was about Rs. 50 crores.

62 major schemes are continuing in the Fourth Plan. These were estimated to cost Rs. 1381 crores. The State Governments have reported that they are now likely to cost Rs. 2484 crores. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-3762/70].

The main reason for the rise in costs has been lack of adequate resources to construct the projects at the optimum rate of construction which is technologically feasible, leading to a long period of construction during which costs of labour and material have risen.

(e) During the Fourth Plan, priority has been given to providing the maximum possible allocations for continuing schemes on which appreciable progress has been already made.

British Arms Supply to South Africa

541. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :

SHRI D.N. PATODIA :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the U.K. Government's moves following the recent change in Government to resume arms supplies to South Africa ; and

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

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

(b) Government have expressed their strong disapproval of the intended British move to sell arms to South Africa, the effect of which would be to reinforce the racist regime of South Africa, and endanger peace and security in the Indian Ocean region. We have conveyed our serious concern in this regard to the British Government.

Tibetan Bulletin Published From Dalai Lama's Headquarters

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Tibetan Bulletin published from Dalai Lama's headquarters and quoted in the Tribune of June 23, 1970 which speaks of a war-hysteria created by the Chinese among the people of Tibet, having divided all able bodied men between the ages 15 to 50 years into 7 militia Groups exhorting them to be prepared to help the so-called 'People's Liberation Army' whenever a situation arises ;

(b) whether these reports are linked with reported preparations of China to invade Bhutan and the Chinese intrusions into Bhutan ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). Government of India have no evidence to link these unconfirmed reports with any motives to invade Bhutan or with recent minor intrusions into that country. The Government are keeping the general situation under close watch.

पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर में चीन द्वारा सड़कों का निर्माण

543. श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री हेमराज :

श्री चपलाकान्त भट्टाचार्य :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चीन सरकार ने पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर और सिक्यांग को दो नई सड़कें बनाकर मिला दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इससे भारतीय रक्षा सुको खतरा पैदा हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस खतरे को ध्यान में रखते हुए सभी एतियाती उपाए कर लिए हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) मिन्तक और लुंजराव दरों से होकर गिलगित को सिक्यांग से चीन की सहायता से सड़क के निर्माण के बारे में सूचना 24 जुलाई 1968 को अतारीकित प्रश्न संख्या 604 के उत्तर में और 24 जुलाई 1969 की मन्त्री बैठक कार्य द्वारा

दिये गए वक्तव्य में सदन को दी गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग). इस सङ्क के सैनिक आशयों से सरकार अवगत है, विशेषकर चीनी पाकिस्तानी गठजोड़ को सामने रखते हुए । अपने रक्षा प्रबन्ध करते समय इस सम्बन्ध का विशेष ध्यान रखा गया है ।

केन्द्रीय विद्युत नियंत्रण बोर्ड स्थापित करना

544. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आठ उत्तरी राज्यों का एक केन्द्रीय विद्युत नियंत्रण बोर्ड दिल्ली में स्थापित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावों के पूर्व व्यारे क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सारे देश में ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई योजना है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में सलाल पर, हिमाचल प्रदेश के संघीय प्रदेश में बैरा-सियुल पर और मणिपुर के संघीय प्रदेश में लोकतक पर भारत सरकार द्वारा हाथ में ली गई जल-विद्युत परियोजना के दक्षतापूर्ण, मितव्ययी और शोध कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के विचार से भारत सरकार ने एक निर्देशन समिति और 'केन्द्रीय जल-विद्युत परियोजना नियंत्रण बोर्ड' की स्थापना की है । निर्देशन समिति में अध्यक्ष के रूप में केन्द्रीय सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री, सदस्य के रूप में केन्द्रीय सिचाई और विद्युत

उपमंत्री, जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के विद्युत मंत्री/मुख्य मंत्री, हिमाचल प्रदेश/मुख्य मंत्री, मणिपुर और अध्यक्ष केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग शामिल हैं निर्देशन समिति इन तीनों जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारित करेगी । केन्द्रीय जल विद्युत परियोजना नियंत्रण बोर्ड में, जिसके अध्यक्ष सचिव, सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय है, मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के प्रतिनिधि और उन सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार/संघीय प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं, जिनमें ये परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं । इस बोर्ड के कार्य इन तीनों परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के प्रशासनिक, तकनीकी और वित्तीय नियंत्रण से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं ।

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सद्भाव बनाये रखने के लिए कस्ती सहायता

545. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस सरकार भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच सहयोग तथा सद्भाव बनाये रखने के लिये अपने प्रयास कर रही है अथवा करने जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस संबन्ध में भारत तथा रूस के बीच अधिकारी स्तर पर कोई बातचीत हुई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्रमुख बातें क्या हैं ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री शुरेणपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जहाँ तक

भारत-पाक का सवाल है, भारत सरकार का यह विश्वास है कि भारत पाकिस्तान के मतभेद द्विपक्षीय आवार पर और शांतिपूर्ण बातचीत के जरिए दूर किए जाने चाहिए। सोवियत सरकार ने भी सार्वजनिक रूप से कई भौकों पर यह घोषणा की है कि वे चाहते हैं कि भारत और पाकिस्तान अच्छे पड़ीसियों की तरह रहें और अपने मतभेद द्विपक्षीय बातचीत के द्वारा दूर कर लें।

दोनों सरकारें इस मामले में तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों के बारे में एक दूसरे से संपर्क बनाए हुए हैं।

रूस के साथ मालडिब्बों का सौदा

546. श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री न० क० सौधी :

श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :

श्री रामचन्द्र घोरप्पा :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस और भारत ने रूस के भारतीय मालडिब्बों के नियात से सम्बन्धित करार को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस संबन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निरांय किये जाने की संभावना है?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). भारत

द्वारा सोवियत संघ को रेलवे माल डिब्बों की बिक्री के संबन्ध में सोवियत क्रेता संगठन वी/ओ मशीनोइम्पोर्ट तथा राज्य व्यापार निगम के बीच बातचीत चल रही है। मूल्य के प्रकृति पर कोई समझौता न हो पाने के कारण अभी तक कोई संविदा नहीं हो सकी है। इस अवसरे में यह बताना कठिन है कि यह सौदा अन्तिम रूप में कब तक तय होगा।

Enquiry by C.B.I. against an M.P. from West Bengal

547. SHRI GANESI GHOSH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has started inquiry into some allegations against a sitting Member of Lok Sabha elected from Calcutta;

(b) if so, when exactly the C.B.I. started inquiry;

(c) the nature of all allegations the said Member of Parliament; and

(d) why the completion of the inquiry is being delayed?

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

(b) 7.5.1968.

(c) In the interest of investigation, it would not be desirable to disclose this information at this stage.

(d) This is an intricate and difficult case, involving the examination of about a thousand documents and 116 witnesses.

British Firm's Offer of Assistance to Indian to migrate to India

548. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Minister has been drawn to the news regarding offer of £ 1000 and a free trip to Delhi, by a British firm to each immigrant of Indian origin ; if so, the number of immigrants who have taken advantage of the offer :

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to negotiate with the Government of U. K. for not forcing immigrants to come to India like this ; and

(c) the reaction of Government of U.K. on the Indian protest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government is not aware of any such offer. However its attention has been drawn to a cartoon on 'Enoch Powell and Sons offering £ 1000 and a free trip to Delhi to each immigrant desirous of leaving the British Isles.

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

Trade Agreement with U.A.R. and Yugoslavia

549. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of agreement arrived at with the Governments of Yugoslavia and U.A.R. to promote greater cooperation among the three countries (India, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia) in the sphere of foreign trade, customs rebate in certain commodities and joint projects as discussed during the meeting at ministerial level held in New Delhi from 7 July, 1970 than words ;

(b) whether the trade protocol for 1970-71 for expanding the volume of trade between India and U.A.R. has been signed by the U.A.R. Minister of Economy who participated in the meeting ; and

(c) what additional advantages are likely to accrue to India as a result of the meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Ministerial level discussions that took place in Delhi between India and the U.A.R. from the 7th July, 1970 onwards related to the bilateral trade agreement existing betwn India and the U.A.R.

(b) the Broad outlines for Trade protocol for 1970-71 were agreed during the ministerial meeting and a trade protocol is expected to be signed shortly, at Cairo.

(c) It is hoped that during 1970-71, the trade between the two countries will be of the order of Rs. 780 million as compared to £10 million in 1969-70.

Stateless Indians in U.K. Jail

550. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a large number of Stateless Indians are in jail in U. K. ;

(b) if so, what is their number ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up their case with U.K. Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Necessary enquiries are being made

and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amount to be spent during the Fourth Plan for Development of Calcutta

551. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact a sum of rupees one hundred and fifty crores will be spent during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for the development of Calcutta Metropolitan planning area :

(b) if so, on what items this amount is going to be spent and the total amount provided for each item ;

(c) whether the scheme has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan as finally approved by the NDC ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). A tentative provision of Rs. 42.88 crores has been made in the State's Fourth Plan for the development of the Calcutta Metropolitan areas. In view of the urgent need for the development of Calcutta Metropolitan areas ; certain decisions have been taken which will enable outlays on programmes such as water supply, sewerage, transport, housing etc. to be stepped up significantly outside the Plan. Details are being worked out.

Taking Over of Department by P.M. from other Ministries

552. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even before the taking over of the temporary charge of the Home Ministry by the Prime Minister the Chief of Military Intelligence, Central Intelligence Bureau and Bureau of Criminal Investigation had started reporting to the Prime Minister directly ;

(b) whether the Prime Minister proposes to hold charge of these Intelligence agencies, formerly under the Home Ministry, permanently as the Prime Minister even after the Home Ministry has been transferred to some other Member of the Government ;

(c) whether she has also decided to take over permanently Revenue Intelligence and the Directorate of Enforcement, formerly always under the Finance Ministry ;

(d) whether she has also decided to take over personnel administration formerly under the Home Ministry ; and

(e) whether she will continue to hold charge of CSIR and research institutions under the CSIR through the Cabinet Secretariat ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Chief of Military Intelligence is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence. The Intelligence Bureau and the Central Bureau of Investigation are under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Central Bureau of Investigation is proposed to be placed under the newly created Department of Personnel in the Cabinet Secretariat ; the other two would continue to remain under the administrative control of their respective Ministries.

(c) The Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence and the Directorate of Enforcement have been integrated with the Central Bureau of Investigation since their work is closely related and integration will

obviate duplication of effort. The CBI which is presently in the Ministry of Home Affairs is intended to be transferred to the Department of Personnel under the Cabinet Secretariat because investigation of complaints relating to public servants is one of its primary responsibilities.

(d) Department of Personnel is in the Cabinet Secretariat now.

(e) The C. S. I. R. is a subject under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research which is in the Cabinet Secretariat.

Forged Recommendation on the Travel Documents of Mr. Mirza Haji Kuli Mastan

553. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of Bihar has in a letter to a Member of Parliament Prime Minister said that the recommendation of the then Governor of Gujarat to Mr. Mirza Haji Kuli Mastan, of Bombay, for travel documents, was a forged recommendation ;

(b) If so, whether the Central Government and the present Governor of Bihar would jointly prosecute Mr. Mastan for forgery ; and

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the likelihood of Mr. Mastan being released on bail ?

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

(b) The matter is being looked into ;

(c) His application for bail was posted for hearing in the High Court on the 28th July, 1970 and was to be contested by the Customs authorities.

Export of Mica

554. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fall in exports of mica ;

(b) if so, whether this is due to the large scale diversion of Indian mica through Nepal ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There has been no decline in the export of mica from India. The total exports of mica during 1969-70 were 24.25 lakh Kgs. valued Rs. 17.47 crores as against 20.95 lakh Kgs. valued Rs. 15.5 crores in 1968-69.

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

Import of Synthetic Yarn

555. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for the import of synthetic yarn against export of sugar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the scheme which has been drawn up for the distribution of the imported yarn ;

(d) whether supplies of this yarn will be related to the actual consumption and export commitment ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not doing this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (e). The State Trading Corporation has been permitted to import polyester filament yarn as well as some other items to enable it to make up the loss suffered on export of 50,000 tonnes of raw sugar on a barter basis. The pattern of distribution is yet to be finalised by the S.T.C.

Quitting of Commonwealth because of Racialist Policy of Tories

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

(a) whether because of the victory of the Tories in the last General Elections in Britain, India is planning to quit the Commonwealth of Nations;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, specially in view of the racialist policy of the Tories ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Conservative Party have rejected the extreme racist policies preached by some of their members like Mr. Enoch Powell. Although they are inclined to follow a restrictive policy in regard to permanent large-scale immigration into Britain, they will not force coloured immigrants already settled in Britain to leave. We should judge them by what they do in matters of race rather than by what some of them say.

Export of Pipes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birla-owned Zenith Steel Pipes Ltd. is a regular supplier of pipes to the U.S. forces and the Saigon regime in South Vietnam :

(b) if so, the total quantity exported ; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned therefrom per year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No steel pipes are being exported from India to South Vietnam.

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

Target for creating Employment Opportunities during Five Year Plan Fourth

558. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) why, unlike the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plans, no target for creating employment opportunity has been set in the Fourth Five Year Plan, 1969-74 ; and

(b) why, unlike the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plans, no estimate of the extent of unemployment and under-employment at the end of 1968-69 has been given in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to paragraphs 22-13 to 22-16 of the Fourth Five Year Plan document, which set out in detail the reasons why no attempt had been made in the Fourth Plan document present data on the lines followed in the previous Plans.

Pattern of Staff and Expenditure Incurred by Each Embassy

559. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) names of the countries with which India has diplomatic relations through exchange of (1) Ambassadors, (2) High Commissioners, and (3) Charge'd Affairs ;

(b) names of each Ambassador, Charge d' Affairs and High Commissioner ;

(c) Actual expenditure incurred by each embassy in 1968-69, and revised estimate for 1969-70 and budget provision for 1970-71; and

(d) total staff, officers as well as employees, Indians as well as non-Indians separately, working under each embassy at the moment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3763/70]

Replacement of Aircraft on the Aircraft Carrier Vikrant

560. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present aircraft on the aircraft-carrier Vikrant have become obsolete ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to replace these obsolete aircrafts with modern ones ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) if answer to Part (b) above is in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) and (b). Ins Vikrant carries fighter bomber aircraft and some helicopters. The former have a strike role. The latter are primarily intended for reconnaissance action against submarines and for sea air rescue.

The helicopters are all modern. The fighter bomber aircraft are still effective despite their age. None of them is obsolete;

(c) and (d). The Government are considering the replacement of the fighter bomber aircraft by new purchase.

Engine for HF-24 Aircraft

561. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved an engine manufactured by some Western country for the indigenously designed Combat Aircraft HF-24 ;

(b) if so, the operational capability of the engine approved by Government ;

(c) whether any agreement has been arrived at with the firm concerned either for building the engine in India or for acquiring the same from the firm by Government ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

"Azad Kashmir" Movement

562. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the "Azad Kashmir" movement in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir" ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The so-called J & K plebiscite Front for P.O.K. Pakistan, adopted a resolution in March, 1970, which took the line that the only ideal alternative to the demand of self-determination was to declare J & K as an independent state with a neutral character. Some other individuals like K. H. Khurshid and Abdul Qayum Khan, former so-called President of P.O.K., have also talked of a movement for an independent Kashmir. However, there is undoubtedly a strong anti-Pakistan sentiment in P.O.K. as is clear from the statements of various local leaders in the area.

Foreign Secretary's visit to USSR

563. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation led by Foreign Secretary recently visited U.S.S.R. ;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit : and

(c) the objectives achieved ?

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

(b) To exchange views with the Soviet Foreign Office on questions of mutual interest.

(c) A copy of the joint press statement

is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-3764/70].

विभाजन के समय तथा 1969 के अन्त में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं तथा बौद्धों की संख्या

564. श्री अम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या देवेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कुमा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के विभाजन के समय पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं तथा बौद्धों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ख) 1969 के अन्त में उनकी अनुमानतः संख्या कितनी थी ?

देवेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1947 के हिन्दुओं और बौद्धों के आंकड़े मुलभ नहीं हैं और न ही वर्ष 1969 के ये आंकड़े मुलभ हैं। लेकिन 1951 और 1961 की पाकिस्तान की जनगणना के अनुसार पूर्व पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं और बौद्धों की कुल संख्या नीचे लिखे अनुसार थे—

	1951	1961
हिन्दू	9,239,000	9,379,000
बौद्ध	318,951	373,867

Security Arrangements Or Bhutan Borders

565. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL
KAPOOR :

Will the minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief of the Army Staff visited the border areas of Bhutan during

May, 1970 following the visit to these areas by the President of India and the Minister of External Affairs ;

(b) what was the appraisal about the military security arrangements on Bhutan borders ; and

(c) what further steps have been or are being taken to reinforce the security arrangements on these borders ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) The Chief of the Army Staff visited Bhutan from 24th to 25th May 1970, at the invitation of His Majesty the King of Bhutan.

(b) and (c). Necessary measures exist to safeguard the security of Bhutan,

Revision of Treaty with Sikkim and Bhutan for Border Protection

566. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Sikkim and Bhutan have been insisting for the revision of agreements with India for protection of their borders ;

(b) if so, the precise demands proposed by these kingdoms and the decisions taken in this regard ; and

(c) the details of the latest arrangements ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Recommendations made by Coir Board

567. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recommendations made by the Coir Board during the last two years ;

(b) the number of recommendations accepted and implemented by Government ;

(c) the number of recommendations rejected by Government ;

(d) the number of recommendations pending with Government for final decision ;

(e) the nature of recommendations accepted ; and

(f) the nature of recommendations rejected and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) 38

(b) 10

(c) 3

(d) 25

(e) The recommendations related to export assistance, market surveys abroad, cost of raw materials, development of coir industry in the Fourth Plan Period, and certain administrative matters.

(f) One of the proposals related to special assistance to coir producers by way of providing implements on hire-purchase basis which formed part of a welfare scheme falling within the purview of the State Government. Another proposal relating to assistance to coir cooperatives for purchase of raw materials involved investment of Coir Board's funds in the share of cooperative societies. In regard to the third proposal, which related to delegation of certain enhanced powers, it was considered that the existing powers were adequate.

Fixation of Seniority of ex-emergency Commissioned Officers and Regular Commissioned Officers

568. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two different standards for the fixation of seniority of Ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers and those who were given Regular Commission ;

(b) whether there is any difference in the period of training in respect of these two categories of Commissions ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As a general rule, approximately 18 month's service is deducted for purposes of seniority of Emergency Commissioned Officers on being granted permanent Commission. In the Remount and Veterinary Corps, those who are granted Permanent Commission as a result of passing the qualifying test at the second attempt lose one year's seniority. In the AMC, the entire service as ECO is reckoned for purposes of seniority but the period of antedates is adjusted in the same way as for AMC officers who are recruited direct as permanent Commissioned Officers.

(b) There is no difference in the period of training in AMC and Remount & Veterinary Corps. In the case of officers belonging to other Arms and Corps, the period varies from one year to two years, depending on the nature of entry, i. e. whether the cadets are direct recruits from the open market or are from the National Defence Academy, Officers Training Unit (NCC) or are technical Graduates.

(c) The deduction of 12/18 months' service rendered as ECO on the grant of permanent Commission is justified because direct entry permanent Commissioned officers undergo training for a period of two years before the grant of Commission whereas RCOs get Commission after a training of only six months. In the Remount & Veter-

inary Corps, the reduction is made to give an advantage to those who qualify for the grant of Commission at the first attempt.

प्रधान मंत्री की मारीशस यात्रा

569. श्री जश्न भूषण : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री की हाल की मारीशस यात्रा के दौरान दोनों देशों के बीच संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए क्या उपाए किये गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके साथ हुई बातचीत का व्यौरा क्या है ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : प्रधान मंत्री की हाल ही की मारीशस यात्रा की समाप्ति पर जारी की गई संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति की एक प्रति सदन की बेंज पर रख दी गई है जिसमें इसका व्यौरा दिया गया है। [प्रधानालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT—3765/70]

Flood In Assam, West Bengal and Bihar

570. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of people have been rendered homeless in Assam, West Bengal and Bihar due to floods in recent days ;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused ; and

(c) the steps taken to provide relief to the affected people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Floods have been reported from parts of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal during the current monsoon season. Details of the damage caused, population affected, etc., are still being assessed by the State Governments.

The Government of West Bengal have, however, reported that there have been

floods in the Jaidhaka and Teesta rivers, which caused damage to crops and dwelling houses. In the Sadar Thana of Jalpaiguri District, about 500 families have been affected due to floods and 200 acres of cropped area were damaged. In Domohani and Managuri thanas, about 1000 acres of land were inundated. In all, over 3000 people are said to have been affected.

Necessary relief measures and rescue operations are being undertaken by the State Governments

Withdrawal of Recognition to Indian Military Liaison Group in Kathmandu

571. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Nepal have recently withdrawn the recognition to the Indian Military Liaison Group in Kathmandu ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether India propose to withdraw Military Liaison Group from Kathmandu ?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) As the work for which the Indian Military Liaison Group went to Kathmandu, at the request of His Majesty's Government, has now come to an end, the Group will shortly be withdrawn.

Assessment of Unemployment

572. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 1469 on 6th May, 1970 and state :

(a) if after the recommendation of

the Dantwala Committee, no assessment of unemployment will be made, even on the previous basis ;

(b) whatever the defects of the previous basis, will it not at least supply comparative statistics of unemployment, which is better than nothing for dealing with the pressing problem of unemployment ; and

(c) the provisions in the coming census for recording unemployment and the difficulty in providing a column in the enumeration statement to show the average number of daily hours of work of each adult ;

(d) why sample surveys are not made alongside of the census in representative areas; and

(e) whether Government are afraid of disclosure of the dimensions of unemployment ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. In the light of the findings of the Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates (Dantwala Committee), it has been considered that the presentation of such estimates on the lines hitherto followed will not be meaningful and may also be misleading, either as a portrayal of the real situation or as a basis for purposes of interpretation and policy.

(c) The Censns of India provides for the collection of information on the status of a person as a worker or non-worker, with reference to his main activity (divided into various categories) and the prescribed reference period. In addition, information is also obtained on the nature of industry or trade, description of work, rural/urban residence, educational level, age and sex. The data so collected is tabulated with reference to different variables, such as rural/urban residence, industry, education and age.

In an extensive nation wide operation such as a population census, it will not be

practicable to collect detailed information pertaining to the average number of daily hours of work. This information is, however, obtainable from the National Sample Survey reports.

(d) It is not practical to conduct sample surveys alongside of the census, having regard to the scope of the census operations and the limitations of the enumeration agencies. The National Sample Survey, conducted periodically, provides more detailed information on employment status, industry, education and age, including the number of daily hours of work during the reference period.

(e) Does not arise.

Use of Books of Closed American Cultural Centres

573. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the use to which the books in the American Cultural Centres which have been closed down have been put ; and

(b) what alternative sources for reading Government have arranged for the thousands who used these Centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) It is for the U.S. Embassy to decide as to what use the books in their former cultural centres should be put to.

(b) Universities, educational institutions and public libraries have arrangements to meet the needs of the student community and the public.

Recruitment of Fishermen in South Kanana Distt. to the Navy

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

(a) the number of fishermen in the

South Kanara District recruited year-wise to the Navy during the last five years ;

(b) the number of visits paid last year by the recruiting officer to the South Kanara district and whether he visited any recruiting centres in the villages and towns of the coast ; Mangalore excluded ;

(c) whether any information regarding recruitment of fishermen for the Navy was sent to Fishermen Cooperative Societies, Fishery Schools and Fishermen's Sangha ; if not the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to organise a special drive for recruitment of fishermen to Navy in South Kanara District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) No statistics of recruitment on the basis of hereditary occupation are maintained.

(b) and (c). The requisite details are not readily available, and are being ascertained.

(d) No.

Export of Hair

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

(a) the loss arising from Wig India which is now to be diversified ;

(b) the reasons for canalisation of hair exports through the State Trading Corporation when shipments are subject to compulsory quality control and other floor prices are no longer enforced ;

(c) how private export can expand when the State Trading Corporation delays shipments, absorbs secret information, takes a commission of 1 per cent and a deposit of 10 per cent and gains thereby an advantage as canaliser in favour of its role as exporter ; and

(d) the details of exports of the State Trading Corporation and of private exporters during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The loss amounted to Rs. 52.54 lakhs in 1969-70.

(b) The canalization of export of human hair through State Trading Corporation is intended to prevent unhealthy competition among exporters ; to regulate export prices and to assist in development of trade in human hair which is facing competition in foreign markets from other suppliers as well as synthetic products.

(c) There have been no delays in shipment of human hair by S.T.C. As regards a deposit of 10%, it is kept only in cases where there have been claims from foreign buyers in the past. This enables the S.T.C. to meet the claims from foreign buyers expeditiously. In cases where the foreign buyers accept the Inspection Certificates, full payment is made immediately against documents. The commission of 1 per cent is charged by the S.T.C. to meet their out of pocket expenses.

(d) Exports made by State Trading Corporation and private exporters during the last three years were as follows :—

Rs. In lakhs.
1967-68 1968-69 1969-70

Exports made by

S.T.C. (Wig India)	62.34	53.57	20.31
Private Parties	107.63	678.08	465.10

Cantonment Board Schools

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Cantonment Board Schools are running in a

bad condition and cannot provide proper accommodation, teaching staff etc ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to transfer them to the State Governments concerned in which they are situated, education being a State subject ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to set up a Committee to enquire into the running of the Cantonment Boards and for the amendment of the Cantonment Board Act which has become outmoded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

भ्रमक का नियंत

577. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन अधिकरणों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके माध्यम से विदेशों को भ्रमक का नियंत किया जाता है।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन अभिकरणों ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भ्रमक का नियंत व्यापार राज्य व्यापार नियम को सौंपने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपलब्धी (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) भ्रमक के नियंतकों के नाम दर्शने वाली एक सूची संलग्न है।

(ख) निगम तीन वर्षों के दौरान अभ्रक के नियातिकों की कुल मात्रा तथा मूल्य दर्शने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रधालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3766/70].

(ग) अभ्रक के नियातिकों को राज्य अभिकरण को सौपने काइ स समय कोई विचार नहीं है क्योंकि अभ्रक उद्योग की मुख्य समस्या अभ्रक उत्पादकों की संरचना और निर्माण का संगठन करके कच्चे माल के स्थान पर, जिसका इस समय भारी मात्रा में निर्यात होता है, तैयार उत्पादों का निर्यात करना है।

पंजाब में होशियारपुर के समीप चंखोहा के स्थान पर भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान का दुर्घटनाप्रस्त हो जाना

578. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 मई, 1970 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि भारतीय वायु सेना का एक विमान होशियारपुर से 58 मील दूर चंखोहा गांव में दुर्घटनाप्रस्त हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त दुर्घटना के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम):
(क) होशियारपुर से 58 मील चंखोहा गांव के समीप 14-5-1970 को एक आई० ए० एफ० विमान दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में 16-5-1970 को 'हिन्दुस्तान' में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था। प्रादम्पुर से दक्षिण-पूर्व लगभग 53

किलोमीटर पर चिनकोई गांव के बाहर 14-5-1970 को एक आई० ए० एफ० विमान दुर्घटना हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग). दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच के लिए एक कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी आदिष्ट की गई है। उचित कार्यवाही कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी के निष्कर्षों को सामने रखते हुए की जायेगी।

पश्चिम कोसी नहर परियोजना (बिहार) को क्रियान्वित न करना

579. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या सिक्काई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम कोसी नहर परियोजना (बिहार) को क्रियान्वित करने संबंधी पहले लिया गया निरांय अब रद्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार के सामने इसके विकल्प में कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि "सोने" नहरें, ग्रीष्मकाल में "गर्म" धान की फसलों के लिए रिहान्ड परियोजना से पर्याप्त जल प्राप्त कर रही हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या कमला परियोजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है?

सिक्काई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) मार्व और जून के बीच गर्म धान की फसल बोई जाती है। इस अवधि के दौरान

सोन में शुष्क अहु प्रवाह, रिहन्द के बिना, लगभग 800 क्यूसेक था। रिहन्द निर्माण के पश्चात इन महीनों में सोन में जल की मात्रा पहले से बहुत ज्यादा है।

(घ) बिहार सरकार गया और पालामऊ जिलों में अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई के अलावा सोन नहर प्रणाली में पानी की मात्रा बढ़ाने के लिए उत्तरी कोयल के ऊपर कुट्टू पर बाँध का निर्माण करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव की जांच कर रही है।

**Delay in Getting Official Intimation
Re. Release of DR Mascarenhas**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the first intimation received of the release of Dr. Telo Mascarenhas from Lisbon Jail was through a letter written by Dr. Mascarenhas to his wife in Panaji ;

(b) whether Government have made any subsequent enquiries into the delay in getting official intimation thereof ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) Yes Sir. The first intimation received by Government of the release of Dr. Telo Mascarenhas from Portuguese Prison was through press reports, which were presumably based on his letter to his wife.

(b) No, Sir. There was no delay in obtaining official intimation of the release of Dr. Mascarenhas.

(c) Does not arise.

Installation Of A Lift At Red Fort

581. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news report published under the heading 'Lift for Indira' in the 'March of Nation' of 13th June, 1970 is correct ;

(b) if so, the reasons for installing the lift and its utility during the rest of the year except on 15th August ;

(c) what will be the total cost of its installation ; and

(d) the amount of monthly or annual expenditure for its regular running as also the annual expenditure to be incurred on its maintenance, wear tear and depreciation etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). A hoist lift was installed near the staircase leading to the Rampart of the Red Fort for use by the invitees for whom seating arrangements were made on the Rampart in connection with Independence Day Ceremonies from 1965 to 1968. Subsequently, it was decided that a passenger lift with improved safety devices should be installed and the work is in progress. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 2 lakhs. The Annual expenditure on maintenance and depreciation of the lift will be about Rs. 2, 500/-.

देश में सेनिक स्कूल

582. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सेनिक स्कूल किन-किन स्थानों पर बलाये जा रहे हैं तथा इन स्कूलों का प्रबन्ध करने हेतु निदेशक या गवर्नर मंडलों का गठन करने के बारे में क्या नियम हैं और

स्कूलों के प्रशासन और कार्यकरण के निरीक्षण की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ;

(ख) क्या अनुदानों, प्रशासनिक अधिकारों निरीक्षण तथा असंतुष्ट छात्रों, अभिभावकों, अध्यापकों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की अपील सुनते और उन पर निरांय देने से सम्बन्धित जिम्मेवारी तथा अधिकार राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र सरकार दोनों के बीच बढ़े हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हैं, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) देश में सैनिक स्कूलों के स्थान देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में नमोटा में एक सैनिक स्कूल अगस्त 1970 में खोला जा रहा है। सैनिक स्कूलों का प्रशासन, सैनिक स्कूलों की समिति के नाम से एक पंजीबद्ध निकाय संभालता है, कि जिस के अध्यक्ष रक्षा मंत्री हैं।

गवर्नरों के बोर्ड का संयोजन दर्शने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा छात्र कृतियों के रूप में अनुदान दिये जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों पर सीमालिए स्कूलों के प्रशासन के स्थानीय बोर्ड, स्कूलों के प्रशासन के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं स्कूलों का निरीक्षण स्थानीय बोर्ड तथा सैनिक स्कूलों की समिति के सचिव द्वारा किया जाता है। असंतुष्ट छात्रों के अभिभावकों तथा अध्यापकों और अन्य कर्मचारीगण का अपीलों का निरांय समिति के अध्यक्ष अर्थात् रक्षा मंत्री द्वारा किया जाता है।

विवरण (i)

सैनिक स्कूलों के स्थान

- (1) सतारा (महाराष्ट्र)
- (2) कूंजपुरा (हरियाणा)

(3) बालचढ़ी (गुजरात)

(4) कपूरथला (पंजाब)

(5) चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान)

(6) कोरुकुन्डा (आनंद प्रदेश)

(7) काजाकुटम (केरल)

(8) भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)

(9) पुरुलिया (पश्चिमी बंगाल)

(10) अमरावती नगर (तामिल नाडु)

(11) रेवा (मध्य प्रदेश)

(12) तिल्लया डाम (बिहार)

(13) विजापुर (मैसूर)

(14) गोलपाड़ा (असम)

(15) घोड़ाखाला (उत्तर प्रदेश)

विवरण (ii)

(1) रक्षा मंत्री.....अध्यक्ष

(2) राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री अथवा शिक्षा मंत्री की जहाँ स्कूल स्थित हैं, जैसा कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा फैसला किया जाय।

(3) भारत सरकार, रक्षा मंत्रालय के सचिव।

(4) सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के तीनों अध्यक्ष।

(5) भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय (रक्षा) के वित्तीय सलाहकार।

(6) यूनिवर्सिटी अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष।

(7) रक्षा मंत्रालय में शिक्षा से संबन्धित संयुक्त सचिव।

(8) उन राज्य सरकारों से हर एक का एक एक प्रतिनिधि कि जहाँ स्कूल खोले जाय, जो उन द्वारा नामित किया जाएगा।

- (9) सशस्त्र सेनाओं के मुख्यालों की संयुक्त प्रशिक्षण नामित के अध्यक्ष (10) अध्यक्ष द्वारा शामिल विस्थात प्रशिक्षक जो चार से अधिक न होंगे ।

श्रीमती और डा० धर्म तेजा को वापिस भारत लाना

583. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डा० धर्म तेजा श्रीमती धर्म तेजा को वापिस लाने के लिए अब तक किये गये प्रयासों का क्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(ख) क्या उनको वापिस भारत लाने के लिए अब तक बार बार किये गये प्रयासों के असफल हो जाने के कारण अब सब प्रयासों को छोड़ दिया गया है अथवा छोड़ने का विचार है अथवा जारी रखने का है ; और

(ग) अब तक इस पर कितना व्यय आया है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). धर्म तेजा के मामले में एक नई घटना घटी है । हमें यह सूचना दी गई है कि डा० धर्म तेजा को लंदन गिरफ्तार किया गया और 25 जुलाई 1970 को उन्हें मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने लाया गया ।

डा० धर्म तेजा के विरुद्ध पुलिस की कार्यालय करने की दिशा में हम कदम उठा रहे हैं ।

(ग) 31-1-1970 तक (लगभग) 4,90,000 रु० खर्च हुए हैं ।

भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच जल के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में करार संधि

584. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या सिवाई तथा बिष्णुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन नदियों, नहरों और बांधों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके संबंध में जल का उपयोग करने के लिए सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से करार अथवा संधियाँ की हैं और संधियों की अवधि किस किस दिन समाप्त हुई तथा शेष संधियों की अवधि किस दिन समाप्त होगी ;

(ख) प्रत्येक नदी-नहर परियोजना से कितना जल प्राप्त होगा तथा भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच उस जल का कैसे बंटवारा किया गया है ; और

(ग) भारत को प्राप्त हो रहे फालतू जल अथवा इन जल करारों की समाप्ति पर प्राप्त होने वाले फालतू जल का उपयोग करने के लिए नहरों के निर्माण के लिए कौन सी परियोजनाएँ प्रारम्भ की गई हैं अथवा प्रारम्भ की जायेंगी ?

सिवाई तथा बिष्णुत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार और पाकिस्तान सरकार ने सिंधु नदी प्रणाली (नामशः सिंधु फेलम, चेनाब, रावी, व्यास और सतलुज) के जल के सम्बन्ध में दोनों देशों के अधिकारों और दायित्वों का निर्धारण और परिसीमन करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1960 में 'सिंधु जल संधि 1960' नामक एक संधि की थी । इस संधि के अन्तर्गत तीनों पूर्वी नदियों (नामशः रावी, व्यास और सतलुज) का समस्त जल भारत को प्रावंटित किया गया है जबकि पश्चिमी नदियों (नामशः सिंधु, फेलम और चेनाब) का जल संधि में निर्दिष्ट भारत द्वारा कुछ पानी के प्रयोग को छोड़ कर,

पाकिस्तान को आबंटित किया गया है। सिंधु जल संधि एक बेमियादी संधि है किन्तु इसमें 10 वर्ष के संक्रमण काल का प्रबन्ध किया गया है जिसके पश्चात् पूर्वी नदियों का सारा पानी भारत द्वारा निर्बाध प्रयोग के लिए उपलब्ध हो गया है। यह संक्रमण काल 31 मार्च, 1970 को समाप्त हो गया। पूर्वी नदियों का आंसूतन वाष्पिक प्रवाह 330 लाख एकड़ फुट है।

(ग) भारत में इस जल के पूरण उपयोग के लिए आयोजित परियोजनाओं में से भाखड़ा नंगल परियोजना, माधोपुर व्यास लिंक, हरिके हैड वर्क्स, सरहिंदफोडर और राजस्थान फोडर पूरण हो चुके हैं जबकि व्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना, पौग पर व्यास बांध और राजस्थान नहर पर कार्य चल रहा है। केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग ने यीन बांध को भी तकनीकी रूप से अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है और अब यह योजना आयोग की तदर्थ तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति के अनुमोदन के लिए पड़ी है।

Foreign Exchange Spent on Purchase of Defence Stores

585. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the information given on 21. 3. 1970 in fulfilment of the assurance with regard to Unstarred Question No. 2494 dated 8th December, 1969 and state :

(a) what proportions of the amounts of payments made in 1948-49, in 1956-57 and in 1968-69 was in terms of rupee and specific foreign currencies ;

(b) the estimate of payment to be made by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan in terms of Indian rupee or foreign currencies for the purchase of stores, equipment etc., for defence needs ; and

(c) the time limits for attaining self-sufficiency in Defence production and what

concrete measures are undertaken therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) . (The total value of store for defence needs for 1948-49, 1956-57 and 1968-69 was Rs. 57.07 crores, Rs. 83.58 crores and Rs. 444.10 crores respectively. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the proportion of payments made in terms of rupee and foreign currencies or the payments to be made by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan for procurement of stores from abroad and internal resources, but as already explained in answer to question No. 2498 on 3-12-1969, the percentage of procurement for the Defence services from internal production has been increasing at a significant rate.

(c) Self-sufficiency in defence Production is a continuing process. It has been the effort of the Government to utilise every means to attain self-sufficiency to the maximum extent in meeting the essential requirements of the Defence Services. The various steps taken by the Government in this regard were indicated in the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2494 answered on 3-12-1969,

Representation received from Flood Control Wing of Embankment and Drainage Department of Dhimajee and North Lakhimpur, Assam.

586. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation against misappropriation under the Embankment and Drainage Department of Flood Control Wing at Dhimajee and North Lakhimpur Divisions of Assam State was received by him ;

(b) whether that representation was addressed jointly by Secretaries of the District Units of the G.P.I. Kisan Sabha, Students Federation and Youth Federation of Dhimajee and North Lakhimpur District etc. ; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon ?

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

(c) The representation has been forwarded to the Government of Assam for furnishing their comments.

Broadcasts from Radio Peace and Progress,
USSR

587. SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Government of India have accepted the claim that Radio Peace and Progress of the Soviet Union is autonomous and does not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S.S.R. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : We have accepted the view of the Soviet Government that the Radio Station Peace and Progress is an autonomous body and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Government of the USSR.

Jalpaiguri Town Protection Scheme
West Bengal

588. SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal have sent to the Central Government a scheme for the Protection of Jalpaiguri Town against inundation by Kerala river, known as Jalpaiguri Town Protection Scheme Phase I ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Technical Committee has already given technical approval to the Scheme ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the

estimated expenditure for the scheme is only Rs. 2 crores ; and

(d) whether the Central Government have approved the said Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). Jalpaiguri Town Protection Scheme, Phase I, was implemented in 1955-56. The Hon'ble Member apparently refers to Phase II of the scheme. A skeleton report of the Jalpaiguri Town Protection Scheme—Phase II, was sent by the Government of West Bengal to the Central Water and Power Commission in June, 1970. The scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 150 lakhs, was considered by the State Technical Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 27th June, 1970. After the inclusion of some additional items by the State Technical Advisory Committee it was expected that the cost might go up to Rs. one crore eighty lakhs. It was decided by the Committee to send the scheme for examination by the Central Water and Power Commission. The receipt of the scheme which has been stated to be despatched is awaited.

Supply of Ajoy Water from Bihar to
West Bengal

589. SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a controversy between the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar over the supply of three hundred cusecs of Ajoy water to West Bengal, according to a previous agreement ;

(b) whether the Government of Bihar has refused to act according to the agreement ; and

(c) whether the denial of Ajoy water is hampering the extension of the acreage of Rabi crops in lower Damodar area ?

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

and (b). The Tenughat Dam on the Damodar was originally intended to be completed in two stages, the first stage providing for a storage necessary for a release of 600 cusecs and the second stage for a storage capable of releasing 900 cusecs. At that time it was anticipated that the whole of the 600 cusecs would be utilised by the Bokaro Steel Plant and ancillary industries and a Power House in West Bengal. A further 300 cusecs which could be made available after the completion of the second stage could be utilised by Bihar after providing for a diversion of a corresponding amount of water into the lower reaches of Damodar from the Subernareka or the Ajay.

Later on, during construction stage, it was decided to carry the dam structure up to a level which would maintain a storage corresponding to a release of 470 cusecs and then to install gates on that structure in order to provide for higher amounts of storages required. The gates should be so operated that the maximum storages corresponding to a discharge of 900 cusecs could, if desired be obtained. This amendment in the programme of construction was made because it was found that the intake of the Bokaro Steel Plant and the power house would be less than what was originally contemplated.

Difference of opinion has arisen between West Bengal and Bihar Governments in that the former Government wants the Bihar Government immediately to undertake the investigation and construction of a project for the diversion of 300 cusecs of water from Ajay and or Subernareka in the lower reaches of Damodar while the Bihar Government considers that the need for such a diversion will not arise until diversions are proposed to be made in excess of 600 cusecs.

(c) There is now no diversion at Tenughat and this question does not therefore arise.

Purchase of Power Engines by Manipur Government

590. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Power Engines purchased by the Government of Manipur for the Electricity Department, Manipur during the current year ;
- (b) the total kilowatt power of the Engines, engine-wise ;
- (c) the total expenses incurred in dismantling the Engines, engine-wise ;
- (d) expenses incurred in transporting them to Imphal, engine-wise ;
- (e) expenses incurred in installing the engines at Leimakhong and Imphal Power House; and
- (f) whether the work of dismantling and installing them are done departmentally and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (f). The required information is being collected from the Manipur Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

Strength of Electricity Department of Manipur Government

591. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state ;

- (a) the total staff strength of the Electricity Department of the Government of Manipur ;
- (b) how many of them are regular, how many work-charged and how many Muster Roll workers ;
- (c) whether the work charged employees are still kept all temporary although many of them have been employed for ten years and more ;

(d) how many permanent posts have so far been created for the work-charged staff in the said Department ; and

(e) the reason for keeping them temporary for so long a period and steps taken to declare the employees semi-permanent and permanent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) : 1, 312.

(b) Out of the total staff strength, 252 persons are regular, while 1,060 are work charged employees. There is none on Muster Roll.

(c) to (e). The work-charged employees are still temporary. But 422 permanent posts have recently been created for work-charged staff in the Public Works Department, Manipur and allocation of these posts is under the consideration of the Government of Manipur. The requirement of staff in the Electricity Department, which has been set up only recently, is under examination.

Implementation of Power Loom Enquiry Committee's Recommendations

592. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the progress so far achieved in implementing the recommendations of the powerloom Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Asoka Mehta and accepted by Government regarding reservation of the production of coloured sarees exclusively for the handloom sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : A necessary orders regarding reservation of the production of coloured sarees for the handloom sector have already been issued. It has, however, not been possible to implement these orders fully, as a few Writ Petitions have been filed by powerloom establishments in the Bombay High Court and the parties have obtained stay orders.

Rise in Price of Cotton Cloth and other Synthetic Cloth

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp rise in the prices of cotton and other synthetic cloth during the last six months hitting thereby the economic conditions of middle and lower classes of people ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There has been no rise in the prices of controlled cloth during the last six months. The prices of non-controlled mill-made cotton cloth have, however, shown some marginal rise during this period. The price of nylon and rayon fabrics has generally been steady.

(b) and (c). Since there has been no sharp increase in the prices of cloth, no action is contemplated for the present except to watch the price trend.

Setting up of a Jute Mill in Orissa

594. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether present production of raw jute fully justify the setting up of a jute mill in Orissa ;

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government for permission to start a cooperative jute mill in Orissa ; and

(c) the difficulties in not agreeing to such a proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK) : (a) Orissa produces about 4 to 5 lakhs bales of jute per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) We are losing our sacking markets in the different countries of the world, and synthetics pose a serious threat to our hessians. Adequate capacity exists to meet the demand for domestic requirements of jute goods. In view of these considerations the establishment of a new jute mill involving substantial public funds is not considered desirable.

मध्य प्रदेश को भूमिगत पक्की नहर बनाने के लिए धनराशि देना

595. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सिचाई हेतु भूमिगत पक्की नहरें बनाने के लिए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोई धनराशि उपलब्ध की गई है; और

(ख) यदि है, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को किसी धनराशि दी गई है।

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बृहत् तथा मध्यम सिचाई परियोजनाओं में नहरें अधिक जल निस्सार बाली होती हैं तथा इनके बहाव में दबाव नहीं होता। अतः किफायत की हस्ति से इनका निर्माण जमीन की सब्ज़ह पर खुली नहरों के रूप में किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

तथा परियोजना का निर्माण

596. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में तबा परियोजना सम्बन्धी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) तबा परियोजना पर होने वाले खर्च को केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारें किस प्रकार परस्पर वहन करेंगी; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि धन की कमी के कारण तबा परियोजना का कार्य कुछ समय के लिए रोक दिया गया है?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) अप्रैल, 1970 के अन्त तक 35 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का बांध और सैडल बांध, पक्के बांध के लिए खुदाई का 70 प्रतिशत तथा चिनाई/कंक्रीट का 3 प्रतिशत पूरा हो गया था। पश्चिमी किनारे की नहर पर 20 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का कार्य पूरा हो गया है। 21 पक्की संरचनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी थीं और 6 अन्य संरचनाओं पर कार्य चल रहा था।

(ख) अन्य सिचाई स्कीमों की भाँति, तबा परियोजना की भी वित्त-व्यवस्था राज्य के साधनों से होती है और साथ ही केन्द्र से भी अनुपूरक सहायता मिलती है। पहली अप्रैल, 1969 से राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रत्येक वर्ग ब्लाक छह और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जा रही है और यह किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम के साथ बन्धी हुई नहीं है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Irrigation Schemes of Madhya Pradesh Pending with Central Government

597. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the number of irrigation and power schemes of the Government of M. P. pending at present

with the Central Government for sanction with their details in terms of money involved and the benefits likely to be achieved therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—8767 /70]

Indo-Nepal Exchange of Notes

598. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether notes have been exchanged with the Government of Nepal after the termination of the last session of Parliaments ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Following the normal pattern of diplomatic intercourse, notes have been exchanged with the Government of Nepal on various matters of mutual interest.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to reveal the details of the notes.

Investment In Public Sector Schemes in Kerala

599. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount decided by the Planning Commission to be invested in Kerala for Public Sector Schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the schemes proposed to be taken in hand in Kerala during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The approved outlay for the State Plan of Kerala in the Fourth plan is Rs. 258.40 crores. A list of important projects included in Kerala's State plan and in the Central plan to be located in Kerala is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3768/70].

Development Scheme for Calcutta

600. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the development schemes for Calcutta and greater Calcutta region, executed or started during 1969-70 ;

(b) the development schemes started in the current year ; and

(c) nature of each scheme so started and benefits likely to accrue through execution of these schemes ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Detailed information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 8777, DATED 6-5-1970 REGARING BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF I.M.P.E.C.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : In answer to parts (a) to (d). of the Unstarred Question No. 8777 on the 6th May, 1970, the following reply was given :—

(a) Yes, Sir. There are two out of 15 Directors.

(b) They are Shri M. N. Savani & Shri V. M. Bhatt.

(c) and (d). The position is being reviewed.

The answer may kindly be corrected as under :—

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are only two such Directors, namely Shri M. N. Savani & Shri V. M. Bhatt on the Board which consists of 15 members.

(c) Association of private distributors with wide experience of distribution of films overseas was considered expedient in the interest of promoting export of Indian films.

(d) The matter will be duly reviewed in the normal course when the question of reconstitution of Board of Directors arises.

—
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
ANTI-INDIAN DEMONSTRATIONS
IN SAIGON

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

Reported strong anti-Indian demonstration including the attack on the Indian Consulate in Saigon and the action taken thereon by the Government of India.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Sir, the Government of India have received a report from the Consul General in Saigon that the premises of the Consulate General were attacked by a group of demonstrators on the morning of July the 27th. Despite the presence of the security authorities, the crowd indulged in stone throwing and also took down the national flag and are reported to have burnt it. There was no damage to the premises of the Consulate.

2. The Acting Consul General of South

Vietnam was summoned on the same day to the Ministry of External Affairs and asked to convey our protest to his Government concerning these events. He was further asked to convey to his Government that they should ensure the safety of the person and property of the Consul General, his staff and the Indian Community. He promised to convey this to his Government and expressed personal regret.

3. Our Consul General in Saigon called on the Director of the Cabinet in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the afternoon on the same day and also delivered a written protest. A copy of which is being placed on the Table of the House. I am surprised that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refused to accept it. However they have issued a statement deplored the incidents.

4. We hope that the authorities in Saigon will ensure that such incidents will no be repeated.

Text of the Note handed over on July 27 by the Consul General of India, Saigon, to the Director of Cabinet in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"The Consulate General of India presents its complements to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Vietnam and has the honour to lodge an emphatic protest against the dishonour shown to the Indian national flag at 10-45 this morning by some Vietnamese who stoned the Consulate General, climbed up the balcony, removed the Indian flag, took it away and draped the Vietnamese flag on the balcony. A verbal protest was lodged immediately by the Consul General with the chief of Protocol.

2. Attacking the Consulate General with stones taking down the Indian national flag from it and then dishonouring it and reportedly burning it in the street are actions against the laws and etiquettes of civilised behaviour.

3. The people of India wish the people of Vietnam peace and prosperity. That such a disgraceful event was allowed to take place in spite of the fact that there were armed

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Vietnamese soldiers and police standing on guard while the Indian flag was being dis- honoured does not reflect very well on the situation prevailing here for the protection of life and property of consular and other Indian personnel in the Republic of Vietnam.

4. The Consulate General of India protests all the more strongly against this savage incident because it took place in spite of the fact that the Consul General had personally requested His Excellency the Prime Minister, General Tran Thien Khiem and Ambassador Nguyen Qui Anh, Director of the Cabinet in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs days in advance to order the necessary precautions.

5. The Consulate General of India has the honour to inform again the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that in case the life and property of any of the Indian citizens in the Republic of Vietnam are endangered or attacked by incidents such as the one the Consulate General of India is protesting against, then the Government of the Republic of Vietnam will be responsible for all the consequences.

6. The Consulate General of India avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Vietnam, the assurances of its highest consideration."

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : We are very much distressed at the insult and dishonour to the National Flag of India by some people in South Vietnam as also at the report of the continuing threat to the Indian population in Saigon. We are also distressed by the fact that the protest that was lodged by the Consul General to the Foreign Ministry of South Vietnam was rejected.

In view of all these facts, what steps do the Government of India propose to take to redress the grievance and to protect the interests of our people who are resident there?

In this connection the question of our inviting Madam Binh, out of which all

these incidents are reported to have arisen, comes to the forefront. Having regard to our responsibility as the Chairman of the International Control Commission in Vietnam and having regard to the fact that we have been saying that we are a non-aligned country, how is it that we are aligning our country, with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of which Madam Binh is a member and how far, by this alignment with the Provisional Revolutionary Government, are we able to discharge our function as the Chairman of the International Control Commission?

In this context I also want to know if actually the previous Foreign Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, invited Madam Binh—this is only an incidental question—and if that is so, when our guest actually arrived in India, why was the present Foreign Minister of India, Sardar Swaran Singh, not present at the airport..... (*Interruption*)?

SHRI UMANATH—(Pudukkottai) : A very good question. You reply to the last part first.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : That is the sensible thing he has done.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I share the distress which the hon. Member has expressed about the insult to our national flag, about the sense of insecurity in the minds of persons of Indian origin and also about the return of the protest note by the Government of Saigon. It is for this reason that I have placed a copy of the protest note on the Table of the House. The hon. Members can judge for themselves if there was anything in this protest note which could have given any reason to the South-Vietnamese authorities for returning the protest note. They say it is not properly worded. I have placed it on the Table of the House so that all sections of the House can judge for themselves whether this action on their part was proper or not. I have no doubt that it was highly improper and, if I may say so very, impolitic on the part of their Government representative to return the protest note.

SHRI RANGA : What you have done in regard to the rebel government is also improper.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Maybe, remarks of this nature encourage them more to return the note.

It is further asked as to what steps we should take or we can take to protect the interests of the persons of Indian origin in Saigon. The only step that we can take is to ask for the security of the persons of Indian origin from the Government of Saigon and we have impressed upon them very strongly both in Saigon and here and, I hope, they will discharge their duty in a responsible manner.

Then, a question has been asked about the invitation to Madame Binh. I am glad that I am being criticised first for inviting her and then for not going to the airport. In a sense, that shows the inherent contradiction in the mind of the hon. Member...

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
And also the Minister.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : As to why Madame Binh was invited, she represents one of the very important parties and a relevant party to the dispute in Vietnam. For a long time, we have been of the opinion that for restoration of peace, the representation of the National Liberation front is necessary for any talks to bring about peace in that region.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New-Delhi) : Do we have a National Liberation Front in our own country ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I hope Mr. Sondhi does not represent any National Liberation Front. If he does, I will ask some foreign Government to invite him in that capacity.

I was saying that the organisation which Madame Binh represents is a relevant party to the peace talks in Paris. The South Vietnamese talk to them; the North Vietnamese talk to them; the Americans talk

to them. In Paris, they are having talks. But somehow or other we have got some ultrarightist in our country who react even to the sight of Madame Binh in our country. I think it was the most infantile way of showing black flags to Madam Binh. I would give out another secret. I think, Madame Binh and her friends were very happy/that these flags were shown because they got more publicity not only in our country but in other countries also. I had requested Mr. Sondhi, When he called upon me, to desist from this because by doing that, he will be playing in the hands of those who want to give her greater publicity. we are not apologetic for having invited Madam Binh here. It is our responsibility to do it even as the Chairman of the I.C.C.; to be in touch with all the parties which are relevant parties to the dispute. I do not want to be apologetic about it at all. I do not know why he used the expression that we are aligning with the Provisional Revolutionary Government. There is no question of alignment as such. We invited Madame Binh who is a distinguished leader.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You are taking credit for Mr. Dinesh Singh also ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am taking credit even for what Mr. Sondhi has done because incidentally he has given them more publicity.

We are in touch and we should be in touch with all parties to the dispute in Indo-China. If we want to play any role, which we should, to restore peace in that region, this should be our attitude.

The last question which has been asked and which I should have answered first is : if Mr. Dinesh Singh invited her, why I should not go to the airport. I think, Sir, in our country we have been overplaying this protocol business. Any Member of the Government can go and my colleague, the Deputy Minister, who is a Member of this House and a Minister in the Government and a Member of the Council of Ministers did go to the airport and even in future we should not think that we are not fair to any visitor

rnless the Cabinet Minister goes. Any Member of the Government who goes to the airport...

SHRI UMANATH : Why did you single her out for this treatment ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I don't think we have singled her out. There have been earlier occasions also. I want to make it clear and categorical that it is enough even from the protocol angle and even from the angle of courtesy if any member of the Council of Ministers goes to the airport to receive. There is no discourtesy. We should not overplay or underplay. We are dealing with this problem in an objective manner.

DR MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : The Minister has made many points. I am in complete agreement with some of the points. Whatever other changes made in the Cabinet may not have been liked by us, but this change has been liked by me very much because nobody can beat Sardarji in blandness. He deals with the question in such a manner that nobody can take any offence. But even he earlier was being irritated by some members I—am sorry for that. I am sorry for the irritation caused to him. I am in sympathy with him.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I thought you are sorry that he got irritated.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : About the furore in the Press for inviting Madame Binh, the Minister has made it abundantly clear and I must associate with him in this particular respect. (*Interruptions*) Madame Binh has been taking part in the Paris talks for a pretty long time. Nobody has objected to that. She is representing part of a country, may be a small part of a country but she is representing a part of her country.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Only Naxalbari.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : Whatever Mr Piloo Mody or anybody else may say, she is representing a part of her country. There, as the Minister has made it abundant-

ly clear, they are talking of Paris talks. The Paris atmosphere where wine flows may be mellowed. Here you are only providing tomato juice. Therefore, the atmosphere is not mellowed. Therefore, it may be irritating to somebody at present. But on the whole I do not see any objection in inviting a person who has been representing her country, however partially. Of course, one particular thing has not been clarified by the Minister. That is, having invited a very beautiful and charming lady (*Interruption*) as reported in the *Statesman* he has not shown the chivalry of going to the airport.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He stole her from Mr. Dinesh Singh.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : He sent somebody who is certainly lower in status to him. Would he suggest that if Queen Elizabeth came here from England, the Deputy Minister would suffice ? Somebody of Madam Binh's rank should go to the airport to receive her. If Sardarji is indisposed some other Minister of the Cabinet rank should have gone. The Deputy Minister was a poor substitute for the Cabinet Minister. I do not see the reason why some other Cabinet Minister did not go and I don't think his explanation is acceptable to us.

It is a very regrettable affair which has happened in Saigon that the foreign minister representing the Government of that country has rejected our Government's note of protest. This is not done in diplomatic and polite society. It is very regrettable.

On the other hand, we are very anxious about the condition of our countrymen in that country and the question is, what we are going to do about it.

Sir, I have visited several countries in the recent past and I have felt during my visits to these foreign countries that our prestige is going down. I hope with the change in the Ministry this will again go up. But there is no doubt at all about India's prestige abroad having gone down in recent years.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : Who is responsible?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : Who is responsible for that? In spite of the fact that I have nothing in common with Mr. Sondhi, I repeat his question. (*Interruption*) I request the hon. Minister to reply to the questions that I have raised.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I would like to say that no courtesy was involved in myself not going to the airport.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Shame, shame...

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Shame for what? (*Interruption*) If Mr. Piloo Mody thinks that I am discourteous in not going to the airport I will start feeling that I am really guilty.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think you are discourteous in stealing her from Dinesh.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : But I sent her to Bombay, the place where Mr. Piloo Mody lives.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We received her with black flags.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He takes pride in showing black flag. If we show black flags; we should also be prepared to face black flags. That is what has happened in Saigon. Even some hon. Members of this House are in the habit of starting black-flag demonstrations against visitors, and against the Embassies here. We are totally opposed to this infantile way of expressing our dissatisfaction with anything and we totally condemn any such demonstration if it happens in another country. But we have first to show some restraint here. If Mr. Piloo Mody takes a lot of pride in showing black-flags to others, then, at any rate, we should not be very angry if we are also confronted with such black-flags somewhere else.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is invited to come to my house with a black flag.

AN HON. MEMBER : Black turban also.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, about the safety of our nationals, I think that this initial effervescence in Saigon will evaporate and that they will realise the realities of the situation and I am sure the authorities will provide the necessary facilities to ensure their safety—unless of course Mr. Piloo Mody has some other secret information...

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have secret weapon, not information.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If he has any influence with them, let him also use his influence to see that the safety of Indians is ensured.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would first like to use that secret weapon in India itself to see that the safety of Indians is assured in India and that the flag is honoured in India and that Mahatma Gandhi's statue is honoured in India.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : The recent outburst in Saigon leading to this ugly demonstration and damage to our property on July 27th underscores one basic point. Governments of countries may come and go, but as far as the peoples of the various countries are concerned, they would live for ever, and, therefore, the policies of any country, and especially those of ours should be conducted in such a manner and not in a partisan and prejudiced manner that it gives rise on an occasion to the people of South Viet Nam to demonstrate in this manner whereby the good-will between the peoples of these countries will be affected by the conduct of our own Government's policies.

I would like to make it clear that it was not Madam Binh's visit and the black flags that were responsible for what happened in Saigon, but the comp-

pletely one-way policies and the jaundiced view that our Government in spite of the fact that they have been chairman of the International Control Commission, have been taking for the past few years.

There is another point that I wold like the hon. Minister to keep in mind and that is the special concern for the Indian communities living in foreign countries. It is a great pity that the delegations representing the Indian Muslim community, representing the Bombay Silk Merchants' Association, representatives of the Nattukottai Chettias' Association, representatives of the Tamil Jan Sangh Association and the Sikh Association of Saigon, representing the Indian community living in Saigon came to thi country a few weeks ago, but the only treatment that they got from the hon. Prime Minister was that she was not prepared to see them and listen to their viewpoint.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Because they were not taxiwallas.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I would also like to have clarification on one point. Shri T.N Kaul, the Chief Secretary of our External Affairs division with a very curt nod tells these people that 'It is none of our concern what happens to Indians living in Saigon, we will do exactly what we like to do with that country'. I want 'o know whether this is the official policy of our Government to completely disregard the interests of the people who are living there and who have taken the trouble of coming to New Delhi and trying to call on the Prime Minister and the glamorous ..

(*In eruptions*)

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : These are the people who are responsible for what happened in Saigon. These people and their views are responsible for it.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Look at the newspapers and see what they have to say. The newspaper say that the life of Indians in that country from now on will be more difficult, and they are already terror-stricken and have locked themselves in exactly as a result of the policies of our Government.

My-third point is this. The so-called National Liberation Front's Provisional Government..

SHRI NAMBIAR (Ti uchirappali) : It is not so-called; it is the real government of the people.

SHRI UMANATH : It is the real government of the people.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : They call themselves provisional. They have used the word 'Provisional'. I am not using it myself.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I know why these lobbies are now active.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let the hon. Minister revel in these friends now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Government of India must recognise that Government. They are the Government of the people there.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : These people call themselves a provisional Government. But here is our minority Government which not only wants to recognise them but instal them in Saigon. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : They may direct the Prime Minister and her actions, but they cannot direct us as to what we should speak.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I want one specific question to be answered by the hon. Minister...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They are the puppets of Saigon, puppets of Taiwan... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Is there any parallel in the history of civilised democratic countries where a government of this kind comes to be not only recog-

[**Shri N. K. Somani**]

nised but also given respectability ?
(*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY : Who are these Naxalites ? (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Who are these American stooges ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. I. SONDH : We want a Third Force in Asia.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (*Gauhati*) : On a point of order. This motion is to 'call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the reported strong anti-Indian demonstration including the attack on the Indian Consulate in Saigon and the action taken thereon by the Government of India.' But the member who is on his legs stating all irrelevant things (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : This is a reflection on you (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I would request Shri Biswas and other hon. members to sit down.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the ruling on the point of order ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : On a point of order. The call attention that was filed on this subject was on both counts. If your office chooses to word it in such a manner that only one side of the picture is given, we cannot help it, if we are not strictly restricted to the subject (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am really very sorry at what is happening. I have been watching you, and will have to watch you for another six weeks like that. I am just thinking about my lot. The Chair has been made ineffective by this shouting. If you think that this parliament is to be run only by shouting and counter-shouting, there is no need for such

Parliament. I would request all hon. Members when I call their attention to relevancy he heed me. I do not like this situation in which the Speaker sitting here is all the time shown all this demonstration. I hope all of you agree with me.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, this is a Parliament. I would request all members to give the impression to the people who are watching us that this is a Parliament.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Are you putting a restriction on my question ?

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed Dr. Maitrayee Basu because she was sorry that Shri Piloo Mody said "shame", and Sardar Swaran Singh said "what for ?" She was just worried about chivalry. You are dealing with a serious question. Why don't you do it in a serious manner ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (*Peer-mode*) : We expect a Member of Parliament of this glorious country which has fought for freedom not to defile the face of this glorious country by such utterances. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : May I know whether Madame Binh brought a special message to the Prime Minister of India from the Chinese Prime Minister and whether there was any aspect of this problem discussed at any level between her and our Government ? Finally, I would like to know whether the Government of India will stop playing to the Soviet tune, and shamefully also to the Chinese tune in this particular context, and correct the partisan and subservient policies of India in the interests of peace in this area by adopting a neutral, bold and helpful attitude ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : As Chairman of the International Control Commission, it is our duty, our responsibility, to be in touch with all parties who are relevant parties to the dispute there.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Not relevant.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mr. Masani says they are not relevant.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Only Governments, not rebels. You are completely wrong.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Under the Geneva Agreement, are they parties ? Please clarify.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The leader of the Swatantra Party reminded me that they are not members, they are not subscribing parties to the Geneva Agreement. It is correct that in the Geneva Agreement they were not there, but we have to consider the situation as it obtains today. And may I remind the young Swatantra Member who read out his brief very faithfully that it is America which has given responsibility to Madame Binh by inviting her to the Paris talks ? This is the hard reality.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are we subservient to American policy ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The hon. Minister is insulting this House. He says we are not concerned with what America did, we are not concerned with what Russia did, and what we did is in our interests. Then, why do you drag in in what America is doing or what Russia is doing ? Why don't you talk like an Indian Foreign Minister and not as the Russian or American Foreign Minister ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like to say very categorically that it has become a fashion among certain political parties to always say that we are following a particular line, that we are following the Soviet line. This is absolutely incorrect, and those who accuse us are absolutely uninformed and misinformed, and I would like to contradict them.

Therefore, the invitation to Madame

Binh was a correct decision. It was necessary for India.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It was not a Cabinet decision, it was Mr. Dinesh Singh's decision.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Shri Dinesh Singh is a member of the Cabinet.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He has been downgraded, devalued.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : And I accept full responsibility for what Mr. Dinesh Singh did.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You have to clear up the mess in the Foreign Office. Don't follow Dinesh Singh.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : If Mr. Phizo is invited as a rebel Nagaland leader by Russia, how do you like it ?... (Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I should like to say that it was a correct decision to invite her. We should know the viewpoint of all sides ; this increases our capacity to discharge our responsibility even on the International Control Commission because we should know who are the various parties, what are their attitudes, etc. There is no better way of understanding their viewpoint except to have direct talks with the person who is conducting those talks on behalf of that party in Paris.

A further question had been asked about the representatives of the Indian community who came to India. The Prime Minister was busy and she could find time ; but they met the Foreign Secretary and the Foreign Minister and they did put across their view point which was carefully considered.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I should like to warn the hon. Members that we should not fall into the mistake of accepting of what more or less amounts to hostilities. Are we to accept this position that other countries should be permitted to utilise persons of Indian origin in those countries to put political pressure on us ? That is the last thing that we can tolerate. The sooner that position is realised, the better. We are prepared to look after their interests. If there is the slightest threat that if we do not fall in line with the policy of the host Government those persons of Indian origin who are settled there will be exposed to any danger and that it should be a factor which should make us deflect from our path that is a position which can never be accepted; let us be clear on that point. We should be realistic we have very sympathy for them; we shall protect their interests... *(Interruptions.)*

SHRIMATI SUCHETA Kripalani (Gonda) : What steps have you taken to protect their interests ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It may be the effort of certain instigators to put this idea into their heads to use them against us and to ask us to change our policy. We are not going to accept that. I want to say that quite categorically so that there will be no doubt on that score... *(Interruptions.)* We shall continue to safeguard their interests. But we cannot fall in line with the policies so advocated. That is the point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Indian community is a prosperous business community there. When their life is in danger we cannot stay idle. When they come to you, should you not give your advice ? They are Indians and they come to the Indian Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हर बात पर खड़े हो जाते हैं ! मुझे बताइए क्या खाकर आते हैं आप ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Purely on the physical plane, not on the emotional plane, if Professor Samar Guha can speak a little less loudly so that I can hear him, I

shall attempt an answer to his question. He speaks so loudly that even these instruments do not respond or function. I cannot really make out what he says, except that I see some gestures and gesticulations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You have developed a heart and mind like that; the requests and p'leas of people cannot rouse you to action... *(Interruptions.)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to establish a volunteer force in this House so that Members like yourself may be made to sit down. Otherwise, it becomes difficult.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Swatantra party Member asked another question in which he said if there is any parallel — a lady in that position having been received by any Government. I hope he does his homework well. Our neighbour, the Government of Ceylon, which has been elected by adult franchise, has not only received her and welcomed her but also recognised them. *(Interruption.)*

SHRI UMANATH : You should also recognise it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Strange bed-fellow.

SHRI SAWARAN SINGH : I should inform the hon. Members that as many as about 25 to 26 countries most of whom are members of the United Nations have recognised the provisional revolutionary government of Madam Binh.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All satellites.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Satellites of Shri Piloo Mody; he is a big mass and therefore he should have satellites. But this is a serious matter in which we should not lightheartedly use expressions and should not be carried away by rhetoric. With the countries that have recognised the provisional revolutionary government, you may not agree or the Government may not agree. We have not recognised the

provisional revolutionary government, but still—*(Interruption)*.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why ?
(*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mr. Somania should know that I have to answer them, not he. So, he should not create difficulties.

SHRI N. K. * SOMANI : I am not answering them at all.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This is a matter in which we acted in a correct manner, and this was the correct attitude that has been taken.

श्री शशिभूषण (खारणोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि हमारे देश का जो राष्ट्रीय भंडा उसका अपमान किया गया, हमारे द्वातावास का अपमान किया गया, इस बात को देखते हुए आपके जरिए मैं हाऊस से अपील करूँगा कि संगोन की अमेरिकन पेट सरकार ने जो भारतीय भंडे का अपमान कराया है उस को हम लोग कंडेम करें।... (व्यवधान)...

हमारी सरकार ने उसके लिए विरोध-पत्र दिया संगोन की सरकार को। संगोन की सरकार ने उसे ठुकरा दिया। अगर इन लोगों में शर्म बाकी है, देश भक्ति बाकी है तो आज प्रश्न यह है कि जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय भंडे का अपमान किया है उनका हम विरोध करें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भारतीय संगोन में रह रहे हैं, भारतीय कांतिकारी परम्पराओं के अनुसार क्या आप उन्हें यह सलाह देंगे कि जहाँ भी हिन्दुस्तानी बाहर रहते हैं वह इम्पी-रियलिस्ट ताकतों का विरोध करेंगे और जनता की ताकतों का साथ देंगे? यह मैं इनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज अमेरिका में जब कि अमेरिकन नौजवान गोलियाँ खा रहे हैं तो अमेरिका से ज्यादा भारत में उनके एजेंट आज भारत के भंडे की भी उपेक्षा करके संगोन सरकार की सहायता कर रहे हैं, इतिहास में इनको कभी माफ नहीं किया जाएगा। मैं मंत्री

महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों के अंदर जो भारतीय हैं क्या उनको वह यह सलाह देने को तैयार हैं कि वह वहाँ की इम्पीरियलिस्ट ताकतों के खिलाफ और अमेरिकन एजेंटों की ताकतों के खिलाफ जाएंगे ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would leave it to the people of Indian origin living abroad to do anything which they think is in their best interests and is consistent with the honour and dignity of our country.

13 hrs.

श्री अमृतसरनी डार (गुडगांव) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आंडर है।.....
(अध्यधान).....

ध्यान भरोदय : यह क्या है ? एक मिनट में आप ध्यान दिया करते हैं, दूसरे मिनट में शाउटिंग करते हैं – दोनों बातें चल रही हैं। आप पहले उनके प्वाइंट आप आर्ड को सुनिये।

श्री अमृतलग्नी डार : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
 मेरा व्याइन्ट आफ आर्डर बहुत सिस्पल था ।
 शशीभूषण जी मेरी ही तरह हार्ट के मरीज
 हैं, अभी हमें उनकी बड़ी जरूरत है। आज
 पहला दिन है, मैंने सरदार स्वरां सिंह को
 इतनी लड़ाकू स्प्रिट में देखा है। मैं फोरन-
 मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या
 आप बतायेंगे, संगेन की तरह कहाँ कहाँ कोमी
 झण्डे की मट्टी पलीद हुई है, गांधी जी की
 तस्वीर को जलाया गया है... (अध्यक्षान्त) ..

[شری عبدالغفاری ڈار — ادھیکھن
مہودیتی — میردا پوائلت آف آئرڈر بہت
سمہل تھا — ششی بہوشن حی مہدی ہی
طرح ہارت کے میریض ہیں، ابھی ہیں
انکی بہت فرورت ہے — آج پولہ دن ہے،
میں نے سردار سودن سنگے کو انلی
لواکو سہرت مہن دیکھا ہے — مہن فور
منسٹر صاحب سے جانلہا چاہتا ہوں — کہا
آپ بتائیجے، سیکاؤں کی طرح کہاں کہاں
قومی چہندے کی متی یاہد ہوئی ہے،
کندھی جسی کی تصویر کو جلایا کیا ہے...
ویوڈھان]

आध्यक्ष महोदय : आज हर एक को क्या
हो गया है।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Gooda) : Is it true that a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry made a sweeping and damaging and wholly irrelevant statement by drawing the analogy of Dalai Lama and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan? Does this represent the official attitude of the Government in this respect? Does the Government realise that a bad precedent has been created and the sanctity of the relationship between established governments has been outraged by this invitation?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not know what statement is referred to by the hon. Member as having been made by any authoritative sourceman. If some commentator or pressman or some other public had made that statement...

AN HON. MEMBER : It was made by a spokesman of your ministry.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : No official spokesman has tried to draw any analogy with the visit of either the Dalai Lama or of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. They are absolutely in a different category altogether and we should not mix up the two issues. If any body has done it, I would not subscribe to it; I would like to repudiate it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Punish him.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table,

DR. RAM SUHAG SINGH (Buxar) : I have come to know that the papers relating to Dr. Dharma Teja, the notes and orders in regard to the advancing of money to him and favours that were shown to him as well as the personal correspondence of various persons with him have been destroyed and are in the process of being destroyed by the Government because there is a likelihood of sensational disclosures. I would request you, Sir, to depute a committee to look into this matter because the entire Government is engaged in that business. (Interruption).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I support what Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has said. (Interruption).

MR SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

THE MINISTER OF STATE (SHRI-MATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : On behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta for the year 1968-69. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3691/70]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE NAVY ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : On behalf of Shri Jagjiwan Ray, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 :—

- (i) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. S. R. O.

- 199 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1970.
- (ii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 201 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1970.
- (iii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fifth Amendment) Regulations 1970, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 209 in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1970.
- (iv) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1970 published in Notification No. S. R. O. 229 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1970.
- (v) The Navy Leave Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 285 in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1970.
- (vi) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 329 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1970.
- (vii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Seventh Amendment) Regulations 1970, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 330 in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1970. [Placed in Library. S.e. No. LT—3692/70]
- (i) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1969, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 309 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969.
- (ii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 1E in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1970,
- (iii) The Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions) First Amendment Regulations, 1970 Published in Notification No. S. R. O. 126 in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1970. [Placed in Library See. No. L.T.—3339/70]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PERMANENT
INDUS COMMISSION

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(भी सिंचाई वर प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्थायी सिंचाई आयोग के 31 मार्च, 1970 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ। [पंचालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3693/70]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF THE BHARAT
EARTH MOVERS LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 :—

sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library
See No. LT-3694/70]

AUDIT REPORT, RAILWAYS, 1970, APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, RAILWAYS, 1968-69, ETC.

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या घरण शुश्रू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(1) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 की उपधारा 3 (दो) के साथ पठित संविधान के अनुच्छेद, 151 (1) के अन्तर्गत रेलवे का लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन 1970 (हिन्दी संस्करण) की एक प्रति। [प्रधालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3736/70]

(2) वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए रेलवे के विनियोग लेखे, भाग 1—समीक्षा (हिन्दी संस्करण) की एक प्रति। [प्रधालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3737/70]

(3) वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए रेलवे के विनियोग लेखे, भाग 2—विनियोग लेखे का व्यौरा (हिन्दी संस्करण) की एक प्रति। [प्रधालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3738/70]

(4) वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए रेलवे के ब्लाक लेखे (पूँजीगत विवरण सहित जिसमें शूण्य सम्बन्धी लेखे शामिल हैं), तुलनापत्र तथा लाभ और हानि लेखे (हिन्दी संस्करण) की एक प्रति। [प्रधालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3739/70]

STATEMENT re. AUDIT REPORT OF THE RUBBER BOARD, NOTIFICATION UNDER THE EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE TEXTILES COMMITTEE

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ—

- (1) रबड़ बोर्ड के वर्ष 1967-68 की लेखे सम्बन्धी लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों का एक विवरण [प्रधालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3695/70]
- (2) निर्यात (किसी नियन्त्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत तली हुई मछली का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1970 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण), जो दिनांक 5 जून, 1970 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एस० ओ० 2138 में प्रकाशित हुए थे। [प्रधालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3696/70]
- (3) वस्त्र समिति अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 13 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत वस्त्र समिति के वर्ष 1967-68 के लेखा परीक्षित लेखे (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति। [प्रधालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3697/70]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD 1968-69

श्री शिंदू इवर प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं

निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता है—

(1) पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिनांक 19 मार्च 1970 को जारी की गई उद्घोषणा के खण्ड (ग) (तीन) के साथ पठित विद्युत (पूर्ति) अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 69 की उपधारा (5) के अन्तर्गत पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड के बर्ष 1968-69 के वार्षिक लेख की एक प्रति तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन। [प्रयालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3698/70]

(2) उपर्युक्त दस्तावेजों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों का एक विवरण। [प्रयालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3699/70]

**DIRECTION BY THE SPEAKER
UNDER THE RULES OF
PROCEDURE**

SECRETARY : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Direction 115C issued by the Speaker under the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS**

SIXTY FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL : (Autonomous districts) : I beg to present the Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

**STATEMENT Re. STRIKE ON THE
SOUTH EASTERN AND NORTH
EASTERN RAILWAYS**

MR. SPEAKER : There is a statement By Shri Nanda, the Railway Minister. He can lay it on the Table.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : The railway men are on strike ..

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : In the South Eastern Railways lakhs of workers are on strike...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the strike of certain staff on the South Eastern and North-East Frontier Railways. [Placed In Library. See No. LT-3700/70]

13.07 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE
FIFTY FIRST REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th July, 1970."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th July, 1970"

The motion was adopted

**MOTION OF NO—CONFIDENCE IN
THE COUNCIL ON MINISTERS Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister will speak at about 5 O'Clock and after that

Mr. Speaker]

14.05 hrs.

Shri Madu Limaye will reply. I think we should finish it in another $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

13.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अभी मैं बढ़ोदा हाउस गया हुआ था जोकि नार्देन रेलवे का हेडकवार्टर है। वहां पर सिचुएशन बहुत टेन्स है। वहां पर हजारों की तादाद में रेल मजदूर इकट्ठे हैं और सेकड़ों की तादाद में पुलिस इकट्ठी है और जनरल मैनेजर भाग चुके हैं। वे लोग अपनी माँग लेकर वहां गए हैं लेकिन वहां पर उनसे कोई मिलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपकी मार्फत निवेदन करूँगा कि रेल मन्त्री इस तरफ तुरन्त व्याप दें नहीं तो वहां पर कोई भी खतरा होने के चांसेज हैं। नार्देन रेलवे वर्कसंयूनियन के लोग वहां पर मौजूद हैं, उन की मीटिंग चल रही है पीसफुली, वे लोग अपनी माँगों के सिलसिले में बात करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जनरल मैनेजर भाग चुके हैं और पुलिस बेरा डालकर बैठी हुई है। मैं वहीं से आ रहा हूँ इसलिए जानता हूँ कि वहां पर स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है। आप रेलवे मिनिस्टर से तुरन्त हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए कहें वरना वहां पर कोई भी अनटुडं घटना हो सकती है।

**MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—
(Contd.)**

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Manjeri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I spoke a few words yesterday regarding the time-table of the Kerala Assembly elections. The people speak of the Election Commission being hasty in fixing the election date and the time-table for it. Kerala Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the 26th June and it is only the other day that the Election Commission has fixed the date for polling. In the meantime, the Election Commission consulted all the parties concerned, the Kerala Government and others and they took one month to fix the date after the dissolution of the Assembly. Even after fixing the date, they have formulated their programme in a spirit of accommodation providing facilities for the voters as well as the parties concerned.

The electoral rolls were brought up-to-date by the end of November in Kerala as well as in other parts of the country. But there were complaints about certain things. They were also taken into consideration by the Election Commission though those complaints were not justified according to most of the people. Originally, for any correction or insertion or deletion, they had fixed 29th August. But they have now extended the date by two or three days and fixed 2nd September. Even after 2nd September, the people can enroll themselves as voters on payment of Rs. 1.50 p. This is what has been done. What is the reality about the electoral rolls and how there can be anything wrong passes our understanding. It is on the basis of these electoral rolls that three by-elections were held in Kerala recently, in Kottarakara, Nilalamur and Midayi. All those by-elections were held on the basis of the electoral rolls that had been brought up-to-date by the Election Commission upto that time. There was no complaint whatsoever regarding the electoral rolls when those by-elections took place.

Sir, the rainy season in Kerala is from 15th June to 16th August and mid-September

is, usually, a bright period and, I think, the Onam festival also takes place in the middle of August. Therefore, there is nothing to prevent the elections taking place in mid-September, on the date fixed for it; and, I think, no elections will hinder any festival, nor any festival will hinder the election then. Our Marxist friends are objecting to the elections being fixed on that day. They might have their own reasons (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Every Party will have its chance. You can put your points of view at that time.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE (Muvattupuzha): He is misleading the House. That is not proper.

SHRI M. MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: I am stating only the facts. If they have got anything to controvert what I am saying, they are free to say that. These are mere facts. I have been giving, only dates and nothing more and what the Election Commission has done. And what has the Central Government got to do with this, so to bring it under the no-confidence motion is another question, a common man cannot understand. The leading article of a paper has in a way reflected the opinion of the general public on this question. With your permission I will just read a portion of it:

"By fixing September 17 as the date for Kerala's next election, the Chief Election Commissioner has ended unnecessary and avoidable uncertainty. Since the Achutha Menon Ministry has been pressing for an even earlier poll, and Mr. S. P. Sen-Verma's consultations with political parties in Trivandrum concluded some time ago, the election time-table could have been announced sooner. But then Mr. Sen-Verma and his establishment are hardly known for speed and dispatch.

Significantly, the CPI (M) and its nondescript allies in Kerala are alone

in deplored an early Roll, which is, as it should be, welcome to almost everyone else. Isolated and demoralised, the Marxists in Kerala are apparently afraid of facing the electorate. But their plea for a postponement of the Kerala election becomes ludicrous because of their simultaneous demand, backed by a recent bandh, for almost instant elections in West Bengal, in spite of widespread and still unchecked lawlessness . . . "

In Kerala too eruption of violence is taking place. In Madayi where one of the by-elections took place, more than the usual number of people voted against the Marxists and even then they won the election. But even that they could not bear. There has been violence in that place. In that town coconut trees were cut. Properties have been destroyed. People have been injured and murdered and this has spread uneasiness even among the people of the towns in other parts of the country. I have received a telegram from Bonibay requesting that I should press the Government for proper protection.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry): The hon. Member is deliberately misleading the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): He is entitled to do that.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara): He says that he is only misleading the House. The Deputy-Speaker is there to find out whether he is misleading the House or not. He is looking at the facts from his own angle. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would appeal to the Members to maintain order.

SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL: It am only relating some facts that have occurred. Why should people feel touchy when I am narrating those incidents and facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When there is a point of order, it is my duty to hear it and after that to rule whether it is a point of order or not. Kindly make a brief submission.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry): In the Madayi constituency there is an island called Mattoo which is predominantly a Muslim league area in that constituency and Hindus are in a minority. And recently ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI P. GOPALAN : 140 Hindu families were driven out of that area by the Muslim League goondas. He is attributing violence on our part. But this is the real situation there. 140 families were thrown out of the constituency by the Muslim league goondas.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Mr. Gopalani has placed misleading information before the House. I have visited Madayi constituency and I know about the position there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry, there is no point of order. Mr. Ismail, please try to conclude.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : That is the position, Sir, in Kerala. What I have stated are only facts which are happening there and can be seen in Kerala and I do not think that anybody can dispute those facts. But they may have their own view of things.

Now, with regard to the electoral roll, they speak of the increase in the percentage. Sir, the people of Kerala are spread all over the country in their search for employment. They keep coming home in hundreds and thousands in a season and go out. I do not see any reason for any special treatment in this regard and there is nothing to wonder with regard to the percentage of increase in population or increase in the matter of the electoral roll. Actually there is not much

difference between increase in the electorate of Kerala and of any other States in the country.

Speaking on the No-confidence Motion, I want to touch upon one or two more points, apart from the Kerala elections.

Sir, the Leader of the Opposition is a likeable person so far as I know.

But, now, when I saw his performance yesterday and also one or two performances of his previously too,—and the performance of the Mover of the Motion,—I was very much distressed to note that the level of the Debate had gone down very very much below the standard.

Instead of speaking on the policy, on the contents of the policy, they have put their case on a point of concentration of power in a single hand and in doing so they have indulged in personal attacks. That is something that does not at all carry conviction to the people and to the Members of the House. We must keep up the standard of debate at a high level and we must criticise only the policy, the method and action of the Government.

This does not mean that we ourselves have no differences with the policy of the Government. We have got our own complaints. But the manner in which they are being attacked by the friends mentioned is not proper. Reshuffling is not peculiar to the Central Government. Reshuffling of portfolios is taking place in the Government of the various States in India and elsewhere as well. Therefore, it is a matter between the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. The way in which they have been attacking that action of the Prime Minister only makes people to think that they want to drive a wedge between the Prime Minister and the other members of the Cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Members should try to conclude now. Dr. Govind Das.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) : A lot of time was taken up

in the points of order. So, some more time may be given to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already exceeded the time. He should try to conclude now.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : I have to omit many points I which wanted to touch, because of lack of time.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok does not lose any opportunity of bringing Muslim League and the Muslims and indulging in attacking them. He said that the Muslim League was raising its ugly head once again. I find he does not know the real facts about the Muslim League. The Muslim League has been existing even before he came to this part of the country. The Muslim League was represented by its representatives in the Constituent Assembly and they took active part in the framing of the Constitution ; and from that day until today they are represented in both Houses of Parliament without any break. And yet he says that it is coming up only now somehow or other. What is it that he is objecting to in the actions of the Muslim League ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may kindly co-operate with the Chair. He should conclude now.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : What is it that he is objecting to in the constitution of the Muslim League or its activities ? Let him cite one instance in which the Muslim League was responsible for provoking any action of ill-will amongst the people. Let him cite one instance in which he can prove that the Muslim League was engaged in that kind of thing. A minority community cannot be communal. It is an axioms of truth. What they do is in self-defence. What they want is equality of treatment which has been provided for them under the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should conclude now. Dr. Govind Das.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाधिक्ष जी, इस प्रकार का अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव जो यहाँ लाया गया है उसे मैं राजनीतिक आतिश-बाजी कहता हूँ और इसके पक्ष में जो भाषण हुए हैं वे उस आतिशबाजी की फुलझड़ियाँ हैं। मैंने इसके पहले के भी अविश्वास के प्रस्तावों को देखा है, उन पर क्या कहा गया था उसका अवलोकन किया है और कल से अब तक मैं इस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष के भाषण सुन रहा हूँ। मुझे कोई नई बात मालूम नहीं हुई इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव में। जो बातें इसके पहले के अविश्वास के प्रस्तावों में कही गई थीं करीब करीब वही बातें फिर से दोहराई जा रही हैं।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को तानाशाह की उपाधि दी गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ बहन इंदिरा जी से कि यह आपको कोई नई उपाधि नहीं मिली है। आपके पिता जी पंडित जवाहर लाल जी को भी इस प्रकार की तानाशाही की उपाधियाँ दी गई थीं। यह मुझे बड़ी अच्छी तरह से याद है। क्या मतलब है इस तानाशाही का, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। क्या इंदिरा जी यहाँ पर इस सदन के बहुमत से प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं ?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या जहाँ जहाँ इंदिरा जी का दौरा होता है, दिल्ली तक में, वहाँ लाखों लोग उनको सुनने के लिए नहीं आते ? अगर यह सब सच है तो क्या यह इस बात की तर्दा करता है कि वे तानाशाह हैं ? मेरी समझ में बात आई नहीं कि उनको तानाशाह किस प्रकार कहा जाता है ? जब इस सदन का बहुमत उनके साथ है, जब देश का बहुमत उन के साथ है तो कैसे उनको तानाशाह कहा जा सकता है ? प्रजातंत्र में सब से प्रधान बात जिस पर विचार होता है वह बहुमत ही है।

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

जिन दलों ने मिल कर यह प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है उन दलों में एक वह भी है जो अपने आपको कांग्रेस दल कहता है। मैं तो उन को कांग्रेस का दल मानता नहीं। कांग्रेस दल वह है जिसमें कांग्रेसवादियों का बहुमत है। क्या वे लोग जो कांग्रेस से निकल गए हैं और अपने आपको अभी भी कांग्रेसवादी कहते हैं, क्या उन्होंने बहुमत की अवहेलना नहीं की है। सबसे पहले बहुमत की अवहेलना तो इन्होंने ही की है। जब बहुमत इनके साथ नहीं था तब भी ये अपने अपने स्थानों पर चिपके रहे। पहले कभी इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ नहीं हुईं। जब देशबन्धु चित्तरंजन दास गया कांग्रेस में गए तो मैं वहाँ मौजूद था। उन्हें अध्यक्ष चुना गया था। उन्होंने जब देखा कि बहुमत उनके साथ नहीं रहा तब 1922 या 1923 में उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया। उसके बाद त्रिपुरी में 1939 में कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ। नेताजी मुमाष चन्द्र बोस उसके अध्यक्ष थे। मुझे उसका स्वागताध्यक्ष होने का गोरव था। जब नेता जी ने देखा कि उनका बहुमत नहीं तब उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया। आचार्य कृपालानी कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे। उन्होंने भी जब देखा कि उनका बहुमत नहीं रहा तो उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया। राज्यिपुरुषोत्तम दास टण्डन ने जब देखा कि उनका बहुमत नहीं रहा तब उन्होंने भी इस्तीफा दे दिया। बहुमत जो प्रजातंत्र के रीढ़ की हड्डी है उस बहुमत की अवहेलना तो इन लोगों ने की है जो कांग्रेस से आज बाहर चले गए हैं और अभी भी अपने को कांग्रेसवादी कहते हैं।

जब आप देखिये कि कैसा सुन्दर गठबन्धन इनका हो रहा है। किन सिद्धान्तों के ऊपर यह गठबन्धन हो रहा है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इन्दिरा जी के लिए कहा जा रहा है कि वह साम्यवादियों से गठबन्धन करती है।

उन्होंने तो कोई गठबन्धन नहीं किया। अगर साम्यवादियों का एक दल उनका समर्थन करता है तो किसी गठबन्धन के कारण नहीं करता। लेकिन जिन दलों ने मिल कर इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को यहाँ पेश किया है उनका तो स्पष्ट रूप से गठबन्धन हो रहा है और आगे के लिए गठबन्धन की बातें भी चल रही हैं।

सिद्धान्तों की दुहाई भी यहाँ दी जा रही है। सिद्धान्त के मामले में मैं एक दृष्टान्त देता हूँ। जनसंघ का एक सिद्धान्त है कि हिंदी को अपनाया जाए। जनसंघ के जो पहले अध्यक्ष रह चुके हैं, मधोक साहब, कल उनका सारा भाषण अंग्रेजी में हुआ और अनेक उनके भाषण अंग्रेजी में होते हैं। यह कौन सी सिद्धान्त-प्रियता है? श्री मोरारजी देसाई हिन्दी के बहुत बड़े समर्थक हैं। वे इतने बर्थों तक मंत्री और उप प्रधान मंत्री रहे। लेकिन लोक सभा में या राज्यसभा के उन्होंने अपना एक भाषण भी हिन्दी में नहीं दिया। यह सिद्धान्तप्रियता है। मैंने यह दृष्टान्त इसलिए दिया कि वह मेरा प्रिय विषय है और मैं भाषा के विषय को सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय मानता हूँ। कैसी यह सिद्धान्तप्रियता है, इसको आप देखिये।

प्रधान मंत्री जी के ऊपर आक्षेप किया जाता है कि उन्होंने मंत्रिमंडल में हेरफेर किए। मैं कहता हूँ कि प्रजातंत्र का यह सिद्धान्त है कि जो प्रधान मंत्री होता है उसको अपने मंत्रियों को लेने का हक होता है, उसको इस बात का अधिकार होता है कि वह किसको कौन सा विभाग दे और इस सबका निरीय उसी को करना होता है। फिर यदि इन्दिरा जी ने इसको किया तो कहाँ सिद्धान्तविहीनता हुई, उसमें तानाशाही की बात कहाँ से आ गई, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

डा० राम सुमग सिंह जी ने कल अपना भाषण किया । उनको इस दल में बुराई ही बुराई दिखाई दी । उन्होंने कहा कि सब से अधिक बुराईयां इसी दल में हैं । उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज से कुछ महीने पहले वे इसी दल में थे और मंत्री पद पर आसीन थे । तब उनको कोई बुराई नहीं दिखी । आज मंत्री पद से हटने के बाद उनको ये सब बुराईयां दिखाई पड़ रही हैं । मेरी समझ में बात आती नहीं कि कुछ महीने पहले तक तो कोई बुराई नहीं थी और आज आप मंत्रिपद से हट गए तो आप को बुराई ही बुराई दिखती है । फिर जिनका बहुमत है वह तो पदों पर रहेंगे । रहें । मुझे तो यह दिखता है कि जिनका बहुमत नहीं है उनकी लार भी आज पदों के लिए टपकती है । ईश्वर के सम्बन्ध में तो दो मरते हैं । कुछ लोग आस्तिक हैं, कुछ लोग नास्तिक हैं । लेकिन जहाँ तक पदों का मामला है वहाँ कोई नास्तिक नहीं है । सभी आस्तिक मुझे दिखलाई पड़ रहे हैं ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की मजबूती के ऊपर देश का भविष्य निर्भर है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करना प्रत्येक देशभक्त का काम होना चाहिए और यहाँ पर जो कार्यवाही हो रही है वह सब की सब इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को कमजोर बनाए । इससे इस देश का लाभ होने वाला नहीं है । यह मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ, अपने इतने लम्बे सार्वजनिक जीवन के अनुभव के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ, इस सदन में 48 साल से मैं हूँ । मैंने सब तरह की पार्टियों को यहाँ पर देखा है और मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि इस देश का सारा भविष्य केन्द्रीय सरकार की मजबूती पर निर्भर है और जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का मामला है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इन्दिरा जी का कोई विकल्प नहीं है । इन्दिरा जी के हाथ मजबूत करना केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करना

है । इसके ऊपर इस देश का भविष्य निर्भर है । मैं कोई भविष्यवक्ता ज्योतिषी नहीं हूँ । लेकिन इतने लम्बे सार्वजनिक जीवन के अनुभव के आधार पर मैं एक भविष्य-वाणी करता हूँ । रोज़ कहा जाता है कि भेड़िया आया, भेड़िया आया । कल एलेक्शन होने वाला है, परसों एलेक्शन होने वाला है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 72 के पहले लोक सभा के एलेक्शन होने वाले नहीं हैं और 1972 में आप देखेंगे, देश देखेगा कि इन्दिरा जी इस लोक सभा में प्रचण्ड बहुमत के साथ आएंगी । उनको किसी दल के सहयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ यह जो प्रस्ताव आपके सामने आया है, इसका मैं कड़े से कड़े शब्दों में विवरण करता हूँ ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Yesterday when the no-confidence motion was admitted, the Speaker told the House that he had received three no-confidence motions, one by Mr. A. K. Gopalan, another by Mr. P. Ramamurti and a third by Mr. Madhu Limaye. If the chances had favoured the CPM motion it would have been better, because in the problems of Kerala and West Bengal it is the CPM which is most interested, and this House and the country are entitled to hear what they want to say on the subject. Everybody wants to know what their apprehensions are in this matter.

when a member of the Communist Party told me that they were going to bring this motion, I said it was their internecine war, what we call *pangali chandal* in Tamil which was being brought here because the partners of a Hindu family, after partition, quarrel more, and so do the CPI and CPM, the ruling Congress and opposition Congress, and probably PSP and SSP.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam) : DMK and DK.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Now they are one.

I am more interested in hearing Mr. Gopalan as to the exact apprehension of theirs in Kerala and the other point of view may probably be explained by Mr. Dange. Now we are concerned with the no-confidence motion of Mr. Limaye.

Though it is a one line motion saying that this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers, there are three points in support of it, viz., the reported manipulation of the electoral rolls in Kerala and the imposition of a minority Government there; excessive concentration of power in the hands of the Prime Minister, Cabinet Secretariat and the Prime Minister's Secretariat; and dilution of the principle of Ministerial control and general bureaucratisation. All these things by themselves are matters of academic interest and study and deserve the attention not only of this House but all those who believe in democracy in the country.

We are mainly concerned with this form of the no confidence motion. In that thing they say that there has been rigging of the electoral rolls. If so, it is a serious charge and the Election Commission should be seized of it. I do not want this Government, whether it is headed by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi or anybody else, to give any direction what so ever to the Election Commission this way or that way. It may or may not be true--this charge. If we are convinced that the Election Commission is in the wrong, there is a remedy in the Constitution; we can express our want of confidence in the Chief Election Commissioner just as we can express our want of confidence in the judges. Both Houses can send an address to the president asking him to take action. I do not want the motion of no confidence against the Election Commission to be turned into a motion of no-confidence against the Ministry; it is not procedurally correct. Impressive figures are given that in Kerala electoral rolls there have been 31 lakhs of inclusions and 17 lakhs of deletions and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh asks : what kind of family planning is this. But

is that conclusion correct ? Mere quoting of figures does not prove the conclusion. Whether and how they arrive at this conclusion--the CP (M) will say after going through the list I know the figures for Tamil Nadu. During the last four years there have been 63 lakhs inclusions and 45 lakhs deletions. Anyone can ask : how has this happened. I can assure you that there has been no complaint that the electoral rolls had been rigged in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : There is no election in Tamil Nadu in the next few weeks; there is ample time. In Kerala the elections are to be held within a few weeks. There is no comparison.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I am dealing with figures only. The deletions or inclusions are not the results of deaths or births during the last three or four years; children of two and three years of age are not registered as voters, unless Dr. Ram Subhag Singh occupies that side and changes the law. One should be 21 years to get into voters' list. This proliferation, if any should have happened somewhere in 1947 and 1948 and Keralities were perhaps more jubilant after Independence. (An hon. Member : In Tamil Nadu ?) ... In Tamil Nadu also. Besides, inclusion does not mean a new enterant or a new birth. It may mean alteration. If a person goes from one ward to another, there is addition in one list and deletion in another. A person who changes his residence will not be entitled to vote unless he makes corresponding changes in the voters' list. I do not blame family planning for this nor do I want the same kind of blame thrown upon Tamil Nadu because of 63 lakhs inclusions and 41 lakhs deletions. If at all the family planning system has to be blamed, the system prevalent in the years 1947-48 should be blamed when Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was himself there, on that side.

There are some other points. Mr. Madhu Limaye says that there is abnormal concentration of power. I do not want to single out the Prime Minister for this. As Mr. Masani said this concentration had been there for the past 20 years. The

Constitution gives so much powers. There is the accusation of the grabbing of power, whether it is grabbing of power or of land or grabbing a vehicle or grabbing a woman, and grabbing is bad. From the Naxalite area we are told that land is being grabbed, that women are being grabbed. It is something different here. Here, it is the question of a woman grabbing power. It is the ministerial reshuffle about which the speakers were seriously agitated. When Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was speaking, he expressed his serious dissatisfaction about the reported demotions and displacements in the Cabinet. But I would call this only as a *Pangali Chondai*. Blood is thicker than water and so probably Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is very much concerned with the welfare of some Ministers, his ex-colleagues. If therefore, Mr. Chavan is demoted, so to say, it hurts him. If Mr. Dinesh Singh is removed or changed, it hurts him. Therefore Dr. Ram Subhag Singh expressed sympathy for Shri Chavan, his pity for Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and is perturbed over the change of part folio to Shri Dinesh Singh and others. He is so much agitated that probably, he may go over there, set things right and come back here against P. probably such is his anxiety. Therefore, whatever it is, the congress opposition has got much anxiety about the welfare of its eastwhile brethren. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has nothing against the Ministers; nothing against Shri Chavan; nothing against Shri Fakhruddin; nor against Shri Dinesh Singh. He has only got something against the Prime Minister who according to him has become a dictator. If she has really become a dictator, those who are on the other side would be more concerned than those who are here. We should look at the collective performance of the whole Cabinet, and I do not want to single out any individual in that context, especially a lady. After all, she may have five, 10 or 53 Ministers. We should judge the performance of the Government as a whole as per the Constitution: the performance of the entire Cabinet or the entire Ministry. If anything goes wrong, attack the entire Ministry or the entire Government. Do not single out anybody; that does not help anyone. (*Interruption*)

Now, I agree that there is concentration of power; whether it is in the hands of

one or five or a dozen persons or 53 persons, I am very much concerned about this concentration of power. This concentration of power could have been avoided, and my suggestion is, decentralise as many powers as possible, and give them to the States.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the solution. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SEZHIYAN: As per the Constitution, we provided certain powers. Now, you have combined and taken over all those powers. My point is, whether it is Shri Chavan or anybody else, do not give so much power to anyone. Once you give certain powers, then they try to concentrate those powers. My point is, take away the powers and give them to the States, except vital matters like defence or external affairs or communication or currency, etc.

AN HON. MEMBER: I agree.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: If he agrees with me, then this no confidence motion is not the way to bring it about; bring a constitutional amendment, when we will come and support it, so that these powers can be curtailed and distributed properly. Thus, concentration of powers can be avoided.

I do not want to take much time of the House. Regarding the composition of the partners who are now going to support the no-confidence motion, I think that the Marxist party has expressed earlier—that is my presumption and I think it will be correct—that they want to give expression to their apprehension/through a discussion, whether it is through a no confidence motion or an adjournment motion or anything else; because they are so much exercised over the issues. Their main aim is to bring forth the matters to the attention of the House. I think they are not very much interested in toppling this Government, to be fair to them. The position might have changed after the Rabat debacle. But then, at that time, I should like to draw the attention of the House to what

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Shri P. Ramamurti, the spokesman of their party, said.

He said :

"I must confess that I am not convinced about the advisability of having attended this conference. I believe the Government of India have bungled in this matter."

That was his reaction then in relation to the adjournment motion. Why ? He went on to say :

"Neither am I one of those who believes that the policies of Shrimati Indira Gandhi are going to be extremely progressive."

It is no illusion.

"Nonetheless, what is the choice before us ? Whom do the Jan Sangh-Swatantra-Syndicate combine represent in our country ? What is it that they are pleading for ?... We all know what is in store for the country if they come to power now."

Therefore, at that time, on that issue, he had definitely given his opinion that the Government had bungled.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why don't you quote Mr. Manoharan ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I can quote Mr. Manoharan also. I do not want Mr. Mody's assistance in that matter.

So, that was Mr. Ramamurti's position then. I hope he will take the same position now. He may feel that the actions of the Government may not be progressive. There may be rigging of the electoral rolls in Kerala. On that score, he may find fault with the Election Commission and the Kerala Government.

I do not think even the Swatantra Party is very much interested in toppling this Government. Mr. Masani has made it clear.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Wait till you listen to me :

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I thought Mr. Masani was the only spokesman for his party. I find there are two. Yesterday Mr. Masani said :

Toppling has nothing to do with democracy. That is not the way in which self-respecting people come to power".

They are all self-respecting people and therefore I think they are not interested in toppling the Government.

"Democratic people come to power after an appeal to the people and a mandate of the electorate... We want to come to power by the mandate of the people. We will not listen to the advice of people, "Let us topple Shrimati Indira Gandhi and then see what comes to India". You cannot fight something with nothing. You have got to fight something with something better."

I agree, I fully endorse this sentiment.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Is that the DMK view ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Yes; there is no point in removing something and having something worse. We want something better and we will wait till that opportunity comes. If she does not come up to expectations, we are ready to dissociate. Our support is always conditional and qualified to that extent.

With these words, I oppose the no-confidence motion that has been moved, because it is so much a no-confidence motion against the Election Commission and against the Kerala Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Gopalan.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) : Mr. Dange is here. According to the order, he should speak first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Mr. Dange.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central-South) : Thanks very much to Mr. Gopalan for at least recognising once in a while my seniority.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : It is the Lok Sabha that recognises, not I.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Sir, there are three parts to the motion of censure. The first part is in relation to Kerala. The case about Kerala has been argued by my friend Mr. Madhu Limaye and argued in the reverse by my friend, the DMK leader. What is the complaint about Kerala ? It is that the elections are being held sooner than some of these gentlemen wanted. But then I thought our Government there was fulfilling their wishes that immediately the ministry's strength and the front's strength should be tested by a reference to the voters. I thought they were consistent in their political and tactical principles.

But it seems sometimes, or often, they are not. In Bengal they want immediate elections. In Kerala they want postponement of the elections. In Bengal they want peoples' democracy. At the Centre they want alliance with Jansangh and Swatantra. So, I am rather confused about the tactical line of my friends here. Anyway that does not matter. That is not the point. The point is...*(Interruptions)*. You can have your say through Shri Gopalan.

Now, with regard to the case about mortality and birth rate, that has been answered already. This revision of the rolls is taking place after six years and if you see the percentages of rise and fall in other States-Somebody has worked it out for me—the average net increase per year in Kerala from 1964 comes to 2.7 per cent and the average increase in Tamilnadu from 1966 comes to 2.12 per cent. In West Bengal it is 2.08 per cent. We

cannot certainly say that in West Bengal they were busy manufacturing and rigging the rolls in expectation of immediate elections. It is not our viewpoint alone. The masses, behind whichever party they are conscious of the fact that the rigging of the rolls and falsification of election results by this method is an impossibility.

I might cite an example for the benefit of my friends. In Andhra once we expected to sweep the Congress out of power and were almost ready to form a Ministry. Then suddenly we found we had lost. At that time somebody trotted forward the theory that the ballot boxes had been tampered with. Then Comrade Sundarayya issued a statement that such an explanation of the defeat was nonsense and non-political and "our party does not agree with that". But, it seems, after 1955, standards have changed with the Marxists and their leadership.

With the claim which they have made, which I do not want to discuss here, that the masses were solidly behind them, why should they be afraid of such rolls ? Whatever their names, they have the people with them. Against those names they can put the people and win. Why should they be afraid of it ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : There would be false voting and misrepresentation.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Then they make so much about the cases, that thousands of cases are instituted. They forget that 1,000 cases were instituted in the reign of comrade E M S Namboodiripad as Chief Minister. Will they jump those cases also with these ? They say that 50,000 people are involved. Not at all; the Chief Minister has given the figures. Even supposing they are, after all, they are political fighters. Are they afraid of going to polls just because they are under-trials ? Which heroic Marxist will be daunted by the prospect of a sentence and not go far voting ? It is a censure on their own following to say one lakh voters are involved and so the whole election will be lost. What a

[Shri S. A. Dange]

loss of faith in their own following ! I cannot understand it.

Then, on the voting day the courts are generally closed. On the voting day you are not required to go to court to lose the right of voting. What are they losing, I do not know.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : It is not only going to court but attending to some other work also.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : He says it is not only attending court but some other work also. But, after all some all 20 million Keraliyas are there in their party. Why should at all they worry about one lakh people ? So let us leave it aside This thing about voting and all these things are very small matters for bringing in a motion of no-confidence.

Then, there were three or four by elections recently, about four months back. At that time the rolls were not rigged; they were the same; but they did not worry about it at that time. Why are they worrying about it now ? Most probably because the Marxists have changed their mood. They think it is better to be busy with the rolls than with the masses. So, at the time of the four by-elections four months back, no worry is there, because something has changed. What is the change ? The political atmosphere has changed.

I have here a very nice example of how the birth rate of their rolls is increasing in Kerala. I got it from some of these people themselves. There is an MP . he is a member of the Rajya Sabha—who was registered in one constituency. Then he went and registered himself in another constituency. (I thought, the MPs knew the rules better.) Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad complained to the Commissioner that his name was not there at all ; this was victimisation. Then, a verification was made and his name was found at two places. Naturally, that was the birth rate of the voter. It is simple. If 50,000 people go and register themselves in other 50,00' places, the birth rate is naturally bound to be double or treble in spite of the quality of the Kerala people or

of the Tamil Nadu people or some other people. This has no reference to genetics and life at all. This is just registering here, then there and then somewhere else.

So, the Kerala case is rather weak and I do not know why Shri Madhu Limaye should have bothered himself with this. In any case, this is perhaps because of the new partnership and the new alliance. I do not want to speak much on this ; perhaps, there are other speakers who may have to say something about it.

In any case, the elections are going to take place. They do not want them. All right ; if you want President's rule, if you are so much in good mood about it and its virtues, if it will have a special quality in Kerala under the benign leadership of Shri A. K. Gopalan, we have no objection. We thought that you were against President's rule ; therefore, the hurry was there. But it seems that there is no hurry. There are two standards—one in West Bengal and one in Kerala.

As regards the resignation of the Ministry, the Ministry is prepared to resign. It did not resign only for the simple reason that if the resigned the elections could be postponed till 1972. In fact, they should have thanked us that we did not enable the other side to postpone them till 1972 as they are able to do in Bengal. So, that is our case about Kerala. There is not much of a political quarrel in these rolls and other things and I would leave it at that.

The more important part of the censure motion is the second part, that is, the concentration of power, I am so sorry that the proposition has not been properly put. Is there a concentration of power ? What is the main reason for it ? The main reason for it is that the concentration of political power follows from the base, that is the concentration of economic power against which the Constitution warns, namely that if property is concentrated in the hands of a few people to the detriment of society, democracy also ceases to be in existence and dictatorial trends begin to take possession of demo-

cracy. That is the real proposition about the concentration of power. What is the use of saying whether Shri Chavan is displaced by Shri Swaran Singh or Shri Swaran Singh is displaced by Shri Jagjiwan Ram and all that, because their power flows from concentration somewhere else? Unless that concentration is broken, real democracy functioning in the political system of the country will not come and the democracy of the Constitution will not get its correct expression. So, the proposition was put forward by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, rather from an unsocialistic point of view though I do not expect him to follow the socialism as I define it. I have no grudge about that with him, but I thought that the proposition was not being argued correctly in this House.

It is not a question of concentration of power in the hands of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Supposing, this vote is carried—taking it for granted—with the help of all this gentry here and we are given an alternative, what type of concentration is substituted by what type of a new concentration? Will it be the destruction of concentration of power and will it be a march towards democracy? If this resolution is carried, first we will have a Cabinet with Shri Morarji Desai as the Prime Minister, (An Hon. Member: No.) with Shri Bal Raj Madhok as the Defence Minister, displacing the Indian Army by the vast army of the RSS and the Shiv Sena. Then we will have Shri M. R. Masani as the Finance Minister, selling all the pupicic sector plants to the house of Tatas. Will that be a progress towards democracy if that side is displaced and this side marches in?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Yes.

AN HON MEMBER: There will be elections.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Why elections? You will have a majority. What is being debated about? Then, there is the Shadow Cabinet that is promised from that side..... (Interruption)

15 Hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Pillo Mody as the Health Minister,

SHRI S. A. DANGE: In that case, he will form a Ministry of Slimming. That will be the effect of his being the Health Minister.

So, Sir, what I was saying is that the concentration of power follows from the concentration of economic power and, that way, State power has to be analysed. It is the concentration of power of the bourgeois and landlord system. Unless that system is destroyed, you will not have the real democratisation of the State power. It is a simple proposition. It was, in fact, envisaged by the framers of the Constitution. But, unfortunately, at present, even the Marxists who wanted to throw out the Constitution lock, stock and barrel, are now discussing parliamentary democracy and concentration of power and so on,

Then, in regard to the quotation which my hon. friend of the D. M. K. Party gave about Mr. Ramamurti, let me inform him and for the benefit of other people also that that Marxist Party's formulation has changed now. In their last Central Committee deliberations, the proposition about the character of the Indira Gandhi Government has changed. It has now been described as a fascist Government of landlords and bourgeois allied with imperialism. That is the latest change. (Interruption) To them now that side is also fascist; this side also is fascist. Which is to be put against which at a given moment is not for them the concern of democracy and concentration of power at all I want the House and the leadership of all the parties to take up the motion of concentration of power seriously. I am not of the opinion that power is getting more concentrated politically today than last year.

When the 1967 elections broke up to Congress Ministries in several States and, when the July events of last year took place, a most unhealthy concentration that was taking place was arrested though not completely broken. Imagine the concentration of power that was there on the eve of the July events! When leader like Shri

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Morarji Desai was displaced from the Cabinet, it was a welcome event. That was a step in the direction of preventing the most unhealthy concentration of power in the bourgeois and landlord class. The division of the Congress party itself and the breaking up of the leadership was a step towards de-concentration of power, and not towards more concentration of power. Therefore, this event should be pursued. This line of development should be encouraged and this line of development should not be arrested. Otherwise, imagine all these parties of the ultra-right continuing in their career of displacing the other party, and what would be the outcome? Would it be lesser concentration or more concentration, in an unhealthy direction or in a healthy direction? I do not know why this proposition was really put forward by my comrade Shri Madhu Limaye. I never expected him to mis-read the events of July, 1969 in a wrong way. The July 1969 events are to be pursued to a logical end until the remnants of those who were expelled are further expelled from that side since they are still hiding under cover here and there.

I do oppose the motion of No-confidence. But that does not mean that I am for a vote of confidence in the other side as it is. Why? For the simple reason that still further changes to the left are necessary in the policies of the present Government. Those changes are necessary. We are now trying to see that those changes take place on the question of land concentration. Thousands of acres are concentrated in the hands of the Birlas who are getting more and more concessions. That ought to be stopped. Otherwise, the direction of concentration of power will go in an unhealthy way--the concentration of power in the hands of the biggest monopolies which are now multiplying. The latest issue of the Comyany Law Report and the magazine that they issue--many of us will benefit by reading that--says that 20 large houses which were mentioned in the Dutt Report have now become still larger and multiplied in number, concentrating greater economic power in the hands of a few houses than that was before.

Therefore, the danger of de-concentration of the political power at the Centre being met with and defeated by this concentration of economic power is multiplied and larger houses are now going to command more than 50% of the capital in this country. Therefore, the proposition of concentration should be discussed on some other motion in a more detailed way, in a more scientific way rather than in this haphazard way. How to fight concentration? As far as we are concerned, most of the left parties are agreed that unless you strengthen the mass movement, deconcentration cannot be achieved and the concentration of power in the hands of the bourgeois landlord class cannot be fought. The signs are good. For example, a CRP Policeman beat a railway shunter. Immediately 40,000 railwaymen began to strike work. That is the way to fight concentration of Power. Lands are lying with the big landlords. We are going to occupy them, We hope we will succeed. Actually already it is having an effect on the concentration of power. For example, even a Chief Minister like Mr Brahmananda Reddy, who does not hesitate to shoot down the Telengana fellows, asked one of his Ministers to part with 400 acres of land and hand it over to the landless labourers. These are good signs. But what are they due to? They are due to the fact that the masses started struggling and that is the real guarantee to decentralising the unhealthy power that is concentrated at present in the hands of the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : But Mrs. Gandhi is recruiting more and more CRP men.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Therefore, what I have pointed out was that we should concentrate on the question of class power and not on power of individuals. Individuals are but the expression of the classes behind them and from that follows the strength of the bureaucracy. The strength of bureaucracy has grown. No doubt about that. Why has it grown? Because the Ministerial composition of the Cabinet is such that everyday a Minister changing means no guidance in the Ministry and even if there is a progressive policy, it is not acted upon.

I may tell you here what one Manager of the Railways at present managed by our Sadhu leader, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, said. When we complained to the Manager he said 'Don't take about the Ministers'. We are permanent people who run the Department. Ministers are like casual labour. They come and go.' (Interruptions) I had an experience of this myself. About one closed mill in Bombay which four Marwaris of Kanpur are holding in ransom. we knocked at the door of every Minister including the Prime Minister everybody promised immediate relief and the immediate relief is that the mill continues to remain closed with the workers' wages held back. Several lakhs of rupees are held in abeyance and not paid to them. It is nice good mill. It is not run because it does not suit the interests of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to open that mill and the bureaucracy down below is in the good books of these millowners. Don't you know how the bureaucracy functions? Take an example. We are opposed to the National Labour Commission. They proposed that this question of adjudication, conciliation be given to the Industrial Relations Commission composed of Judges and so on so that an owner or a Minister or a bureaucrat cannot influence the results. The bureaucrats stoutly opposed it and the Ministers could not oppose the bureaucrats. Labour Minister of all the States said, No, we must have this power because every bureaucrat down below says Gentlemen, you will be in trouble if you start handling the files yourself'. Why? Because really Ministers do not know their own subjects.

If the Ministers change every third day, in those 3 days they have no time to acquaint themselves with their subjects, except those Minister who have done a round of all the Ministers at one time or the other. But that is a different matter. That is there. They are like casuals that are employed in Railway Service. Casuals are there in Railways even for 14 years, permanent casuals. But they gather knowledge; others don't.

And therefore, Sir, we have got this spectacle of the bureaucrats coming and

dictating decisions against the wishes of the trade union movement and the Minister says, yes. I will give you one example. Since my time is up, I wish to say this. What I have been saying was that this subject of concentration of power should be discussed in a more serious way. Now, it is rather late in the day to say so. But this question has not been raised today; it was there already; only thing is, this has not been taken up seriously at all. The first question of concentration of power of a Minister or a King was raised and you should know it--in *Mahabharat* by Arjun who asked the question for reply from Bhishma a simple question. He asked : I am a man with two eyes; I am like any other man with two hands, two eyes. But why the other man should obey me and give me the right to become a king and he a subjects? Who brought this about? And who gave me power to rule over the other man who has not got the power to refuse to be ruled? This is the question, the theory of the State, the question of class power and how power comes, which are raised in Debates in the history book of *Mahabharat*. And then a reply was given. I don't want to go into that.

The entire thing is based on the struggle of classes of property and non-property, dispossessed and possessed. This struggle has been going on in this country. That struggle has been there under Hindu rule or Muslim rule or British rule or in present day Congress rule.

So, that is the essence of the question. That question has got to be solved by a real fight for a democracy and that fight must be begin by nationalisation of the big monopolies. Then these gentlemen who want to concentrate power in the hand of the big houses will lose their concentrated power and democracy will really start flowing. Then alone working class can really govern the country, the peasantry can get their demands, the problem of the ordinary working class and the unemployed can be solved.

The unemployment problem cannot be solved either by Mrs. Indira Gandhi or the

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Home Ministry or anybody talking about good wishes for the unemployed.

My proposition is that this type of debate of no-confidence is not going to give us any results. The debate should be based on foundations of science, dealing with management of society, nature of political power and nature of democracy in this country, and the necessity to really put the working people, the peasants and the middle class and the working class in power. Unless that is done, this problem cannot be solved.

There is one example I will give now. Banks were nationalised. A good measure. They could not have been nationalised if Morarji Desai had not been dismissed as he was last year. But what is the difficulty now? The banks are being managed by the bureaucrats and Rs. 130 crores are handed over to the speculative market and prices go up by 7% or 9%. This has appeared in the *Statesman*, the *Times of India* and other papers, and they said, this thing must stop. Then the Governor of the Reserve Bank comes in, and says; yes, yes, we have seen that too much money was given, we are calling it back. That happened in February. Again in July the same thing has happened. Why is this happening again and again?

It is because the forces of democracy are not in control of the banks. And therefore, the management of the banks has got to be handed over and carried out by the forces of democracy? What is meant by democracy? The workers must have a share in the management.

The old speculators, the old directors, the old gangsters who played with the deposits of the people are all still there in power along with the old bureaucrats. And therefore if Mr. Chavan says that more deposits be mobilised, I say, No, Sir, the more the deposits, today, greater the speculation. These resources should not be mobilised unless you give the guarantee that these deposits will not be put at the disposal of the speculative market. Who is

going to control them? You may please debate about it. You may take all the journals. They are there before you. I am not talking of facts which are in my own pocket only. But you are not dealing with it. Why are you not dealing with it? Of whom are you afraid? It is true that the Supreme Court stopped you for some time, and custodians were imposed. But fortunately some custodians ran away and some have resigned and all that. Therefore, the point is that the banks continue still to be controlled by the monopolists who are the friends of Shri M. R. Masani. Shri M. R. Masani's proposition which he offered as perhaps a solution was this...

SHRI NAMBIAR : Now, he is supporting the motion ?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : that the reason why concentration is taking place is that the public sector has increased and private enterprise is going down. That was one proposition which he made and he said that if private enterprise grew then democracy automatically would grow. The home of private enterprise is America; the home of private enterprise is England. And the American Senate says that concentration of power is taking place in the hands of the President too much and, therefore, some way must be found to demolish it; there are no public sectors of a large size in America, and no public sectors of a large size in England, and yet concentration of power has taken place. Therefore, demolishing the public sector is not a panacea for destroying the class-power of the monopolists, which can only be done by the democratic masses.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote): The no-confidence motion has been brought forward on a trivial and very small matter and much has already been said, to which replies have also been given. In a democratic armoury, a no-confidence motion is like the Brahmastra or the mightiest weapon in a democracy is the no-confidence motion, and it should not be used often and on trivial matters. If it is no used, it will lose all its importance.

I am sorry to say that Shri Madhu Limaye has brought forward this no-confidence-motion on a very small and trivial matter and the cry that there is a tiger. My only worry is that when there is really a tiger and the cry is heard, nobody will pay attention to it, and one would be swallowed by the very no-confidence motion which has lost its value now.

As regards Kerala voters, since yesterday, much has been said and replies have also been given. There could not be a more proper reply to this than Shri S. A. Dange's observation on this matter. I have been very much associated with Kerala since the last twenty-five years. Since I come from an area adjoining Kerala, I have been asked to be either an observer or to take part in every general elections in Kerala for the last twenty-five years. My experience is that the Kerala voters need not be protected by Shri Madhu Limaye. They know how to protect themselves. They are highly enlightened people and Kerala is a highly literate State. My experience there has been that even the dead people come out and vote during the elections. During the elections, I have seen a number of people who are dead, whose names are not in the voters' list, who have come and voted. When that is the case, I do not think that there would be any possibility of those who are entitled to vote and whose names have been left out, being prevented from exercising their franchise.

The Election Commissioner has revised the voters' list. He has given comparative figures concerning the adjoining States also. He says that compared to those figures, there is nothing unusual in the increase of voters in Kerala and there is no malpractice done in the voters' list. When that is the case, I do not know why Shri Limaye should feel concerned; when in a State like Kerala even the dead come out and vote, I do not know why he has taken up the case of those who are entitled to vote, whose names have been enlisted. The Election Commissioner has given more time, two or three days. Even afterwards

by paying a nominal fee, one can enlist as a voter if his name is not there. That being so, there is no meaning in Shri Limaye crying that there is some *golmal* going on in the electoral rolls of Kerala.

Coming to concentration of power, as Shri Dange has said, it is uncharitable for the Mover to interfere with the inner politics of our party. After all, it is the Prime Minister's prerogative. Once she takes anybody in her Cabinet, it is for her to distribute the power among the members of the Cabinet, and no member of the Cabinet has any business to think that this portfolio is important or that portfolio is important. Once they are in the Cabinet, it is a joint responsibility. I have been a Minister for 15 years. I know the supreme power lies in the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. Even though particular portfolios are handled by individual Ministers, the Prime Minister can call for any paper or file at any time she likes. To say that there is concentration of power in one hand is quite wrong and as I said, it is wrong on the part of Shri Limaye to interfere with the inner politics of our party and try to bring about some differences among us. It is not so. The Cabinet works as a team on a joint responsibility basis. In fact, some of us feel that the Prime Minister should have taken more portfolios under her charge and don't with the unrest going on in the country. That being so, I do not think the Prime Minister has taken more portfolios than she could manage, and Shri Limaye should be told that he should no hereafter meddle with our party politics.

As regards Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, I am surprised to see how the Doctor changes. Only 11 months ago when he was a member of the Cabinet, everything was all right. Now according to him, it is corrupt and there are cliques and everything has gone wrong. I can tell him after the departure of Shri Morarji Desai and others from the Cabinet, there are no cliques in the Cabinet and there is a homogeneous team functioning with one leader and followers unlike on the other side in their party where there are more leaders and less followers. I tell Dr. Ram Subhag Singh that he should not have spoken in this manner. He is an old

[**Shri M. V. Krishnappa**]
friend of mine in this House since nearly 18 years.

To Shri Madhok, everything looked like dictatorship here. To him, our Prime Minister looks like a dictator. He compared here to Hitler and Stalin put together. Someone from the 'O' Congress said that the prime Minister looks like Mussolini also. There is no doubt the Prime Minister has emerged the strongest leader in the country. In the Syndicate, everyone now is frustrated.

The leaders of the 'O' Congress who have been functioning as king-makers making Ministers and dismissing them, for 30 years, now feel frustrated because the Prime Minister boldly protested and sent them out. Now they are helpless, disappointed and frustrated and to them, she looks like a dictator.

Is the Prime Minister of India a dictator? Why should she be? She has renounced almost everything. The one house which her grandfather had given to her, Anand Bhavan, she has gifted to the nation. She goes to the people immediately after Parliament's session is over and even during the session. They gather in millions round her. She speaks to them, understands their feelings. They cheer her and wish her. I have seen her going about amidst people without caring for the police *bandobast*. Some people cry "God bless you, madam", and that is the spontaneous feeling of the people in this country. To call her a dictator is something which nobody can tolerate. A dictator would never face his people, but our Prime Minister mixes with millions of people. I challenge them to go to the countryside and see whether they can face so many people as the Prime Minister of India faces. She works 18 hours in the day when you people want to reduce eight working hours in the day. She wears the simplest of clothes. What for on earth should she become a dictator? She is working for this nation, its progress and wherever she goes, thousands and millions flock to her,

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Is he a biographer of the Prime Minister?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : I want to tell Mr. Madhok that because of her boldness the whole country appreciates her, whether she is going to fulfil all that she has promised immediately or not. Because of her boldness she looks like a dictator to Mr. Madhok. She has more sense than all the dictators put together, Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini and Franco, and she acts as a democrat, she is not a dictator.

Yesterday Mr. Kripalani mentioned the old story, how the Congress candidate in the Presidential election was defeated. It was unnecessary for him to refer to it. My reply is that Mr. Kripalani, in the same breath, should ask the Congress (O) how the Presidential candidate was selected. Was it not a coup, was there not almost a clique? In the annals of Indian history or the political party which he served for nearly 30 years, was there any instance where the Presidential candidate was selected by vote in five minutes? Does it not amount to a coup, does it not amount to a clique? Why should Shri Sanjiva Reddy, who was a very popular Speaker here, and who was becoming more popular, have been dragged into the Presidential election? Mr. Kripalani should apply his mind to these problems and see whether it was correct on the part of the Congress (O) leaders to have behaved in this manner.

When there was a coup, certainly the Prime Minister had to protest, and she protested. Not only did she protest, she taught them a lesson, and by teaching them a lesson, she has done the right thing. I want to tell Mr. Kripalani that he should not be blind to the blunders committed by the Congress (O). Is it because his better half is on that side?

We welcome the neutrality of Mr. Kripalani: He has served long the country and this Parliament, but when this neutrality is blind to the blunders committed by the Congress (O) and simply condemns the Prime Minister and this party, what right

has Mr. Kriplani to ask for the neutrality of the Government in world politics? So, I appeal him to be impartial in these matters.

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN (Kasergod): I requested you to call me after Shri Dange because I thought that there would be some points which I could answer, but unfortunately as far as Kerala is concerned, there were no valid points made by him. He only wanted to discuss the tactical line. I do not want to discuss the tactical line of our party here, I will do it outside at the time of the election. The tactical line of his party is that in 1967 it was against the Congress, in 1970 it is in alliance with the Congress, and in 1972 I think his party's tactical line will be such that we will find Shri Dange not here in the opposition, but on that side. Their tactical line may change like that.

As far as the tactical line to be adopted by one party or many parties is concerned, I do not want to discuss it here.

Another point he made was : these people want President's rule. We do not want President's rule; we are against President's rule. The question is not whether you want President's rule. We want free and fair elections. Supposing for one or two months President's rule is to be there, we shall have to make that sacrifice because the most important thing in a parliamentary democracy is free and fair elections, giving everybody who is entitled to vote a chance to vote. We must remove those who are not entitled to vote. As my friend Mr. Krishnappa said there are many persons in the list who are dead. Dead persons come in the morning and vote; real persons come in the evening. There are such allegations. I shall point this out from the list. These are the experiences during the last there by-elections. We prefer the President's rule to Achutha Menon's rule because our experience was bad during the last so many months. In Achutha Menon's rule perhaps ten persons will be killed and two battalions of CRP will be there; under the president's rule, instead of ten, fifteen persons may be killed, the difference is only in number. As far as we are concerned, even if President's rule comes, the most important thing is that the elections must

be free and fair. I do not want to go into constitutional points. I only want to say that the continuation of the Ministry is illegal and unconstitutional. There is a news item in the *Times of India* from Trivandrum which reads as follows : "The Kerala Governor Mr. Viswanathan dissolved the State Assembly on the advice of the Chief Minister Mr. Achutha Menon and announced fresh election. Mr. Menon who sprang the biggest surprise of his career as Chief Minister told the reporters that he advised the dissolution of the Assembly to end the present 'uncertainty', and to win a fresh mandate possibly within the next three or four months." What is the 'uncertainty'? whether he has the majority. When he himself says that there was uncertainty, one should not dissolve the Assembly but call it into session to see whether he has got a majority and if he has no majority, tell the Governor and see whether any other majority will be there.

As for dissolution, I shall refer to articles 163, 164, and 174. As per article 163, there shall be a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions. The duty of the Chief Minister is that of communicating. He has to say what the Council of Ministers says; he has to advise the Governor as per the decisions of the Council of Ministers. Under article 167 (A) he has to communicate to the Governor of the State all the decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to administration or other things. It must be the decision of the Council of Ministers. The dissolution was not on the advice of the Council of Ministers because O Koran, one of the Ministers openly made a statement the other day saying : I do not know anything about it; I am unaware of it; I was not asked. Two other Ministers also said that they did not know about it. So, it was a decision taken by the Chief Minister himself. According to article 167 (B) the Chief Minister has to advise the Governor on the decisions of the Council of Ministers. But the Council of Ministers were not consulted. We do not know if the advice given by the Chief Minister to the Governor was something that was unconstitutional. Alone the Chief Minister has no right to dissolve the Assembly.

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According to article 174, the Governor shall summon the Assembly. According to the constitutional provisions, the Council of Ministers is responsible to the Assembly. It is said that there is no Assembly especially in a coalition government where there are so many parties; but where there are so many parties, he must consult them and then give the advice to the Governor. After giving the advice also, there is no Assembly; whose is the responsibility when the Assembly is not there? The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Assembly, and when you dissolve the Assembly and then say you remain there, that is something which is not only unconstitutional but also shameful. I want to say, therefore, that it is unconstitutional.

The second point, as far as the election which has been talked of is concerned, is this. What is it that is said here? It is said by so many Members that we want an election in West Bengal and we do not want an election in Kerla. They minimise it that way. We say, whether in West Bengal or Kerla or Punjab or Manipur or any other place you must have an election, and the prerequisite of an election is that it must be a free and fair election. For a free and fair election, what are the things necessary? There must a proper voters' list. I will show it to you what has happened. I shall read a letter written by me to the Election Commission on 10 July. There had been references here to the elections: What did you do in the by-elections? This is the relevant letter of 10th July, when we met and gave a memorandum to the Election Commission. Recently, three by-elections were conducted in Kerla-Kottarkara, Nilambur and Madayi. The list of voters in these three constituencies were having enormous anomalies like the inclusion of illegitimate voters and rejection of legitimate names. In the Madayi constituency alone, there were more than 4,000 deletions. In the Madayi constituency, in the Madayi Panchayat alone, more than 700 bogus voters were included in the list, most of whom are residing outside India like Dubai, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, etc. In other lists also, glaring defects were noted. It was really after

the three by-elections in which the voters' list were defective, we said that as far as the election lists are concerned, there are anomalies and something must be done about it. That is why we asked the Election Commission to supply us a Copy.

I have no time, or else, I would give details in this respect. In the lists in Kerla, in each district, something like 1,25,000 or 1,26,000 names were removed, and some two lakhs or three lakhs of names were added. As far as the 1967 elections were concerned, I have to tell you that there was no complaint from any side; there was no complaint from our side. There was no complaint from their side either. The voters' list was there. After 1967, three elections were there and it was then that we looked into the voters' lists and we told the Election Commission, "Please see that some thing is done. This is our experience as far as the three by-elections were concerned." We enquired about the 722 names of voters and gave our findings to the Election Commission, saying that these are the people who had not been here for the last so many years. The Election Commission, after that, sent me a letter on the 24th July after I met the Election Commissioner there. All the political parties were there. The majority parties represented in the Legislative Assembly told the Election Commission that the elections should not be in September. So, it was the desire of the majority of the people. But the Election Commission said, "We want to have the elections in September, because, before September 24, if the Assembly is not convened, six months will elapse. So, we must do that." I want to ask what the Election Commission has got to do with that. What is the duty of the Election Commission? The duty of the Election Commission is to see that free and fair elections are conducted. There may be President's rule; there may be some other thing. That is not the concern of the Election Commissioner. Majority of the parties, though not a big majority, namely, Cong (O), Cong (R) and all other parties except the minifront parties, have said that elections should not be held in September because there is rain and the voters' list is irregular. This was told to the Election Commissioner. He

said, "The voters' list is ready. I will show". But the voters' list is not ready even today. Here are the telegrams I have got. When I met the Election Commissioner and showed him the telegrams, he promised that by 20th printed voters' list will be ready. But I have received a telegram from Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad on the 25th and also today morning saying, till yesterday midnight, all the voters lists are not given. Some of the voters' lists are given but all are not given.

The election has already been declared but there is no voters' list. Does anybody, including Mr. Dange, want elections without the voters' list? I will read the telegram I received on the 25th:

"Your letter dated July 23rd, received. Reports received by you are lies. There are some constituencies of which lists have not yet been received. Unimaginable errors in lists supplied show total unreliability. Letter follows."

This is a telegram to the Election Commissioner, a copy of which was sent to me. Today morning a telegram was sent to the Commissioner, a copy of which I have got which says that till yesterday midnight the complete voters' list is not prepared. Of course, the question can be twisted and we may be asked, "You do not want an election in Kerala, but you want an early election in Calcutta." We want elections everywhere. Let there be a mid-term poll in Bengal and also in Kerala, but the point is this. The Election Commissioner has already agreed to a revision. This is the copy of his letter :

"I have already agreed and have made arrangements for a special revision under section 21 (3) of the Representation of the People Act. 1950 of the electoral roll..." etc.

So, the Election Commission has agreed to a special revision of the electoral rolls. When a revision is done, certainly the provisions of the People Act and the rules made thereunder must be followed. For revision,

it is necessary that there must be a voters' list. As regards the voters' list, will the Election Commission show to the Prime Minister a copy of the letters received from all the parties? When the parties get the electoral roll, they will sign. I ask the Law Minister to ask the Election to show the signatures and vouchers of all the parties saying that they have got the electoral roll. The electoral roll has not been received by them.

Secondly, I want to show you a specimen of the electoral roll that is prepared in Kerala. Can you read this?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Written in Chinese invisible ink ?

SHRI A. K GOPALAN : I do not know what is the language. Nobody can read what it is.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Is it genuine or bogus ?

SHRI A. K GOPALAN : It is a certified copy. Revision means, you must be able to read it. Without reading it, how can there be a revision ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : It does not matter if you lose this constituency. Let it be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI A. K GOPALAN : Another example is a news item in *Malayala Manorama*, a paper not supporting us, a paper against us. That *Malayala Manorama* has the picture of the students of some high school in Manjeri preparing the electoral rolls. Sometimes the standards of our students in high schools are such that they do not write all the letters well. Here is a news item in *Malayala Manorama* dated 25th July :

"Kadieja is a voter. Her father's name has also been given in the voters list. Do you know what it is ? 'Father.'

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Suppose she goes to vote and the officer asks her the name of her father. If she says "Usman", he will say "here it is recorded as 'father', so you go away, you cannot vote".

"There are any number of such funny things in the voters list containing 1, 369 names in the Baluserry constituency, ward No. 45. There is no time to think of rights and wrongs. The whole thing has to be written somehow. Bring it out as quick as possible, that was the aim. See some of the names in the list, Vasandhi, Thiritha, Kenatti, Repper, Kerappan, Chechikutti, Thanka, Yavoda, Manidhyam, Ratha, Panchayathutti, Cheyi. There are many such names."

All the Malayalees will understand that such names are not there. If this list is not corrected and suppose a voter goes to the polling booth and says that his name is Manikkam, they will say "no, your name is Manidhyam, because it is written so here."

"Phisa is another name. It is sure that he is not the leader of the insurgent Nagas because his father's name is put as Athruman. Phisa is supposed to be a 32 year old woman.

Do you know what is the age of a voter! One year? There are also voters with, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years of age. An example, Merinnanna, male aged 7. "Appiri", yes he is a voter. He is 51 years old. Sthreedharan (not Sreedharan), son of "Aani" is another voter.

28 year old Hallah is supposed to be the son of Hassan Koya. There is according to this voters list eligibility for voting for Naskayai, the daughter Kakaya and the $2\frac{1}{4}$ year old son Mohammed of Sui.

Souminikutty, a good name. Age 97.

Kenatti is also a voter. His father is Mohammad.

Aniyayi (which in Sanskrit means the follower) is also a voter. Aged 39 (who is his leader?) One cannot say in which pages of the list these sort of mistakes are there because many pages of the list have no numbers."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should try to conclude.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madur.i) : After all, the House should know all the facts when it is discussing an issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not trying to prevent him. But there is a time limit. I am only drawing attention to that.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : This is the voters' list. In the 1967 voters list lakhs and lekhs of voters were not included and what were included were taken away. And what is the date for the revision? The last date is 28th. So the time is over. Till today there is no complete voters' list. Why was the election announced so hurriedly without the voters' list. Is there no press in Kerala? Can you not print the voter's list? If that is not done, President's rule will come and the present ministry that is there cannot be continued. The new alliance between the Congress (O) and the Mini-Front—I am sorry, between the Congress (R) and the Mini Front—there cannot continue like that. I can understand that.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Congress (O) are you allies.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : At least he has agreed that the Congress (R) are their allies.

On the first day the Governor did not dissolve the Assembly. What the Governor did was that he came here, had a talk with the Election Commissioner and met the Prime Minister. I reliably understand that the Governor told the Prime Minister that if this Government did not continue, there was no chance of the new alliance coming to power in Kerala afterwards, if President's rule is imposed and elections are delayed.

The Governor went there and the *Malayalam Manorama* says—I have got it here—that Governor called the Chief Minister and said, "Do not resign." Then, the announcement of the election is there.

So, one can understand that there is collusion. Though they will say that Election Commission and everybody is independent, there is some conspiracy and collusion between the Election Commission, the Kerala Government and the Central Government. It is a shame that in a country where, as the Prime Minister says, there is the highest parliamentary democracy the voters' list is not printed and the elections are held without printing the voters' list with shabby writing and so many mistakes in the voters' list. If the elections are going to take place this way, one cannot say what is the object behind it. That is why we support the No-confidence Motion, because it is a conspiracy and this conspiracy has a political motive.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Law Minister.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order, Sir. Today's paper said that Shri Gopalan was filling a writ in the Delhi High Court. Has he done that? If so, the matter is *subjudice* and he cannot take up the matter here.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Let him gather information and come here.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : Sir, I am intervening in the debate in order to clarify matters from the legal and constitutional point.

I am am one with hon. friend, Shri Gopalan, that elections must be free and fair. That is a common ground. That is not common ground merely between Government and the party of Shri Gopalan but I am certain that it is the point of view of every party in this House.

I want to place before the House the events that have happened in a sequence.

The programme for the review of the electoral rolls of Kerala along with those in other States and Union territories was issued by the Election Commission on the 6th November, 1969. It provided for the publication of the existing rolls as draft rolls on the 15th November, 1969. The period for lodging claims and objections was from the 15th November, 1969 to the 30th November, 1969. Simultaneously, there was a house-to-house verification of each and every voter in the existing rolls. The claims and objections in respect of the draft rolls were disposed of before the 31st December, 1969. The electoral rolls were finally published on 15-1-70. The finally published electoral rolls are being questioned by some hon. Members. The Election Commission has strictly followed the provisions of the Representation of Peoples Act, 1950, the Registration of Electoral Rolls Rules, 1960 and the directions and instructions issued. After the publication of the electoral rolls for 1970 on 15-1-70, there were three by-elections in Kerala as referred to by my hon. friend Shri Dange. No objection was raised by any political party in respect of the electoral rolls in respect of these three by-elections.

SHRI UMANATH : It is these three by-elections which have brought out the entire thing.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Now, the electoral rolls of these constituencies are being questioned. The objections to the electoral rolls have come only after the Legislative Assembly was dissolved and fresh elections became necessary to constitute a new Legislative Assembly. The Election Commission has now agreed to carry out a special revision prior to the ensuing General elections. It is not the intention of the Election Commission to leave the mistakes that have crept in the list.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Without the voters' list?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : According to law, the final publication of the electoral rolls is already there. It is only a

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revision that is taking place in the light of the complaints made. To say that there is no electoral roll at all is wholly incorrect. The Election Commission has now agreed to carry out a special revision prior to the ensuing General Elections. It is a special revision undertaken to allay the suspicions raised by some of the political parties in respect of the finally published electoral rolls of 1970.

Some parties have complained that copies of the electoral rolls have not been supplied to them. About 80 per cent of the different parts of electoral rolls were supplied in the printed form to all political parties in Kerala by 20. 7. 70 and the remaining 20 per cent is in cyclostyled, type written and manuscript form. The 20 per cent of the electoral rolls will also be made available to them in the printed form before the end of this month. The printed and the manuscript copies were delivered at the office of the CPI (M) at taluk level. They were clear and readable as they were the first copies which came out of the press and the cyclostyle machine. The copy that is now produced before the House might not be the copy supplied to the CPI (M). Even now, the Election Commission is arranging to make copies available.

SHRI UMANATH : This is the copy supplied to the CPI (M). That is misleading the House. We have produced the copy which was supplied to the CPI (M). You take it as a statement of fact that we are making. It is a certified copy supplied to our party.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : You also cannot go on saying that whatever the Election Commission does is false.

SHRI UMANATH : Do you deny the statement that the copies of the electoral rolls of all the constituencies have not been supplied even to the State ? Are you in a position to deny that ? Do you take up the challenge ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have already made the statement that the copies have been supplied. I accept the challenge.

So far as challenge making is concerned, we are inferior to none.

SHRI UMANATH : If you accept the challenge, you send somebody to Kerala immediately to see whether the list has been supplied to them.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The total increase in the electoral rolls of all the 133 constituencies in Kerala is 16 per cent more than that of electoral rolls of 1964. This increase works out to an annual rate of growth of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent which is considered normal as was argued by my hon. friend of the D. M. K. party. So is the case with the electoral rolls in every other State.

Variations of this nature take place in the usual course. But in the case of Kerala political controversies have highlighted the problem as is seen now. So far as the Government of India is concerned, we are in no way responsible, nor are we parties to the controversies.

16 hrs.

The Election Commission is an independent and impartial authority brought into existence under the Constitution. (Interruptions) Art. 324 of the Constitution lays down that the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls shall be vested in the Election Commission. The Chief Election Commissioner has been made under the same article equal to a Judge of the Supreme Court in order to guarantee his independence and impartiality. Again, Art. 327 provides that subject to the provisions of the Constitution, Parliament may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection, with elections to Parliament, and State Legislatures. The Representation of the Peoples Act, 1950 and 1951 were enacted by Parliament under this article. The Representation of the People Act does not contain any provision empowering the Government to fix the dates of an election or to intervene or interfere in the work of the Election Commission. Sec. 15 of the R. P. Act, 1951 lays down that the Governor shall on such date or dates as may be recommended by

the Election Commission call upon the constituencies to elect members. It is, therefore, clear that the Government of India are in no way responsible for deletions and additions in the electoral rolls. It is now at best a bone of contention between some political parties in Kerala State. Government cannot, in the very nature of things, issue any direction to the Election Commission whether it is in respect of the preparation of the electoral rolls or the fixing of the date of the election or the conducting of elections. Government of India want to scrupulously avoid saying or doing anything which may even be construed to affect the impartiality or independence of the Election Commission.

SHRI UMANATH : That you should have done before fixing the date on the 17th.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : We have obtained information from the Election Commission that a meeting of the representatives of all the political parties in the State was held in Trivandrum on the 10th July, 1970. The meeting which was convened by the Chief Election Commissioner was attended by 17 political parties. I understand that it was said at that meeting that electoral rolls this time are "far better" and "more perfect" than the electoral rolls in the State during the last 20 years.

SHRI UMANATH : Who said that ? After the issuing of the electoral rolls we want to know as to who said that. This House wants to know who said that. Only the satellites of the Government might have said that.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Shri A. K. Gopalan was present at the meeting. On the representation of his party, the Chief Election Commission undertook to inquire into and rectify any mistake which may be pointed out. This special revision will be completed before the 10th August, 1970, *i.e.*, one week before the notification for the election is to be issued. I may in this connection state that when Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist),

met the Chief Election Commissioner on the 3rd July, 1970, he made a specific complaint about the omission from the electoral roll of the name of Shri K. P. Subramania Menon, M.P. This complaint was inquired into by the Chief Election Commissioner and it was found that not only Shri Menon's name had not been omitted but on the contrary his name is found as a voter in the electoral rolls of two constituencies, namely, Narakkal and Ernakulam.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : That is why we say that there must be a thorough revision. You do not understand that.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : No other specific case as distinguished from general complaints of alleged irregular inclusion or deletion has been brought to the notice of the Election Commission.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : What about Mr. Imbichi Bava's name ?

The special revision ordered in Kerala was a special concession. The parties were given time from 12th to 28th July to file their lists of objections. Even this period has now been extended by 2 days. This special concession has been accorded, I suppose to Kerala because Kerala is a special problem with special demands.

The holding of elections on a particular date is solely within the discretion of the Election Commission. The Government of India cannot direct the Election Commission to change the dates once fixed. The discretion of the Election Commission has to be independently and impartially exercised in the matter of fixing the dates. The political parties however are free to make representation to the Election Commission and in the final analysis they are bound to accept the decision of the Election Commission.

I may however observe that in the present case under Art. 174 (1) of the Constitution the Election Commission has a Constitutional obligation to conduct the

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general election in Kerala so as to see that the newly constituted legislative assembly meets before the expiration of 6 months from its last sitting. The last sitting was fixed on 25-3-70. The new Assembly has to be summoned for its first sitting not later than the 24th September 1970. Therefore the date fixed for the poll, the 17th September 1970 is *bonafide*. There can therefore be no question of any haste in the holding of general election in Kerala.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : This Assembly is dissolved Assembly. Which Assembly is to meet ? He is only reading what he has got. The Assembly is dissolved.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The postponement of elections in Kerala on the ground of rains is not tenable. Sir, unfortunately or fortunately, I have control neither over the rains nor over the Election Commission.

SHRI UMANATH : These factors about rain and harvesting season are being taken into consideration during several general elections earlier.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Sir, I want to deal with the argument advanced by my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He grew so indignant as to demand a Commission of Inquiry. His indignation has overruled his discretion and judgement. As an ex-Cabinet Minister, with long experience he should have known that there can be no Commission of Inquiry relating to matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Election Commission. There has never been any such Commission demanded or appointed. The CPI (M) seem to be wiser than the Leader of the Opposition for instead of asking for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry they intend going to a court of law as I learn from the newspapers.

Sir, it is not my purpose to enter into controversy with one party or the other on this matter.

So far as the Election Commission is

concerned, the statement I have made clearly shows that they are anxious to correct every mistake humanly possible. The proper course for all of us would be to see that the Election Commission is given proper information and the rectifications made. There is no use attacking the Government of India on this issue.

I do not know what reason or logic prompted my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye to include this as one of the grounds in the no-confidence motion. I have explained the position. A legal and constitutional expert as he is, because he moves many amendments to the Constitution several times, he should have known that the Government is not responsible for this. In spite of that he takes this as the first ground of no-confidence against this Government.

I can only say this. I read a long time ago an Essay by Goldsmith. There was a person who used to be present wherever there was a gathering for entertainment or amusement. Here is my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye who wants to be present at every controversy, in advance. This attitude of championing every issue and every cause against the Government is not rational or logical. I would appeal to him to take up issues which should really matter and which really affect the interests of the country, and I am sure Government would be equally understanding enough to rectify matters.

One or two Members including my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye took the Administrative Reforms Commission and its report into consideration in this connection. He has made the allegation that the Prime Minister has taken advantage of only those recommendations which are convenient to her. But this argument could be turned against him also. If he were really interested in administrative reforms being implemented, he should have taken up the issue independently and impartially so as to command the attention and respect of all the parties in this House. To join this issue in a partisan manner with a no-confidence

motion is not a service which he is doing either to the commission or to the cause of administrative reforms.

So far as the reforms are concerned, the reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission are there. I do not say that they are the wisest things that can be said on the subject. But they will provide a basis for all the Members to think so that they could improve and accept whatever improvements are necessary. The Prime Minister herself had made a broadcast speech as soon as she accepted the office of the Prime Minister that she wanted revolutionary changes; and that she wanted the administration to be tuned to the needs and requirements of the time. Out of the 20 reports that we have given, Government have already processed about seven or eight. A statement has been made by the concerned Minister that 87 per cent of the recommendations have been accepted. Some more reports have still to be accepted. Instead of their taking advantage of the occasion in a partisan manner—this is a non-controversial subject—I would appeal to all the parties and to the leaders of all the parties to take up the issue of administrative reforms and the reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission independently and impartially on their own merits and see that we get a better administration than the one we have.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : (Kendrapara) : It is not that I am not in favour of a no-confidence motion. It is not that if a motion is moved for confidence, I shall vote in favour of it; I shall never vote in favour of a confidence motion for this Government. But this motion that we are considering here, according to me is ill-timed and misconceived. My friends here in their anxiety and in their personal obsession with the Prime Minister have chosen a wrong time for this motion. You know and the country knows for a fact that a minority government is functioning in this country. This Government which Shrimati Indira Gandhi is now heading is a minority government. When she was called upon to form the Government here, she was really commanding a majority in the House. But even though her majority has been

reduced, she still continues as a minority Government and carries on the parliamentary functioning in this House. I think there is some lacuna in our Constitution which gives her this opportunity. She is not voted out, but friends who have brought forward this sort of motion are giving her opportunities to tom-tom before the world and to show to the country and to the world outside that although she is in a minority, every motion of no-confidence in the House is being defeated.

What have my hon. friends done after the experience of so many months when there was some attempt at Opposition consolidation and an attempt to see whether there were common factors on which the Opposition could unite in order to give a real confrontation to Government? Now, not only the grand alliance but, as this motion is going to prove, even the grander alliance has floundered because it does not command the majority in the House. That is what is going to happen. It is not only the grand alliance, but Shri Madhu Limaye has fallen a prey to this game. The CPI(M) has also joined in because of the Kerala elections, forgetting their own formulations,

It was never my case, and it is not my case even today, that I will never vote on a no-confidence motion against this Government. But I do not see any better alternative in this House. I do not want that a minority government should continue for long. It is not healthy for the country, it is not healthy for democracy. When I make this statement, I am not going to support motions on flimsy grounds on flimsy reasons. I would have gone all out to support a motion which stated substantial grounds. But the grounds stated here are not fit for the admission of even an adjournment motion. When they tried to bring forward an adjournment motion on this issue, the Speaker did not think it fit to give consent to it. Yet that has been given as a ground for a no-confidence motion.

Then in their anxiety, they are really, by implication, giving suggestions which cut

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at the very root of democratic functioning in this country. What is the meaning or purpose of saying here that a minority government is imposed in Kerala? Does the Mover suggest that the Central Government should have intervened and dismissed that Government? That Government did enjoy the confidence of that House till the last day, 22 March. On the 25th March, they resigned. The last motion of the Kerala Assembly had given a vote of confidence to that Government.

Then what does he suggest? Does he suggest that the Central Government should have intervened? Is it Shri Limaye's case that where the Constitution gives the right, an autonomous right, which right we want to increase, to the Election Commission—we want that it should be on par with the Supreme Court—we should now say that the Central Government should intervene and ask the Election Commission 'Do not hold elections; hold them only when it suits us'? That means giving more power to Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government about whose present powers you are already complaining.

There is no substance in this motion at all. That is why I am worried. In their anxiety, what are the Mover and his supporters doing? They see seeds of dictatorship because of the Cabinet reshuffle. But what are they aiming at? In their anxiety to do something, they are making a mockery of the last, extreme parliamentary weapon we have before us—a motion of no-confidence. We have many other weapons in our hands. We can use them. We have been using them and we will continue to use them. But this is not the way to go about it. They are confusing the country; they are going to misdirect the mind of the people and they are really giving a fresh lease of life to such a Government which should not have existed so long.

I would make a suggestion. If they are all serious about it, if they are serious in what they have said that this Government is not capable of delivering the goods, I say 'yes'. Then why not bring a motion of no-confidence against this Government on

the ground that in spite of its so-called 10-point programme, it has not been able to implement even one?

AN HON. MEMBER : Let him bring it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Yes, but will they support it. Let the Swatantra Party say yes, let the Jana Sangh agree. Are they prepared to support it?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : We will support it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let the PSP say 'yes' first.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We want that this sovereign, supreme body, should have more rights; we want that its rights should not be curbed. But by a judgement of the Supreme Court, Parliament's right is being encroached upon. The Supreme Court says that Parliament has no right to amend the fundamental rights in the Constitution. Nath Pai's Bill is there. There is the unanimous recommendation of the Select Committee. This Government, because it is not sure of the support of some of its own followers, has not yet declared whether it is in support of it. It has been said that the Speaker and the Leader of the House would fix a date for its discussion. Two years have passed. The Leader of the Congress Party is not bold enough, has not the courage, even to get the Bill passed in this House. You bring such measures and see the result, because that will be the real test for this Government.

A Government which claims to be socialist, which professes socialism, must have an alternative socialist programme here. (*Interruptions*) These things are not palatable to you. You are in a strange combination, but people can see through this game. It will not pay, it has not paid in any country, and it is not going to pay in this country also.

If they are really wedded to socialism, after they became a minority Government, they should have come forward in this House with their own programme for the rest of the two years, saying that this is the socialist programme that they want to carry out and taken the mandate of the House. I would have supported them even as a minority Government for the rest of the period, but nothing of the sort has been done.

If you had taken up one by one the failings of this Government, I would have supported the motion. I am in some agreement when they refer to general bureaucratisation, but that is nothing new.

You have criticised the Cabinet reshuffle. I agree. Too much power has been taken by Prime Minister, but is it anybody's contention that in a democratic majority party Government the leader of the party which is called upon to form the Government has no right to chose his own companions and no right even to distribute the portfolios as he likes? What is the point in it? I could have understood if a criticism was made, a valid criticism, that this reshuffle was not made for the good of the country, for the efficient functioning of the Government, there was no rationale behind it. This reshuffle was made because Indira Gandhi wanted to prove, and she proved, to the old bosses that they are no match to her; according to their own language, like clerks she can dismiss them. She also proved, to these men of clay that she can reshuffle them like a pack of cards, not only as ordinary cards but in any way she likes. She is the supreme master of this show of the party. That is what she has shown. It is not concentration of power.

We do not have a unitary form of Government. She is not the President. She is, after all, the Prime Minister. The Cabinet has joint responsibility. Therefore it is not that the Prime Minister, according to her sweet will, can do anything she likes. Only in a presidential form of government it is possible. In America, no Secretary of State is elected, he is nominated by the President. But here our Ministers are elected persons. The portfolios are distri-

buted and the Prime Minister should be the co-ordinating authority. She should have the least number of portfolios with her. Otherwise, she cannot do justice. She has the supreme power to intervene in any of the Ministries. What was the need then to take all these powers, for which probably she has neither the time nor the real energy? I do not say whether any one of us has more capacity than her.

Any way, this is the situation. Therefore, the question before us is not dictatorship. If we see dictatorship in matters like this, I do not know, when real dictatorship emerges, what these people will say. They are exhausting all their words. Words have lost all meaning. To bring in the question of dictatorship when we are yet democratically functioning is really not in tune with the situation that we want.

I am surprised to see that in this country when such a Government is functioning, my friends in the Opposition are playing a game in which they are making it impossible for this country to make politics policy oriented because of personal bitterness and animosity. If that is the guiding factor for political decisions by political parties, I think it is the end of democracy. That kind of politics should go. I want polarisation in political life, as Dange pointed out. I know the land reforms. The ten point programme contained land reforms. Where are the land reforms? What is the Fourth Plan? Is there mention of land reforms there? Nothing. They say it is for the State Governments. Leave alone the State Government which according to you are reactionaries. What about your own State Governments? In Andhra the Chief Minister opposes agricultural wealth tax. What is the ceiling there?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Rightly. It should never have been imposed.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He is your man; he agrees with you there. He is not a socialist Chief Minister; that is what I say. In Punjab you are now choosing Akalis as your allies; they have over-

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nights become socialists. They not only opposed but they made it clear that so long as the Akali Government was there, they would see to it that no agricultural wealth tax was collected. They have become your companions. What should be the logical conclusion? In Maharashtra, the edifice of Chavan will fall to pieces if actually land reforms are undertaken. These are your partners, the parties dominated by the se persons. However much you may shout that you want socialism and social reforms and transformation of rural society, you have not got the guts; the party has not got the guts. The party passes so many resolutions on communalism and this and that. It is only to divert the attention of the people from the real failure of the party, failure of this Government. I could understand that the Prime Minister did not take the vote on the basis of the programme. But I could not understand if the Prime Minister is not able to implement the programmes of her own party. What about the Privy Purses? Is that Bill going to be passed in this session or not? *An Hon. Member*: They are having meaningful dialogue) Yes, they are having secret, meaningful dialogue and they are assessing—what? I was told by the Chairman of my party, when the consultative committee on Bengal met here, when the question of taking action against Naxalite violence was talked about—it is good that Mr. Chavan has been changed from the Home Ministry—what was the reply of Mr. Chavan? Even the Preventive Detention Act was not considered or included in that agenda; it was considered in the last meeting; it was never considered then Why? Mr. Chavan gave the facile explanation: political arithmetic has also to be taken into Consideration. The Government in function in I on the basis of political arithmetic... *(An Hon. Member*: You are party to that.) What you say is non-sense. So, political arithmetic prevented this Government from taking any forward action for which it stood. Yet they say: we divided the party, we have removed them we have now come into our own; we shall now go forward with socialist programmes.

Therefore, what I suggest is: let us consider this matter more dispassionately.

There was a suggestion sometime back that this Government was going to the polls. Now that the Prime Minister has concentrated all these powers with her, probably she is thinking of the next elections. I think instead of continuing with this unhealthy government, if they go to the polls there should be no objection to it. Let them go to the polls. We may not come; one of us may not be returned, but I am sure that if the Government, the Congress party, in its present position, with its present strength and its present colour, goes to the people, it will still further be reduced to not more than 150; let alone a majority in the House. When that is the position it is not really a test. We would go to the polls now or later. It is not really the test. What we should do? The test is, it is parliamentary government now. It is not a party government. The Government must respond to the desires and aspirations of Parliament, and Parliament should decide what is good for the country. What is the party form of government? That era has almost ended. Therefore, my proposal is, let friends decide, friends from all sides, who are real, genuine socialists, democrats. If they really want to believe, if they really believe, if they have a firm faith that a real transformation in this country is necessary in a democratic manner to change the entire society, let them come forward and join hands and let us see if any Government which flouts them can exist even for a moment in this country. Therefore,...

AN HON. MEMBER : Dissolve all the parties.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Yes; after all, the way parties are formed or decided, ultimately everyone will be eliminated. As I see the process, the way it is going, there is no polarization. Some attempts have been made. I would have welcomed it—

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : (Balrampur) : You decry them.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : There is no good saying that they are strange be fellows. I have said several times. To Morarji, when he talked to me,

I said, "Go ahead. I want at least the consolidation and that will polarize politics. But do not drag me there. I have no place there. I cannot be part of it." Therefore, there is no question that I did not welcome it. I had welcomed the rightist consolidation. If you have had done that, you would have put Indira Gandhi in a tight corner, a tight corner in this sense that if really the SSP, the CPM and all those parties which are supporting this motion are combined and become one grand alliance, and if the PSP does not extend its support to the Government, what happens? It will be for the DMK to decide whether to side the Government alone.

Accusations have been levelled against the Prime Minister. She has refused to accept that she has been guided or supported by the communists. If you have formed that grand alliance, really, you will come to the position where only with the support of the communists the Government would exist. But you had not the courage, you had not the determination; you had not the faith; if you had the faith, you would have gone ahead with the grand alliance. Because you have no faith, you are concentrating on flimsy ground, flimsy material, which have no relevance to the motion.

Sir, I have been voting in this House. Nobody can say and point a finger at me that at any time in this House.

I and my party, have not voted with the Opposition so far. If it is of such a nature, where we have to compromise on the fundamental and basic principles, I can never agree. Shri Ranga and Shri Masani are saying, "Private sector, free enterprise." To hell; I do not want it. I want it shou'd go. My complaint exactly is that the Government is not courageous enough to go ahead with the programme. I am not afraid of those elements. I do not want that the Government should be so weak. My complaint is that the Government have become weak; because of the weakness, it cannot take action in West Bengal. Leave alone the Naxalites. In Darjeeling, and in the West Dinajpur district, the Border Security Force is there everyday. It goes to control something somewhere, but every day

dacoities are taking place. The police are in collaboration with the dacoits. Hundreds of cows are being taken away and robberies are taking place. But no border police gives protection. My colleague, Mr. Lakhanlal Kapur who comes from that area, has been raising this question again and again. He has written to the Home Minister also. BSF is available for every other place, but not there. That is the weakness of this Government. They think that the communist party is there and they will be offended. So far as Naxalite menace is concerned, I had been to that area when the UF Government was there. Even Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee cautioned me and said "Don't go there. From the jute field, they will throw arrows aimed at you." But I went there and saw it. I said whatever had been said in this House. But they did not take any action. Even now they failed to take action and lawlessness and disorder are continuing in West Bengal. It is not just one incident. It is no use accusing this or that person. A statement was made here saying that there are some officials who have some commitment with some parties and we want to remove them from the Government machinery. But may I ask, how many of them have been removed after the imposition of President's rule? So, the weakness lies there. I do not say you have become a communist or that you subscribe to their theory. The weakness lies there because all of us are after power. Whatever happens to the country, we want to manoeuvre to continue in power; let it be on principles or no principles.

I have no love for this Government. But I have love for democracy and socialism. I see quite clearly from this motion that danger to democracy comes not from the Indira Government, but democracy will be in danger if elements like these are combined and if motions like this are brought to give more power to the central authorities. Therefore, I did not stand in support of the motion. Since I have no confidence in this Government, I will not vote either way.

MR. SPEAKER : We had fixed 5 P.M. for the Prime Minister to reply, but I see from the list that some of the parties could not have their allotted time and there is sur-

[Mr. Speaker]

plus time for certain parties still pending. If we do not take up the half-hour discussion, we can accommodate them—Dr. Karni Singh.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner). Sir, the views I express today are my own. In the constitution of group that I represent, we have a clause that when important matters are at stake, we have the liberty to exercise our discretion. I am also one of those who feel that this no confidence motion was not psychologically well-tempered. It is because of this that we did not support it yesterday, but some of us shall certainly vote along with it. The reason was that many of us felt that as a result of the grand alliance and the great aspirations that were created in the minds of the people who believe in democracy, we should hit hard with all the force at our command; and if we bring about a no confidence motion that fizzles out then, in a roundabout way, it expresses confidence in the government.

I would like to say this much, that I do not believe in character assassination; nor do I believe in hitting below the belt. But I do feel that one of the reasons why I should support the no-confidence motion is that in the last few months and years that I have had occasion to watch the Indira in power I found that the government was becoming more and more a chairocratic government, a government which is wedded to the chair, a government where chair was the god and India took the second place. Secondly, many of us who are wedded to democracy and a free way of life have felt that the Prime Minister's reliance on the Communist Party to stay in power was not correct. If she believed in Communism it would have been perfectly all right, but I am convinced that she does not believe in Communism. In this case it is wrong of her to rely on Communist support to stay in power. The Prime Minister, in my opinion has meddled in State politics. She has, in my opinion, created corruption in State politics and this is something that should not be tolerated.

But, above all, I feel that one of the most important reasons why I would like

to vote for the no confidence motion is that I am one of those who believe that democratic nationalist forces in this country should unite if we want to save this country from communism and the fear of totalitarianism. Now this challenge has been made by the grand alliance, I would like to see its scope widened by the inclusion of the SSP and the PSP. It is up to those great leaders to answer the call of the nation and to bring about a minimum programme but, for God's sake read the writing on the wall. Nehru and Gandhiji gave us our freedom; we are not going to give up this freedom to a new type of slavery that the Communist Party might bring into our country.

When I talk of the Communists I would like to make one thing absolutely clear. I have always been branded as a pro-Communist myself. Yes, that is true. Shri Hiren Mukerjee, Shri Dange, Shri Ramamurti, many of these great leaders I have held in great respect and I know in my own mind that they are all great nationalists and many of them have fought in the Indian freedom struggle. But I do feel that when Communists, God forbid, come to power in the Centre, people like Shri Ramamurti, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, Shri Dange and Shri Nambiar, our friends in the CPI and CPM will be obliterated and a new type of leadership will come, the Chinese type. That is what one has to be afraid of. I am not afraid of the Communist Party in the Centre when it is led by people of this type. Now that men like Shri Morarji Desai, Acharya Ranga, Shri Rajaji and Shri Vajpayee have given the clarion call for unification of the opposition forces in the country, I think it has given the country an entirely new direction; there is no doubt about it. I do not say that we should quibble about whether we are socialists, right or left, pink or blue, whatever the colours be. The thing is to keep India a free country and if we have achieved that we have achieved everything and we have lived up to the spirit of Gandhi, Nehru, Lal Bahadur and all the great masters who strove to keep India a democratic and free country. If the present leadership were to quibble and quarrel among themselves, I think the people in future years and historians will sit in judgment and they will blame the present

leadership for what took place. And let me say this much that if we go the Chinese way, God forbid, that would be the end and even people like Shri Hiren Mukerjee, Shri Dange and all of our friends in the CPI and CPM will not be able to do one iota of good because they will be finished, purged, and perhaps shot.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What for ? What is our crime ?

DR. KARNI SINGH : Your crime is that you try to be democratic. Communism has no place for democracy.

I do not feel that Hon. Prime Minister, in my honest opinion, is not a Communist but she is being trapped by the Communists.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Cinderella !

DR. KARNI SINGH : I do not know how we can rescue her from that situation. I certainly do feel that in the interests of our country and democracy, the hon. Prime Minister will try to extricate herself from these dangerous forces, collect the democratic forces, around her and give the country an entirely new meaning.

On the other side, will be the grand alliance, or whatever name you wish to call it. We have to establish a two-party system in a democracy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Topless one !

DR. KARNI SINGH : Yes, if you like, the topless one ; go ahead. In the Communist raj we will have bottomless also.

The country is facing the parting of the ways. We are now at a very, very serious turn in the history of our country. Whenever we move a No-confidence Motion or whatever it is, no longer what it was for last 15 or 18 years ; it means a great deal more. I would request ... leaders that if they are honestly and genuinely serious

that this Ministry should be ousted, they still have a few hours on their hands to see that we actually accomplish it. I can assure you of my vote for whatever it is worth. But I would like to say that in the process of developing our democratic principles an Opposition Government must always be prepared to take over. I am sure that Shrimati Gandhi also, if she is dislodged, will take it in the same spirit.

Something was said this morning about Members of Parliament being puppets of different countries. I would like to say that as a Member of Parliament who has sat in this House for 18 years I feel highly humiliated even to think that we can be considered as puppets of foreign powers. If we are, we are traitors ; we are unfit to be Member of Parliament of this great sovereign legislature.

I would, as an independent, make a request to all my brothers here, please for God's sake think of what the rest of the world think of us. If we are to be treated as puppets of foreign nations, we are not fit to be called Indians. I would request you that next you may call anybody whatever you like but not puppets of any other country ; if we do, we are nothing better than spies. If we are nothing better than spies, we are just traitors and if we are traitors, we are unfit to be here.

While concluding, because I know another Member from my group wants to speak, I would like to say that politics in our country is moving towards corruption. It is a matter of great shame. The other day some body told me-in Bombay--I do not believe it but it is true, it is a horrible thing--that Member of Parliament are prepared to ask or put questions if they were paid between Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000. I had shock.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : This should be expunged.

DR. KARNI SINGH : By all means; I am prepared if it is against the rules. But if this were true, it reflects adversely

[Dr. Karoi Singh]

on us. I feel, it is our responsibility as Members of Parliament to see that we set down high standards so that people in the other walks of life can follow them.

I belong to one of those who have been a worshipper of Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Gandhiji. I want to see my country, not only now but always, a free country, a democracy where the Constitution is protected and preserved. I would rather die of starvation but would never like to give up my independence.

श्री ह्रा० ना० तिवारी (गोपाल गंज) : छः सात घण्टों से यह बहस चल रही है। अभी पूर्व वक्ता, डा० ब.रांसिंह, ने दो कटेडिकट्री बातें कहीं। एक तो उन्होंने कहा कि वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को कम्युनिस्टों से अलग बरना चाहते हैं, उनसे उनकी रक्षा करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी बात यह कही कि अगर समूचा ग्रांड एलायंस हो जाए तो ब.म्युनिस्ट भी बुरे नहीं हैं, वे भी उसमें शामिल हो सकते हैं। अगर वे शामिल नहीं होंगे तो उनकी भी गति वही होगी जो और लोगों की हुई है। वे भी शूट कर दिये जायेंगे। दोनों परस्पर विरोधी बातें मेरी समझ में नहीं आई हैं। अगर इन्दिरा गांधी जी की पालिसी ठीक है और वह चाहते हैं कि उनको कम्युनिस्टों के प्रभाव से रेसब्यू किया जाए तो उनको चाहिए कि वह उनको अपनी सपोर्ट दे। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो अपने आप वह रेसब्यू हो जायेगी। उनको कम्युनिस्टों के ऊपर डिपेण्ड नहीं करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन आप तो सपोर्ट दरते नहीं हैं और वहते हैं कि कम्युनिस्टों से रेसब्यू करना है। यह जो आपकी बात है यह समझ में आने वाली नहीं है।

नौ कान्फिंडेस मोशन एक रिचुअल सा हो गया लगता है। हर संशय में एक न एक नौ कान्फिंडेस मोशन आ जाता है। जिस प्रकार से कुछ पंडित सुनह उठने ही गायत्री वा पाठ करते हैं वंस ही जब संशय शुरू होता है तब कोई न

कोई सेम्बर नौ कान्फिंडेस मोशन ले आता है। अगर इसी तरह से नौ-कान्फिंडेस मोशन आते रहे तो भगवान रक्षा करे आपकी और डैमो-क्रे सी की, नौ-कान्फिंडेस मोशन लाने वाले आज श्री मधु लिमये हैं और इसको मुख्य सपोर्ट देने वाले हैं डा० र.मुमुक्षिह, अपोजीशन लीडर। अरोत्रिशन लीडर काभा बरा किस प्रकार का होता है, इसको भी आप देखें। अगर कहा जाए तो मैं कहूँगा कि वह बहुत ही अशोभनीय था। जिस प्रकार वी भाषा का उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किया है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि हिन्दी के किस शब्द से उसकी संज्ञा दी जाए। भोज-पुरी भाषा में उसके लिये एक शब्द है 'लंठाई'। उसी भाषा का उन्होंने प्रयोग किया है। केसरी जी उसका जबाब दे सकते हैं, मैं नहीं। मैं मुंह खराब करना नहीं चाहता हूँ। किटिसाइज श्री मोरारजी देसाई भी करते हैं, अशोक मेहता जी भी करते हैं, डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी से ज्यादा तीक्ष्ण रूप में करते हैं लेकिन उनकी भाषा में सौम्यता होती है, शिष्टता होती है। अपोजीशन लीडर को मर्यादा नहीं छोड़नी चाहिये। उन्होंने सिवाय गाली देने के और वह भी भद्दे रूप में कोई प्राइवेट नहीं रखा। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप किटिसाइज न वरें। लेकिन सम्य, सौम्य, शिष्ट तरीके से किटिसिज्म होना चाहिए मैं और अधिक उनके बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता।

लिमये जी ने दो तीन बातें बही हैं। केरल में बोटर लिट्टम खराब हैं, यह उनकी पहली बात है। उनके एष्टिकोरोण से सारे देश की बोटर लिट्टम को यदि आप देखेंगे तो आपको गलतियां मिलेंगी। तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र, विहार आदि सभी जगहों में लिस्टों में त्रुटियां मिलेंगी। हम जानते हैं कि बोटर लिट्टम में दस दस और बारह बारह बरस के लड़कों के नाम भी हैं। अब अगर उन नामों को निकाल दिया जाता है तो इसमें शौन सी बेजा बात है? देखना यह है कि टोटल बढ़ा है या कम है।

है। टोटल उन्होंने कहा है कि बढ़ा है और कुछ नाम हटा दिए गये हैं। अगर दस बारह या चौदह बरस के लड़कों के नाम हटा दिए गए हैं तो क्या बेजा किया गया है? अब समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह कौन सा ग्राउंड है नों कानिंकडेंस मोशन लाने का? जो लोग पोलिंग बूथ्स पर गए होंगे उन्होंने देखा होगा कि बारह चौदह बरस के लड़के वहां बोट करते हैं लेकिन उनकी आयु 28 बरस लिखी रहती है। पोलिंग अफसर उनको प्रिवेंट नहीं कर सकता है क्योंकि उनका नाम लिस्ट में है और वे बोट करेंगे। ऐसी गलतियां तो बोटर्ज लिस्ट्स में सब जगह पाई जाती हैं। कोई नई बात केरल में नहीं हुई है कि जिसके बास्ते संशर मोगन लाया जाये। इलैक्शन कमीशन एक स्वतंत्र संस्था है। उसको आपने कायम किया है। अब क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि उसको गवर्नरेंट कंट्रोल करे? कल श्री चन्द्र तीत यादव ने कहा था कि आप ऐसी परिपाटी न चनाएं कि इलैक्शन कमीशन को यह गवर्नरेंट कंट्रोल करे, ग्रावें लिमये साहब यह चाहते हैं कि उसको गवर्नरेंट करे...

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैंने नहीं कहा है। आप इस बात को क्यों कह रहे हैं?

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : फिर आप इस आधार पर इस गवर्नरेंट को संशर करते हैं, समझ में नहीं आता है। आप रेजोल्यूशन लाते कि इलैक्शन कमिशनर को हटा दिया जाए तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी।

उनकी दूसरी बात एक बाजारू दलील है। मैं तो समझता था कि लिमये जी पालियमेंटरी स्टैंडर्ड के आदमी हैं। मैं उनसे आशा नहीं करता था कि वह बाजारू बात यहां रखेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि श्री लिलित नारायण मिश्र को प्रोमोशन इसलिए दे दिया गया है कि वह पांच करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा करके देंगे। कहां से वह इस बात को निकाल लाए, समझ में नहीं

आया। श्री लिमये जैसा पालिमेंटरियन ऐसी गलत और बेबुनियाद बातें पालियमेंट में बोल सकता है, इसकी आशा उनसे नहीं की जा सकती थी। अगर इसी तरह से वह बोलते रहे तो फिर यह पालिमेंट कैसे चलेगी? उनको जवाबदेही से बोलना चाहिए। कैबिनेट रिशफल करके एक प्रादमी को प्रोमोशन इगलिए दे दिया गया है कि वह पांच करोड़ रुपया बसून करे, इस तरह की बेबुनियाद और बेमतलब की बात को यहां ला कर उन्होंने हैं। उस के समय को बरवाद किया है। टेस्ट को बिगाड़ना, स्टैंडर्ड को बिगाड़ना ठीक नहीं है और इसकी लिमये जी से आशा नहीं की जा सकती थी, डॉ राम सुभग सिंह जी से तो की जा सकती थी, लेकिन उनसे नहीं की जा सकती थी।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कैबिनेट रिशफल करके समूची पावर अपने हाथ में ले ली है। इनकी महाराष्ट्र के मिनिस्टर की बड़ी चिन्ता हो गई। जिस महाराष्ट्र के मिनिस्टर ने इनको अपने यहां कभी मंभव नहीं होने दिया और वह निकल कर बिहार आए और बिहार ने इनको प्रश्न दिया, उसको चिन्ता इनको हो गई ..

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने एक शब्द नहीं कहा।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : आपने चब्दण साक्षर के बारे में कहा है। आपने कहा है कि उनसे विभाग छीन लिया गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : महाराष्ट्र का इसरो क्या सम्बन्ध है? मैंने और मंत्रियों के बारे में भी कहा है, दिनेश सिंह जी के बारे में कहा है, जगजीवन राम जी के बारे में कहा है। महाराष्ट्र की बात इसमें कैसे आ गई? इस तरह से एकात्मकता आएगी?

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं कह रहा था कि महाराष्ट्र के चब्दण साहब ने इनको वहां

[श्री द्वा० नाथ तिवारी]

कभी भेद्वार नहीं होने दिया, इनको विहार में जाना पड़ा और विहार ने इनको प्रश्न दिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप की कृपा से नहीं आया है। एक लाख बोट से जीता है। जनता ने मुझे जिताया है। आप की मेहरबानी से नहीं आया है। राष्ट्रीयता की ओर एकात्मकता की बात करते हैं।

श्री द्वा० नात तिवारी : बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का भी बहुत जिक्र किया गया है। किसी ने यह नहीं कहा था कि इससे सब समस्यायें हले हो जाएंगी। मुझे एक किस्सा याद आता है। हमारे यहां लोग कहते हैं कि शाम को चना खाया और दिन में देखते हैं कि मोटा हो गया या नहीं। बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन को दो चार महीने हुए और वह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के सारे इल्ज दूर हो जाएं, ये देखते हैं कि भारत सारे इल्ज दूर हो गये हैं या नहीं। बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन करके हम ठीक रास्ते की ओर जा रहे हैं, ठीक कार्रवाही हो रही है या नहीं, इसको देखना चाहिये। कुछ देर हो गई मैं मानता हूँ। देर से घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है एक ही बात को बार बार कहते रहने से बार बार चिल्लाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इसको भी इन्होंने नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन का अंग बनाया है और अभी भी इसको कह रहे हैं।

जो अगुर्मेंट्स पेश की गई हैं, उनको मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन पर हाउस विचार करे। लैंड रिफार्म की बात कही गई है। विहार राज्य एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। वहां लैंड रिफार्म का बिल अभी पास हुआ है। लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने लैंड ब्रेव मूवमेंट चला दी है। इस तरह की मूवमेंट की क्या जरूरत थी। वे कहते भी हैं कि हम लोग भी वही चाहते हैं जो विहार गवर्नमेंट ने पास किया है। उसने जो कानून पास किया है, उसको लागू किया जाये, इसे

ही हम चाहते हैं। लैंड रिफार्म का जो कानून पास हुआ है वह प्राग्रेसिव है, इसको कम्युनिस्ट भी चाहते हैं। वे यह भी कहते हैं कि उससे अधिक वे कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं। श्री भोगेन्द्र भा कल ही हम से कह रहे थे कि इससे अधिक वे नहीं चाहते हैं वलिक इससे कुछ कम चाहते हैं। लेकिन वे चाहते हैं कि उसको इम्प्लेमेंट किया जाए। हम लोग इम्प्लेमेंट करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन लिमये जी को शिकायत है। जो मोस्ट प्राग्रेसिव लोग कहे जाते हैं उनका कहना है कि जो विहार में लैंजिस्लेशन पास हुआ है, उससे अधिक हम कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी शिकायत है। अभी अभी वहां की असेम्बली ने उसको पास किया है। असेम्बली का संशेन अभी खत्म हुआ है। गवर्नमेंट उसको इम्प्लेमेंट करने जा रही है। लेकिन उसके पहले ही लैंडग्रेव मूवमेंट चल गया। लैंड ग्रैविंग मूवमेंट जब चलेगा, जब कानून अपने हाथ में लेंगे तो काम इतनी तेजी से हो नहीं सकता। इसलिए मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से भी कहूँगा कि जरा दम रखिए, हग लोगों से बात करिए, उस कानून को लागू कराने के लिए हम लोग बराबर चेष्टा कर रहे हैं और कानून लागू होगा। प्रोग्रेसिव मैजर्स तो हमारे हैं। फिर यह नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन क्यों आया? हम काम भी कर रहे हैं ठीक से, हमारा काम चल रहा है तो नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन की जरूरत क्या है?

17 hrs.

तीसरी बात जो सबसे दुखद बात है वह यह कि मधु लिमये सहब अपनी पार्टी की ओर नहीं देखते हैं, हमारी पार्टी में कैसे क्या हो रहा है इसकी उन्हें अधिक चिन्ता है। कहा हुआ है कि फिजिलियन हील वाइसेल्क। वह अपनी पार्टी को देखे। उनकी पार्टी में क्या हो रहा है? हमारी पार्टी में जो हो रहा है वह तो हमारी सम्मति से हो रहा है। हम सब लोग

उसमें हैं और उसमें उनको सुधार करने की जरूरत नहीं है। डॉगे साहब ने कहा और अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि कांग्रेस का डिवीजन हो गया। कांग्रेस का डिवीजन हुआ है। मैं यह इम्प्रेशन दूर कर देना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस में ऐसी स्थिति बराबर आती रही है। सूरत में डिवीजन हुआ था 1907 में। उसके बाद 1915 में हुआ, किर 1921 में डिवीजन हुआ। कुछ माडरेट लोग अलग चले गए और गाँधी जी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस रह गई। हृसन इमाम, मोहम्मद अली जिना ये लोग बाहर चले गये। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। जब जब कोई नये मेजर लाए गए तो कुछ लोग अलग हो गये हमारी कांग्रेस दूटी हुई पार्टी नहीं है। ये लोग मुकदमा लड़ रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस हमारी है। लेकिन कांग्रेस के मेम्बर बितने हमारे साथ हैं और बितने उनके साथ हैं यह देख लीजिए तो कांग्रेस है कौन, यह पता चल जायेगा। एक छोटा-रा एप्स्टर ग्रुप ले कर यह दावा करते हैं कि कांग्रेस हमारी है और उसी को हमारे अन्य नेता भी मान लेते हैं। यह गलत मनोवृत्ति है। इसको मैं दूर करना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस में कोई डिवीजन नहीं हुआ है। कांग्रेस के कुछ लोग बाहर चले गए।

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : अलग तो आप चले गए। आप बरखास्त हो गए।

श्री ह्वा० ना० तिवारी : अरे, 222 हमारे साथ हैं, 62 आप के साथ हैं। सदन के बाहर और सदन के भीतर बहुमत हमारे साथ हैं। तो वह कांग्रेस हो गए और हम लोग कांग्रेस के बाहर हो गए?

डॉगे साहब ने कहा कि कांग्रेस में डिवीजन हो गया। डिवीजन कहाँ हुआ? हम तो कांग्रेस हैं ही। कुछ लोग कांग्रेस से अलग चले गये। .. (व्यब्धान) ... मैं इस इम्प्रेशन को दूर करना चाहता था कि कांग्रेस में कोई डिवीजन

हुआ है। कुछ लोग अलग हो गये हैं। यह स्थिति है, सदन में भी और सदन के बाहर भी।

मसानी साहब ने कहा कि यदि सारा पब्लिक सेक्टर हटा दिया जाय, सब प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो जाय तो डेमोक्रेसी ठीक हो जाय। उनको तो आबजेक्शन है, पब्लिक सेक्टर से, वह नहीं चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बढ़े। आज ही नहीं, हम उनकी तारीफ करेंगे इस मालिक में, वह ग्रू-प्राइवेट कॉसिस्टेंट रहे हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर न रहे। सेक्टर हिम्मुस्तान के लाल मसानी साहब की सलाह पर चलने वाले रहे हैं। वह लोग पब्लिक सेक्टर चाहते हैं। जी मानता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में कुछ बुराई हैं। हर एक में बुराई होती है। तो इस बुराई को दूर करना है, पब्लिक सेक्टर को हटाना नहीं है। इसी तरह यदि यह कहा जाय कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर की इज्जत को कम कर रहे हैं या उसे घटाना चाहते हैं यह बात भी गलत होगी।

हमारे मित्र दिवेदी जी बहुत रंग हैं। उन को क्या ग्रीवैस है? कुछ इधर भी हाथ मारा, कुछ उधर भी हाथ मारा और इतने ज्याद जोर से बोल रहे थे कि मुझे डर हुआ कि कहीं इनके लंगस न फट जायं। बेचारे बीमार आदमी हैं। उनको शिकायत यह है कि इन्दिरा गांधी और अधिक रैडिकली मूव नहीं कर रही है। लेकिन रैडिकली मूव करने के लिए देश में सोर्ट भी चाहिये। देश उसके लिए तंयार है या नहीं वह भी देखना होता है। यदि देश किसी रैडिकल मूवमेंट के लिए तंयार नहीं है और हम उसको ला दें तो काउंटर मूवमेंट हो जायेगा...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका क्या स्थान है कि यह घट्टी मैं किसी को लुश करने के लिए बजा रहा हूँ? या मेरा शुगल हूँ घट्टी बज़बा?

धो ह्वा० ना० तिवारी : घण्टी मैंने सुनी नहीं । मैं एक मिनट में खाम करता हूँ । मैं डिप्पिलिन्ड ग्रादमी हूँ, घण्टी गुनता तो बैठ जाता ।

बहुत ज्यादा रैडकल होने से होता क्या है? जैसे अर्कगानिस्तान में अमीनुल्ला की हालत हुई थी । उन्होंने बहुत रैडिकलिज्म किया और गद्दी से हटा कर फॅक दिये गए और देश पीछे चला गया । तो अगर सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी जी वही बाहते हैं तो हम नहीं समझते हैं कि उस से देश का उद्धार हो सकता है ।

इसलिए न फैक्ट्स की हप्टि से, न और किसी हप्टि से इस नी-कांफिंडेंस मोशन की कोई जरूरत थी और सारी बातें मुन बर लिये जी को वापिस ले लेना चाहिए ।

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA (Bhandara) : Some friends here have deplored the practice of bringing forward no-confidence motions which seems to have developed into a routine in the House. I would like to assure them that this particular motion is not of a routine character but is of a climactic or critical nature. Under the Rules of Procedure, the motion has to be one of no-confidence in the Government as a whole. But as far as I can understand the mood of the House, the motion really is against the head of the Government, because she has reduced the Government to the position of an one-pole tent. There is only a single pole left in the tent.

There is nothing personal as far as the Leader of the House is concerned. The particular motion has to be brought forward because of the political style that she has developed, of the stance of administration that is being adopted. The new style, the objectionable stance, causes concern, and it is necessary, and it has become imperative, that we should sound the tocsin of alarm. Indian and foreign observers have been commenting upon the lonely eminence and the solitary grandeur that the Prime Minister has achieved.

It is important to find out how this eminence has been achieved and what its consequences are likely to be. She has given the keenest attention to the advice that is given to *The Prince*, 'Go out and chop off the tall poppies'. She has been pursuing for the last three years a policy of denigrating respected leaders of the country, the consequences of which are known to us all. But what is really regrettable, and what is really disturbing, is that that process is continuing. The process of building herself up by stunting, humiliating and denigrating others continues. Mahatama Gandhi built up a tremendous position not only for himself but for the country by building up a whole group of people round about him. The Prime Minister, on the other hand, believes that her position grows to the extent that others are destroyed around her.

One can have no objection to her re-huffing her ministerial pack and handing out a new deal whenever she likes. But it becomes objectionable, something about which one has to be deeply concerned, when behind it there is a grand design, when there is a set purpose which can be of a destructive character. Ministry after Ministry is being stripped of its vital parts and the balance that needs to be maintained within the administration is being deliberately disturbed and destroyed.

I believe that in the Home Ministry 40 sections have been taken out. She has herself taken over the Home Ministry. Forty sections have been transferred elsewhere so that in future out of the 100 sections that the Ministry controlled, it will have so many less and the Ministry will always remain truncated.

There has been integration of all intelligence. All intelligence services in administration that were in various Ministries have been brought together. When these intelligence services were distributed in various departments, there was a certain amount of cross check and counter check. Today all the intelligence agencies have been brought together under one single control. Under each intelligence service, there are certain secret funds, which are not accounted for, which

You can go on bandying with words ; you can even condemn and kill human beings but you cannot bury ideas. If socialist's in Germany and Italy can join hands with Christian Democrats and Free Democrats, I do not know why in India the socialists believe in this rigid caste system of out moded generations. Today liberals like in our party are willing to eschew our differences and come together with other democratic and socialist forces, because we see that there is an extreme danger facing this country. Our democratic way of life is evaporating and national security is being jeopardised. The danger is that this Government has joined hands and colluded with communists, mortgaged our future to the Soviet Union, crippled the economy and ruined our reputation abroad. Edmund Burke said, "When bad men conspire, good men must unite". Bad men have been conspiring and therefore we have been trying to unite. This is precisely the scheme of the grand alliance. (*Interruptions*). While differences between socialists and non socialists are negotiable, differences between totalitarians and democrats are not.

To suit her political ends, the Prime Minister has been clinging to power, throwing all norms of public behaviour to the winds. It hurts me. She has trampled on our Constitution, made a mockery of democratic procedures and used every device, not even stopping short of exploiting communal differences and creating disaffection amongst communities, castes and regions. Law and order is conspicuous by its absence. The atmosphere of permissive violence has been allowed to grow to such an extent that the ordinary citizen is totally insecure, both for his life and property. It makes no difference to him whether the threat is delivered by Naxalites, communist land-grabbers, militant labourites, rank communalists or people just squabbling over border issues. What do you think of a nation where Mahatma Gandhi walked throughout the length and breadth of the country, even during the day of the British without a single police escort, and now 22 years after independence, we require 36 policemen to guard his statue in Calcutta ?

I think it must go to the eternal shame of this Government.

Take the manner in which the Prime Minister has reshuffled her colleagues. Every plum has been taken from every Ministry. She has become the chief of the gestapo, CIA and KGB all rolled into one. She has robbed the Finance Minister, because she has no trust in Shri Chavan, of revenue intelligence and the Minister of External Affairs of Foreign intelligence. But I do not blame her for that. I do not think that Shri Swaran Singh should be, after this morning's performance, allowed to deal with intelligence at all. She has taken over border security and central Industrial Security. She has taken over the Central Reserve Police, Civil Defence and Central Secretariat Security because she wants to know who is visiting her colleagues. She has taken over public order. She has become chief of planning so that she alone decides how these crores should be spent, who should be favoured and who should be punished. She has become the chief of patronage with absolute power over the destinies, postings, salaries and promotions of all officers. She is going to use it also in installing key men in key positions to see that her will is done. She is also now on the look out for committed Governors because she alone will appoint them. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of India would henceforth be a cohesive team. She will appoint the personnel of Union Public Service Commission, nominate Members of Parliament, organise elections and reward people with awards. After today's performance I highly recommend my friend Shri Sezhiyan for an award and, may be, my friend Shri Surenderanath Dwivedy can be given a Bhusan or two. She has become the chief benefactress of industry so that she alone will issue licences. With tremendous foresight she has taken nuclear control under her wings. She has become chief scientist and chief electronic expert pinching from Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao the CSIR and again from my friend, Shri Jagjivan Ram the Department of Electronics. She has become the chief of all the States, Kashmir Affairs and Union Territories including Delhi so that she can poke her finger into Delhi affairs and get into trouble with my friend

[Shri Piloo Mody]

Shri Sondhi. The re-organisation of States and Centre-State relations are in her hands. Now she is planning a coup de grace. She is going to become the chief of her party and the super woman of 1970.

But two things are confusing me. She has taken over lotteries. I do not understand why unless she wants to meddle with numbers, in which case I do hope that she fiddles one in my favour.

Another thing she has taken over is Vital Statistics, births, deaths and marriages, but I suppose this must be to satisfy her feminine curiosity.

What I want to ask is why she needs these 54 courtiers, this fawning fan club which costs Rs. 4½ lakhs per head. It can be handled by any Deputy Secretary with straight forward instructions. I do not know why she needs them. This motley crowd cannot possibly pass muster as a Council of Ministers. What is more, we do not need it, the country does not need it, and she does not need it.

It was said in a recent survey poll that Switzerland is the best governed country in the world. It has seven Ministers all of whom are on holiday for the last three weeks and they have no problems in Switzerland and the government is running smoothly. Gandhiji was right when he said that the best government is the government that governs the least.

Finally, Shrimati Gandhi may today—I do not know, she may—sustain this vote of no confidence on the floor of this House, but of one thing I am certain; she could never win a vote of confidence from her own Council of Ministers.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : इन्सान भी कैसा अजीब प्राणी है कि जब तक वजीर बना रहता है तब तक तो उसबो हर चीज़ ठीक नज़र आती है और जैसे ही वह वजारत से हट जाता है तो हर चीज़ में उसको खराबी ही खराबी नज़र आने लग जाती है, हर चीज़ उस को गलत ही दिखाई देती है। अगर वजारत की

कुर्सी उसके नीचे है तब तो सब ठीक है लेकिन जैसे ही वह छिन गई, सभी मामले उसको गड़-बड़ नज़र आने लग जाते हैं। हमारे देश में कुर्सी से आदमियों को बड़ा प्यार है। जिस आदमी को कुर्सी से प्यार हो और उससे वह छिन जाए तो उसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। हर बड़ी छोटी बीमारी का इलाज है, तपेदिक की बीमारी का इलाज है, साप के काटे का इलाज है, और भी जो बीमारियाँ हैं उनका इलाज है लेकिन अगर किसी भाई को कुर्सी काट जाती है तो उसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। यह जो तमाम बहस है इसके पीछे श्री लिमये जी का दिखावटी मोशन है। हमारे गांवों में, देहातों में एक ताऊ होता है और जहाँ कहीं बोई भगड़े की बात होती है, उसको बहाँ आगे कर दिया जाता है—

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
How long will this debate continue ?

MR. SPEAKER : There are two or three more speakers. After that the Prime Minister will speak.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
We can take it up tomorrow.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : No, 10; today. Why tomorrow ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : लिमये जी को मैं जानता हूँ। वह साफ आदमी हैं। लेकिन वह बहक जाते हैं। लोग उनको अपनी साजिश का शिकार दना लेते हैं। आज यह जो मोशन पेश किया गया है, यह बेमानी चीज़ है। यह बच्चों का खोल है। आप देखें कि इस मोशन में क्या कहा गया है ? पहली बात तो केरल की इलैक्शन्स के बारे में कही गई है। यह कहा गया है कि केरल में इलैक्शन्ज इतनी जल्दी क्षयों कराये जा रहे हैं। मेरे भाइयों को इसका पता ही है कि सरकार का इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। रिप्रिजेटेशन आफ पीपल एक्ट बना दृश्या है। साथ ही साथ इलैक्शन कमीशन जो बना दृश्या है वह एक आटोनोमस बाड़ी है। उसका

फैसला आखिरी फैसला है इलैक्शन के मामले में। सरकार उसमें दखल नहीं दे सकती है। अगर किसी को इलैक्शन से कोई शिकायत है तो उसके बास्ते भी ट्रिब्यूनल है। उसके यहां इलैक्शन पैटीशंज होती है। मेरे भाईयों ने सारा बक्त इसी चीज को लेकर गुजार दिया है, मेरे भाई गोपाल जी तथा दूसरे भाईयों ने कहा कि इलैक्टोरल रोल्ज गलत है। उसी का रोना दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी रोया। मुझे ऐसा नजर आया कि इनके केस में कोई ताकत नहीं थी। चूंकि ये सब किसी एक बात को लेकर इकट्ठे नहीं हो सके थे, इस बास्ते इस बेबुनियाद बात को लेकर इकट्ठे हो गए। ढोल का पोल खुल गया है। अपोजी शन चूंचुं का मुरब्बा मुझे नजर आ रहा है। ये कोई एक लिंक हूँढ़ रहे हैं ताकि ये मुल्क को दिखाए सकें कि ये इकट्ठे हैं, और देशवासियों को मुँह दिखाने के काबिल हैं। वर्ना इन सब पार्टियों के हर आदमी में और पार्टी में फस्टेशन है और उस फस्टेशन का ये शिकार है। उसी की वजह से यह प्रस्ताव आया है।

जब सैनाव आता है तो जितने कीड़े मकोड़े होते हैं, साप, हिरण्य आदि, सब इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं। अपोजीशन भी पूरे जोर से हमारा जो स्टीम रोलर चलने वाला है, उसको देखते हुए इकट्ठा होने की कोशिश कर रहा है। लेकिन हमारे प्रोग्राम के सामने यह टिक नहीं सकेगा, उस स्टीम रोलर का मुकाबला यह नहीं कर सकेगा। हमें बार-बार कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक के सामने जाओ, उसका सामना करो। इसके बारे में हमें चैलेंज भी दिये जाते हैं। हम भी पब्लिक में जाते हैं। उसी ने हमको चुना है। तीन दिन पहले में पब्लिक में से होकर आया है। कान्फ्रेंसिस करके आया है। पब्लिक को हम जानते हैं। पब्लिक के पता लग गया है कि आपको हासित क्या है, आप कितने पानी में हैं। आपको भी यह माझूम है कि हम स्वीप कर जावेंगे।

आपको अपना भविष्य अंधकारमय दिखाई दे रहा है। इसी बास्ते आप इस तरह के राग अलापने लग गए हैं कि इलैक्टोरल रोल्ज गलत हैं और इलैक्शन अभी नहीं होने चाहियें। सारा भगड़ा सिर्फ यही है।

यह भी आरोप लगाया गया है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर बहुत ताकतवर बन गई हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा प्राइम मिनिस्टर ताकतवर हो। अगर देश में ताकतवर प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं होगा तो देश का भट्टा बढ़ जायेगा, यह मैं सफ कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर कमजोर प्राइम मिनिस्टर होगा तो नक्सलाइट एक्टिविटीज का क्या होगा, कम्युनल एक्टिविटीज का क्या होगा? उनको दबाने के लिए ताकतवर प्राइम मिनिस्टर चाहिये। आज क्या होता है? कोई जनरल उठ खड़ा होता है और कहता है कि मिलिटरी रूल देश को सूट करेगा। इंदिरा जी से ज्यादा और कीन डैमोक्रेट हो सकता है जो इस तरह की बातों को बरदाश्त करती है? श्री लिमये जी के बेले जो इस तरह की बातें करते हैं कि कर लो द्वाकानों पर कब्जा, कर लो इवेंक्वी प्रार्पटी पर कब्जा, कर लो जमीन पर कब्जा, कर लो फारेस्ट लैंड पर कब्जा, अगर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी डिक्टेटर होती तो इन सब कब्जा करने वालों को और कब्जा करने के लिए उकसाने वालों को उम्र केंद हो गई होती। ये भगवान् का शुक करें कि दुनिया भर की गंगा कानूनी हरकतें होती हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनको बरदाश्त किया जाता है और इस डैमोक्रेसी में लोग कानून के हाथ से बचे हुए हैं। कम्युनल भगड़े होते हैं, संकड़ों जाने जाती हैं, फिर भी लोग बच जाते हैं और यह इसी बास्ते है कि इंदिरा जी डैमोक्रेट हैं। एक आदमी भी मार कर दिखा दो पाकिस्तान में, कल ही फांसी पर लटका दिये जाओगे। इंदिराजी से ज्यादा बड़ा डैमोक्रेट प्राइम मिनिस्टर और कीन हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातंत्र है और इंदिरा जी डैमोक्रेट हैं और यही

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

बजह है कि कोई रिटायर्ड जनरल भी कुरप्शन की बात हो या दूसरी बात हो, कहने की हिम्मत करता है कि मिलिटरी राज भी देश को सूट कर सकता है। मेरे भाई इस तरह की बातें मिश्र में या पाकिस्तान में कह कर तो देखें, अगले ही दिन उन्ह केंद्र हो जायेगा, इतनी लिबर्टी वहाँ लेकर देखें, इनको पता चल जायेगा कि क्या नतीजा निकलता है। जो यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर डिक्टेटर हो गई है यह अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाने के लिये ही लगाया जाता है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर पलिक मीटिंग एड्रेस करती हैं। एक आदमी में इन्हीं जुरंत कि वह उनको पत्थर मारे? नासिर का देश होता, ईरान, ईराक आदि कोई देश होता तो पत्थर मारने वाले के लिए जेल-खाने में जगह होती। लेकिन यहाँ प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कोई आदमी पत्थर मार देता है तो यह जम्हरियत का ही क्रिमा है, कि वह उसको मामूली सी बात समझती हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कल्प के पत्र भी यहाँ दिये जाते हैं, वे भी भेजे जाते हैं, और हरएक को इसका पता है, लेकिन फिर भी कोई पार्टी बैन नहीं की जाती है, हर एक पार्टी को अपनी बात कहने का पूरा मौका मिलता है। इस वास्ते जब आप डिक्टेटरशिप की बात कहते हैं तो वह ऐसी बात है जो गले नहीं उतरती है। आप दिल पर हाथ रख कर बतायें कि क्या वह डेमोक्रेट हैं या डिक्टेटर हैं और आपने जो डिक्टेटर की उनको संज्ञा दी है, उसमें कहाँ तक तथ्य है।

आज होता क्या है? श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी किसी तरह हट जाएँ, इराके लिए प्रार्थनायें की जाती हैं। तिरुपति में जाकर घंटियां बजाई जाती हैं और प्रार्थना की जाती है कि वह हटें। इस तरह से मुहम्मद गजनवी जो पन्द्रह सौ साल पहले आया था और जिसने मन्दिर तोड़ने शुरू किये थे, वह भी कुछ नहीं कर सका था

तो ये क्या कर सकेंगे? मंदिरों में जाकर घंटियां बजाने से ये समझते हैं कि प्रजातंत्र का राज, सोशलिस्ट राज हट जाएगा। लेकिन यह हटेगा नहीं इस बात को इनको अपने दिमाग से निकाल देना चाहिए।

ताकत के पीछे ये इतने दीवाने हो गए हैं, कुर्सी से इनको इतना प्यार हो गया है कि ये टैन प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम भी छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हो गये हैं। किसी तरह से ये चाहते हैं कि इनको कुर्सी मिल जाए। क्या चूँचूँ का मुरब्बा है। ये तो गांधीजी की बात को भी भूल गये हैं। इनको जन संघ वाले प्राप्रेसिव नजर आने लग गए हैं। स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वाले इनको बड़े तेज तरीर नजर आने लग गये हैं। ऊँट के गले में ये बिल्ली बांधना चाहते हैं। मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्टों का और जनसंघ का आपस में क्या ताल्लुक? इस तरह के गठबन्धन को लोग अपनी तौहीन समझते हैं। पता नहीं इस मामले में एक होकर इन्होंने क्या बहाउरी का काम कर दिया है। इस तरह से गठोड़ करके क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि आप कोई अपना इमेज बना लेंगे देश के सामने? ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। लोग हर बात को खूब समझते हैं।

इण्डियनाइजेशन की बात भी की जाती है। मैं इसको लेकर जो बात कहने जा रहा हूँ, स्पीकर साहब उसको सुन कर आप भी हँसेंगे। एक किसान भाई के पास एक भैंस थी। वह गरीब था। जब उसके पास उसको खिलाने के लिए नहीं रहा तो उसने कहा कि चलो इसको बेच दिया जाए। वह इसको बेचने के लिए गया तो खरीदार ने पूछा कि इसमें खासियत क्या है? इस पर उसने बताया कि यह भैंस पन्द्रह साल से व्याहती नहीं है। यह बड़े अच्छे चरित्र की भैंस, है बहुत अच्छे कैरेक्टर की भैंस है, तो और भैंस की कीमत पाँच सौ है तो इसकी में 5 हजार लूंगा। पब्लिक को धोखा नहीं दे सकते। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ इण्डियना-

are not audited, which are not brought before Shri Vajpayee's Committee. What happens to all these funds which run into crores? What happens to the tremendous power through intelligence that one is able to wield? If there is a check and balance inside the Government, if there is a check and balance between different Ministries and different departments and the Prime Minister is merely a co-ordinating authority, a certain amount of democratic balance is maintained. But so far as secret funds, secret knowledge and secret information are concerned, when all these are brought and pooled together in one single strand, in one single hand, and that also the hand of the Prime Minister, where there is no question of anyone supervising it, anyone questioning it or challenging it, where no one even anyone in this House or in the Government knows what is happening, what can be the consequences?

Then, I believe, in the Ministries themselves junior Ministers are being planted to function as watchdogs on senior Ministers.

There is today, for the first time, a huge Secretariat of the Prime Minister. It has grown and grown. There are today 9 top officials in that Secretariat. Ministers have to go and pay court to these privileged officials in the *sanctum sanctorum*. Till recently the negotiations with the Princes were being carried on by Shri Y. B. Chavan; now these are to be carried on by one of the officers in the Prime Minister's Secretariat. I hope the Princes must be feeling very happy that they have been so uplifted.

Not only political patronage is concentrated in the Prime Minister's hands, but even functional patronage is being concentrated in her hands. I am sure you will recall that in the past different Ministers used to appoint the managing directors and definitely the directors of various public sector enterprises. The whole rule has been changed. Now appointments have to be made by a Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Minister concerned. When the Prime

Minister and the Home Minister are both one, you can very well understand who makes the appointments. So even functional appointments are being made by the Prime Minister herself.

As to what is happening to licensing and all that, my hon friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, has told you; I have no desire to go into it once more.

There has been denigration of the Ministers. As against a collective team, they are being reduced to the position of advisers who can be hired and fired at her will.

This is a complete transformation, a subtle insidious transformation of parliamentary democracy into a Presidential system. If the country were to adopt the Presidential system knowingly, in a straightforward manner, there would ensure that the necessary checks and balances exist, such for instance as exist in the USA. But where a parliamentary democracy is subverted into a presidential system, the consequences are that it becomes, or threatens to be, a half-way house to some kind of an authoritarian rule.

Already to day one sees the emerging profile of this kind of authoritarian rule, and that is the reason why it becomes necessary for us to be deeply concerned not the ordinary type of concentration of power about the concentration of power. This is not the ordinary type of concentration of power. There is behind it a will, a design, a purpose. There is behind it a strategy, a strategy to see that the key threads of authority are all gathered together in her hands, and as against a parliamentary system of democracy where there is collective responsibility, the whole thing is reduced to a situation where every one is dependent upon the Prime Minister.

It is interesting that she has become the patron saint of de-stabilisation. She has de-stabilised the party, she has de-stabilised Parliament, she goes about de-stabilising the regimes in the States, she goes about destabilising other political parties, and what is important is, that she has converted the Congress Party into an organisation which, as a Ceylonese paper recently pointed out-

[**Shri Asoka Mehta**]

has today become an organisation which is absolutely dependent upon her. Take away the Prime Minister, the whole Congress organisation collapses. In the past, when Pandit Nehru was there, whatever authority he exercised, he saw to it that the organisation had its own personality, its own integrity, its own identity, and that is why, even after his sad demise, the organisation remains

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : She is feeling it is a compliment to her.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Whether it is a compliment or not, I am concerned with the analysis of the situation.

I would like my friends to realise that when a major party or any political party of significance is converted into a one pole tent, what the consequences are to the political life of the country as a whole. Therefore, these things are being done, and it is in this context that one has also to look at what is happening in Kerala.

In Kerala, some politics are being pushed through, whether they are straight forward politics or crooked politics events alone will show. There is a possibility, there is a threat, of elections being rigged with some kind of faked rolls, and I was stunned to hear what Mr. Dange had to say. Mr. Dange advised Mr. Gopalan : "Why do you bother about the voters' list, what does it matter ? There is the list of voters on the one side and there are the men on the other. You claim to have the men with you, send the men, what does it matter, let them take any name they like, match the names with the voters' list, and win and the election." I do not think Mr. Gopalan will be able or allowed to do it. Now that he has come round to talk about fair and free elections, I hope he will not even want to do it. Whether Mr. Gopalan is allowed to do it or not, I have no doubt that Mr. Dange wants to do it, and I am afraid Mr. Dange will be premitted to do it and get away with it.

Why is this so ? Why is Kerala being

treated separately, on a different level from the other States in India ? In Bihar for instance, before the Congress Party was divided, the then leader of the Congress Party in Bihar was not permitted by the Prime Minister to form the Government. In State after State attempts are made to see that either somebody does not form a Government, or that if a Government fails promptly presidential rule is imposed. There is, however, new pattern, a new approach, a new attitude as far as Kerala is concerned. Why is it so ? Because it has a Government led by the CPI. The CPI is the pace-setter so far as the Prime Minister's programmes are concerned. What is premitted by the CPI will happen in the rest of India tomorrow. That is why I am glad that my Marxist friends have been altered in time.

Why has the Prime Minister permitted that Government this kind of latitude ? It is because of the close relationship that she has forged with the Government of the Soviet Union. It would be interesting to know, and I would like the Prime Minister to give this information to the House. What is the number of calls and what is the amount spent on calls made from the Prime Minister's Secretariat and from the Foreign Office to Moscow ? And let them compare the amount on money and the number of calls made with similar calls to any other major capital in the world. I should also like to know this. Recently, when the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Mr. Ferobin, visited India did he or did he not say, talking about someone who is very close to the Prime Minister : "we have special relationship with the gentleman. The Soviet Union has a special relationship with that person. What kind of toast was proposed and what kind of toast was drunk by Mr. Ferobin when he was with some top officials of the Government ? I have no desire to say more on these things. Either the Prime Minister knows these and deliberately permits them or she does not know. If she does not know we are in a parlous, dangerous condition,

I would be therefore end up by saying this. I beg of the Prime Minister to change her style. This style is endangering democracy in this country and economic growth

which alone can enable us to bring about social changes. If she does not change the style, I have no doubt that the surging surf of history will inevitably sweep her away, but in the meantime in calculable damage can be done to this beloved land of ours.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody. Your party has got only four minutes:

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I corrected that impression; you please ask the office. I have taken half the time of my party; he will take the rest.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Even if you say that I do not have the time, I am sure the Prime Minister will give me some of her time so that I can describe what power she has acquired and advise her how best to use them.

It is true that I have no confidence in this Government; I never have, and I never will. If I were to start preparing a chargesheet of its monumental failure; it would take me weeks to complete, and therefore, I will satisfy myself in highlighting just a few of the most glaring failure of this Government.

The entire economic programme of this Government has been based on "some stray thoughts, rather hurriedly dictated," which miraculously transformed themselves, through the gluttony of Young Turks, into an economic programme that is supposed to herald in the Great Socialist Dawn. Unfortunately, it will do nothing of the kind.

When this Government cannot even eradicate the social injustice that it practices from day to day, how can it possibly talk about an economic programme for the welfare of the people? Its programme is devoid of logic, divorced from reason and innocent of any economic thinking. As long as inflation continues in this country, as long as the licensing policy of this Government continues to create monopolies and as long as we continue to have this perverse transfer of incomes, we shall continue to have social injustice in this country along with its concomitant

miseries. I shall give you a few startling pictures

In the first 15 years of planning, industrial production rose by 138 per cent, but industrial employment rose by only 35 percent. The correlation between investment, production and employment, which operates effectively and automatically in other countries just did not operate in India because of the perverse economic policies practised by this Government.

The output per worker in the last 15 years went up by 2.0 per cent, but the wages per worker increased by only 76 percent; of this 57 per cent was wiped out by inflation, leaving a net gain of only 19 per cent to the worker.

Take the pernicious import licensing policy of this country. Year after year, the Government of India have issued licences worth Rs. 750 crores or thereabouts; in terms of intrinsic value these licence would be worth Rs. 2,000 crores. Whom do You on think is making the profit? These profits are made without putting one iota of work into this gross national product. Where does this money come from? It comes from the workers who cannot be paid their need-based wage, and it comes from the consumer who has to pay a higher price for the product. And if there is any scientific definition of the common man in this country, it is the consumer. If you orient a policy by which the consumer would benefit, you would have covered every single individual in this country. No wonder these people, my Communist friends, go on crying that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. It is absolutely true, but unfortunately, having said that, they immediately cry hoarse about Birla and monopoly capital, as indeed, my friend Mr. Dange did this afternoon. This is the real reason for it, because, year after year, this difference between what the licences cost and what they are worth is being plundered out of the pockets of the poor and stuffed into the pockets of the licenses of the Government of India. This is what is responsible for it. Indeed, the poor are getting poorer.

[**Shri Piloo Mody**]

Let me give you some statistics. In the last five years, the consumption of foodgrains went down by 3.7 per cent; of cotton cloth by 11 per cent; edible oil, by 14 per cent; sugar by 17 per cent. And by contrast, what do we have? The manufacture of motor cars went up by 23 per cent; of air-conditioners by 44 per cent; refrigerators by 292 per cent; confectionery by 52 per cent and art silk fabrics by 51 per cent. These are the achievements of this great socialist Government.

And if I object, I am labelled a reactionary; I am called a feudal; I am called a capitalist and a monopolist. All economic evils can be blamed on this Government. They have not learnt from past mistakes. The latest dogma that they have developed is they want to nationalise the cotton trade. For sheer stupidity and vindictive vandalism, I think it would be difficult to find another activity because three lakhs of people are going to be out of employment overnight, and not one sound reason has been advanced by this Government why they wish to do it. The cotton trade in India is the most efficient marketing mechanism that has ever been devised. It has the smallest margin of profit; less than one per cent. It gives to the farmer the highest price that any sale of cotton has ever given in any place in the world. The Farmer in India gets 90 percent of the end-price of cotton. It has been the finest link between the consumer and the producer, the consumer which is the textile mill and producer that is the farmer. It has been abused, interfered with and victimised. A credit squeeze has been brought on them and they have been deprived of any insurance cover by closing down the forward trading market; and nowhere in the world has a higher percentage of gain gone to the farmer.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH
(Parbhani) :**

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not expect

illiteracy and ignorance to contradict my figures.

MR. SPEAKER : The unparliamentary remarks of Shri Deshmukh will be expunged.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yet, this Government in total disregard of all economic laws, shameless of its past performance, arbitrarily wants to pounce on the livelihood of three lakhs of people just to satiate the appetite of half-baked Turks—one of whom we have just heard—doctrinaire economic quacks and frustrated politicians that form the hard core of their brains trust. Jobs, more jobs and even more jobs is what we need in this country. This is the finest form of social justice. We have the resources and the machinery to produce the jobs. We have the resources. We have the capacity, if only the Government does not squander it away on these monstrous, meaningless public sector companies which yield no profit and which have been created through a sense of warped priority and are grossly mismanaged, to boot. If Rs. 1 crore was invested in heavy industry, it would produce 400 jobs. Take the same Rs. 1 crore and invest it in medium industries. You will create 1250 jobs. The same Rs. 1 crore invested in small-scale industry agriculture or infrastructure would produce 4000 jobs. The ratio is ten to one between heavy and small-scale industries. Does this Government not realise this after 22 years, having increased unemployment at a monumental rate for the last so many years?

Those who say that the Swatantra Party is reactionary are displaying colossal ignorance. It is a liberal party dedicated to human welfare. The manifesto of the Swatantra Party, if you care to read it, is identical to that of the Social Democrats in Germany, almost word for word. In Germany they were the left wing opposition to the ruling Christian Democrat coalition. Over here we are considered as reactionaries, feudals or whatever jargon the communists invent and the ignorants adorning the treasury benches are willing to adopt.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

इजेशन की बात कह कर पब्लिक को आप धोखा नहीं दे सकते। लोग आपकी बातों को समझते हैं। इन बातों से पब्लिक को अगर बुद्ध बनाइये तो लोग नहीं बनेंगे। प्रोप्रामो में आप लोग जाते हैं वहाँ आपनी बात करते हैं और पालियामेंट में इस किस्म की बातें करते हैं। बहुत गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बातें होती हैं। पब्लिक पर उसका असर नहीं होया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे टाइम दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका मशक्कूर हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी बातें इस देश के हित की हैं उनको आपको सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। कोई गलत बात होती है तो आप गवर्नमेंट को सुझाव दें। कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटीज़ होती हैं, और कमेटीयाँ होती हैं, गवर्नमेंट हर मामले में आपकी सलाह लेती है और जो मानने लायक बात होती है उसको मानती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मोशन में कोई जान नहीं है और मैं पूरे जोर से इसकी मुख्यालिपत करता हूँ और अपील करता हूँ जो दिल और दिमाग रखते हैं, उन सभी दलों से कि वह इसको ओ आउट करेंगे।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Mr. speaker, sir, is it quite clear from the manner in which this debate has been conducted that on the other side there is an objection to dissent, there is an objection to criticism and there is an objection to the very manner on which the Opposition seeks to formulate its argument.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is not the way of democracy. In a democracy if the leader is subject to flattery, if the leader is surrounded by sycophants, that in fact spells disaster to such a leader. My thoughts go back 50 years as a student of history to the fate of Russia. A certain gentleman became the Prime Minister of Russia. He thought he had a popular base. He thought he had a winning coalition. He thought he had a revolutionary skill. It turned out that the gentleman had only a mastery of political manipulations. He was only a part of a decadent oligarchy and he

was only accomplished in revolutionary verbalism. That person is Karenovsky. I would like Mrs. Indira Gandhi to ponder over in her moments of stillness on the fate of Karenovsky. Mr. Karenovsky died last month in exile in USA. Karenovsky did not have the will to act in defence of the interests of his country and the result was that Russia had the experience of a civil war and consequent disaster on a very large scale till a leader was found and that leader although I differ from him politically, was Lenin. Therefore, to-day we are concerned with finding out whether Mrs. Indira Gandhi, as Mr. Ranbir Singh would like us to believe, is a holder of beacon light of democracy in this country or if she is a Karenovsky of India. If she is an Indian Karenovsky it is a matter of great concern to all of us and to her also.

To-day what do we find. We find to-day that there is very little regard for originality of ideas. Everything is borrowed our attitudes and our ideas. We have no objection to Russia. We admire Russia if it were in the contact of Gandhi and Tolstoy having a dialogue with each other. What we have to-day is Soviet Russia dictates to us and this dictation is not good for us and it is not good for the Russians. I quote her from a writer the following words which I commend to this House. I quote him. Wilson, a former Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council remarked.

"The Indian budget was a gamble to rains. To day the Indian budget is not merely a gamble in foreign aid but is also a gamble in borrowed economic ideas."

Sir, we charge Mrs Gandhi for having surrendered that freedom of mind which was symbolised by Lokamanya Tilak, which was symbolised by Lala Lajpat Rai, which was symbolised by Subhas Chandra Bose, there's such an integrity of thinking which we have inherited. That integrity to-day has been dissipated.

Let us look at the fate of the people who matter most. Mrs Gandhi is a house wife, One would have imagined the fate of

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

the housewife in this country. I would invite her to Sarojini Nagar or Netaji Nagar or Aliganj where the Central Government employees live. Let us see the fate of the housewife. The value of money which the housewife takes when she goes for shopping is reduced. The mother of the household or the sister of the household cannot bring back enough grain, enough fruit or enough bread. That is the stark reality. How is this happening at a time when the housewife was given the helpmanship of this country. That is the fate of the housewife today and that is why the Jan Sangh has been very much concerned with it. I know friends are here who hold up something or other against the Jan Sangh ideology, but this much I may tell them that today the Bharatiya Jan Sangh is in the forefront in expressing the discontent of the people at the failures of the Government to maintain economic growth, to maintain monetary stability and to check the unemployment. These are all serious problems which we are taking up and it is a terrible plight on the part of the housewife who is finding it difficult to make essential purchases because of the wrong policies pursued by the Government. And today the Bharatiya Jan Sangh is in the forefront in respect of formulating sound economic policies. For 3 years she has not called the Jan Sangh communal. But now when the Jan Sangh has brought out its economic ideology she has called it communal and she is hurling abuses against the Jan Sangh. That is bad politics, if not anything else. That is not the way statesmanship is reflected or understood in the democratic countries of the world.

In this country this is the real danger and with the taking over of the Home Portfolio by the Prime Minister we find a great deterioration in the law and order situation in the country. There is a tendency on her part to alarm the public with stories of plots against her life, bet smear tactics against the Jan Sangh and the use of the official machinery for her own party ends. Thus she has alienated the public mind and the public sympathy which at one time had been generated for her. I congratulate my party on the firm principles which it follows against the Prime Minister and her policies

which has brought rich political dividends to the Bharatiya Jan Sangh.

I therefore feel that we must understand today that the country is concerned with what is happening around. It is not as if the All India Radio can put out propaganda and that that propaganda can be swallowed by the people. We on this side of the House raise our emphatic protest to these sycophants who come and tell us what we should say or what we should not say. We have learnt our lessons from Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Tilak, Shyama-Prasad Mukherjee and Vithalbhai Patel. Those are our mentors. These sycophants sitting here are not our mentors.

With regard to foreign policy, it is said that foreign minister should have an open mind, but we found that the last gentleman occupying the Foreign Ministry had an open mouth. On every occasion, in season and out of season, he would verbalise and the Prime Minister would encourage him. The Prime Minister herself has been known to make interpretive statements. What is the result? It is the duty of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister to project a true image of the country abroad, but what we find today is that we are insulted abroad. Whenever an Indian goes abroad he must go as a man of dignity, but what do we find today? We are insulted in Rabat; we did not go to Jakarta and there are misgivings about us in South-east Asia. Everywhere Indians are insulted; abuses are hurled against us. Why are we still a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, I want to ask. Why should we remain in the company of such a country which practices racial discrimination, which supplies arms to South Africa, which regards every Indian as a suspect immigrant? What did Mrs. Gandhi do about it? As I said, they only believe in verbalism, in words and when it comes to action, nothing is done. 550 million Indians are not people of clay. With our closest neighbours what is the policy that we pursue? What happens in Cambodia and Laos is a matter of concern to all of us and we want that concern to be expressed in proper terms. I would not grumble or protest if she wants to widen her political contacts as was alleged here. But there are

methods of quiet diplomacy for that. Dag Hammarskjöld and many others have taught us how by quiet diplomacy you can bring people together on the negotiating table. I have no objection if you wan' to find out at first hand the various groups in South-East Asia. Contact the Buddhists who are there. Contact the PRG and others. But must you destroy the very basis of the Geneva settlements? Must you destroy the very basis on which the International Control Commission was set up? This is like a bull in a China shop. Who does not know which may he has to move? That sort of diplomacy is not worthy of the name diplomacy! If such a situation exists, India's image is reduced in the world. We must be known in furtherance of our political purposes that we talk with dignity and we are heard with respect in the various forums of the world,

18 hrs.

I crave your indulgence, Mr. Speaker, to just spell out one problem. We have known here accusations being hurled against the Jana Sangh about the communal nature of the party and so on. May I ask the Prime Minister whether she has any introduction to modern methods of conflict-resolution? Does she understand that today it is modernisation in economics, in social behaviour, which will lead to integrated social communities, and which will remove the danger which is posed by inter-religious hatred inherited from the past? We are prepared for that modern and scientific manner. Let her set up an institute of social peace research, and we shall contribute ideas to it, and let her come out with ideas herself. But this sort of raving propaganda is not worthy of serious attention because it has a negative aspect.

One word I would address finally here and that is about Russia. As I have said, I want good relations with Russia. But we must understand that there are certain historical forces. There is something known as Russian expansionism which is inherited from the Czarist times. Russia has always been wanting to expand to the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. Any government in power in Moscow, be it communist or even a Jan Sangh Government in Moscow,

I say, would expand to the south.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Jan Sangh Government in Moscow?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I would be glad to disclose to Shri Nambiar certain historical details. Thrice—I mean it very seriously—in the history of Russia, armies were assembled at Tashkent to march on to Hindustan. That is a historical fact. In the modern context of the nuclear weapons and so on, this may not sound very relevant but we must be vigilant, and in determining our policy, I should like, for example, to stress that if we have inherited the tradition of Lord Buddha, if we have inherited the tradition of Mahatma Gandhi, we have inherited also the tradition of Kautilya. So, should we be ashamed to safeguard our interests where it is necessary?

When it is a question of communism, I admire a man like Dubcek who wanted to create freedom plus communism. But we found how difficult it has been for Dubcek to survive in a certain system. Then, there was a gentlemen called Cohn Bandit who led a great revolution in France. He has written a book which is entitled *Obsolete Communism*. It is for our Communist friends to come out with fresh ideas. I would request them to remember that when they think of trade unionism, let them not think of any person born abroad. Let them think of Lokmanya Tilak and see what strength they will feel in their arms and what conviction they will carry in this country. Let them have the example of Netaji Subhas Bose, a man who was at one time president of the AITUC.

There are a variety of problems facing this country. In this context, what I would suggest is that we put our heads together and we think of the work which is to be done by us and not merely in a negative fashion run each other down. What the Prime Minister has done and what none of her senior colleagues has prevented her from doing, is cumulative devaluation of the political system. That is not good. It is not political modernisation. I would commend to them certain books on politics,

[**Shri M. L. Sondhi**]

For, knowledge knows no frontiers. Knowledge is something universal.

In deference to your wishes, I shall now try to conclude...

MR. SPEAKER : I am waiting for his conclusion.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Let me conclude now...

MR. SPEAKER : I had given him five minutes, but he has already crossed the limit of 15 minutes. The other parties are still left behind.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : What I would, therefore, commend is that national interests be placed foremost. National interests will help us in small matters also. For example, India has made many protests to the Soviet Union that our borders or our frontiers in Soviet maps have not been delineated properly. Our interest is not made clear to them.

MR. SPEAKER : His speech is more on foreign affairs than on the Motion before us.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : In conclusion I say this. What we want is a resolve on the part of this Parliament, this sovereign forum of the Indian people. It does not matter on which side of the House we are, but this resolve should be there, that we want to do something for the starving sections of our countrymen, for those who have been denied their right. As I happen to represent a constituency where a lot of government servants live, I know how hard their feeling is today. This Government has denied them the necessities of life. The family of the government servants starves. It does not have enough food, clothing; housing is non-existent. I have statistics here.

MR. SPEAKER : Some other time.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : There are nearly one lakh government servants with-

out quarter in Delhi. I have the statement of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao and several other persons. These basic necessities of housing, food and shelter are not being provided for them. Therefore, this Government is a feudal Government, not a modern Government.

MR. SPEAKER : When I had gone abroad, I came across a strange bell fixed on the Table of the Speaker. It was called 'revolution bell'. The moment the shouting goes on or the speaker would not sit down I am referring to the speakers here, not to myself—that revolution bell would drown—everythin' that the speaker was saying and so he had to sit down. I do not think hon. members will allow me to put that bell on my Table here. So I would request them to care for my directions.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : A few minutes.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : When is the voting likely to take place ?

MR. SPEAKER : After one or two speakers, then the reply and then the voting.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Approximately when ?

MR. SPEAKER : Near about 7 O'clock.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Many members opposite have talked about the irrelevance of this no-confidence Motion. The simple issue it raises is that one of the biggest frauds of an election is being sought to be perpetrated in Kerala. It is not an election in the ordinary sense, but one of the biggest frauds in the name of an election is being sought to be perpetrated there. Is this Parliament to keep quiet over that ? The Government of India say that they are developing in this country a parliamentary democratic system. Whether the Government of India have got a voice or opinion in this matter or not or whether they can interfere with the Election Commission is not my question.

Today I had expected from the Law Minister a better performance in his maiden speech. I did not expect him to just read a statement given to him by the Election Commission. Particularly after comrade Gopalan had given facts and figures to show how the election process is being conducted. I had expected he would try to answer than rather than just read a written script which was evidently given to him by the Election Commission.

They talked about the three by-elections that had taken place. My simple answer is this. How was it that in those three bye-elections printed lists were given? Where have they disappeared now? Why is it that in this election no printed list is being given but such manuscripts are being given? Either those printed lists were lists of the previous election—for the 1967 election—or if there had been another printed list, obviously it would have been given to us.

The question is why is this being done in haste when everything, every difficulty experienced by the people, has been made clear to them. The rains are there till the 25 August. Nobody knows whether they will not continue after the 25th also. When the Election Commission is satisfied that there are very grave mistakes in the electoral rolls, is it or is it not necessary for him to give the people sufficient time to see that those mistakes are corrected?

Here was comrade Gopalan who made the charge that till even last night the electoral rolls had not been given to us, and there is Mr. Hanumanthaiya who cannot refute it. He has got to see whether these are facts or not. I am prepared to stand here and challenge the Prime Minister. Let a Commission of Parliament immediately go and see whether the facts that we allege, that copies of the electoral rolls have not been given to the parties even till yesterday, are correct or not.

And then you say that to correct the electoral rolls the time has been extended by two days, from the 30th July to 1st September. What is this? Is this not the biggest fraud that is being perpetrated?

I am now concerned with this biggest fraud, and therefore my question is this. What is the answer of the Government of India with regard to this biggest fraud? I charge that the Government of India is a party to this fraud, because the Congress Party and Shrimati Indira Gandhi somehow or other want to get back the Achuta Menon Ministry, willy nilly, whether there is proper election or fraudulent election or any election.

The other day the Governor had been here, and I am reliably told that the Governor had told Mrs. Gandhi that this Ministry has got to be returned, the election must be held immediately on whatever rolls are available. That is why this conspiracy is being made.

In no election in this country till today from 1952 onwards have manuscript electoral rolls been given to the parties for correction, and no electoral rolls can be printed with this thing before the 8th. You are going to conduct the elections with this manuscript thing? Therefore, I would ask them to declare on the floor of the House whether at any time before in the history of this country, during the entire period of elections that have taken place, such frauds had ever been committed. If it is not so what is the answer of the Government of India? Let the Government of India, let the Prime Minister, declare openly that as far as the Government of India is concerned, it does not want such elections, whatever might be the position. The Ministry may last or may not last. We can have a spell of Governor's rule if necessary, but we want the elections to be conducted after printing the electoral rolls, giving copies of the electoral rolls to the parties and asking them to correct them.

The question of what happened in 1967 and 1970 does not arise, because it has been proved and the Election Commission itself is satisfied that it was a wrong electoral roll and so it agreed to its revision. Therefore, this is the simple issue on which we want to censure the Government.

Yes accept that. If you do not accept that, it only proves my charge that you have

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

conspired, the Government of India has conspired. If you do not agree to do this and if you want to conduct the election on that basis, I am not at all sorry because you will be only proving to the people of this country what we have been saying all the time. We have been telling the people that all this talk of democracy which these people indulge in from time to time is just a shibboleth, that when it suits them they will subvert even these rules of bourgeois democracy. Therefore, we have been telling the people that the vested interests in this country, the classes in power the ruling classes cannot be overthrown by this kind of thing because every time they will adopt such a stratagem and in the ultimate analysis the vested interests can be overthrown only by open class battles of the classes concerned. You will be proving that, and I will thank you for proving that. We will be extremely grateful to you for proving our thesis.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) I was interested in intervening at this stage only to dispel any misrepresentation of facts which may be made by the Mr. P. Ramamurti.

I was surprised to see that he and his colleagues are shifting their ground almost every moment. Right from Mr. Limaye, including Mr. Gopalan we have seen that they were trumpeting so much about 31 lakhs of new voters being added and 17 lakhs being deleted. They say it is something fantastic and unimaginable. I am happy Mr. Ramamurti omits that allegation and does not speak about it because... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI UMANATH : That has already been covered.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : There is no point in interrupting me and facts are against you. I know you do not want me to be heard. Everyone of your false and fantastic accusations will be challenged and contradicted. Mr. Ramamurti has not spoken about these figures because he and his friends found that the revision of the electoral rolls took place not only in Kerala but all over India, in all the States and

Union territories, The figures are there for all to see. It is not a secret document. Kerala is no exception. Here is the average net increase per year Assam 2.88 per cent, Bihar 2.21, Haryana 2.5, Orissa 2.58, Tamil Nadu 2.12, West Bengal 2.08, Kerala 2.7, per cent. When the average net increase in the number of voters per year as a result of the revision of the electoral rolls is between 2 and 3 per cent not only in Kerala but in more than six States, Messrs. Ramamurti and Gopalan cannot go about selling this fantastic suggestion that in Kerala alone there was falsification of electoral rolls. They did not speak about the other States. He has raised objection about the electoral rolls of three constituencies where by-elections took place on those very electoral rolls which were revised on 1st January 1970. He says that he raised objections but it is significant that the letter he wrote to the Election Commission was dated July 10th, although by-elections took place on 20th April. When parties go into by-elections they should be wise enough and experienced enough to find things in the field, at the grass roots, in the villages. If there are persons above 21 years of age who are not in the list of voters, people will find out and say that something wrong is there. There was no murmur of protest at that time about the electoral rolls either to the Election Commission in April, May or even in June. On July 10 Mr. Gopalan writes a letter because on June 26th the Kerala Assembly is dissolved and there is a mid term poll

SHRI A. K. Gopalan : On July 10, the Election Commission came to Kerala and that is why I wrote to them.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Then he knows that a mid-term poll is bound to come in Kerala. Unfortunately for the Marxist Party leadership, because of their misguided policies and the faults which they committed, they are isolated from the progressive and left opinion in the State and they know that in the mid-term poll that is likely to take place in the near future they may be defeated... (*Interruptions.*) I do not know why they should shout like this; I did not interrupt Mr. Ramamurti when he spoke. They know one thing. In the present political climate in Kerala, the Marxist

party is isolated from the progressive forces
(*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : They are surely isolated from the Congress party.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : From the leftist forces, that a defeat...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *re e.*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You listen with patience to the other Members.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : . is awaiting them. I understand that they should give advance arguments for a coming defeat otherwise there is no material or reason in this.

I would like to point out only one more thing, although it was touched upon by comrade Dange. The Marxist party leaders have absolutely no respect for figures, because for them 5,000 means five lakhs ; five lakhs means 50 crores. Shri E. M. Sankaran Namboodiripad, before he went to Korea, made a statement saying that something like 50,000 party cadres are involved in cases. As soon as he returned and landed in India, he issued a statement to the press saying that it is not 50,000 but it is 100,000. 50,000 became 100,000. Tomorrow, it will become 200,000. It is going on like that. They have no respect for facts and figures.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : It is not that. I do not expect a person like Shri Vasudevan Nair to say like that. Shri Namboodiripad returned to India after one month and within that period of one month there were so many cases where the numbers involved were 400, 500, 7,000 and so on. It increased because of that. (*Interruption*)

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Is he making a speech, Sir ? Is he making another speech ? There is no use getting angry, because the records are there. (*Interruption*) That is why I say that facts are against them. Otherwise, why should they shout like this ? The facts are these. They say that 50,000 cadres are prosecuted in cases connected with the implementation of the Land Reforms Act, while the actual fact is

that 1,627 cases were registered.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam) : It is wrong.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : These facts have been collected by our Government. Out of these 1,627 cases which were registered, only 1229 cases were placed before the courts. The total number of persons involved in these cases is not 50,000, as Shri Gopalan has alleged, but 6,503. That is the exact figure. (*Interruption*). At the same time, let them not pretend that they are such democrats, because when their leader, Mr. Namboodiripad, was the Chief Minister and Home Minister of Kerala, there were people who were involved in cases and were prosecuted. This is continuing even to day, and more than 1,000 people are going to the courts almost every week; they were involved in such cases during Mr. Namboodiripad's days. Now there are other cases. I may submit to this House that apart from land cases, there are other cases where some people are also involved. A bus was burnt with a large number of people in it. Three people were burnt to death. The Home Minister of Kerala was sought to be killed. Fish-plates were removed.

SHRI UMANATH : Nandaji's White Paper is being repeated by Shri Vasudevan Nair. (*Interruption*).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : There are cases like this. They want to shout me down. I am only giving out these facts and figures with great sorrow and a lot of reluctance, because these people are trying day in and day out to slander and malign our party and several other parties in Kerala. I can claim that our Government and our Chief Minister have done something remarkable in the annals of parliamentary history. They have gone to the Assembly with courage. (*Interruptions*). I have a right to express my views in this House. When Mr. Gopalan and Mr. Ramamurti were speaking, the 24 members of our party were keeping quiet. But now 10 people are trying to shout me down. I have a right to express my views. When our Government was challenged, when we thought there was a

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

move to topple the Government, the Chief Minister went before the Assembly with a confidence motion. He did not run away from the Assembly. He got a vote in his favour. But day in and day out these people are trying to run down the Chief Minister like that. Mr. Gopalan in his statement used the words "pack of wolves" against the Achuta Menon ministry. (*Interruptions*). They can use any slanderous language about other parties, other Governments and Chief Ministers. They are trying to sell an unsaleable commodity in the Kerala market, in the parliamentary market and in the political market in the capital and other places. That is why with reluctance and sorrow, I was compelled to bring but at least part of the facts. Let hon. members judge for themselves. When lakhs of names are printed, there may be mistakes in the electoral rolls. It is for the Election Commission to look after that matter. We do not want any favour. It is the right of the Kerala Government to demand that elections should be held before 25th September before the six month period expires under the Constitution. Now the Election Commission has recommended a date for the election. We request that they should stick to that date. Neither the Election Commission nor the Government of the India should submit themselves to the blackmailing tactics that are being employed by some people in this country.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult to know how to reply to this motion of no confidence because, whereas certain items have been mentioned in the actual motion, many of the speeches have touched upon very much wider fields, bringing in, as usual, the public sector, socialism and all kinds of other matters which were not in the motion. Some of the speeches were in a very light-hearted vein and I should have liked to reply in like manner except that it is necessary to put straight certain facts so as to remove misunderstandings from the public mind.

As far as Congo is concerned, I have

only one thing to say. I have been indeed amused as some hon. Member remarked from the other side, because once I did listen to Shri Asoka Mehta. The result was not one of my most conspicuously successful actions.

Since yesterday there has been a pitiful effort to put Humpty-Dumpty together again. Some people had seen visions of a grand alliance but evidently they could not win a vote of confidence even from their own people. So, Humpty-Dumpty had a fall and except for Shri Piloo Mody, who always sounds well even when he talks utter nonsense, the others could not even work up any favour or eloquence in their speeches in order to put together the pieces. Even though Shri Dange came to their rescue and gave them suggestions as to who should hold what portfolio, in their shadow Cabinet their hopes for their shadow Cabinet have been completely shattered and I am afraid there is not even a shadow of a shadow Cabinet.

The motion broadly lists four grounds. The first is the charge that the elections in Kerala are being rigged. As we have been told by my colleague the Law Minister and others the electoral rolls were revised in January of this year. Bye-elections were held after that and no complaints were made that these elections were not fair. Mention has been made here about the Governor's visit to me.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Where are those printed forms of the rolls ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As far as I know, they are exactly where they were, where the rolls are normally kept. I am told they are exactly where they are supposed to be.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : That is not correct. When we come and say that here, you do not believe us. But when somebody else says something, you believe it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not talking of somebody; I am talking of the election Commissioner,

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : The Election Commissioner has said something : I say that what he said is not correct. You must examine and decide whether what he says is correct or what we say is correct.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This is not a governmental function. All that we can do is to draw the commissions attention to complaints. The Government is not here to interfere with the Election Commission or the Election Commissioner. And I should like to say that one of the things about which we can legitimately be proud in India since our independence is the fact that, except for occasional isolated cases, our elections have been free and fair and have given the people unfettered opportunity to express their wish. The very fact that almost every party has had the opportunity of being elected to form a government, elected to power and also removed from power, is a proof if proof is needed, of the strength and justice of our electoral system.

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : I want to know whether the printed electoral rolls were given. I also want to know whether the election date was fixed anywhere in India before the printed list was given.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not know whether printed lists are given to the people or not.....(Interruption) but the printed lists are available at the places where they are kept(Interruption).

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : We are given printed lists.....(Interruption).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We have not only an independent Election Commission but the law courts also exercise full vigilance to ensure the fairness of our elections. It is rather unfortunate that any kind of doubt is cast on the election system which has worked effectively all these years.

It is also difficult to believe that all of a sudden a State Government in a part of India which is known for its high political consciousness and literacy should meddle with the electoral system. However, as I

said to Shri Gopalan when he came to see me about this, I have referred this matter to the Election Commissioner that such a complaint had been made and I was told that he had looked into the matter. There is, as you all know, still time for any objections to be raised in this matter. But I can assure the hon. House that we stand fully for free and fair elections. We are not concerned with what party comes into power. Naturally everybody would like their party to win but not at the cost of fair play or damage to the electoral system. We will never stand for. As you all know, as the Central Government we have given support and cooperation to all governments of whatever hue they were, which came into power anywhere in the country.

For the first time there was something new in this No confidence Motion and that was the strange alliance which we witnessed. As was effectively pointed out by Shri Chandra Jet Yadav, the cat was let out of the bag by the hon. Member, the Swatantra spokesman, when he delivered a broadside against socialism and nationalisation, which of course they always call State capitalism.

As usual, all kinds of other baseless charges and insinuations have been made. Reckless personal charges were made against some of my colleagues and against my Secretariat. I do not need to defend them because they are capable of taking care of themselves, but I can only feel sorry that some hon. Members simply cannot get away from this kind of vituperation and also from giving a casteist or a regional bias to anything that happens in the country.

मधु लिम्बे : श्री डॉ एन० तिवारी जे प्रदेशवाद का परिचय दिया है। अपने सड़े हुए मन का परिचय दिया है।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Although the question of the Kerala elections has been brought in as a bait to the Members of the CPI (M), it is obvious that the entire motion is designed as a personal attack on me on the supposed concentration of power in my hands. In fact, reference

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has been made to the recent reshuffle of the Cabinet and the transfer of some departments to the Cabinet Secretariat. I did not create the Cabinet Secretariat. It has long been in existence. I did not invent the Prime Minister's Secretariat either. Contrary to what some member has said, the Prime Minister's Secretariat in its present form was not designed by me but by my distinguished predecessor, Shri Lal Bahadurji Shastri. Since then we have answered questions in this House on the Secretariat, giving the numbers of officials. There has been no addition to the Secretariat nor is any addition contemplated because of any of the changes which have taken place because no extra work has come to that Secretariat.

The function of the Cabinet Secretariat is to provide effective coordination between the ministeries of Government. It also takes up certain items of study, analysis and research. When the Planning Commission shed its executive function in response to the desire of this honourable House, the Cabinet Secretariat took on some of this work. It has to take initiative in several matters of economic coordination which were previously being attended to by the Planning Commission. The three Departments which have been transferred to the Cabinet Secretariat are the Personnel Department, the Electronics Department and the Scientific and Industrial Research Department. The Department of Personnel has been newly constituted and placed under the Cabinet Secretariat, as the House knows, on the recommendation of the A.R.C.

Regarding the Intelligence agencies, I had thought that there were several experts in this House on public administration and at least they should have set the records straight. As is well-known, in England as well as in many other countries, Intelligence is directly with the Prime Minister and I am sure that these countries did not take inspiration from the Cabinet reshuffle in this country.

The C. B. I. and the Special Police Establishment have been mainly concerned with the eradication of corruption from

public service. It has necessarily to be a part of the Personnel Department. Even in the Home Ministry, the work was being looked after on the Services side under a separate Secretary (Services).

The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence was transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the Cabinet Secretariat in order to ensure better coordination with the Central Bureau of Investigation. The C.B.I. has already a wing dealing with economic offences and the work of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence is very largely related to such offences.

Some members made a remark about the committee of Appointments saying that previously there was the Home Minister, the Prime Minister and the Minister concerned but now, since the Home and the Prime Minister was the same person, there would only be two persons. So, I should like to inform the House that the Committees of the Cabinet were formed soon after the reshuffle, but unfortunately, they were not declared immediately—that I had decided that Shri Chavanji should remain on that Committee, since he was dealing with this question and with the people who would be concerned will be in these Committees. Apart from that, I would like to point out that none of these Committees works on the basis of voting. The persons sit together and it is always a question of having discussion and coming to a decision.

So far as the transfer of the C.S.I.R. to the Cabinet Secretariat is concerned, the hon. Members will remember that the Prime Minister, from the very beginning of its existence has been the ex-officio President. Therefore, this does not really change the situation.

As for the future development of electronics in India, this also has been a subject of long and anxious debate in both Houses ever since the publication of the Bhabha Report on Electronics. The future development of electronics, has such wide ranging application not only in defence but also with regard to communications, radio television, etc, hence the fast development of the industry has become a matter of

crucial importance to the country. Several Ministries and Departments of the Government as well as the private sector are consumers of the product of the electronics industry. It was in order to give a special impetus to the development of electronics that the Government have been considering the setting up of a special organisational structure. The allocation of the electronics Department to the Cabinet Secretariat was made to enable this structure to be built which, we hope, will be very soon.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is all amusing.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It may seem amusing to you. But for most such organisations that have to be set up, with which many Ministries are concerned, it is more convenient for coordinated working if at this stage the Prime Minister is there. Similarly a great deal was said about ministerial responsibility being diluted and collective responsibility being discounted. Nothing could be farther from the fact. Many hon. Members do not seem to have a correct appreciation of what is meant by collective responsibility. All Cabinet decisions are collectively taken. (*Interruptions*). Some decisions are taken by individual Ministers but we are all collectively responsible and these decisions are collectively supported and defended by the entire Government. In modern Government, several spot decisions must also be taken and Ministers who take them do so in the full knowledge that they will have to defend them on the floor of the House and in the full trust that they will have the full support of their colleagues. All controversial matters are brought to the Cabinet itself or to one of its Committees. I do not have to point out that throughout last year my colleagues have come to this House and given the reasons for their decisions. They have won an open vote of the House. They have withstood many determined efforts to shake them and challenge them. Hon. Members from the Opposition had wrongly imagined that we on this side would not stand together. They have spent days and nights planning strategies and offering prayers to divide us. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is better than offering money.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : They have set afloat all kinds of rumours of dissension but we have stood together with loyalty to one another and faith in our Party and full conviction in our policies. I may tell the hon Member opposite that what they could too achieve during this difficult year, they will certainly not be able to achieve in the coming months.

Sir, I have respect for my colleagues, respect for their ability and respect for their dedication to the welfare of the people and to the progress of this great nation. (*Interruptions*). That is why we have been able to work together and to introduce certain far-reaching changes in our national life. I do agree with the hon. Member, Shri Dwivedy, that much that we wanted to do we have not been able to do. We have not been able to proceed as fast as we would like to do. We have not said that we have done everything. But when you go ahead in a democratic way, it is a slower path than the other. I am not saying this to excuse ourselves because I fully realise that we must work more speedily and reach our goals more effectively.

Cabinet Government and Parliamentary Democracy are built on the principle that the overriding power and responsibility rests in the legislature. Parliament is the master of Ministers and if you could put it that way, Ministers in turn are—I do not like the word 'master'—in a way over civil servants. Those who are propagating the myth of a powerful bureaucracy are in fact running down this Parliament and the work which it has been doing to guard the people's interests. Now you can give the civil service any name you like, but the fact remains that whether you have a capitalist government or a socialist government or any other form of government, it has to have some kind of a civil service.

If it is a large country obviously that civil service will be large. And a country in which society itself takes upon itself the power and the duty to regulate economic and social life has to have the appropriate

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machinery to do it. But the hon. Member is right when he said that in a socialist State there will be more servants of the State, but they are servants of the people, not masters of the people.

There may be, and there is, some inefficiency and there may also be some deadwood in the Administrative organisation. But we cannot deny that there are also fine people who are as good as any in the world. They are doing their work with ability and dedication. It would be a pity if the House were to do anything which would blunt these tools. This is not peculiar to our country, because, almost everywhere there is sometimes criticism against bureaucrats and even in countries and Governments which have far more advanced methods than we can afford today.

A statement of mine or rather a speech was quoted and in the attempt to show that there was some contradiction between that and a letter which I had written about our administrative service to a newly selected IAS officer. I don't think that there is any contradiction between the two. Because, I do believe that we must give better status to Specialists. All over the world it has been realised that technical jobs must go to technicians. But everywhere administrators and business managers also are being given more intensive training in now and modern methods. We have been choosing specialists for our technical posts so far as possible, but at no time has this meant that we should dispense with the administrative service. On the contrary, the administrative service must be given greater social orientation so as to be able to discharge its responsibilities effectively.

Something has been said about the communal problem. But this problem has been thoroughly debated on earlier occasions and I leave it to the country to judge whose speeches have been provocative or have added to the tension in any particular area.

The problem of the refugees is naturally one which is uppermost in the minds of

most of us. They are facing very genuine hardships and this is a matter of grave concern and deep distress. The Government has indeed a heavy responsibility to settle and rehabilitate them with great speed. We are doing everything possible towards this end. Shri Samar Guha's excitement was understandable. I entirely agree with what he said this morning about the political side of the problem. He mentioned also my visit to Calcutta, But, as I told him when I met him there that particular visit was for a limited purpose, that is, 'o look into the implementation of the various decisions which had been taken earlier in Delhi. And, the steps being taken for the refugees and their rehabilitation formed a considerable part of this discussion, whether it was with political parties, whether it was with administrators or some of the other public men and women whom I met, I have promised our friends from Bengal to visit the transit camps soon. I am sorry I could not go there on that occasion.

This is hardly the occasion on which to speak about Manipur. But, since the matter was brought up, I would just like to say that this House is fully aware of the law and order situation there. It is obvious, whether it is Manipur or elsewhere, that the restoration of normal conditions is an essential precondition for any fair election. Yet we all know that this part of the country faces many difficult problems. We are looking into them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Double Standards, everywhere,

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Government have no double standards, but I am afraid many of those who have spoken have shown their own double standards.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy also spoke heatedly about land reforms. I do not think that it is correct to say that our programmes are not making any headway even in the States where we are in control. I think there has never been greater consciousness at the Centre and in the States of the great importance of creating an equitable agrarian structure within the shortest possible time.

In Bengal, we announced some months ago that the occupiers of land belonging to eligible categories would not be evicted and that their position would be regularised very soon. Earlier this month, the West Bengal Land Reforms Amendment Act was enacted. Its result will be to increase the burgadar's share of the produce from 60 to 75 per cent, in cases where they themselves provide all the inputs. The conditions under which land owners are permitted to resume lands have been made more favourable to burgadars, and the right of cultivation by them has been made hereditary. It has also been decided to enact fresh legislation on ceiling, fixing the ceiling in terms of family rather than individual units. The details are now being finalised. The Government of West Bengal have been told to give this work the highest priority, that is, the re-distribution of waste and surplus land to eligible cultivators. In this matter, the State Government are reviewing the ceiling law and enforcing the existing ceilings with much greater rigour. (*Interruptions*) Detailed instructions have already gone out to district collectors, and notices have been served on several thousands of the largest owners of surplus land. The amendments to the Bihar Tenancy Act, carried out during President's rule, are being implemented, so that even bataidars on oral lease are not liable to eviction.

In UP, the ceiling laws are being reviewed. In Maharashtra, the rent payable by tenants to land-owners has been reduced to one-sixth of the produce, which is perhaps the lowest in the country. After many years, there is now real hope that land reforms, which have so long been talked about, are at last under way.

The examples of Bihar and West Bengal during President's rule conclusively show that the Central Government is earnestly engaged in carrying through the measures which it has been urging on other State Governments.

The other problem which is very much on everybody's mind is naturally that of unemployment. I fully share the concern expressed in this House and outside about this growing problem. But the only lasting remedy for unemployment and under-emp-

loyment, particularly of skilled personnel such as engineers and technicians lies in vigorous implementation of the plan and inclusion of specially labour-intensive programmes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Plans ? They are responsible for the mischief.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The plan outlay for the current year has been stepped up by about Rs. 400 crores especially with a view to bring some improvement in the employment situation. We are examining how to speedily organise a land army, that is, enrolling cadres of skilled and unskilled workers to be put to work on specific projects of public utility.

There was reference to the performance of nationalised banks. It may be that we did proceed a bit slowly for many reasons. But there is no basis for the criticism that benefits have not accrued to the small persons or the small farmers, although I concede that much remains to be done and must be done speedily.

19 hrs.

The number of borrowing accounts in the case of direct loans to agriculture went up from Rs. 1,34,849 at the end of June, 1969 to Rs. 2,97,670 by the end of March, 1970. The number of accounts for advances to retail traders and small business increased from 28,037 at the end of June, 1969 to 70,607 by the end of March, 1970. Similarly, the number of loans to self-employed persons increased impressively from 422 at the end of June, 1969 to 22,030 by the end of March, 1970. The share of advances to the neglected sectors, namely, agriculture, small scale industries, road transport operators, retail traders, small business etc. in the aggregate advances of the public sector banks increased from 14.6 per cent at the end of June, 1969 to 20.3 per cent by the end of March, 1970.

There were some entirely false charges made regarding issuing of licences. Perhaps the House knows that the decision in all important cases is taken not by any individual Minister or by the Prime Minister but

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by the Cabinet as a whole. A ridiculous statement was made alleging that I had taken over licensing in my own hands. Nothing could be farther from the truth. All that has been decided is that the grant of licences in certain defined cases should be considered by the Committee on Economic Co-ordination on which all Ministers dealing with economic matters are represented. This is largely because this is a controversial matter, and many cases come within the purview of different Ministries also. Therefore, the question is not of concentration of power but of sharing responsibility and decision making power and bringing the collective judgment of a ministerial group to bear on these important problems of licensing.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad : Why has she taken away Shri Swaran Singh's intelligence ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It has been alleged that the decisions taken on the grant of industrial licences have been inspired by dishonest motives. I have no hesitation in saying that this is a mischievous and reckless charge, and also an entirely dishonest charge. I have no hesitation in maintaining that the interest of the national economy and not narrow or party or personal interest guides our decisions.

I have been compared, not for the first time, to Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini. If they had perhaps read more books, they could have used more names. I think the people will laugh at the preposterousness of these comparisons.

It was somewhat dramatically stated that this country would not tolerate Hitler. I entirely agree with this. In fact, this is what I myself have been saying. I have said it in the House ; I have said it outside also. This country will not tolerate Hitler and what Hitlerism stands for. But we should know what it stands for, namely, the preaching of hatred against sections of the people, the building up of para-military organisations, the use of the lie, the big lie and the biggest lie and the readiness to use any and every method capture power. We do not believe in such methods ; we leave such methods to others.

The biggest lie that has been told in this House on this occasion is the one that is now being constantly repeated about our subservience, as they say, to the Soviet Union. This, as the House and those members who have been in the House for some time, will remember, is not a new charge. It was also made against my father. Some called him a Soviet stooge and others called him an American camp-follower, but he was an Indian, a proud Indian. Now, the same charge is being levelled against me. My concern is only for the people of India. These charges are not going to deflect us from seeking friendship with all nations because the country's good requires it. And when the national interests demand it, we shall not hesitate to stand up against all nations. Somebody said : let us have one example. There is a very recent example, which is our not signing the NPT.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : That is because of our pressure.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Mr. Sondhi has some imaginary ideas of his own strength in this House. I will leave him to his illusion.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : When you hold a public meeting next, I will hold one the same day.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I trust the country will treat this charge with the contempt which it deserves. India, free, sovereign, democratic India, shall never be a satellite of any country, however great or powerful.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Except the Soviet Union.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Those who bandy about this charge show a singular lack of confidence in themselves or in the country. All the chanceries of the world know and respect the fact that our country has steadfastly pursued its own course of action.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : In spite of you.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : And I shall continue to do it so long as I have anything to do with the Government of this country. The consistent and steadfast adherence to our policy of non-alignment is absolutely non-negotiable. Many people thought that we would succumb, they have tried to browbeat us here many a time, but we have not gone back from anything for which we stand, nor shall we ever do so in foreign policy or in foreign policy or in domestic policy.

I hope that this House will reject...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Interim relief for the Government employees.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : ...This motion and will continue to show its confidence in this Government.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुमेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मन्त्री हमेशा शिकायत करती थीं कि जो पिटी पिटाई बातें हैं वही अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव की बहस में लाई जाती हैं लेकिन आज जिस ढंग से उन्होंने अपना भाषण किया और बचाव की भूमिका जो अविश्वास की उससे पता चलता है कि आज जो बहस यहां पर उठाई गई उसमें कितना तथ्य है, कितनी—जान है उसका स्वयं उनको पता चल गया था। जब कल मैं बोल रहा था तो सभी लोगों ने देखा कि इनके मंत्रिमण्डल के अधिकतर मन्त्री हमारी बातों पर खुशी से फूले नहीं समा रहे थे—सभी लोगों ने इसको देखा है। आज उनका बचाव करने के लिए इस बहस में न दिनेश सिंह आये, न जगनीवन राम आये, न चल्हाण साहब आये और न ही बलिराम भगत आये। तो ये जो कह रही हैं कि हम एक हैं और बड़ा इत्फाक है हम लोगों में, उसका परिचय दो दिनों की बहस में हमें अच्छी तरह मिला है।... (व्यबधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोधी दलों में बैठने वाले हमारे दक्षिण धर्मी कम्युनिस्टों के नेता डांगे साहब का भाषण मैंने गौर से सुना। उन्होंने

बहुत विचित्र किस्म की बातें कीं। उन्होंने कहा मैं अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के साथ नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं इस सरकार पर विश्वास भी व्यक्त नहीं करना चाहता। एक त्रिशंकु की तरह डांगे साहब लटक रहे हैं। मैंने यहां पर जो बातें कहीं उनमें एक भी डांगे साहब या उनके समर्थक काट नहीं पाये।... (व्यबधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब श्री वासुदेवन नायर को टोका जा रहा था तब इन लोगों को गुस्सा आ रहा था। मग्न आप इनको बिठाइये।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी...

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down; you have no right to speak. The hon. Member is not yielding.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बबत यह क्यों टोक रहे हैं?

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।*

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

श्री मधुलिमये : श्री डांगे मेरी एक बात को भी काट नहीं पाये।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा :*

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इनको शान्त कीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : You should know the rule that if he does not yield you have no right to speak. He is not yielding.

श्री मधु लिमये : डांगे मेरी एक बात को भी काट नहीं पाये। मैंने कहा कि राजनीतिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण हो गया है।

* Not recorded.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

उन्होंने इसको कबूल किया, लेकिन उन्होंने सिर्फ यह कहा कि मुल्क में जो आर्थिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण है वही प्रतिविम्बित हो रहा है राजनीतिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण में। मेरी बात को उन्होंने नहीं काटा। मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो राजनीतिक सत्ता प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ में केन्द्रित हो रही है उसका इस्तेमाल भी आर्थिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण के लिये किया जा रहा है। स्वयम् श्री डॉगे ने कहा कि जुलाई में महान् घटनायें हुईं और उसके बाद एक साल के अन्दर आर्थिक सत्ता का और ज्यादा केन्द्रीकरण हो गया। यह स्वयम् उन्होंने कहा है, आप रेकार्ड देख लीजिए। मेरी इस बात को कबूल करने के बाद भी डॉगे साहब कहते हैं कि मैं न इस प्रस्ताव के हक में हूँ, न सरकार के प्रति विश्वास प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। तो उनकी जो नीति है उसके बारे में सदन सोचे।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि मेरे ऊपर व्यक्तिगत आरोप किये गए। मैंने अपने पूरे भाषण में उनके व्यक्तिगत जीवन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। मेरे आरोप राजनीतिक हैं, और जो राजनीतिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण की बात है वह सिर्फ मेरे जैसे लोग नहीं कहते। जो एक उनके समर्थक हैं, जिनको उन्होंने अशोक होटल का चेयरमैन बनाया था, दूरिज्म कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन बनाया था, वह पौलटिकल एण्ड एकाधिक बोकली में लिखते हैं। श्री रमेश थापर साहब इनके मित्र हैं, वह कहते हैं कि :

"Power is concentrated as never before in the hands of the Prime Minister."

इस सत्ता का इस्तेमाल आर्थिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिये प्रधान मन्त्री कर रही हैं। वह एक और समाजवाद की बात कहती हैं, एक और कहती हैं कि एकाधिकार-शाही को मैं रोकना चाहती हूँ और दूसरी ओर उनकी सरकार बिड़ला और जो दूसरे बड़े बड़े

पूँजीपति हैं उनको लाइसेंस देने के काम को लगातार जनवरी महीने से कर रही है। बिड़ला ने ईस्टर्न एकान्मिस्ट में उनकी ताराफ में पिछले सप्ताह लिखा है। उसका एक वाक्य में पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

"In the wake of the Cabinet reshuffle the Prime Minister displayed commendable initiative in taking much-needed but overdue promotional action in the industrial sector,"

बड़े-बड़े लोगों को लाइसेंस मिले हैं। वह जानते हैं कि उनकी समाजवाद की धोषणा नकली है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि राजनीतिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण, नौकरशाही में एकाधिकारों का केन्द्रीकरण और आर्थिक सत्ता का भी केन्द्रीकरण हो रहा है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि क्या कैबिनेट सेक्रेटेरियट का निर्माण मैंने किया? उनके पिताजी के जमाने से कैबिनेट सेक्रेटेरियट है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर सेक्रेटेरियट का निर्माण मैंने नहीं किया, लालबहादुर शास्त्री ने किया। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो हथियारों का जो इस्तेमाल वह कर रही हैं वह बहुत दूसरे उद्देश्य के लिए किया जा रहा है। सरकारी नियमों की किताब मेरे प्राप्त है। मंत्रियों के बीच काम बांटने के बारे में पहले कैबिनेट सेक्रेटेरियट के पास कितने अधिकार थे? केवल दो अधिकार थे, अर्थात् सेक्रेटेरियट असिस्टेंट दु दि कैबिनेट एण्ड कैबिनेट कमेटीज। अब एलेक्ट्रानिक्स, साइन्टिक एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रियल रिसर्च, पर्सोनल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आदि सारे अधिकार कैबिनेट सेक्रेटेरियट में केन्द्रित हो रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से प्राइम मिनिस्टर्सं सेक्रेटेरियट में, जिसको मैं भृष्टश्य सरकार कहता हूँ, जो बड़ी-बड़ी फाइलें जाती हैं, जब तक उनके ऊपर हक्सर या दूसरे लोगों की मोहर नहीं लगती, तब तक कोई निर्णय नहीं होता। (अवधारणा)

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बात स्टेल है।

श्री भृषु लिम्बे : स्टेल क्यों है ? मैं यह नई बात कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन वह कोई जवाब नहीं दे रही है। उनके हाथ में एक साल वित्त मंत्रालय था। उसमें क्या हुआ ? डांगे साहब ने कहा कि सट्टा खेलने वालों को बैंकों द्वारा कृष्ण दिया जाता है। डिपार्टिंग का हमारे देश में 12 प्रतिशत की दर से विस्तार हुआ है, लेकिन सट्टेवाज आदि लोगों को जो क्रैडिट दिया गया है उसमें 17 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई। जब उन्होंने अपना वजट पेश किया तब इसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। वह फालतू प्रश्नों के बारे में कह रही थीं, लेकिन मैंने सदाचाल उठाया था दाम की वृद्धि का। जब उन्होंने वित्त मंत्री के नाते वजट पेश किया तब कई दफे कहा कि दामों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं होगी, लेकिन लगातार मार्च महीने से दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। उनके पास किसी बात का कोई जवाब नहीं है। (ध्यवधान) प्रश्नों का जवाब उन्हें देना था, आपको नहीं।

क.ल मैंने कहा था कि यह अवमूल्यन वाली सरकार है। उन्होंने चालाकी से अशोक मेहता के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी थोपने का प्रयास किया। मैं कहता हूँ कि अशोक मेहता ने सलाह दी थी, लेकिन आपकी वृद्धि और आपकी सूभ-बूझ कहीं चली गई थी ? अब तक केवल रूपए के अवमूल्यन की जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर थी, लेकिन पिछले वर्ष सारी राजनीति के मूल्यों का अवमूल्यन आपने किया। जिस उम्मीदवार का पर्चा आपने दाखिल किया, उसी को आपने हरा दिया। सारी पोलिटिकल वैल्यूज का अवमूल्यन आपने किया, और इस साल आपने मंत्रियों का डिवेलुएशन किया। केन्द्र की इन्दिरा गांधी सरकार लगातार डिवेलुएशन वाली सरकार बनती जा रही है। श्री डांगे ने भी कहा था कि मंत्रियों का दर्जा केजुअल लेवर से ज्यादा नहीं है। मैं उसका एक ही सबूत देता हूँ। फलहरूदीन ग्रली अहमद साहब उद्योग मंत्रालय में बैठते थे,

तब उनके साथ भारत हैवी एलुक्ट्रिकल्स को लेकर करार हुआ था। उनके सामने मंत्रालय के सचिव साहब ने हस्ताक्षर किया था, लेकिन अब मुझे यूनियन के लोगों ने बतलाया कि जो उनका पब्लिक सेक्टर का जो चेअरमैन है, जनरल मैनेजर है वह अब उस करार पर अमल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अगर फलहरूदीन ग्रला अहमद साहब में थोड़ी भी नैतिकता है तो क्या वे सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि अगर उस करार का पालन नहीं होता है, जो उनके सामने ही और उनकी सहमति से हुआ है, तो वह मंत्रिमण्डल में नहीं रहेंगे ? (ध्यवधान) क्या कोठी और लम्बी मोटर-गाड़ी के मोह को वह अपने मन से निकालेंगे ?

मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा, मैं कल यहाँ नहीं था उस बबत और मुझ को अचरज होता है, श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने कल सवाल पूछा था प्रधान मंत्री से कि मंत्रिमण्डल की पुनर्रचना किस आधार पर की गई, उसकी पीछे कौन सा सिद्धान्त था ? अब स्वयं दक्षिणपंथी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी की राय अलग है, श्री डांगे साहब की राय अलग है और दूसरे लोगों की अलग है। भारत हैवी एलुक्ट्रिकल्स के मजदूरों की आम सभा में श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने यह कहा था कि अगर इन करारों पर अमल नहीं होगा तो मैं अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाऊंगा। बनर्जी साहब भेरे साथ थे। हजारों मजदूरों की सभा में मैंने दो-दो बार मजदूरों से पूछा कि क्या श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने इस तरह की बात की है। हजारों मजदूरों ने चिल्ला कर कहा, हाँ। मजदूरों का बोट लेने के लिए उनके सामने प्रविश्वास प्रस्ताव की बात कही गयी और यहाँ न विश्वास, न अविश्वास, न नर न नारी बाला नया ही रूप धारण करके आ रहे हैं। दक्षिणपंथी कम्युनिस्टों की यह जो नीति है यह समझ में नहीं आती है। हमने यह नहीं कहा कि उनका समर्थन हम नहीं लेंगे। हम उनका समर्थन भी इस प्रस्ताव पर लेने के लिए तैयार हैं, अगर भूपेश गुप्त जी की बात में कोई

[धीर मधु सिमये]

दम है……(इंटरप्लांज) इनको जो खुलासा करना है, बाद में करें। हरिद्वार में मैंने मज़दूरों से स्वयं पूछा कि क्या श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव की बात की थी, तब मज़दूरों ने दो-दो दफा कहा कि की थी (इंटरप्लांज) दक्षिण पन्थी कम्युनिस्टों को मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से भी ज्यादा दक्षिण पन्थी समझता हूँ और उसके कारण मैं बता रहा हूँ……

एक माननीय सवाल : गाली आप न दें।

धीर मधु सिमये : मैंने गाली नहीं दी है। (इंटरप्लांज) मुझे प्रागे बड़ने दीजिये। इनके ऊपर मैंने कोई आरोप नहीं किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुरक्षा और विदेश नीति की चर्चा मैंने नहीं की थी। लेकिन चूंकि इन्होंने यह सवाल उठाया है, इस वास्ते एक सवाल मैं भी उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह सवाल मैंने डिफेंस कमेटी में भी उठाया था। जानकार सूत्रों से मुझे पता चला है कि दिन प्रतिदिन हमारी सेना हमारा हवाई दल रूसी सहायता के ऊपर या रूस से जो सामान आता है, उससे ऊपर निर्भर होता चला जा रहा है। हैली-काप्टर रूस से हमें जो मिले हैं एम आई 4, मुझे पता चला है कि रूस द्वारा उसके पुर्जे और स्पेशर पार्ट्स नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हैलीकाप्टर उड़ नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारी सेना को 100-130 मिलीमीटर की तोप मिली है, जंज मिली है। उसके इफिटिवफुल चार्ज के तेरह सौ राऊंड फायर करने के बाद बैरल बदलना पड़ता है। मैं कोई टैक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मुझे पता चला है कि सोवियत यूनियन स्पेशर बैरल नहीं दे रहा है। अगर मुल्क के ऊपर संकट आयेगा तो आप कहते हैं कि सब इन्तजाम है। हम सामना करने के लिए तैयार हैं। महीडा साहब तो कहते हैं कि हम चीन से भी लड़ेंगे, पाकिस्तान से भी लड़ेंगे, सबसे लड़ेंगे। कहाँ हैं महीडा साहब?

गायद वह फंट पर चले गए हैं। स्पेशर बैरल ज्वहर को मिलते नहीं हैं। यही मिग-21 के बारे में हालत है। इस सरकार ने सुरक्षा के बारे में गोपनीयता की बात कह कर इस पार्लिमेंट को और पब्लिक को अधिक रखा है। यह आज चर्चा का विषय नहीं है। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि हमारी विदेश नीति, हमारी सुरक्षा नीति जो पहले थी वही है। इनकी पहले बाली नीति भी बहुत अच्छी नहीं थी। सुरक्षा के मामले में वह कितनी निकम्मी थी यह 1962 ने साक्षित कर दिया था। इनको चाहिए था कि मामले को सुधारते। आत्म-निर्भर बनते। लेकिन इनको लज्जा नहीं है, शर्म नहीं है, जो इस देश के हर नागरिक को होनी चाहिए। ऐसे उपाय होने चाहिए ये कि 1962 में हमारी जो दुर्गंति हुई वह फिर एक बार न हो। उसके लिए ये कोई तैयार नहीं कर रहे हैं।

इन्होंने हमारे किसी भी मुद्दे का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। इस वास्ते में भी और अधिक बोल कर इस सदन का समय क्यों बिगड़ा? मैं केवल इतनी अपील करता हूँ और इस तरफ जो लोग हैं उनसे भी अपनी करता हूँ कि वे इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। लोग पूछते हैं कि यह सरकार गिरेगी तो तो क्या होगा। यह सरकार गिरेगी तो या तो चुनाव होगा या फिर इस पार्लिमेंट में जो शक्ति है उसका इस्तेमाल कर यह इससे भी अच्छी सरकार और कार्यक्रम बाली और नीति बाली सरकार बनायेगी। ऐसी सरकार हम लोग बना सकते हैं। इस वास्ते घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है। आप इस सरकार को आज गिरा दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the motion to vote of the House.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, the Rajya Sabha members should withdraw from the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Those members of the Rajya Sabha who are Ministers will not vote. How can they vote ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Why are they sitting here ? They should withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER : If they vote, action can be taken against them.

SHRI RANGA : There is no justification for their presence here.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the question is : "That this House express its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 1] [19.32 hrs.

AYES

Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Avedya Nath, Shri
 Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bhaduria, Shri Arjun Singh
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deb, Shri D. N.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji
 Dipa, Shri A.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jai Singh, Shri
 Jena, Shri D. D.
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kamaraj, Shri K.
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Mehta, Sri Asoka
 Mehta Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Viswanatha
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nayanan, Shri E.K.
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntla
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri Baburao
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N. N.

Poonacha, Shri C. M.	Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Rajasekharan, Shri	Ankineedu, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.	Anthony, Shri Frank
Raju Dr. D. S.	Asghar Husain, Shri
Ram Dhanji Das, Shri	Atam Das, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Ramamurli, Shri Shri P.	Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Ramani, Shri K.	Babunath Singh, Shri
Rampur, Shri Mihindeswippana	Badruddujī, Shri
Ranga, Shri	Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Ranjeet Singh, Shri	Bakshi, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha	Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Reddy, Shri R. D	Barrow, Shri
Reddy, Shri N. Sanjiva	Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Sanji Rupji, Shri	Barupal, Shri P. L.
Santosham, Dr. M.	Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Sarma, Shri T. A.	Baswant, Shri
Satya Narain Singh, Shri	Besra, Shri S. C.
Sen, Shri P. G.	Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Sethuraman, Shri N.	Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Shah, Shrimai Jayaben	Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Shah, Shri T. P.	Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar	Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal	Birla, Shri R. K.
Sharda Nand, Shri	Birua, Shri Kelai
Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop	Biswas, Shri J. M.
Sharma, Shri Ram Avatar	Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt	Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Sheo Narain, Shri	Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
Sheth, Shri T. M.	Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Shivappa, Shri N.	Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Singh, Shri D. N.	Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Singh Shri J. B.	Chandrakar, Shri Chandoolal
Solanki, Shri S. M.	Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Somani, Shri N. K.	Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Sondhi, Shri M. L.	Chaturvedi, Sari R. L.
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar	Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Suraj Bhan, Shri	Chavan, Shri D. R.
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.	Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Thakur, Shri Gunanand	Chittababu, Shri C.
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash	Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Umanath, Shri	Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari	Dalbir Singh, Shri
Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra	Damani, Shri S. R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.	Dange, Shri S. A.
Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup	Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Xavier, Shri S.	Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Yashpal Singh, Shri	Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
	Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
	Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
	Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
	Dinesh Singh, Shri
	Dixit, Shri G. C.
	Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
	Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Aga, Shri Ahmed
Abirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmad, Dr. I.

Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Maharaj Singh, Shri
Gangā Devi, Shrimati	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Garcha, Shri Devender Singh	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Gautam, Shri C. D.	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Manoharan, Shri
Girja Kumari, Shrimati	Marandi, Shri
Govind Das, Dr.	Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Mayavan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Lakan Lal	Meghachandra, Shri M.
Gurcharan Singh, Shri	Melkote, Dr.
Hajarnawis, Shri	Menon, Shri Krishna
Halder, Shri K.	Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Hanumanthaiya Shri K.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Heerji Bhai, Shri	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Hem Raj, Shri	Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Hero, Shri N. E.	Mohsin, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Mukerjee Shri H. N.
JadHAV, Shri Tulshidas	Mulla, Shri A. N.
JadHAV, Shri V. N.	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Jamir, Shri S. C.	Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Jamna Lal, Shri	Nanda, Shri
Janardhanan, Shri C.	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Ji'a, Shri Bhogendra	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar	Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Kamble, Shri	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Kam'a Kumari, Kumari	Pant, Shri K. C.
Kandappan, Shri S.	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.	Parmar, Shri D.R.
Kas ure, Shri A. S.	Paratap Singh, Shri
Kavade, Shri B. R.	Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Patil, Shri Anantrao
Kesri, Shri Sitaram	Patil, Shri Deorao
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.	Patil Shri N. R.
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Patil, Shri S. B.
Khan, Shri M. A.	Patil, Shri S. D.
Kinder Lal, Shri	Patil, Shri T. A.
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Pradhani, Shri K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Kuchclar, Shri G.	Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Rajaram, Shri
LakshmiKanthamma, Shrimati	Rajni Devi, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri	Ram, Shri T.
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Ram Charan, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Ram Dhan, Shri
Lutsal Haque, Shri	Ram Sewak, Shri
Madhukar, Shri K. M.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand	Rana, Shri M. B.
Mahajan, Shri Yadav Shivram	Randhir Singh, Shri

Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
 Seleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen Shri Dwaipayan
 Sequeira, Shri Erasmo De
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvin Singh
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Sntak, Shri Nar Deo

Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Thakur, Shai P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chad
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes—134 ; Noes—241. The 'Noes' have it ; the 'Ayes' have it.

The motion was negatived.

— — —
 19 30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : DR. DHARMA TEJA

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH); Sir, this afternoon Dr. Ram Subbag Singh alleged that certain papers relating to Dharma Teja were destroyed.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : They have all been destroyed,

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I would like to deny this allegation. There is absolutely no truth in it. The papers are in proper custody and there is no truth whatsoever in this allegation.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Ram Sewak Yadav, Beni Shankar Sharma and Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha ;

NOES : Sarvashri Muhammad Sheriff and Ramachandra J. Amin.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I challenge it. They have all been destroyed
(*Interruption*).

19.33 hrs.

MR. PEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 30, 1970/ Sravana 8, 1892 (Saka).
